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Philadelphia, Friday, February 25, 1921

WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS

T WAS before the proper audience that Mayor Moore spoke of "legislative bodies elected while you sleep which hamstring the administration and cater while you sleep to the vicious elements and the small-fry politicians.

The audience was made up of business men who are members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the occasion was the annual dinner of the chamber.

But a single speech like this will not wake the men from their slumbers in sufficient numbers to prevent the election of a new legislative body in 1923 like the one now sitting in the City Hall.

This newspaper in 1919 stressed the im portance of nominating the right kind of men to the Council. It pointed out what would happen if the citizens neglected their duty. The truth of what we said was generally admitted. But so much attention was concentrated on the nomination of a Mayor that the councilmen were overlooked.

The result is that the apparent majority in support of the Mayor which entered the Council chamber in January of last year has been undermined by the deals of men more anxious for putting over their pet jobs than in decent government.

What has happened was made manifest when the Council passed over the veto of the Mayor an appropriation for 125 superfluous jobs in the Municipal Court and repassed an appropriation to the county commissioners for \$1.000,000 for the Municipal Courthouse after the Mayor had vetoed it on the ground that under the law the money should turned over to the Department of Public Works

Something has been accomplished, however, for Mr. Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said at the dinner that this court has been made into a political machine and an asylum for political patronage, and that its work has been so extravagantly conducted as to be a public reproach. He said also that until the abuses been corrected public sentiment will not unite for the expenditure of the money necessary to provide proper quarters for the court.

But public sentiment must be more thoroughly aroused than it is at the present time efore the City Council will respect it. The Job Combine has the votes. It is absolutely indifferent to ordinary protests, even though bose are based on the harge that the law

possible for the government to obtain a clear knowledge of trends, practices and profits in the industry.

The clauses in Mr. Calder's bill which were intended to enable the government to force into the business of coal mining and distribution a little of scientific spirit and scientific order-to eliminate, in other words, some of the abuses that long ago aroused the angry disgnst of engineers like Hoover-were struck out. That wasn't surrising. The Senate bates innovations. But it does seem to be succumbing to the pres-sure of public opinion and it appears ready

to provide a sort of federal surveillance over mining. It is something to know that an industry

so fundamentally important as that of coal production may no longer be administered largely in the dark.

NO: THE LEGISLATURE ISN'T SAVING EVEN THE DAYLIGHT!

Bills Like Those Intended to Lengthen Summer Days in New York and Jersey

Are Dying at Harrisburg THREE new daylight-saving bills are sleeping what may be their last sleep in the lethal chambers of legislative committees at Harrisburg.

One, presented by Representative Dawson, of Lackawanna county, is a trick bill of a familiar type intended to do the reverse of the thing for which it appears to be intended. It would grant to all communities a right to make their own daylight laws. Doing that, it would, of course, make anything like a state daylight-saving law impossible. It is a bill clearly representative of the purpose and sentiment of the farm communities.

Senator George Woodward, of this city. has introduced a measure to establish day-light saving and the longer day universally throughout Pennsylvania. A bill with the same purpose was presented in the House by Franklin Spencer Edmonds. None of these bills was considered or debated. All three were promptly submitted to commit-tees and put in the places where they are likely to die for want of the sort of light and air that the Legislature besitates to give to the people.

The clan leaders, hindenburging about, and their followers lost in the ecstasy of reunions and reconciliations, haven't had time to think of them. There has been nothing thus far to show that the Pennsylvania Legislature has for a moment seriously considered proposals which already are almost as good as accepted in New York and New Jersey.

If current signs are not misleading, New York will continue firmly as a daylightsaving state, despite the terrific pressure which influential farmers' lobbies have been exerting at Albany. The Senate has just voted against a repealer passed in the House. Local option of the sort proposed by Mr.

Dawson was in force last year in New Jersey. The rural districts lived by the conventional time schedule, while the cities, especially those in the northern parts of the state, tuned their clocks with those of New York. You never could be certain of the time in Jersey.

