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Philodelphia, Wednesday, Fabruary 9, 1921

JOB COMBINE'S LATEST PLOT THE failure of the Job Combine to weaken I the determination of Mayor Moore to teep his administration free from a partnerwith the panderers to the vicious has desperate the men who wish to secure protection for gambling houses and other disorderly resorts.

They can't get the police to let up on the

This is why Representative Sowers, of the Sixteenth ward, has been induced to offer a I in the Legislature restricting the juristion of the magistrates. Under the law as it stands the jurisdiction

d every magistrate extends throughout the When a disorderly resort in one part of the city is raided the persons arrested may be taken before a magistrate in any other part of the city, and be held or ssed according as the evidence justifies. When arrests are made in the Twentieth

ward, for example, it is not necessary to take the prisoners before a magistrate who is part of the ward machine which may be interested in a policy of tolerance toward scious resorts if not profiting by protection such resorts. Such a magistrate would Hamiss the prisoners and they would laugh it the police and go back to the places they trequent and resume their old occupation.

This has happened in the past when there was no disposition in the City Hall to keep The Sowers bill would limit the jurisdic-

tion of a magistrate in cases of arrest withwarrant-that is, in the cases of prisoners taken in a raid—to the district in which he was elected. If it should be passed by the Legislature the Job Combine would find it easier than it is now to secure immunity for those abhorrent interests which are seeking protection.

No sophistical arguments which may be advanced in support of the proposed amendment ought to deceive the Legislature. The purpose of the bill is not to protect the rights of the innocent, but to make it easy for the guilty to escape. When this is explained in Harrisburg no legislator interested in cleanliness in the city's government will

But even if it should be passed the Mayor will not be wholly powerless. He is a magistrate himself, with jurisdiction as wide as the city. If the police are forbidden to take prisoners arrested without warrant in one district before a magistrate in another district there is nothing which will prevent them from taking the prisoners before the Mayor sitting as a magistrate.

The determination of the Mayor to keep free from everything that savors of a partnership between vice and the city government is so fixed that it is morally certain if everything else failed he would exercise the magisterial powers conferred on him by the charter and thus defeat the purposes of those who are plotting for their own profit to secure a wide-open town.

BAROMETRIC BOX OFFICES

BAROMETRIC theatre prices are diswhich fixes a penalty for advanced admis-sion rates on Saturdays, holidays or other occasions when public patronage is especially flourishing.

There is probably not much hope for the measure, judging by past efforts upon kin-dred lines. Legislation has been powerless against the ticket speculation nuisance. Bills siming to abolish it have either been too meek to produce results or else have

widely prevalent, raises a nice point. Merchants do not hesitate to adjust price tags from day to day, and the custom is rather favored than deplored. Without movable rates there would be no bargain days.

In the theatres the situation is compli cated by the fact that the tradition of the atre prices constant throughout at least a week at a time is very ancient. A good many members of the public still cherish the Ulusion that the old order is maintained. Hence the dismay at fluctuations in the box

AMERICA AS CREDITOR TT IS evident, and not in the least a cause

I for dismay, that sentiment will not govon the question of the indebtedness of the allied nations to the United States. The problem is one of practical economics and inance, the difficulties of which would only be confused by theorizing upon the motives which led this country to become so large a Altruists, seeking to enforce their argu-

ment by an assumption of leanings toward the practical, have characterized the debt as an American contribution to the war, as an offering to victory as much as men or arms, fancy picture is also painted of the flood of European goods destined for our shores as a consequence of a European industrial

While this conception has been to some extent fostered abroad, the moral argument more popular there. Suggestions of the cancellation of the debt, one of which, according to Secretary Houston, has already been rather pertinently made by a foreign nation, are based upon the purposes and reits of the war and the present bankruptcy of the Old World following colossal sacrifice.

