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Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 8, 1921

### THE MAYOR AND THE FAIR CUGGESTIONS, wise and foolish, regard-

ing the sesquicentennial are certain to arise from a diversity of sources. It has been proposed that the fair should rehabil-State a somewhat shabby section of the town, that an important feature should be the Olympic games, that the money expended by foreign nations on the buildings should be considered as a part cancellation of European indebtedness to the United States. The variety of ideas denotes a healthy public

None the less, the exposition cannot be realized by attacking its g andiose possibilities first. Mayor Moore understands this and sensibly insists on the execution of the only formula that will achieve practical results.
"Obtain the support," he has said, "and

consent of the Council, then go to the Legislature and Governor and then to the federal government and the nations of the world." There is time for evolving the message of the fair when some accomplishment along the above tangible lines is visible.

# THE PRESIDENT DID RIGHT

DRES DENT WILSON'S refusal to in-I terfere in the railroad situation at this time does credit to his judgment.

There are three bodies provided by law for the express purpose of dealing with just such conditions as now exist. It is the business of the Railroad Labor Board to settle disputes about wages, it is the business of the railroad adjustment boards to settle disputes about conditions of labor and it is the business of the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjust freight and passenger rates, so as to provide the revenues necessary to pay dividends and to meet the cost of operation and maintenance

The railroads are appealing to the labor board for a readjustment of the scale of wages. The President says that the board should be allowed to act and that he is confident it will give a careful and intelligent consideration to all questions within

its jurisdiction. This is what the President ought to have said, because the plans made for settling disputes should be honestly tested. If they are not suited to the conditions they will have to be modified, but nobody can tell what modifications are needed until an attempt has been made to use them.

#### SMALL-ARMY RESPONSIBILITIES THE overwhelming adoption in the House A of Representatives of the army-reduction resolution in opposition to the President's

veto affords a striking index of the rapid growth of anti-militaristic sentiment. Disarmament proposals, naval or military fall upon sympathetic public cars nowadays Less than a year ago compulsory military training was hopefully advocated by its pro ponents. As anything like a political issue the subject has by this time vanished.

The change of feeling may be expected t produce some awakening of interest in work fellowship, without which there is more of emotionalism than of common sense in a disarmament policy. Representative Mon-dell, of Wyoming, yesterday followed the example of some other members of Congress by urging that America should take the first

It is difficult to see how this will lead any where unless international obligations are sincerely assumed. In that case, Congress would be justified in favoring a reduced arm; and the reorganization could be rewritten conformity with new conditions. As matters stand at this precise momen

Congress is tinkering with machinery obstructively, if with good spiritual intent.

## REAPPORTIONMENT A DUTY

THE sensible view of the reapportionment problem taken by Congress may be recommended to the Pennsylvania Assembly in its own handling of a situation that is a fu miliar cause of political heartburnings

The Federal House of Representatives faced the alternatives of enlarging its mem bership to an unwields size or of maintain ing the present total at the cost of reduced delegations from several states. In the in terests of harmony and legislative speed the sacrifice was accepted.

A similar spirit of compromise would materially nid in the performance of a difficult task in Harrisburg. According to statistics worked out by the reapportionment experts. redistricting for the State House of Repre sentatives will mean an increase in the A! legheny county delegation from twenty-four to twenty-seven and the status quo in Philadelphia. Twelve counties would lose one member each in the state House, eight other counties would gain one member each and

one county would gain two members. It is certain that no system of reapporclonment will please all the voting population or entirely satisfy every political group It is highly necessary, however, that the work should be done. The responsibility was dodged in 1911. Governor Sproul is wise in urging the passage of a redistricting bill with as little wrangling and time wastage

## WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES

AWYERS for the city are examining the Acharter to discover whether that document does not put the control over the erection of the building for the Municipal Court in the Department of Public Works and the supervision of the House of Detention in the