This year there has been a determined effort in the Legislature at Trenton for a state daylight-saving law. It probably will succeed. That would mean a large daylightsaving block on the Atlantic coast and a difference of an hour in time between Philadelphia and all the important cities with which it maintains the closest communica-

In Harrisburg and at Washington daylight-saving bills have failed consistently because of the unrelenting antagonism of the farmers, and the farmers sustain their objection with arguments that are in some ways forceful and reasonable.

The hours and conditions of farm labor are dictated largely by the sun and the dew and the ancient and changeless habits of flocks and herds. The dew falls in its own despite anything that Congresses and Legislatures may do or suggest, and somebody has to be up early and toiling late if it isn't to be permitted to turn from a force for good to a force for destruction. The farmer who feels that he must shelter freshly gathered crops from the dew finds. for example, that though he must work late he would have to be up an hour earlier under a state daylight law. The habits of his herds are fixed unalterably according to the sun-and-dew time schedules. In turn, the schedules of milk trains are fixed. It is possible to understand the objection of the rural communities to a system that would jolt the whole sensitive mechanism of their universe rather seriously. And yet it is possible to believe that that same universe might not suffer greatly or at all: that the readjustments would be relatively painless and in no way damaging if it were attempted intelligently, with a little patience and with tolerance for the other fellow's point of view.

Legislatures do not even know how to do their own thinking, laws of a sort that seem to conflict with the normal and understand able desires of the average man are multi-plying. Rigorous, sudden, revolutionary and wholly inflexible as it was, the prohibition law was passed with a whoop and established in a country that was given no time to prepare for it and make its acceptance easy and general through gradual psychological transitions.

The daylight-saving bills were killed. Yet you never would hear of men secretly con-spiring to work on into the twilight when tine afternoons beckoned them out of mills and offices to the wholesome country. There could be no temptation to criminality in longer summer days. Rings wouldn't be formed to evade that sort of federal statute. If ever there was a needed law and a humane one it is that which failed most conspicuously in Congress when the emergency time schedule was changed and that has survived in some of the states only because members of the Legislatures with large city-dwelling constituencies have been afraid to kill it.

The recent success of the daylight savers in the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey ought to reinspire those who are fighting for the daylight law at Harrisburg. The Edmonds bill and the Weedward bill ought to be forced out of the committees for a hearing and for the sort of debate in which the farmers should be required to state their case more explicitly than they have stated it thus far either here or in Washington. If the opponents of laws which were of infinite benefit to city working people can show that an additional hour of daylight would really put them under great hardship and hopeless difficulties, the public at large will find it easier to do without the benefits of what seems to city dwellers to be a wholly rational arrangement of the clock. Have the farmers ever tried to adjust

themselves to the new system? Have they ever actually sought a way out? Or have they merely reacted to an instinctive prejudice against a plan that happens to be of particular benefit to people in cities, who are wrongly supposed to be always getting the best of things at the expense of the agricultural regions? That is what we ought to find out while we are about it.

If the Legislature isn't willing to bring the daylight bills out, Governor Sproul himself ought to use his influence to that end. And he ought to use it without further delay. Spring is just around the next corner.

SHORT CUTS

Mandate debates appear to have more than their share of Yap.

Come to think of it, a man of Hoover's size could make any old job a big one.

The bitter pill prepared for the sick man of Europe is being sugar-coated.

The United States Senate will now proceed to heighten Hoover's popularity by fighting him tooth and nail.

Plans for the City Beautiful, we note, permit the property holder, within proper restrictions, to hold his zone.

There appears to be growing likelihood that at last we are to have a really truly business administration at Washington.

Penrose is reported to be angry at the selection of Hoover for a cabinet position. But that isn't news. It is a foregone con-

Rightly or wrongly, there are those who believe that Mexico will sooner or later try to take a Fall out of the Harding administration.

