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Philadelphia, Saturday, March 12, 1921

PENROSE AND HOOVER

THE differences of mind and temperament between Mr. Penrose and Mr. Hoover were visidly illustrated in the contrasting pronouncements issued by the two men as commentaries on present industrial conditions in the United States and as definitions of political and economic policies supposedly emedial. Mr. Penrose repeats what he has been saying for years and is content. Give him tariffs high enough and "rigid economy" in government expenditures and he will feel assured of continuing presperity. It hap-pens that the largest direct expenditures now being made by the government are for armaments. How we may economize there Mr. Penrose doesn't say. He views the country as an economic unit, as an industrial entity complete and independent.

Hoover, on the other hand, sees virtually all civilized peoples as interdependent groups. He perceives in the United States definite and lamentable effects of the continuing waste, idleness and confusion in Europe. peace between the various countries now virtually at war and better human relationships in industry are more important than tariffs high or low. Hoover sees as an immediate and pressing need a new system of human relationships in industry-a system that would make settled peace and steady production certain at all times. He has again seized an opportunity to express his dislike of a condition of affairs under which millions of able-bodied men walk around in search of jobs, while other millions suffer more or less neutely for want of the things that these same millions could create.

Determined efforts to make such intolerable contrasts unlikely or impossible in the future are pretty sure to be directed from the Department of Commerce. How successful will such efforts be? In looking for an answer to that query it is worth observing that the elaborate an honest schemes of conciliation and progressive adjustments in the whole scheme of the country's industrial life formulated under Hoover's inspiration and with Mr. Wilson's aid and sanction have thus far done little good.

The Railway Labor Board is a pretty good example of what has been happening. It was formed to prevent just the sort of confusion that now is approaching the point of crisis on the railroads. It reflects the Hoover theory, though it is a sort of by-product of the Esch-Cummins law. But it is withenforce on finally. And it is still regarded in Washington as a sort of ornamental appendage to the government, an experimental thing not to be taken too seriously. Largely because it is so regarded, the Railway Labor Board has been functioning with great success. Railway men and railway managers alike do not hesitate to regard it and its underlying purposes lightly when they are so minded. though they maintain a courteous enough

adequately suggested in the Railway Labor Board. Mr. Penrose's point of view is reflected in the attitude of mind of those who still seem to believe that it is somehow silly to try to prevent disastrous strikes by a reasonable and peaceful method. Mr. Hogver looks to the future. Mr. Penrose has a complacent eye on the past. It is not likely that Congress that has always been happy to follow Mr. Penrose will revolt suddenly to accept the gospel of Hoover. But it is safe to predict that Hoover will find ways in which to make Congress sit up and take notice. He isn't the sort of man to stop at

PALMER'S MONKEY-WRENCH

EVEN now the country at large doesn't appear to be aware of the possible consequences of the dry-or rather, the wet-ruling written by Mr. Palmer in the last hours of the Democratic administration and left like a monkey-wrench in the machinery of the prohibition enforcement office. The clauses in the Volstead not which were supposed to limit the manufacture of intexts cants other than whisky are virtually de-clared inoperative and unenforceade.

of the dry law must be gin at the point where alcoholic beverages are manufactured, unless traffic are to be wholly useless and farcical, the scope and spullcanes of Mr. Paliner's vuling can be understood. The Volstend act says one thing and the attorney general earl another.

There now seems to be no way in which the free sale and manufacture of beer and wines can be even restricted. For, once beverages supposed to be banned were flowing freely again in the wholesale markets, millions of enforcement agents would be required to prevent their sale openly or under various pretenses to all comers. English confusion will be caused by the Palmer ruling in all parts of the country. And there is no wet or dry who at the present moment could see the end of it with a telescope.

THE DAYLIGHT BILL

FINAL action on the Edmonds daylight saving bill in the Legislature is expected early next week. The fate of the measure is uncertain. But there can be little doubt that a poll of the state would show 75 per cent of the population to be heartily in favor of the plan by which all people could begin and end their summer working day an hour earlier than usual in order to have additional time for rest and recreation out of doors.