Department of Public Wesfare. They may find something which sustains the contention that the charter provisions repeal the earlier laws under which the court is acting. But if they do it will be because the men who drafted the earlier laws did not

accomplish what they were after. The Municipal Court is a county court, expressly so described in the act creating it. The so-called city commissioners, who are commissioners for the county of Philadelphia. are directed to provide quarters for the court and the appropriating officers of the

are no county appropriating officers. children to endure it. There was a deliberate plan to keep the

court free from the civil-service regulations which apply in city departments and to concentrate the distribution of patronage and to enable the court to mandamus the city for

all the money that it chose to spend. The simplest way out of this and many other complications is to abolish the dual form of government which exists within the city and county, so far as that is constitu-tionally possible. There is no reason what-soever why the Municipal Court should not be made a city court subject to all the supervisions and regulations to which other city departments must submit. If the time is not ripe for abolishing entirely the fiction of a county government a beginning could be made in this way.

### THE "LET-US-ALONE" LOBBY AGAIN CHARGES WASHINGTON

How the Edge-Calder Coal-Control Bill Got Tangled Up With Plans for the Nationalization of Chops

THE Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce A has been put on record during the last week as one of the organizations that have "flung the gage of battle at Congress" in the rising war to prevent such federal regulation in the coal industry as has been demanded by Senator Edge, Senator Calder and a majority of their colleagues. Mr. Trigg was on the ground "to express the opposition of the business men of Philadel-

It happens that the business men in Philadelphia, like business men everywhere else in the country, have been systematically plundered by the exclusive group of opportunists who rule in the bituminous and anthracite fields and markets. One of the spokesmen for the lords and barons of the coal industry virtually admitted that \$600 .-000,000 was extorted from coal users within the last year. Mr. Calder told the Senate that the loot was not less than a billion and a half.

Did that money come out of the pockets business men or did it come out of the assume that it was taken from household consumers?

What Mr. Edge and Mr. Calder propose and what Mr. Hoover proposed before them is a system which, operating after the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. might be depended on to facilitate the production and distribution of fuel and at the same time eliminate intolerable pressure which, exerted by a few men for their own profit, has tended to induce something like paralysis in some industries and to strain public patience to the breaking point.

The invisible government of the coal fields and all the apostles of the let-us-alone school of economics were confronted with a wholly new and disturbing set of conditions when the Senate passed the bill to provide for limited federal control of fuel.

They couldn't call Senator Edge a Red. They couldn't make even Mr. Palmer believe that Senator Calder was acting under secret instructions from Moscow and furtively endeavoring to overthrow the government. There could be no dark suggestions of sov leteering in high places.

Calder and Edge, who formulated the coal bill, are of and for the conservatives. In the money-madness of controlling cliques in some of the basic industries they recognize danger to the peace and prosperity of the whole country and a direct menace to the right of private initiative in legitimate industrial organization. They saw small cliques growing more powerful, not as friends of business, but as its enemies.

It was difficult to understand why farsighted business men should object to bring-ing order out of the chaos in the coal business or why there should be an organized novement of any sort against a plan devised for justice and increased efficiency in an industry that is essential to all others. It was difficult until Joseph H. Defrees entered on the scene.

Then the light broke brightly through th

Mr. Defrees does not have to buy fuel for factories. His overhead has not mounted steadily. Indeed, it is seriously to be ques-tioned whether he is in the least concerned about the price of coal or the fate of the coal barons, though he is the man who wrote the rief which opens with a rousing attack on he Calder-Edge scheme of federal regulation. Mr. Defrees is a vice president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a

erporation lawyer. His headquarters are Chicago. In Chicago the meat packers have their headquarters. And it happens that a bill for federal control of the meat apply, which in spirit and intention is much ke the Edge-Calder coal bill, is now under ensideration in Congress!