There is always suspicion that the open diplomacy of the London conference is re-enforced by the brand turned out in a star chamber

The powerful opposition expected to develop against the Develin bill to tax the real estate of public utilities should awaken public interest in the measure.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Occupational Therapy, What it is, What It Does and What It May Do When the Training School Turns Out Workers

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

COME people were discussing not long Some the possibility of doing without newspapers and getting the news by some other medium. I do not know if they were contemplating the possibility of the nub-lishers going out of business. At all events, they could think of no substitute except general gossip, or a series of daily current events classes with the one-time reporters and journalists turned lecturers. In the early eighteenth century, when there were no newspapers in our sense, such

In the early eighteenth century, when there were no newspapers in our sense, such cities as Paris and London had news venders of two sorts—a sort of public crier, who cried the news items in the parks and streets, and the readers of news letters, who gathered groups about them in certain ad-vertised spots and read letters from the provinces or from abroad written for that kind of publication. I rather think that our generation has invented another way of

generation has invented another way of spreading the news in our "propaganda lunches and dinners." I do not know just what I think about those "helps over hard places" for phllan-thropic organizations. Like any form of advertising, it pays more than it costs; that is the propaganda does get over to enough new people to make it worth while to the organization, but I sometimes think it is a dangerous misuse of hospitality to invite one's friends to one's house to feed and then to bleed them. When the affair is arranged by a club and the members comand then to bleed them. When the analy-is arranged by a club and the members com-bine to lunch together once a month and give the time to the discussion of some neighborhood activity about which they wish to be intelligent, I think both means and end are justifiable.

WENT to a Long Table Luncheon at the I Chestnut Hill Community House last week of the above, sensible get-together sort, and I was very much interested in the sort, and I was very much interested in the community audience, and also in the neigh-borhood activity that was discussed—or rather reported, for there was no discussion. The Community House is a left-over from war work and has proved so useful to the community that it is being kept on as a civic center and is running a very well-patronized cafeteria as well. The subject discussed at the February Long Table Luncheon was the introduction of occupa-tional therapy into heaptals and same'o-

tional therapy into hosptals and canato-ria. I got a good deal besides a very well-served meal at that luncheon, but I got even more coming back to town on the train from Miss Florence Fulton, who is the dean of the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy Therapy.

OCCUPATIONAL therapy is the scientific O name for what your baby does when he finds his hands to play with when he is lying on his back resting his little self. It is any kind of a hand exercise that can be pursued with pleasure and with beneficial results by persons who are weak or who are semi-invalids. It is something to keep the mind pleasantly occupied while the body

is more or less quiescent. Suppose a physician has a patient who is suffering from overwork and who needs something to let his mind down easy. He can put the man to bed and then call in the

occupational therapist, who would probably be a pleasant, quiet-volced, youngish woman with an artist's clever, composed hands. She would interest the restless, tired man in the making of something with his hands that would take a sort of pleasant monotonous skill, easy to acquire, easy to keep up and south, easy to acquire, easy to keep up and southing in its very regularity of rhythm. While he was doing it his mind would be diverted but not fatigued, and under its very monotony his muscles would relax and

very monotony his nuscles would relax and his nervous system lose its tension. Suppose, again, the physician had a pa-tient that needed stimulus. The therapist would then treat the whole situation from another standpoint. The occupation chosen for the hands and the eyes and the brain would intrigue the interest and gently tax the mult moment and multip rouge the another Commerce. the will power and subtly rouse the energy by leading up to a climax of effect.

Suppose, again, the muscles of the patient were flabby and the mind relaxed, the occupation chosen would be such as to use muscular force and require tense concentration. THESE and other treatments for other

Know Best building laws and ordinances, because under these laws the protection of the buildings is carefully looked after. Exits, fire and smoke On Fire Prevention as Business Policy carefully looked after. Files, he and smoke proof stairs, fire-escapes, etc., are provided for; but the great risk in Philadelphia lies in the old buildings erected before modern building methods were adopted, located in congested districts. These buildings are a continuous menace to the lives of the people who occupy them either as permanent homes or during working hours. **L**IRE prevention as a fundamental of good business is a phase which is often overlooked in this important subject, in the opinion of Stewart A. Jellett, construction engineer and chairman of the fire prevention and insurance committee of the Chamber of