The farmers and their representatives, whose determined opposition to the daylightsaving rule prevented Congress from making the longer summer day a national institution. have had a fair hearing at Harrisburg. Their testimeny was not convincing to an impartial It was plain that an unwillingness rather than an inability to readjust the working schedules of the farms to the new time accomponent cause of them to line up in

apposition to the Edmonds bill. It has been said that the fight for daylight

the case. The fight is between the farmers and the people who do indoor work in the cities and the smaller towns. In Harrisburg it has narrowed down to a powerful lobby representing the farmers and a few other self-interested groups and representatives who desire to do a logical and humane thing for the people of the whole state.

THE SHINING EXAMPLE OF OBERAMMERGAU

If the World Were Moved to Do Penance for its Offenses industrial and international Peace Would Be in Sight THE news comes from Oberammergau that

A the residents of that Bavarian village are considering a revival of the Passion Play next year. Last year was the time for it, but the presentation of the play was postponed because of the unsettled condition of the

Every one knows the story of Oberammergae. In the early seventeenth century valley in which the village lies was visited by the plague. The people regarded it as people were wont to regard such things those days as a punishment for their sins. When the plague was stayed, they in their gratitude registered a yow that they would represent the Passion every ten years forever. They have kept the vow with as much faithfulness as is humanly possible.

That yow has made the villagers into honest, devout and kindly folk, each man. woman and child living in such a way that he may be regarded as fit to take a part in the representation of the great tragedy that changed the current of history.

In these sophisticated days we are went to smile indulgently at the simple folk who regarded the plague as a visitation from God for the punishment of the sins of the people. We do not think in theological terms nowndays, as people thought in the age of faith. But these seventeenth century Bayarian peasants were more nearly right than we are wont to admit. The plague was a penalty for the offense of the people-if we do not wish to use the theological expression and say it was a punishment for their sin-

The offense, or the sin, was ignorance of and indifference to the common sanitary pre-

Some power, call it what you will, always inflicts a penulty for this kind of an offense. It cannot be escaped. The laws are inexor

The mistake, so far as there was any mistake made in Oberammergau, was in thinking that the plague was sent as a penalty for violation of what is narrowly called the moral law.

There may come a time, however, when the moral law will be regarded as broad enough to cover all such ignorance as prevailed then; and disregard of the rules of hygiene will be condemned by the churches as sin, as it is now condemned by the state as an offense against the common weal.

But while the peasants of Oberammergau are planning to repeat their act of gratitude and penitence for the staying of the plague of nearly three hundred years ago, one looks in vain for any evidence of a disposition to recognize the great plague of war from which the world has lately been suffering as a punishment for its offenses, and one searches futilely for any adequate preparation for gratitude that it has been stayed, to say nothing of evidence of penitence for the offenses which brought it about.

Germany, we are told, is the sole offender, and she must be punished so severely that she will never be tempted to repeat the crime. So far as the immediate events are concerned Germany was responsible. She saw things which she wished and set out to take them by the strong arm of force. Her course was wrong-just as wrong as it is for a man who sees his neighbor's wealth and breaks into his house at night to steal And she must be punished as we pun-

But the crime of Germany was the crime of greedy nations since organized states first came into being. Alexander of Macedon ever of Rome beasted of his success in taking what he wanted for his country. Napoleon of France made of this kind of burglary a fine art.

Caesar and Alexander, however, lived be-fore the great events depicted in the passion play had happened. These events lifted into consciousness of the world a new standrd of human conduct. It is not necessary to go into the theological phase of the question. Judged merely from the point of view of expediency, the principles laid down in the moral law are the best guide for nations and for men that has ever been formulated Disregard of them is always punished, in one way or another. The execution of the sentence may be delayed so long as to make men think that it has been forgotten. But when they least expect it the blow falls,

In a very true sense the late war is the penalty meted out to the world for its disregard of the moral law, a disregard of which all the nations involved in that war have been guilty in a greater or less degree in times past. Our own skirts are not clear. Neither are the skirts of Great Britain. France, Italy or Japan.