But the motives behind the conflict, including those which animated America, are far too complex to be decided in this offhand way. Furthermore, the huge armament burdens now deliberately carried by some of the major European countries render the cry of unavoidable poverty somewhat uncon

No sane American will claim that any menopoly of righteousness exists in country. It is indisputable, moreover, that unsettled conditions and vast new repsonsi-It is indisputable, moreover, that lities operate against the wholesale reduc tion of armies and fleets. It is natural, too, for Britain. France and the rest to seek on the United States the least onerous of fectly legitimate American self-

interest is unquestionably on the side of the enforcement of the original contracts. Such a policy appeals to common sense, which in this instance is a much more reliable guide than speculation about ethical questions for which as yet no completely reassuring an-

swer has been found. Acknowledgment that the relationship of debtor and creditor is not in itself reprehen-sible should absolve the United States from the charge of harshness or greed.

DANIELS AND A LAND ADMIRAL AND SOMETHING NEW IN DUELS

Would the Naval Secretary and the Army's Only Seaman Risk Their Lives in Vain?

ONCE in every little while, when the voice of Hi Johnson is not heard in the land and the ranking diplomatists of Europe go away to the Riviers to rest, there comes an interval in which it is possible to believe that there yet may be some hope for this civilized, so to speak, world.

It doesn't last. Some one is siways snatching the joy out of life. Now the snatcher happens to be Secretary Daniels. When Mr. Daniels shouldered briskly into the foreground to challenge Secretary Baker and Admiral Mitchell—the army's only edmiral, too !---to a superduel of a sort in-tended to determine the relative killing power of battleships and airplanes, he showed how far and how swiftly the fevers of war can spread.

The secretary of the navy used to be pacific man with a rationalist's hatred of futile slaughter. Mr. Baker didn't talk of plowshares made from swords. But he thought of them. Blithely now these two good men talk of deadly combat

The spectacle suggested in Mr. Daniels' challenge certainly would be one to lift the hearts of men. On the front piazza—or is it the battle porch?-of a great ship of war the secretary of the navy would stand alone and deflant. His vessel would be alive. He would make her dart from left to right and from right to left and to and fro and fro and to, while aloft in the cerulean, flickering and flashing on silver wings, Mr. Baker or the army's only admiral would maneuver to drop an annihilating bomb on the gallant craft and its proud navigator.

There would be, of course, the pitter-patter of great guns handled by those of the ship's crew who had not been ordered to the basement. And in the offing, on a decorated barge, the Senate foreign relations committee and all the war investigating committees of the House and the Great Oligarchy itself would kneel in prayer, beseeching the heavens for a hit square in the chimney of Mr. Daniels' craft or a shot adequate to give Mr. Baker to the ages.

The Senate Oligarchy would, of course, pray for two hits-simultaneously delivered.

A great spectacle! But it would prove nothing. Mr. Daniels' ship might skid under him. Mr. Baker might fall out of his airplane, and then the Senate Oligarchy might be moved to violate all the proud traditions of deep waters by refusing to save life at sea.

The trouble with the reasoning of Mr. Daniels and Mr. Baker is that it is concerned with effects rather than with causes with surface manifestations rather than with the origins of things. Both are in their way excellent men. Some time or other in the far future the country will admit that they really put us over, militarily speaking, in

Many people have forgotten that there ever was a war. But there was one, and it was very widely discussed and much was written about it in the newspapers of 1914-1918. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Daniels and Mr. Baker and the army's only admiral are among those who need to be referred to the files? Have they forgotten all the evidence indicative of better ways to peace than that now suggested and better schemes of target practice?

There, for example, is Colonel Renington most eminent of all tea-table warriors Great Britain and one of the most gifted and tireless press agents for the "next war." How many pounds of TNT, exploded at close range, would be necessary to destroy the invincible sang froid of Colonel Repington. and how many rounds of heavy ammunition would be required to silence his innumerable imitators?

If. as Mr. Daniels observes coldly, the American army has the only land admiral alive, why should we expose him in cold blood to forces so violent as those normally

night be seriously hurt. Meanwhile, it is possible to find in every untry new bate-singers, newly inspired copagandists of wars, plotters and counterplotters. It is odd that hitherto no one has suggested that they be put in a boat and ent out to sea, where air fighters might practice on them at leisure.