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

GENTLY BUT INSISTENTLY

or during working hours. "Many of these old buildings house a num-ber of small manufacturers whose employes are in many cases foreign born and not well the Old Testament acquainted with our language and customs and likely, in the case of an alarm of fire, to Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Charles I-Charles V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire-was king of Spain during the period of its greates: world power. He ruled from 1816 to 1858. become highly excited. A number of the old become highly excited. A number of the old dwellings have been converted into tene-ments, occupied by a number of families. We believe it is of the greatest importance that the inspection of such buildings be taken 2. A cygnet is a young swan vigorously in charge by the Department of Public Safety. Brand Whitlock was United States mit-ister to Belgium during the world was "In all our principal cities we spend large The former German colonies in the Pa-clific ocean have been divided between Great Britain and Japan. sums of money on our fire departments, the amount of money that is appropriated for the purpose of fire prevention as compared with the amount for extinguishing fires is notoriously investigation. 5. De la Huerta was president of Mexic immediately preceding General Obre

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QUIZ

MANDATE

QUESTION

- What are the German names for the provinces regained by France as a con-sequence of the world war? 2. Where are the scenes of Shakespeare's comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," laid?
- 3. Of what state is Carson City the capital? 4. What was the title of General Lee's main army in the Civil War?
- What are the colors of the Dutch flag? 6. What was the first name of Krupp, the German cannon founder?

7. What is the literal meaning of "dachs-hund"?

A hidalgo is a Spanish gentleman

it can

What Do You Know?

is disregarded. Nothing but fear for their political lives will lead the members of the combine to change their course.

And they have little fear, for they regard the present discussion of the situation as merely a flurry and they are confident that the city will not awake from its slumbers.

THE MAN AND THE JOB

THE remarks that Mr. Hoover has been making about the Department of Commerce as at present administered indicate that he is the proper man to put at its head The department, he says, consists largely of a group of scientific bureaus which have only a remote connection with commerce

He says, also, that he sees a way to make It a real Department of Commerce, and that much could be done by reorganization without additional legislation.

As a matter of fact, the department is as hig or as little as the man who is at its head. It has been insignificant in the past because little men have been put in charge of it As was pointed out here yesterday, in the present condition of affairs it can be made one of the most important departments of the government of a man of Mr. Hoover's abilities is put over it. Indeed, it can be made so important that in the future it will artract the ablest business brains of the country

Mr. Honser put it up to Mr. Harding to decide whether he can serve the mountry better. In the department or charge of the work of European relief in which he is now engaged. The answer this is that the work of European relief temporary and that the emergency which makes it necessary is capidly disappearing, while the development of the Department of Commerce will demand the uttention of an able man for many years. Mr. Harding has recognized the facts and

has told Mr. Houver that his relief work need not interfere with his work as a memher of the subject and Mr. Hoover \$271H

WHAT MARKET WON'T STAND

SENTIMENTALISTS have many a time denounced the price-figing rule of business which is to charge what the traffic will bear. Yet the rule works pretty well in the long run. It puts prices up, and this is ! what is denounced. But it also puts prices down, and this is nearly always forgotten.

Just now it is working toward lower prices. The traffic would bear high prices during the war, but conditions changed and the buyers staved out of the market.

When the Midvale Steel Company reduced the price of its product it was applying the rule. The traffic would not beer the old If the new prices are not low marines. enough to produce husiness they will be reduced still lower. And the United States Steel Corporation, confronted by conditions similar to those which the independent companies are facing, will be compelled to make reductions. A recent conjecture is that in the near future it will sell steel for \$10 g on less than the prevailing price for the last two years.

COAL IN THE SENATE

COMETHING seems to have been accom-D plished in the interest of coal users through the Calder regulation bill, even if. at the last minute, the Senate shrank from handling with courage a problem that has become a national shame.