We have been wont to beast of the integrity of our purposes and to cite what we have done as an example to the rest of the world.

But as a matter of fact there was more than an epigram in the recent remark of a writer in the Atlantic Monthly that we have never gone out to seek anything which we did not think we needed.

The disposition of each nation is to regard itself as an exception and to defend its course as just and righteous altogether. But this is because there is not in the nations that sense c. moral responsibility which stirred the hearts of the Oberammergau peasants to penitence in 1633.

There is no way out of the international or the national problems save over the road marked by the mile posts of the moral law. The determination to establish justice must precede the formulation of any adequate plan. Yet we find nations insisting that in certain matters they alone shall be the judge of what is just or not. We find nations seeking to control the undeveloped places of the world for the profit of their people, regardless of the rights of the inhabitants of those places. They go out and take from the defenseless that which they think they need, and then they wonder that conflicts come.

Conflicts cannot be avoided when there is a greedy scramble for the riches lying around in sight. But every looting expedition, however euphemistically it may be described, sows the seeds of retribution for the looters; and every injustice carries

within it the penalty. Lincoln perceived this when he reminded the country in the course of his second in augural address that "If God wills that it tthe war | continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondmen's 250 years of unre-quited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3000 years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.""

The outlook today would be brighter if statesmen bungling with the problems before them had thought down to the bottom of the morals of the great catastrophe with the wreckage of which they are dealing, There is not a Lincoln among them and they do not appear to perceive that ther is any such thing as a moral order in the

And the so is the light of the control

more complicated by the war, who has any clearer vision. One group of society is arrayed against another group and each is exerting itself to the utmost to prove that the other is in the wrong. This is true in the United States as well as in Europe. And so much dust is stirred up that no one

seems to see the guideposts. If it were possible for the whole world to adopt the point of view of the Bavarian peasants of that seventeenth century vilage and confess that its troubles were but punishment for its misdeeds and then take a vow forever after to live in accordance with the rule of loving their neighbors as themselves and of doing to others as they would that others should do unto them, it might in time find itself filled with people each seeking to be worthy to act a part in the great Passion Play in which should be depicted the redemption of the world from war and industrial strife.

NEW USES FOR POETRY

SPRING poetry of the sort that breaks through the surface of almost every printed page at this time of the year is usually written in December. Poets, too, have to consider the whims of markets and like the folk who design your neckties, they work far in advance of the direct demand. That may be why styles in lyric verse are revealing so many evidences of artificiality and change.

There are minstrels who still can get the

authentic sound and sense of resurgent life into their stuff, but they are growing fewer. And it was one of these bonest-to-goodness poets who recently declaimed in print an objection to the newer styles in song and presented an astonishing theory to explain what he calls the decadence of the lyricist's Spring poetry, he contended barshly, is no longer spring poetry, because most of it is written by women. In the work of the modern women poets a poet who obviously is proud of his manhood finds more than signs of ineptitude and insincerity. He finds netual traces of indelicacy and a rude toying with allusions not wholly proper.

Oddly enough, there appears to be some ground for this amazing indictment. It is to be found chiefly in the free verse beloved by almost all the younger poets. In the old days spring verse told of willows and flashing brooks and butterflies and a sweet, indefinite ache in the writer's heart. Blunt frankness is the fashion now. To be a modern poet in the true sense you must be or pretend to be pagan. Pagan verse is running pretty wild among the advanced poets. The singer moved by spring-or by the memories of spring that can be kept warm until December-chants of a desire to go forth pon sunny hills, there to break one or more of the Commandments. Thus the great Urge is supposed to be adequately revealed. Free verse written in this mood usually presents a spade as a spade. It often bristles with forbidden words. And it is true that it sometimes assumes its most reckless forms under the hands of women writers here and abroad who have become skilled and noted leaders of the Verse Cutters and Welders'