In Berne, Geneva, Paris, Prague, Hel ingfors and such like places there are nor nany, many dukes, counts, barons and They are not pleasant dukes, ounts, barons and princes. They sit pafiently in clumps and eat five meals a day and weep into their liqueurs because the armies of the world are not being mobilized restore to them the peace and ecstasy of other days. They mourn bitterly for old dimes at dear old Kishney, when one lashed one's peasants in the morning for exercise or turned out the hounds to hunt democrats

along the beautiful Volga. One admiral in the army is worth a great deal more to civilization than all these waiters around for war. They might be lashed together and sent out upon the bounding waves, and if an aviator could drop one good bomb on them the world would in that instant profit more than it ever could hope to after a thousand duels between the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy.

At Berne, Geneva, Paris, Prague and Helsingfors and such like places where the counts and dukes and barons and princes weep into their liquents there are, too, hordes of furtive and professional llars who go to incredible pains to get poison into the news in order that the red winds that blow out of hell may again be turned loose over unsuspecting nations. It is clear that the people at Washington do not take these people seriously enough and that Paris and London have not yet found an efficient method of dealing with them. They, too, might be assembled by some act of international authority and sent to sea while the bands played, and thereby the best sort of target would be available for practice sniping with sixteen-inch guns.

Why waste Mr. Daniels or Mr. Baker or the only admiral that any army ever had while these other folk are at large? should Mr. Daniels risk the Great Sacrifice to prove that his staff knows more about the needs of naval warfare then General-we mean Admiral-Mitchell? Why, in other words, talk endlessly of the means of fighting war while all the people who make a business of starting wars are left to work out their plans unhindered?

The battleship which Mr. Daniels has offered to navigate as a target for army aviators might, by chance, be blown up or the air machine carrying the army's only admiral might be rendered into dust with one shell, yet we should know nothing of the relative value that such devices may have in a future international riot. Nobody can know with certainty how to stop any war. But by this time people ought to know how to prevent it.

It is properly intended by Mr. Daniels that airplanes are no match for naval yes-

sels. A battleship viewed from an altitude of 5000 feet looks like nothing so much as a floating toothpick. Aviators have hit ships with bombs. But their success was almost invariably accidental. Fighting ships are equipped with anti-aircraft batteries of extraordinary range and efficiency. The navigator of an airplane who got low enough to have one chance in a thousand to hit a warship squarely wouldn't live long enough to pull the triggers of his bombing mechan-

It is possible to understand Mr. Daniels' fierce partiality for dreadnoughts when it is remembered that heavy vessels are particularly useful to any country which is given to viewing war as an act of defense. Such ships have much of the solid utility of fortification, and they have, besides, enormous power of aggression and an ability to move swiftly when the need arises. But they will have to contend with something more deadly

than an ordinary airplane in any future war. What that something will be no one knows. It may be some terrible device steered through the air or under the water by wireless. It may be a variation of any one of the terrible devices that governments and chemists are working at in secret. And, similarly, fighting ships themselves may soon be fitted to wipe out whole air fleets without

half trying.
So the duel between Mr. Daniels and the army's only admiral would be wholly futile. It would be too much like a duel with flintlock pistols.

DR. BROOME AND HIS TASK

DR. E. C. BROOME'S election to the su-perintendency of public schools not only ends a lamentable and unnecessary deadlock in the Board of Education, but it emphasizes the high responsibilities of leadership.

The new incumbent faces a difficult but no an unconquerable situation. Among the afflictions of the city's educational system are too much politics and too little money for legitimate needs. Dr. Broome is no called here to supply the latter defect. His duties are administrative. The community welcomes him and will support him in any effort to reduce pestiferous interference and political maneuvering by the board to a minimum. Courage and competence can solve the school problem so far as the executive side is concerned. The door of a great opportunity is open, and a public heartly sick of alternate cross-purposes and inanition is privileged to entertain hopes that a change is in prospect.