As the Calder bill was reported yesterday and as if may finally be passed, it requires complete periodical reports of future sales, production and costs of bituminous and an-thracite at the fields. Thus it would be its own thinking, and because many state

Farmers do not look with sympathy of understanding at the insistent desire of the city man for an extra hour of daylight leisure summer. They themselves have all the winds and open air and sunlight they want and a great deal more. They are not accustomed to regard life in the open air na thing of luxury, a thing to be craved. That sort of thing has become a sort of bore to people who have to tussle with the soil through long hours of midday heat

The lift and the rest that a city deskman or a bank clerk or a factory worker can get by a flight into the open country on a summer afternoon a farmer is likely to feel only on the rare instances when he can get inoors, stretch his tired legs in a chair and pull down the blinds. Not knowing what the accumulated gases in a foundry are like, or strains of the city man's desk, or th the that millions of town-bound people nave for an eccesional whiff of country air or an unobstructed look at open shy, the farmer is disposed to regard daylight-saving schemes as new fads invented by people who have nothing better to think about

So from the farm country of the Middle West an angry and impatient cry went up when Congress was trying to devide whether to make the long summer day a national institution. The agricultural counties have fought duylight saving in every Legislature. They fought it bitterly in New York and they lost. They seem to be losing even in New Jersey. The people in some of the cities have simply refused to give up the only good thing that they ever got for nothing.

As a consequence, the routine of existence has been badly confused by unexpected variations of time in neighboring areas. A time seems to be coming when the farms will have to prove at least that their working systems cannot be changed or readjusted or that the difficulties which the new time law involves for them are really insurmountable. They will have to show whether a little ingenuity on their part, a little resourcefuiness, a little of the spirit of charitable co-operation and, perhaps, a little extra expanse, wouldn't make it possible for them to go along with the millions who are fighting for air and ight.

The trouble in Congress and in many state Legislatures is that the man who can muster the most votes and the most "influence," and not the man who can muster the most logic for his cause, invariably and inevitably geta what he wants on the statute books.

Congressmen looked at the census figures. found that farmers still have the most votes

What consideration will Turkey afford the Allies, more particularly Great Britain, for being permitted to regain Smyrna? In the particularly Direction of the second

the name of the prophet. Figs. The New York acrobats who were robbed in this city of \$813 by a man they had befriended will probably use him for a met the next time they run across him.

First-class passenger rates to Europe have been boosted 10 per cent. There might be less cause for complaint if steerage rates from Europe to America were boosted 100 per cent.

It is comforting to know that Director Furbush and his assistants will see to it that the 1600 passengers of the Orizaba do not smuggle ashore any additional and undesirable immigrants.

The conferees were seated at the tabl with the avowed intention of having all their enrds face up. "What's the matter with making it stud?" some one asked, and harmony ruled forthwith.

The general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America characterizes Mr. Harding as 'a cold, intellectual proposi-tion.' Whether this be libel or flattery depends entirely on the viewpoint.

Advices from Harrisburg seem to indicate that in discussing the political welfare and the political future of some of our more less well-known legislators it would b advisable to look for the woman

If the London conference can't do nuy thing with it, the matter of Turkey might be turned over to a committee of American farmers armed with little hatchets. The result might be cause for thanksgiving.

The fact that a man who has just released after nine months spent in Moya-mensing has been able to prove that he is not the man wanted, that it was a case of mistaken identity, suggests the thought that somebody has been remiss in not giving him an opportunity to prove it earlier

An order calling for two and a half inch ciffs on policemen's pants in New York city appears coincidentally with an adver-tisement in all station houses setting forth that a former police lieutenant has resigned to enter the tailoring business. If there is connection between the two it is graft that needs the cuffs.