Meat packing is highly organized and ighly technical. No one who hasn't taken long time to study it is qualified to say thether it needs regulation or whether it esn't. In some aspects it seems efficient But why it should need to carry on its fight for independence behind a screen reated out of the Edge-Calder coul bill will a mystery for a while yet.

From Chicago Mr. Defrees journeyed to Washington with the tablets of the moral ad economic law as it is written and believed n by good corporation lawyers intimately associated with the biggest sort of business

"The war inevitably led to a vast in rease in federal jurisdiction and control not only of the freedom of business but of the freedom of individual citizens. We believe we are voicing not only the business but also the popular sentiment in this country in favor of the quickest possible quidation of this overhead control, so re-

gnant to American institutions." This sentiment follows after prolonged jection to a system of legislation that, appears to the spokesman for the United states Chamber of Commerce, tends to exablish not only the power of federal conrol over industry but a right of the govern ment actually to go into industry as a competitor with private interests,

The government doesn't want to go into he coal business or the meat business. The people do not want it to go in. And, of rourse, it will never go in so long as any other means is left to it for the preservation industrial order and the elimination of lestructive, dangerous and unjust economic

Mr. Defrees seems to know this. He talks without much enthusiasm about coal in the brief that will be presented to Congress today. He deplores the Edge-Calder bill and draws attention sciennly to what he regards as a most dangerous principle. It is he gets to the subject of meat that he is eloquent. There plainly is the question

nearest his heart. One may easily sympathize with him. The packers are not in the same category with the producers of fuel. No one ever died for want of meat and no less a person than Bernard Shaw insists that the world would be happier and healthier if it subsisted wholly on vegetables.

Coal is an altogether different matter Without it business must stop and trolley lines cease to operate and electric lights go out and the safety of great communities may be imperiled.

The temptation to profiteer in coal, to get control of it and ladle it out to the highest bidders, as many of the distributing and producing combines have been doing, is great. For, next to water and food, coal is the most important necessity of life in most parts of the United States. People have to have t and they will consent to be plundered before they will endure cold and permit their The Culder Edge bill proposes nothing in

the way of a coal regulation system that would be stranger or in any way more rev-olutionary than the Interstate Commerce Commission. The principle objected to by those who believe that the government should keep its hands off industry is operating in the Tariff Commission and other boards

having to do with trade and business. The Senate isn't in a revolutionary frame of mind. It merely has sanctioned an extension of the good influences of the government to a basic industry that has been violating many of the rules of commercial ethics and most of the laws of common decency. If the people cannot be protected in one way

they will be protected in another. Continuing anarchy in the coal business will inevitably bring an outburst of national feeling and a stampede of Congress to some system of regulation far less charitable than that now proposed.

### WILL THEY RISE TO IT?

THE school board is to make another at-I tempt this afternoon to elect a superin-tendent. No one, in or out of the board, is confident that any decision will be reached. Unless the members agree on some one today, they are likely to postpone further action until after the meeting of schoolmen in Atlantic City, to be attended by super-intendents from all parts of the country, in the hope that some one may be found there who will be willing to come to Philadelphia.

The situation, however, is not encourag-ing to friends of education. The board has an opportunity to co-operate in solving one of the most pressing educational problems—that is, the problem of the management of the schools in a large city-but it does not seem to be aware of it. Some effort has been made to bring the opportunity to the attention of the members, but with what success has not been disclosed

New York cannot solve the problem be cause of its borough system, a system that fosters local pride and interferes with the organization of a unified and homogeneous method of school direction. Chicago has never been able to do anything that would help other cities because it has never been able to free itself from the notion that polities and school management should be closely resated. Philadelphia, however, is a distinctively American city, with a homogeneous population in which the opportunity of developing a school system in which there is hearty co-operation between the teachers and the public and the teachers and the superintending force and the superintending force and the school board is unique.