The deplorable state of the materials with which Dr. Broome is summoned to work are largely a matter for legislative action. In his report to the Board of Education, Acting Superintendent Wheeler reviews the case expertly and in detail.

More money is sought, of course. Knowledge that the whole state educational system is insufficiently financed is not confined to the working officials.

But Dr. Wheeler supports his claims with sound argument, in which the intricacies of the case are clearly recognized. The importance of properly adjusting appropria tions to the several items in the right relationship is properly emphasized. "To spend less than is necessary." declares Dr. Wheeler 'may be quite as uneconomical as to spend more than is necessary. Good judgment concerning the purposes for which money is spent is quite as needful as the introduction

of a policy of liberality."

The conventional theory that the present fixed rate of taxation is adequate for school needs because the revenue thus secured grows from year to year is offset by the fact that 'the growth of the school system has been most extensive where the costs are great-

This may readily be seen in the remarkable development of high schools within the last decade. Six additional high schools have been erected since 1910, and with one exception all are of comprehensive type, offering a wide variety of courses for study. The changed situation stresses the obligation of the Legislature to rendjust the school tax and to be generous with appropriations.

High schools, however, are only a part of tion in Pennsylvania. The lack in some instances of suitable buildings, wasteful arrangement of classes and ineffective distribution of teaching forces are other aspects of the case which calls alike for open-handedness and an intelligent conservation of re

Fortunately, the analysis of conditions in Philadelphia deals practically with questions of administration and expenditure which are of the utmost importance to the community.

PROF. WENDELL'S DEATH

DARRETT WENDELL, professor emeri D tus of English literature in Harvard University, who died yesterday, was one of the most distinguished American men of letteachers of literature.

He was one of the fifty members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, elected by his peers. This academy has been ridiculed and belittled with slight justification. It was organized in order that men who have done notable things in art, music or literature might honor the greatest of their number.

The National Institute of Arts and Let-ters, which contains 250 members, elects periodically men who have achieved distinction. Joseph Hergeshelmer was recently admitted to the National Institute because of the quality of his novels. Membership of the academy is recruited from the membership of the institute. On its rolls now are the names of John Singer Sargent, Woodrow Wilson, Brander Matthews, George Edward Woodberry, George DeForrest Brush, Owen Wister, Augustus Thomas, William Roscoe William Gillette and Elibu Root. Thayer, At the time of his death William Dean Howells was the chancellor.

To be included in this company is honor of which any American might be proud, for it involves recognition of merit beyond the ordinary by men whose judgment sound and worthy of respect. This came to Professor Wendell after years of strenuous pursuit of the higher ideals in his own work and years of effort to persuade others to appreciation of the best in the literature of the English language.

BRITAIN IN PALESTINE

THE draft of the British mandate I Palestine, which will be submitted to the League of Nations at its next meeting. plainly indicates that acceptance of the plan will give sovereign powers to the national trustees. The widest measure of self-government is promised, religious and racial claims are to be protected and Jewish immigration, in execution of the Zionist program, is to be facilitated.

Critics of the way in which the Peace Conference treated the problem of the forner German possessions can, of course, argue that something very like a new colony has been added to the British empire. But the whole plan is not one whose virtues or defects can be discovered by theorizing. mandate system is experimental. It con-tains possibilities of national aggrandizement and possibilities of the establishment of a new order in countries whose absolute independence is not generally approved.

Disputes under the mandate regime which are not settled by negotiation are to be submitted to the league's international court of If, when that tribunal is organ ized, it attains virility and actual authority, the sincerity of the various mandatories will be tested and their motives will be fit for

As a tip to the overmodest, it may be noted that the man who a ks for everything prompts in sight usually gets something.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Occasionally Lovers of Art Long for Something Else, as Some Fleeting Observations of Galleries and Stunt Night Demonstrate

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TRIAL by jury is "some trial", when it comes to passing on some thousands of paintings in a few days and choosing from the lot the few hundreds that the present Academy of the Fine Arts will hold.