The suggestion of the Federation of Lubor that the federal employment service be restored draws attention to the fact that should never have been abolished. If the ployment bureau was useful during the war, and it was, it should prove equally useful during the period of reconstruction; and singular short-sightedness was man! fested in bringing it to an end

Because there is no picture of Cuesar Rodney, of Declaration of Independence fome, available, a composite picture of all his descendants will be made and the result embodied in a statue to be dedicated in Wilmington July 4. The sentiment back of the scheme is admirable but,-well, as a matter of fact, the picture may bear less resemblance to Rodney than to his wife's father. One never can tell

While John Barleycorn no longer has official residence in the United States. any official residence in the United States, he continues to awaken considerable interest as a lively transient. He has been refused permission to use New York as a shipping point between Canada and Cuba, and there is likelihood that he will not even be permitted to grin at the Statue of Liberty from ship traveling from one foreign port to an-Meanwhile, he gives enforcement

phases of convalescence would be given the therapist with the same care fo actions as a nurse would give any other treatment ordered by the doctor, and would be varied along a well-digested plan of pro-

In other words, the mind of a patient not allowed to play havor with the body during the recovery from an illness or during a long invalidism, as it so often does when is left to its own devices and to own sick and discouraged fancies. all know how temporarily selfish invalids can become and how exigent about all the little minutiae of their sickrooms and their restricted lives. Their egotism is generally the result of a mind too much at leisure, at

activity tethered to too small a space, nothing vital or even occupying to use vital If that mind could be occupted by some-

thing not related to past worries or future worries, an end in itself that is both pleasant in the doing and worth numshing, which takes only the vitality one can spare from the body's needs and no more, which con-nects one little by little with the real acivities of the outside world, just as the body is being strengthened to to go on, then much that baffles the doctor wears out the family and leaves a rut and

invalidism on the patient difficult to eradicate would be avoided.

THE Philadelphia School for Training I in Occupational Therapy was founded by the National League of Woman's Service and was financed during the war by the War Welfare Council. Of course, its reason for being then was the shell-shocked soldier an the convalescent soldier and the permanently crippled soldier. The Middle West had tried it out in its everyday hospitals and sanatoria and found that what was good for the torin and tound that what was good for the soldier was just as good for the civilian. Indeed, the new hospitals of the Middle West include workrooms for occupational therapy in all their plans without question. The doctors accept its ald as a matter of course. Here it is being tried out tenta-

tively: the very fact that it is a new thing puts a question mark over it. Even the specialists in nervous or mental diseases have not quite waked up to it so far as much personal contact goes between the neurologists and the alignists on one hand and the school facults on the other, algh by consultation and adjustment a facile and useful tool might be made though very. practical for the dottor's hand.

DR. KIRKBRIDE very much emphasized this very idea of patients making things with their hands among his sick people out at the Hospital for the Insane half a cen-tury ago. He had a museum where the most curious and the most artistic articles made by the patients were on view. Dr. Riggs done the same thing in his sunstari in the Berkshires, and so has Dr. Ludlum out at Gladwyne, but the idea of having a school to teach teachers how to teach pa-tients is the newest phase of the old idea and one that deserves the quick encourage ment not only of the public but of the physicians.

Miss Florence Fulton is a great find such a school. She has something of the authority and more than a little of the acumen of that remarkable map, her father, the Rev. John Fultan, D. D., LL.D., the cleverest editor of the only great paper that the Episcopal Church has ever inspired

that the Episcopial Caurch has ever inspired in this country. She studied art in general as a painter, and then in this country and in Europe made beneff a master of the bookbinder's art in particular, so that she stands high in that class. In connection with the White Gate Studio out at Bryn Many the and Miss Gather have turnad out Mawr she and Miss Garber have turned out

In addition to the appalling loss of life entailed every year in this country through preventable fires, and the staggering losses of actual physical property, there also is the very vital question of the loss in business sustained when a firm is forced temporarily out of husiness by a fire, according to Mr. ut of business by a fire, according to Jellett, who puts this matter squarely up to the American business man with the aid of t of official figures for the entire nation and for Pennsylvania. Mr. Jellett says:

STEWART A. JELLETT

beginning to receive the serious attention the American public. It has demanded our attention for many years, but except for fire insurance experts, underwriting boards and others (often classed as cranks) it has re-

provided he was fully insured. It seemed to make little or no difference to him that the fire was caused by his own or his employee gross carelessness or that his neighbors suffered fire and water damages, provided his own property losses were covered by insur-

ance. "This is a rather severe indictment, but one that is justified by a study of conditions.