For ourselves, we never were wholly averse to the new schools of poetry or ready to reject free verse as a form too trivial and easy to be called art. Free verse at its worst has one great virtue. It has brevity and directness. It is sharp and unadorned. It has what you might call edge. Any one who ever has tried to get the meaning out of a political speech or a treatise relative to economics or a party platform never can share the batred of old-fashioned poets for the new. If, for example, the spokesmen for the railway companies were to present their case in free verse, in the penetrating terms familiar to Amy Lowell or Lola Ridge, they could make themselves understood in no time. The facts that Mr. Atterbury and his associates have been trying to reveal to the country-inexerable and rather dreadful facts-would not continue to appear like almost indiscernible forms clouded in mist. Mr. Gompers, had he the peculiar talents of Miss Lowell, might have put more real meaning into a few inches of free verse than he put into the several yards of the abor platform

Life would be far more diverting and perhaps simpler in many ways if congressmen and politicians, economists and group leaders in industry could boil down their stuff as rigorously as any good free versifier does. One can fancy a railroad president with gold eyeglasses and a white vest rising before a congressional committee, clearing his throat and, as the advocate of higher rates and lower wages, barking out something like "Dark and flerce;

Unescapable : The shadow of del-Our days. Our hands fall! s an open switch. And ditches; And Gempers. Old Stone-Face Compact To turn off

Mr. Gompers would not remain stient. In his turn he would spring to his feet and the newspapers would say that Mr. Gompers

> And dark shapes moving In the for Doing adroit Mysterious works. They spin their own fogs-These invisible powers-So that we May not know what the Are doing. First, and above all things. Labor demands

Pancy Hiram Johnson free-versing in the course of the debate on the Colombian treaty

For fifteen years From their high mountain They cried out lies About Theodore Roosevell About the greatest lender That the world has known Since Mores! Now they want dan pay them \$25,000.000

Because they have done. This thing?" Congress will never adopt the free verse form for its speeches. It would save too much time. It wouldn't knew what to do with all its leisure.

INTERSTATE MOTOR WARS

So LONG as the Legislature of a state regards public highways as precious and exclusive possessions to be guarded carefully from the outside world, friction such as has been constant for years between the highway departments of New York and New Jersey over the question of motor rights will con-

tinue as a sort of public nuisance.

Jersey started the trouble by requiring all motors that travel regularly in the state to carry Jersey tags. That decision was made without recognition of the value of heavy tourist and motor traffic to the general business interests of the state. Until it was promulgated reciprocal courtesies were generally observed between the two states Ordinarily, a motorcar with a license from one state may travel and remain indefinitely in almost any other state. But Jersey cou tinues to enforce a sort of exclusion law. and now the Pennsylvania authorities have again determined to hunt down machines with Jersey tags that appear more than once a week in this state without Pennsyl-

The theory of reprisal scenes fuotish in a

LITTLE THINGS OF LIFE

How the Infinitely Small Ministers to Man's Comfort and Reveals the Universe-Demerits for Letter Carriers-Bonner Back Home

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

OHN BRASHEAR once showed me a difference of one one-thousandth of an inch in the curve of a lens he was grinding.

It was twenty-five years ago in his plain little half-underground workshop on the Perryville road in the hills above Allegheny

The mere turn of a serew caused a threelegged miniature table-like structure to wabble on the convex surface of the lens; and that was the measure of the almost in-

Brashear, who died a year or more ago, yas a liberal in the way of religious belief. It was an astronomer; the maker of astronomical aids and instruments of precision. He and his wife, for she was a real help mate, literally moved among the stars. Before he died he gave utterance to that won-derfully beautiful sentiment when speaking of his approaching end: "We (meaning his wife and himself) have lived so long with the stars that we are not afraid to go out into the darkness where they are

WHEN my friend S. L. Gabel, of Norristown, sent me a little envelope of curious things the other day, that experience with John Brashear came instantly to my

For Mr. Gabel is, like the great Pittsburgh scientist, a maker of things almost micro-scopic in size; of wonderful delicate and filmy trifles of metal, though Brashear worked almost exclusively in glass. All the world of the technically untrained

and unscientific—the intelligent mass, so to speak—has read with wonder of the dis-covery of the size of that monster sun of the covery of the size of that monster sun of the celestial universe, the star Betelgeuse, 300.-000,000 miles in diameter.