This opportunity is perceived by school men outside of Philadelphia. There are probably a dozen brilliant men any one of whom would be glad to come here under the right conditions to do what he could to solve our own problem and to set an example to the rest of the country. The board, howbe more interested in getting a man who will disturb existing conditions as little as possible than in getting a man who will take the lead in correcting abuses which every one but the members of the board admits and who will ever do his best to create an enthusiastic sprit de corps among the teachers, now separated into hostile factions.

#### SQUABBLING OVER THE WRECK A BOUT fifty members of the Democratic national committee have offered his hat to Chairman White and told him that they are sorry he must go so soon. They wish

him to call a meeting of the committee, so

that he may take his leave with proper But Mr. Cox, on the eve of his departure for Europe, assumed that he was the leader of the party and that Mr. White was to coninue to be the chairman.

Mr. Bryan is seeking to edge himself into he leadership and he has started a reorganzation on his own account. Here we have three different elements each seeking to pick up the pieces which were left after the explosion on election day which wrecked the party organization, and each

confident that it can rebuild an efficient nachine out of the debris. As man is incurably optimistic it should not be surprising that the Democratic man shares this trait with his fellows. Mr. Cox s confident that if he gives the Republicans nough rope they will hang themselves. Mr. Bryan still has faith in the medicinal virtues of the hokum which he has peddled for years and is certain that it will cure the ills from which not only his party but the whole ountry is suffering. The committeemen who have offered his hat to Chairman White think that if only the man who managed the last campaign can be got rid of the future will be

The public can afford to look on with amused tolerance at the efforts of the defeated to place the responsibility for their disaster. So long as they fight among themselves they can do little mischief to any one else. Their antics will add to the gayety of nations if they do nothing more.

bright for them.

## A TALE OF TWO MUSIC-MAKERS

THE disruption of an ambitious musical A organization in New York, the National Symphony Orchestra, under Artur Boda., zky is announced almost simultaneously with the billing of three additional concerts to be given by our own orchestra in Philadelphia to accommodate music lovers unable to secure subscription seats.

From these circumstances it may argued, somewhat superficially, that New York is suffering from musical overproduction, while this city is undersupplied. But reasoning disregards the quality, the prime factor in all fields of high artistic endeavor.

Of good music the public in most welldeveloped cultural communities experiences no surfeir. Comparative mediocrity seems to have characterized the National Symphony and the merger of this band with the New York Philharmonic appears to have constituted as graceful an exit as was possible The contention that labor troubles were at the root of the difficulty is hardly convincing. That the appetite of New Yorkers for high-grade musical fare is keen is evidenced n enthusiastic patronage of Mr. Stokowski's organization in the metropolis. There is a marked demand there for an increase in the now limited number of Philadelphia Orchestra concerts.

At home the problem is complicated by the fact that fifty concerts are given in the regular series and that time must be had for hearsals and road tours. The three extra offerings listed are squeezed in not without onsiderable ingenuity of planning.

The situation is as complimentary to Mr. tokowski and his fellow artists as it is learly a proof that esthetic taste is stimulated by the esthetic opportunities. The growth of patronage for the orchestra has kept pace with the artistic progress of that rganization.

Similar results are conceivable even in oncert-deluged New York when the merit of the attraction is authoritative. Purveyors of music, as of shoes and ships and scaling wax, must produce the well-finished article in order to flourish.

The few remarks casually and gently dropped in Washington recently by Mr. Dawes should be read and digested by Chairman Butler, of the House naval cominittee. Mr. Butler says people will not be interested in expenditures for air forces until they know what became of the money spent on aviation during the war. By the same reasoning we should go hungry today be-cause the war produced food profiteers.

There will be no talk of a boycott of American ships when American ships can give merchants better service than ships of other nationalities. There is no reason why we can't have the finest merchant marine

## THIRTY YEARS AGO

An Anniversary That Was Overlooked-Mayor Moore as an International Figure-Dr. Keely Returns-A Relic of Washington

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE anniversary of a memorable event in the life of Edwin Sydney Stunrt was permitted to pass without recognition a few

It was, at the same time, the anniversary of an unusual episode in local politics.