"The National Board of Fire Underwriters has recently completed a very careful survey covering fire losses on insured risks occurring in the United States during 1015 to 1919. inclusive. The total known loss was in the neighborhood of \$1.416,000,000. Of this Of this amount the state of Pennsylvania alone shows a loss of practically \$78,340,000, and if is added to this a reasonable amount (sa 25 per cent) to cover uninsured losses, which are not reported, the total of Pennsylvania's are not reported, the total of reality which a loss amounts to the enormous sum of ap-proximately \$08,000,000 a little short of \$20,000,000 per year; and unfortunately this loss is not decreasing. The reported losses in Philadelphia for the year 1020 exceed \$8,000,000

"The national fire losses for December, 1920, totaled \$41,000,000, compared with \$27,000,000 in December, 1919. The figures just published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters are classified into three gro -fires that are strictly preventable, partly preventable and of unknown causes.

"The strictly preventable equal 24.3 per cent of the total known causes, and the partly preventable 40.9 per cent; the unknown, 84.8 per cent.

"It is fair to assume that an equal per-centage of the fires classed under unknown centage of the first classed inder unknown causes would, if the causes were known, be divided into the first two classes in about the ratio given. If this is done the final results show that about 38 per cent of the total loss of between \$37,000,000 and \$38,000,000 ppresents the loss in Pennsylvania alone in five years due to fires that were strictly prevent-able, or in other words, caused by gross

carelessness or neglect. "This money loss, great as it is, is not the most serious loss, nor is it the total money loss. The most serious loss is that of life and the maining and crippling of many persons caused by fires. This loss in deaths has reached as high as 15,000 persons in one year in the United States. The additional money loss to which I refer is the ess when a fire occurs, which loss of business is not covered by insurance.

"It may happen that a manufacturer fully repaid for the actual physical loss of his property, and at the same time he may be practically forced out of business because of practically for the orders of his custom-bis inability to fill the orders of his custom-ers, it being impossible to replace the ma-chinery and patterns within any reasonable time. To my mind this loss of business is for a going concern just as serious and in some cases more so than the loss of physical

mittee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Com-merce is endeavoring to bring this important matter of fire prevention to the serious atten-tion of the people of Philadelphia as a para-mount civic duty, one that should no longer

notoriously insufficient. 6. Tom Taylor's "Our American Cousin" was enacted in Ford's Theatre on Us night Abraham Lincoln was assau-sinated. "The Department of Health is on the lookout to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. It does not wait until the epidemic is in full swing before actually taking hold of the situation. We would blame if they conducted the department in 8. The word literally means son of som body, from "hijo de algo." any such way.

"It is equally important that the office of the fire marshal should be equipped to, as far as is possible, prevent the occurrence of fires and thereby lessen the menace to the 9. A cutworm is a caterpillar that cuts of young plants level with the ground. Ethan Alien is particularly noted for his exploit in capturing Fort Ticonderoga from the British on May 10, 1776. whole community.

Marshal Here Alive to Conditions

Loud Cries of Pain Will Rise "We have in Philadelphia a fire marsial in George W. Elliott who is fully alive to From the New York Times. . Among ten causes of crime given by Pref. R. H. Gault, psychologist at Northwestern University, in his report as chairman of the seriousness of this situation, office is greatly undermanned by lack of inonce is greatly undernamed by new of the work sufficient appropriations to carry the work on effectively. There should be constant, regular inspections by qualified, uniformed men of all buildings of the class particularly Chicago crimes committee's committee on the origin of criminality-a fine tit that :-- place some way from the end of the list is given to "commercialized recreation." The term is somewhat enigmatic, but men of all buildings of the class particularly referred to, so as to insure safety in such buildings, and change in occupancy from a tenant whose business is reasonably safe to one whose business is notoriously unsafe what the professor means by it can be guessed by anybody. Probably the guessing will be surest by those whom his use of the phrase will most offend—by the commercialone whose business is notoriously unsate should be guarded against by requiring the issuance of a license by the fire marshal. The issuance of this license would auto-matically bring the building so occupied izers of recreation, that is. There are many of them, and they are of many kinds. What special or particular responsibility for crime some of them have it is not easy to define and yet the judg-ment of all the ages has been that there is monthing more out under regular supervision