More wonderful still to the lay mind is the fact that its size was determined by an astronomical calculation based on an angle

the most infinitesimal known to science— balf'a wave-length of light.

And the average light wave length is almost 0.00002 of an inch.

The objects sent me by my friend Gabel would compare with this as a lead pencil to a 96-inch castiron water main.

And yet they are curious. Moreover, they are useful, indispensable articles of everyday manufacture and comparer, products that are manufacture and commerce, products that are made by the mile and sent to the ends of

They are known as tubes of precision, in steel, brass, silver and other metals. TT IS not strictly in accord with exact truth

A to say that S. L. Gabel is the maker of these curious tidbits of crucible and mill. He is the directing genius, the president of the concern that spins them forth like the ribbon from a conjurer's month.

On a white strip under my eyes runs a strand of metal. It is about the size of a small silk thread. It is of steel, and it is

a tube, a pipe, as perfect as a gas or water It is .014 of an inch in diameter, or seven

five-hundredths of an inch thick.

Inside of it runs a wire that is smaller still. It is also of steel and looks like nothing so much as a tiny hair from a baby's It (the tube) is used in the manufacture hypodermic needle-needles for the in-

jection of the most minute quantities of serums, antitoxins and even toxic fluids, where an overdose might prove deadly to the In nickel silver is another tube or pipe of the same dimensions. There are others ranging up to .018 inch in dinmeter used in electrical experiments; and then in brass they attain the thickness of pack thread, .024 of an inch.

These are the delicate tubes required in These are the delicate tubes required in the manufacture of pyrometers. And these tiny, fragile products of the world of minute things are turned out in great workshops where rolls grind, wheels spin and machinery crashes.

WILL H. HAYS, the new postmaster gen-eral, has announced his intention of "humanizing" the postal service. "Busi-nessizing" would perhaps be a better term, to invent a word.

And there is no better place than Phila-delphia in which to start the process. Not that this city is any worse, possibly, than any other, for I understand the same system and rules as applied to the delivery of mail prevail in every other city where stmen tramp their daily round. Under the Burleson rules the letter-car-

riers are subject to the discipline of "de-merits." They are black marks for failure to perform their duties within certain time mits, and for other infractions.

Thus, at least in the residential districts, letter-carriers are on a time schedule. They must deliver the mail over their respective routes within a certain time.

If they fail to do so they are subject to merits. And 1000 demerits in a year means dismissal from the service,

DO THE folks in residential sections real-Dize that under this ironelad arrangement the delivery of their until is often held up from three to four hours?

Every postman strives to cover his route and deliver his mail within the prescribed time; that is, if he is honest, conscientious and efficient.

But suppose he finds that, owing to the amount of his deliveries or to storms or other unavoidable causes, he cannot cover his route, does he finish his work or jump a trolley and get back to the suboffice to save the dreaded black mark?

When would you do under the circums

What would you do under the circumstances? The mail matter thus undelivered is held

over until the next round. Then if the num-ber of packages is as large as on the first round, some other part of the route is quietly skipped and the houses missed on the first round are served with their delayed

NTO BUSINESS, whether private or pub N lie, can be conducted without a well-organized system; the postoffice service par-

But when the system is carried to the extreme of interfering with the public service treme of interfering with the public service it is time to start a reform.

The harshness of Mr. Burleson's methods has been a subject of comment and condemnation for years. He was the tasknester of the Wilson administration; the slave-driver of democracy.

In the case of letter-carriers who have the start of the service who, though still the service who have

In the case of letter-carriers who have grown old in the service, who, though still efficient and good for service for years to come, but perhaps not so spry and netice as younger men, the inflexible rules are not only a hardship but a terror.