Particularly, when local partisanships in subsequent years are considered. subsequent years are considered.

Just thirty years ago on the 15th of January last Edwin S. Stuart was nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia by a Republican convention in old Horticultural Hall.

Everything was so different then from similar events in the following years.

The late lamented Major William H. Lambert nominated Mr. Stuart for Mayor and made one of his characteristically able speeches

Then Henry F. Walton climbed up on a chair, no rostrum for him, and seconded the nomination in a short, lively speech.

After that the spectators in the convention witnessed a most unusual sight.

INSTEAD of calling the names of the delegates, the secretary simply called the number of the ward. There were only thirty-five wards then and the chairman of each delegation arose and cast every ballot for Edwin S. Stuart.

Edwin S. Stuart. There was no committee to slip out into an adjoining room and escort the successful candidate to the platform. It would have been the proper thing had the candidate been in the hall or in a neighboring hotel.

But he was at home. His mother was seriously ill and he was at her bedside. Here condition was a former importance to him. condition was of more than a nomination of Mayor for Philadel-

He didn't receive official notification of one of the great events in his life until the day following, when a committee of fifteen, headed by the late Samuel B. Huey, of the Twenty-seventh ward, notified him of the

With all these ususual events clustered around a step which really was the beginning of an exceptionally brilliant career, it is a matter of regret that its thirtieth anniversary was not marked by some demonstration.

And yet it is dollars to pennies that the president of the Union League is as well

satisfied that the anniversary was permitted to pass unnoticed Like as not he had forgotten all about it TF THERE is any citizen of Philadelphia

who imagines that Philadelphia's fight against bossism is not a matter of national To go further, Philadelphia's politics are really a matter of international curiosity and comment because of the character of

As for Mayor Moore, his retirement from ongress to assume the position of Mayor this city has not removed him by any means from his position as an American of icial whose doings and sayings are of interto a certain extent, on the other side

of the Atlantic as well as here.
Dr. Robert N. Keely has just returned from one of his semi-occasional trips abroad. He brings with him evidence at first hand of the above observations. Dr. Keely is surgeon of our Philadelphia

THE doctor came back from Europe on the Aquitania after an absence of three He was delighted to find his old friend. Sir Ernest Shackleton, discoverer of the South Pole, on board when he took ship. Dr. Keely, like Shackleton, has been an Arctic

explorer. A copy of the Paris Herald of January 19 was one of his possessions. It contained a half-column editorial, headed "A Fight Against Bossism," and it referred to the present situation in Philadelphia. I quote one or two extracts from the Paris editorial that are interesting because they are significant of the interest which our local po-litical affairs attract on the other side.

THE political history of J. Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, has certain points of resemblance to that of the late Theodore Roosevelt. So far as he has get revealed himself, he appears to be equally devoted to high principles of government and equally a master of practical politics."

There then follows what is intended to be

There then follows what is intended to be an outline of the complexities of boss rule in Philadelphia. It closes with some expressions which may be unnalatable to those who have a pride in this city, when it says:

"It remains to be seen whether the goody"It remains to be seen whether the goodygoody, respectable citizens of Philadelphia will sustain and vindicate their valiant hampion. Such a thing they have never

'It seems to be in the nature of the better class of inhabitants of American cities to be load in their profession of zeal for clean government and always cowardly, indolent and delinquent in performance."

HIDDEN away somewhere among a mass of less important curios I have a little d-up spray of immortelles that I plucked from a great wreath as it was carried in the procession that followed the remains of Victor Hugo to the Pantheon in Paris in

It is, I presume, the only relic of its kind that imposing event now in existence. The fact was recalled from its similarity to another little memento mori in the pos to another little memento mori in the pos-session of a lady in Atlantic City. Those who visited the Centennial in 1876, and Independence Hall in the succeeding years, will recall that one of the curious relies exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition

were the partial remains of the arch under which Washington rode in Trenton when on his way to New York for his first inauguration as President.