"The National Board of Fire Underwriter in calling attention to Pennsylvania's known fire losses from 1915 to 1919, incluknown fire losses from 1910 to 1910, inclu-sive, equaling the huge total of \$78,340,000, calls attention to the fact that this money would build 15,667 houses at \$5000 each, sufficient to furnish homes for 78,340 persons : a rather startling statement.

for their children a career in "commercial-ized recreation," profitable as such careers "As soon as we Philadelphians fully realize that property destroyed by fire represents an utter and irretrievable loss, just so soon will we become practically interested in the importance of fire prevention.

There is and can be no satisfactory excuse for further delay in a matter of such vital interest to our city's welfure."

How to Avoid Typhus

of the bathtub and observes the usual pre

cautions of ablution. For the others, de lousing is indispensable.

castern and central Europe, where cleanli

ness does not prevail, typhus thrives. But it can never thrive in New York if New York

Immigrants should be introduced to Nev

York and a delousing station simultaneously, and tutored thereafter in the great American

Inclusive

The World, the Flesh and the Devil-

We make a pretty good league all by our-

virile germ. Cleanliness is the reme

emains normally clean.

From the New York Herald.

habit of bathing.

selves

From the New York Tribune.

D world's axis Balks human inclination very hadly. And souls that should foregather are held

often are.

Like Christmas gifts that come in Feb

something wrong about making money of of sport and amusement. The "amateur" everywhere and always holds himself abore the "professional" in one way, if below him

in another, and few parents would choose

It Should Have Been Arranged

COMETIMES the inclination of our round

The typhus of Europe which is leaking And that is why so many men go seeking Out of all season for the things they're into New York through immigration should not unduly alarm the country. America. generally speaking, is the land of the bath missed.

generally speaking, is the iand of the bath-tub, and bathtubs and typhus are enemies. Typhus is caused by a louse, and none else. One must be bitten by this insect to contract the disease. The average New Yorker can put his mind at rest if he is a consistent user You know what I mean-there are so many Who by themselves have done, well, rather well, But still have sighed for something. Now,

But still have sighed for something, term for instance. There's Henry Adams, never once directed Into forgetting his sad, misfit self. Why couldn't he have lived a little later And had the sense to marry Margot Asolito Before she asquithed and was only Margot. Before she asquithed and was only Margot, Before she asquithed and was only Margot. Before she asquithed and was only form off Typhus has existed in New York for many years endemically. The insect which spreads the disease epidemically must have long been in contact with typhus sufferers to carry a

Would have taken his lucid mind from of

himself And kept him shocked and busy and alive

But once more, as we have often noticed, That twenty-three degrees of inclination Lacked due respect for human harmony.

Lacked due respect for human harmony. Oh, well, John Milton and the gage George Ellot. Byron and Theda Bara, what of them? And H. G. Wells and Catherine of Russis? Lucrezia Borgia and Lenin-and-Trotsky? George Bernard Shaw and Queen Elizabet! Can we not einstein straight that wretched we not einstein straight that wretched Can

"In order to promote more perfect usion"! -II, I, G, in the N: Y, Telense

Loss of Business Serious Matter

"The fire prevention and insurance com

be neglected. "We are not so much concerned with the "new buildings crected under the present

"The matter of fire prevention is at last

ceived but scant consideration. "The American business men have not considered the matter of fire prevention as of first importance or of any great importance.

\$1,000,000,000 Estimated Loss