Philadelphia has not yet forgotten Mr. Burleson's obstinate stand on mail tubes.

It is had enough to underpay the postmen without subjecting them to such regulations and in addition connecling them to slight their work. their work.

JAMES B. BONNER, chairman of the steel distribution committee of the waror the last few days. He was the czar of the steel business dur-

If Marc Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific cast, needed a ten of sheet steel, or the invertee the Pacific Court of t

issued the order.

When the Allies on the field of France sent rush orders for tons of barbed wire for entanglements and other defenses Bonner hundied the order.
Once in a whirlwind rush Clemenceau, premier of France, personally sent a rush order for 50,000 tons of barbed wire. There wasn't that much on hand in all the epots between Philadelphia and Portland.

Bonner was on the job. He knew where every mill was located that could turn out the wire, the solder, the "barbs." Within ten hours mills all over the hand were et work, and in a few day. The first tions begon to more forested to the Andreas

BUT WHO'S AHEAD, WE WONDER?

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

E. L. OLIVER On Unemployment Insurance

THE solution to the many problems arising from unemployment in this country rests in the establishment of a system through which the workers of the nation will be assured compensation during periods of industrial to the compensation during periods of its I. trial depression, in the opinion of E. L. Oliver, instructor in the department of geography and industry of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

After an exhaustive study of the conditions After an exhaustive study of the conditions which bring about business lulis, Mr. Oliver has become convinced that they will come in spite of all efforts to offset them. He has also become convinced that when they come charity is not the proper cure for the dis-tressing conditions which follow.

"Statistics have always shown." Oliver holds. 'a relation between crime and unemployment. The prevalence of crime in Philadelphia today undoubtedly is due to the shut-down of industry, but of course we have no figures to prove it. It is too early yet to no figures to prove it. It is too early yet to expect a compilation of the number of persons who are actually out of work in this city, but it is probably safe to say that 20 per the city's workers are without any source of income.

Shown in 1914-15 Figures

We have, however, figures to show that during the period of industrial depression during 1914-15 in twenty-one large cities there was a great increase in the numher of murders, suicides, robberies and other things that come under the head of crime. It is fair to attribute this increase directly to unemployment, and it is also fair to blame to unemployment, and it is used fair to blame the growth of crime at present to the condi-tions existing as a result of the collapse of business. It should be of interest to every one to know the solution for this state of The answer is unemployment inaffinirs. 'Unemployment insurance is a scientifie

attempt to prevent unemployment. It is founded on the idea that an unemployed man is a public liability and that it is the duty of the state to minimize the conditions that make his existence possible. "Unemployment insurance is not a

idea. It has been tried in many foreign countries and it has proved of great value the communities where unemployment became prevalent.

"Italy has a law which provides for the payment of 33 1-3 per cent of their normal wages to persons who are out of work. Payment begins on the eighth day of unemployment begins on the right to day of unemployment begins on the eighth day of unemployment to the payment begins on the eighth day of unemployment to the payment to the payment to be a second to the payment to the payment to be a second to the payment to the payment to be a second to the payment to be a second to the payment to the paym ment and continues for 120 days. Free transportation is provided by the government persons who wish to go to places where ork is to be had. Successful in Switzerland

"In Switzerland an unemployment insur-

ance law was established in November, 1919, and has been in successful operation ever When total unemployment exists payments to the unemployed are made by state. When only partial unemployment exists the burden falls upon the employer. Sixty per cent of normal wages are paid to

What Do You Know?

QUIZ Who is the apostle and patron saint of

Ireland? In what year was America discovered? Who was Heppelwhite? Who was the author of "The Excursion."

Who was called "the Iron Chancellor"?

What is a trapezium?
Name the capital of Delaware.
What was the Brook Farm Experiment?
Who were Hengist and Horsa?
What is meant by the abbreviation
"11 S. V. P."?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Field Marshal Viscount French is the lord Heutenant of Ireland.