The arch had been preserved by the Misses Armstrong and after exhibition in Philadelphia was returned to Trenton, where, Mrs.
Thompson informs me, the only piece remaining to be found is in the battle monu-

The error in this lies in the fact that the lady to whom I refer possesses a laurel leaf and a spray of boxwood that were taken from this arch and presented to her by descendants of one of the young girls who represented one of the thirteen colonies as Washington passed by.

THERE happens to be also in my posses-I sion an engraving of this arch together with the names of the matrons and girls who participated in the ceremonies on that oc-

It was from one of the descendants of Mrs. Susannah Armstrong, wife of the Rev. James Armstrong, that the little relic was transmitted to Mrs. Thompson. If there were some vast central museum adequately endowed and fully protected against fire and pillage there is no doubt that thousands of such curios, with others more important and valuable, would find a resting place for all time and become a mecca

or the people of the entire country.

Independence Hall is a shrine and not a nuseum, hence the need of such a building in or near this city. Today is England's greatest Fry-day-Pancake Tuesday.

## VISIONS

STILL have visions of the golden days And of the paths we wandered side by side Forgetting all save beauty and the lide of love that joined us in immortal ways As it joined olden lovers whom men praise

In that they loved so wholly, and took In loving thus, and let the world deride, If so it would, what heart to heart betrays.

The leveliness that it was ours to May not be pictured, for all colors blent As in some disembodied ravishment That to us was a visual harmony; And so, as though through memory's lifted

I still have visions of the golden days.

Clinton Scotlard in the New York Herald.



"AW, JUST LET'S FORGET IT!"

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ROBERT D. DRIPPS

On Women and the City Council

THE women of Philadelphia in attending meetings of City Council and familiar izing themselves with the workings of city government are only performing a civic duty which too many men neglect, in the nion of Robert D. Dripps, former director of public safety and during the connected with the Philadelphia Council for

National Defense.

The Women's League for Good Govern-The Women's League for Good Govern-ment, which played a definite part in bring-ing about the smaller and single council-manic body and which has been a helpful force in recent municipal politics, according to Mr. Dripps, now has a platform for 1921 which is just as vital and just as importan

which is just as vital and just as important
to the city's welfare.
"Why are women attending the meetings
of the City Council?" asks Mr. Dripps, "It
is easier to answer this question than to
explain why so few of the male voters of Philadelphia take any interest in the coun-cilmanic proceedings. There seems to be a general idea that the sessions of the City Council are like lodge meetings, serving some useful purpose no doubt to those who have to attend, but how or why no one but the members know. If a man is patriotic enough to go to the polls and vote for some councilmanic candidate, he is so pleased with himself that he goes home and rests on his laurels until the next election comes

around. "Even in the days when Philadelphia had a Common Council with so many members that it was almost a town meeting in itself. seats in the galleries were rarely at a premium, and still more rarely were they occupied by representative citizens. In those days, as in these, a councilman might vote right on every question that came before him for months at a time without ecciving a word of commendation from a single citizen.

"It really seems as though it is worth while now and then for a councilman to vote on the wrong side of a question in order to wake up his constituents to the fact that he still represents them. With such a lively interest in public affairs, it is small wonder that our councilmen and other government officials tend sometimes to degenerate into mere automatons—if they do not become actually crooked. All Ought to Keep Eye on Council

"At all events, every man and woman in Philadelphia ought to keep an eye on the city fathers. This should not prove either dull or uninteresting; and, incidentally, it is just barely possible that by intelligent watchfulness a real service may be readered both to oversile and to conhe rendered both to oneself and to one's city. Councilmen are in the same run of shad with the rest of us. They are neither better nor worse than their constituents, but sometimes they are astonishingly responsive to what the people want. On the other hand, if their constituents do not take the trouble to indicate what they want there are always others ready to proffer advice and to advance persuasive reasons why it should be followed. "What is everybody's business, however, is nobody's business, and so the women of