The physical fatigue quite apart from the mental blankness that must overtake even mental blankness that must overtake even the sturdiest of the artist judges after the first thousand must be "almost decapitat-ing"! One realizes that the freaks that get past the jury into the show come along when most of the poor things are wall-eyed and nauseated and can only wave feeble hands of faint protest.

I heard of a jury not long ago that got so worn out that they sent out word to the picture shifters to only tote in every other canvas, and they let the rest go unseen. But one has only to go to a picture exhibition where there has been no jury to realize what a lot the public is saved by having even a tired-out one.

N LONDON I went to one in the Albert I Hall jammed with paintings of artists that felt they had been discriminated against and who got up a show of their own. Any one could exhibit who paid £1. It was a nightmare of mediocrity. Imagine all the pictures out of all the hotel bedrooms you have ever slept in or any one has ever slept in framed in heavy gilt and hung in compartments covered with red baize that divided Albert Hall into hundreds of little rooms.

Imagine hundreds of pictures of sheep, of flowers, of ladies, dressed and undressed, of stony-eyed men and gutta-percha children, of still life, of beaches and mountains and croquet games and hay ricks. All hung on red baize in and out of little com-

partments!

You longed for a cubist or a fourth dimensionist to cut the awful sameness of the sentiment. You would have bought a "prismatist" right off the walls for the relief of one clear clash of color. But the Bolshevists were holding another secessionist show somewhere else for less than a pound each, so one sighed and moaned through acres of English sentimentality until something gave way in the mind and until something gave way in the mind and one made a boit for the exit.

DOOR as is the taste of an art jury, it is 100 per cent better than none at all So do not let us curse the poor tired things as we walk about the present Academy show. Let us be kinder to them than the students are, for instance. Let us remember what they have spared us, that the art sindents would have admired. However, I like art students for everything but their art.

They are an interesting lot those boys and girls who are studying to paint, if you do not have to be polite about what they paint. The other night I went to a studie party and sat among them for some hours and was greatly entertained by them and in their company, for we laughed together over the company, for we laughed together over the amusing doings of some older folk who were fellow guests. To reach the place we plunged down a dark alley protected by posts in what corresponds, I suppose, to our Latin quarter—not far from Camae street. We climbed to a big loft over a warehouse that is the studio and the workshop for toy making of two desultory young artists, Miss Dorothy Stewart and Miss Otey Williams, who were our hosts as well as the im presarios of the evening's uplift.

THE toys made or in process of becoming I were strung along the beams and, as Innes Forbes, who moved out of the gloom to sit next to me, remarked, the stuffed elephants hung like large teeth dental signs in the shadows of the rafters. A drop curtain of very moth-eaten blankets was hitched across one end of the room on wires. the cleared place on the floor for a stag was fenced about with bulky properties belenging to the toy making, a starred patch-work quilt formed the back drop and the scenery was of fluttering shreds. We sat on anything handy, except chairs, and as the place has no visible means of heat, some of us brought our oil steves, which burned the dark corners and made

sort of ring of warmth.

Sometimes the audience got up one by one and enjoyed themselves on the stage; sometimes there was what appeared to be more or less rehearsed program

That is, the play the three Biddle sisters gave was written by Georgina Biddle and played by all three. But as it had only been completed that afternoon, it was read somewhat wonderingly by Constance and Alice what wonderingly by Constance and Biddle and prompted uncertainly by author when she was off the stage. It author when she was off the stage. It very, very funny—really funny—both as to its wit and as to its acting. The other somewhat preconcerted item on the night's program was a Bab Ballad acted in pantomine. The audience never knew who the actors were because they wore masks painted on hat forms by Otey Williams Those masks were dreadfully clever, much more so than any picture she is liable to paint or toy she has yet invented. That is the characteristic of those art students and young artists—what they do for fun is so much better and more worth while than what they do in earnest.