Philadelphia have set the rest of us a mighty good example by organizing the councilmanic committee of the Women's Lesgue for Good Government. This com-mittee was at work long before women were entitled to vote in this commonwealt entitled to vote in this commonwealth. It was particularly efficient during the Blank-enburg administration. The women who served on it at that time came to know as much, if not more, about councilmanic procedure than many of the councilmen themselves. They attended every session of Councils and they talked to the individual ouncilmen between sessions. There was no limit to the pains which they took to se-cure accurate information as to the questions under consideration. Their service in educating the women of Philadelphia as to councilmanic legislation was invaluable. Their service to councilmanic legislation was invaluable.

"These women had a definite part in bringing about the smaller Council which has supplanted the cumbersome Common and Select Councils of former days. During the campaign which preceded the last national of the committee was practiced. tional election this committee was practi cally quiescent. It has always limited its attention to municipal questions and has maintained a strictly independent attitude.

declining to affiliate with any political party. In its 1921 platform it makes the following requests of the City Council:

"First. Strict compliance with the pro-visions of the new city charter. "Second. A scientific investigation of the various city departments to eliminate unnecessary officeholders for the purpose of bettering the public service and preventing the waste of money involved in their retentions.

retention. "Third. The careful scrutiny of proposed appropriations to prevent their interference with some other more essential project.

"Fourth. Adequate appropriation to the Department of Public Health. "Fifth. Support of the plans of the Water Bureau to safeguard and extend the water supply

"Sixth. Extension of the system of city sewers. "Seventh. Enforcement of the housing laws through a full quota of inspectors."

For 1921 the committee has strengthened and enlarged its organization by forming eight local councilmanic committees one for each of the city's councilmanic districts The people of Philadelphia are to be congratulated that, now that the presidential election is over, these women have again become active. Quite as sincerely, as a former councilman, I have no hesitation in congratulating the members of the pres-

W. L. GEORGE FINDS US HUMAN

ent Council upon the revival of the com mittee's work.

W. L. George, in Harper's Magazine, American business, shrewd as it is, seems have a heart; it wants to do for individual men the fair and the generous thing. The whole trend of American civilization The whole trend of American civilization is toward stressing the human factor; indeed, the word "human" (in the sense of "friendly") is used in no other part of the English-speaking countries. Also, a certain reverence attaches to power; reverence is the American character. always apparent in the American character, curiously combined with irreverence. For instance, the magazine and novel continually present allusions to "the great surgeon" and "the great lawyer." The cynical European suspects that the great surgeon is a scrubby reactionary who does not read the medical durmals. It will be view the the medical journals; he views the great lawyer either as a foxy fee snatcher or as a toothless dodderer on the bench. But the American seems to invest these people with mental robes of ermine and scarlet. He is more easily impressed; his vision is more direct and less often leads him to doubt; where a European would doubt, an American often hates.

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the correct pronunciation of Buenos Aires?
Who was Aubrey Beardsley?
What was the largest island discovered by Columbus on his first voyage to the New World?

New World?
4. How many American Presidents were elected by the Federalist party?
5. What is chalcedony?
6. In what place does Shakespeare in the action of The Taming of the Shrew??
7. Who was Count Pulaski?
8. To what countries are rhododendrons native?
9. Name two of the most important battles of the Russo-Japanese War?
10. What is the name of the instrument used for recording earthqualtes?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1 A mete is a boundary or boundary stone. The word is usually in the plural, as in the law term, metes and bounds.

2. The battle of Marenko resulted in the famous French victory which completed Napoleon's rampaign in northern Italy in 1849. The belligerents were the French and the Austrians.

3. A chamois is a European wild antelope of goat size.

3. A chamois is a European was gont size.

4. The word may be pronounced "abamwah" or "shame."

5. General Currie was commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces in the world

of the Canadian forces in the world
war.

6. The word caboose is from the Dutch
"Kabuis," a little room or hut.

7. The name Bourbon describes a ruler or
politician who clings obstinately to an
order of things gone by. The word is
sometimes applied to conservative
routhern Democrats in the United
States. Hestia was the Roman goddess of hearth

 A palimparst is a manuscript on which the original writing has made room for a second.
Uruguay should be pronounced "Ocroo-

### SHORT CUTS

For a short month February has more than its share of red-letter days.

It is as we feared. Some person has iscovered that General Dawes was vulgar.

Anti-tobacco shrickers should get after Lassen peak. It's smoking again.

The question of hard and soft terms is simply, "Who shall pay for the war, Germany or France?" So far as smoking is concerned, Sen-ator Smith would have women employes of Uncle Sam un-Trammelled.

The German menagerie is always poisy. she squeals like a stuck pig.

Careful dietitians and moralists will tomorrow begin, for a stated period, to do without the things they will least miss. Our own combination of Art Critic and Fond Parent assures us that the original

Dadaist was a four-year-old with a piece

Two Atlantic City cows have been on a jamboree. By eating fermented ensilage they have been responsible for a staggering amount of publicity.

Trade with Portugal has recently fallen off. Portugal's chief export is cork. Thus do we see how the hip-pocket flask has deposed the bottle on the sideboard. A man must needs be an optimist to

the point of folly to believe that the sale of the stockyards by the big packers is going to bring down the price of meat. There is a shortage in the country of 1,250,000 houses. Once that shortage is overcome it will be an easy matter to cure the rent hog and bring home the bacon.

United States lemons, says the Department of Agriculture, are threatened with alcurocanthus woglumi. With such an affliction the only effective lemon aid is a

Mr. Harding's mental processes have the unhurried quality of the houseboat Vic-toria. It will be noted in this connection that the Victoria invariably reaches the point she sails for point she sails for. No scener do women avail themselves of the privilege of smoking than along come

smoking altogether. A Towards man arrested for wife-beating has announced his intention to run for president judge on a platform "upheld-ing manhood." Bet somebody has been talking to him of the feminist movement.

Senator Smoot and Senator Trammell with the thin end of the wedge ready to abolish

The Chinese New Year celebration this year lacks something of the enthusiasm noticeable in other years; which may be due, as alleged, to the Americanization of Chinese residents; but may also be not eatirely unconnected with the absence this year of the customary rice wine.

The Federal Government has \$200,000. O00 available for road improvements in the United States—provided the several states appropriate \$300,000,000 for the same purpose. If every state does its share a worth while start will have been made toward permitted to the start will have been made toward permitted to the start will have been made toward permitted to the start will have been made toward permitted to the start will have been made toward permitted to the start will have been made toward permitted to the start will be start will have been made toward permitted to the start will be start will be start will have been made toward permitted to the start will be manently settling the present state of un-

"I see in the paper," said Demosthers McGinnis, as he rolled a quid in his cherk, "that an anti-tobacco shark in New York wondering if the assassin of President McKinley was guilty of a greater crime than the President himself. Czolgosz merelf killed a man, but McKinley, by smoking, set a horrible example to humanity. All of which naturally moves a man to throw away his chew-and hit the anti-tobacco shark in the eye with it."

We grieve not at all at the reduction is the size of the army as indicated by the action of the House of Representatives in reducing the size of the army appropriation; nor at the defeat of the amendment of Rep-resentative Jones, which would have mean a large reduction in the number of officers. Disarmament is an excellent thing when in ternational agreement is made to disarm, bu equally excellent is adequate preparedness in the absence of such agreement. Such preparedness does not necessarily mean a large army, but it assuredly does mean to lead to lead