FOR instance, there was a young Danish chap there, named "Jo" Mielziner, who took off two of the Academy professors, painters of no less fame than Mr. Henry McCarter and Mr. Garber. He did it with a finish and perception and accent that, put into a painted portrait, would make him into a painted portrait, would make him famous. I discovered afterward that he is not all Dane. His grandmother is an Irish woman who, oddly enough, has lived in Paris most of her life and writes for the French journals under the signature of "Frend." She is over seventy and got to the front at the battle of the Marne and covered her assignment with the

Two Russian artists danced for us they called for short Lola Lomisch and the other is an army officer named Parfiellef, who had been aide-de-camp for General Denekin and who escaped via Siberia after the defeat. He has among his few belongings, after that dangerous trip, a book of photographs that he has taken himself of the "terror" that begars description for awfulness and horror. He is a very serious young chap, but he did for us the only happy thing he knew to do in English ed a peasant dance. There was a Japanese there, too, who did

something that in Japan is meant to seem like the flying of a bird. It certainly would add to the gayety of nations!

DESIDES the artists there were art pa-Warner very kindly obliged with an impromptu bagpine solo. He dressed in kilts and bare legs in what might be called the twinkling of an eye. They were his own legs, but not his own skirt! Miss Joline and the control of the control sang topical songs, dressed in her brother's khaki, and Miss Gertrude Ely in some one's

khaki, and Miss Gertrude Ely in some one's little hat sang a music-hall ditty of piereing shrillness. Even I obliged seated on a minute stool at a toy piano.

In fact, it was a very happy, merry party, every one minucking some one else!

The next day I listened to two anxious matrons discussing what they should do to entertain their guests after some dinners they were giving. The dinners would cost entertain their guests after some dinners they were giving. The dinners would cost about \$100 each, and if they took boxes for the play they would be considerably out of pocket, but they could not contemplate doing nothing! It never occurred to them to turn their guests to amusing themselves, and the guests not being art students might not have taken to stunts with gay abandon. Perhaps, too, an elaborate dinner does not entice one to perform. At the studio party what our hostesses called the "eats" came fterward. We enjoyed them beartily being hungry from gayety and very much at home with one another, even with the Japanese and the Armenian whom we aughed at and who laughed back at us.

Sympathy for Germany nowadays is on par with the maudlin sympathy which prompts women to send flowers to condemned

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL



Such of the milk producers who do ship direct to the milk distributors in the city

and who have no gathering organizations of their own would undoubtedly be incon-

venienced, but not to such an extent as to inflict any substantial loss; but the number

compared with the vast number benefited by

"It is possible for the agricultural workers to adapt their work to a change

to do this because the hours during which much of their work must be performed, as

for example in banking operations, are

Local Option Theory Fallacious

The suggestion that local option of daylight saving would meet the needs of various parts of the state and satisfy everybody is fallacious. It would satisfy nobody. On the contrary, it would lead to intolerable confusion in railroad movement and evalld inconvenience many millions of personal confusions.

would inconvenience many millions of per-

sons every year.

"We have therefore recommended the reduction of the months of daylight saving from seven to five, which should remove a large part of the objection hitherto raised by industrial interests.

"In the face of this array of facts is it strange that daylight saving is being see

it strange that daylight saving is being so strongly urged?"

WHY AMERICANS TALK

Kindness is almost universal in America

in my first three months I collected only three deliberate rudenesses, though, doubt-

the never refuses conversation, and, on the whole, it is better that people should talk too much than too little; this contributes

to general sociability and ease of inter-

course. Also, conversation helps a man to exhibit himself. Very few of us ever at-tempt to discover what the other man

physical impressions, needs conversation to sort out these impressions. Burdened by

sort out these impressions. Burdened by certain forms of national pride, local pride and personal pride, by old puritanic views, and new efficiency views, by sentiment and by ruthleseness, he needs conversation as a

W. L. George, in Harper's Magazine

It is not possible for city workers

of these is so small as to be negligible

daylight saving.

prescribed by law.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

> N. B. KELLY On Daylight Saving

EGISLATION, either national in scope be enacted for daylight saving, according to N. B. Kelly, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, which is advocating local daylight saving.

The reasons for the passage of such legislation are so numerous and the objections are so weak, in the opinion of Mr. Kelly, that public opinion should be firmly behind the movement. health, increased production and the reduc-tion of bills for electric light and gas are a few of the points brought out by Mr. Kelly

in his defense of daylight saving.
"So many good reasons can be adduced and have been presented that it is difficult to understand why the rather weak reasons brought forward by some of the agricultural interests should stand in the way of the engelment of a law atther national in score enactment of a law either national in scope or at least for the eastern zone.

or at least for the eastern zone.

"For instance, our investigations in this section of the country, which led to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce joining with the Merchants' Association of New York and other big eastern commercial organizations in this move for the establishment of an eastern daylight-saving zone, have brought us such information as this.

"The extra hour of daylight available for

have brought us such information as this:

"The extra hour of daylight available for healthful outdoor recreation tends to improve the health of the worker, and so enables him to produce more and to be more contented in his work, factors of vital importance in these days of unrest and underproduction. This is especially true as daylight saving makes for more working hours during the cooler part of the day and reduces accidents. It has been determined as a result of accurate studies that the majority of indusaccurate studies that the majority of trial accidents occur during the closing hours of the day, when artificial light is required. Adding the extra hour of daylight will tend

to reduce such accidents.

"Because of increased production as a direct result of improved efficiency of the

worker.
"Daylight saving conserves coal and reduces bills for electric light and gas, and last, but not least, permits the cultivation of home gardens. Indorsed by Medical Men

"Daylight saving also is unqualifiedly in-dorsed by the medical profession. "The American Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association and other medical organizations have adopted resolutions strongly favoring daylight saving

What Do You Know?

What is the original meaning of quaran-

tine?

Who was Henry Purceil?

When did General Grant make his famous tour of the world?

Who were the original Huns?

What is the name of the period from one moon to the next?

On what river is Vienna located?

What are the colors of pimperneis?

How many years did Washington live after the expiration of his last term?

When did the American Revolution break out? What is a rupeo?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Buenos Aires should be pronounced "Bwenos Eyerace."

2. Aubrey Vincent Beardsley was a noted English artist in black and white. His dates are 1872-1898.

3. Cuba was the largest island discovered by Columbus on his first voyage to the New World.

4. Only one American President. John Adams, was really elected by the Federalists. Washington, although a Federalist, received in both elections the total electoral vote.

5. Chakedony is precious stone of the quarts.

Chakedony is precious stone of the quartz kind, with many varieties, as agate, carnellan and chrysoprase. s scene of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" is laid in Padua, Italy,

of the Shrew" is laid in Padua, Italy, and the nearby country.
Count Casimir Pulaski was a famous Polish general. He fought on the American side in the American Revolution and was mortally wounded near Savannah in 1779.

The greater number of rhododendrons are native to temperate North America, although a few small species are found in Continental Europe and Siberia.

Two important battles of the Russo-Japanese War were Liao-yang and Mukden.

The selsmograph is the instrument

Lost, strayed or stolen-The winter of 1920-21.

The leather scandal seems to prove that the profiteer has a tough hide. It is astonishing how much Austen Chamberlain resembles Brummagem Joe, his

and thousands of physicians and hospital superintendents have testified to the health-ful benefits derived from the extra hour of The egg market has more than once demonstrated that Humpty Dumpty is a "By far the greater proportion of milk that false fable. comes to this city is not shipped by the dairy farmer direct, but is delivered by him

An appropriate motto for the city com-missioners might read, "Charters scrapped while you wait." to the gathering stations of the great milk-distributing companies. It is therefore un-necessary for the dairy farmer to time the operation of milking with a view to shipping the milk on an early morning train, inasmuch as the shipping is only to a small

One thing bridge boosters must not forget: A bridge may be double-crossed before it is built. All gangsters are adept at fighting fire with fire; and after every bump they re-

Secretary Daniels doesn't think much of General Mitchell as a bomber; but perhaps Secretary Daniels doesn't know when he

As a bridge can't be crossed until it is built, Congress did the next best thing. Having reached the Delaware bridge bill. it passed it.

Every political boss is a faithful repre sentative of the people who made him. If you had no hand in the making of him. blame yourself. We might work up a little sympathy for Germany in her present plight if we didn't need all we have for her victims, who are

still suffering because of her misdeeds. We are convinced that one reason why local traction problems remain so long un-solved is that the Skipper of the Toonerville Trolley has never been called into consul-

The Rhode Island State College has dis-covered a fertilizer that will grow grass but kill weeds. Protesting against such discrimination, we may now expect a roar from

Now that the army has been reduced we may confidently expect that the number of army posts will also be reduced in order that the smaller army may function efficiently. Or may we?

A French scientist estimates the age of the earth at 500,000,000 years—which might impress us more if we hadn't been surfeited with figures relating to new stars and the amount of the war debt.

three deliberate rudenesses, though, doubt-less, I deserved many more. I have found everywhere assistance and, what the stranger needs so much, information. Some-times I have found a little too much, for the American does not always realize how lost is the stranger in this immense, com-plicated system, and so burdens him with detail. The American is often quiet, but he never refuses conversation, and on the Having lifted the clothing industry from the sweatshop to the sanitary workshop, there is danger that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of New York will let it fall through careless handling.

The local schoolteacher who admits that good husband is worth at least \$200 (the tempt to discover what the other man thinks; we talk so as to assert to him what we think; this helps us to discover what we really think. I suspect that the Amer-ican, more than any other kind of man, his mind being filled with a vast number of amount of bonus she had to forfelt by get ting married) deserves a vote of thanks from Benedicks who have been led to

There is melancholy in the reflection that when the Frankford L and the By-berry-Bustleton surface lines and the Broad street subway are all running it will still be difficult to get a seat on a car during the

Because a city should get the best man possible to run its schools, wherever he may be found, the bill of Jeremiah H. Miller, restricting choice to a citizen of Pennsylvania, is, not to put too fine a point on it,

It would strike the average decent citi-zen that all that would be necessary to de-feat the Sowers amendment to the law re-lating to magistrates' courts would be to lating to magistrates' courts would be to explain the motive back of it to the legislators. But one never can tell.

There is a certain moral fiber that sists upon the payment of a debt. Happily for the race, the moral fiber is usually in the debtor; but occasionally it owes its growth to the insistence of the creditor. There is no Pharisciam in the belief that Europe would not be benefited by a cleaning

Mondell of Wyoming to Congress has Mondell of Wyoming to Congress as and and his words are re-echoed throughout he whole land, it is time the world's navies had dwindled a bit, and that we are elected as dwindlern. But Uncle Sam's ham pared by fears that the powers, d. at the hides, will not heed his example, a fact which should temper the sast and the wrain of Mr. Mondell of Wyoming.

ON THE attermost rims of creation, a

THE DREAMERS

Of the ends of the seven seas, In the lands that God wearied of making and heavenward sought His case.

Is an army of deathless dreamers, and their glory illumines the skies.

For they toil with the hearts of heroes and the hunger for home in their eyes:

Yet they toil and their lips are smiling, and with never a word to say

They follow the road of their dreaming that lies by the break o' day. heavenward sought His case, lies by the break o' day

And a few will achieve their purpose, and And a few will achieve their purpose, and a few will go down to death.

And a prayer for their dream unattained will be breath of their dying breath; But those who are left to conquer for the Will find in their greatest triumphs the sob For the price of a vision conquered -though by oceans they lie apart-The selsmograph is the instrument used in recording earthquakes.

Is the death of the soul of the dreamer, or the hurt in a woman's heart!

—Edmund Leams, in the N. Y. Sun.