Luzen is one of the major islands in the Philippines. The capital, Manila, is located on this island. Saint George is the patron saint of Eng-

hand.
Washington Irving, who flourished mainly in the first balf of the last century, wrote "The Sketch Book," a series of stories and familiar essays.
"Ella" was the Jett name of Charles Lamb, English essayist. 6. Friedrich Ebert is the president of Ger-

many,
7 Augusta is the capital of Maine.
8. Two states which had two capitals were
Connecticut, with New Haven and
Hartford, the present capital; and
Ithode beland, with Newport and Providence, the present capital.
9. The title of the American chief executive
in the Philippine belands is "governor
uneerd". Francis Burton Harrison, the
inclinion to a Boat Content.

the workless, and this is increased by 10 per

cent when the man has dependents. Other nations which have unemployment insurance made compulsory by law are Poland and England. Unemployment insurance may get its first foothold in this country in the state of Wis-consin, where there is a law pending in the Legislature making payment of unemploy-ment benefits to men who are forced out of work by industrial depression. The law also spirate the Frankford L. provides for comprehensive machinery for the collection of data relative to where employ-ment may be obtained and for disseminating this news to the public. It is provided by the proposed law, too, that the employer

the same manner as he does under the op-eration of the workmen's compensation law in this state. "Undoubtedly the proposed Wisconsin law is a model which should be the aim of every state in the Union. By s the community would benefit greatly and the cost of maintaining increased police forces as well as extensive organization for the dis-tribution of charities would be taken from

must insure the payments to the workers in

the shoulders of the people. Strike Evil at Its Root

"It is my personal opinion that the waves of crime which walk hand in hand with every period of industrial depression cannot be checked by enlargements to the policing forces, by doubling penalties and trying to stiffen up the judges. All such methods are much like trying to cure a disease by attacking the rash. Strike the evil at its root and the cure will follow.

I advise the immediate establishment of

sublic employment bureaus, a complete canvass under state direction in an effort not only to determine the number of unemployed, but to learn where employment exists, and the immediate undertaking of all public wor possible for which funds have been provided.

The attitude of the people toward upem ployment should be one of scientific study of the problem rather than reliance upon the loose methods which have been resorted to n the past. The effect of an unemployment act in this state is, of course, problematical, but in the first place I believe it would re-duce the amount of crime."

HUMANISMS By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

THEN members of Congress gather around V banquet tables in Washington or on other occasions where speeches are delivered, the favorite diversion is that senators should noke fun at the House of Representatives and that members of that body should re-taliate in kind. It was on such an occasion that Representative S. E. Winslow, the most spherical of congressmen, told the folowing story:

said that a certain senator had gone back during vacation to the rural little town where he lived and had hired a carpenter to build him a house. The man was particularly dumb and the senator had much trouble in getting into the workman's head just what was to be done. Finally he asked the carpenter this question: 'Do you know how to make a Venetian

'Sure.' said the workman. 'Either poke out his eyes or elect him to the United States Senate."

Representative J. N. Tincher, of Medi-eine Lodge, Kan., was a compuncher before he became a lawyer and specialized on the prosecution of cattle thickes. He is plump, sunny-faced and friendly and has a reputa tion for eliciting confessions of guilt.

And he does not believe that people should gamble in wheat futures "a-tall introduced a bill which would prohibit this practice.

Lately there came down to Washington from a western city an individual who wanted to appear in opposition to the bill robibiting the dealing in futures. Mr. incher led him along until he had admitted that he had not even read the bill. Ten minutes later he admitted that he did not understand how a stock exchange operated. After drawling along with him for half an hour Mr. Tincher asked him the following question:

"To you not believe that a stock exchange has just about the same place in the busi-ness life of a nation that a roulette wheel

The witness answered 'yes. The congressman then admonished him to go back home and say the same to the needle who had sent him to Washington.

trainment under the White beautiful for the Easter egg-rolling pairs on the White C. V. It is the abbreviation for the Easter egg-rolling pairs on the White House have. The own-iss night be business according to the Easter region of the White House have.

SHORT CUTS

Trotzky may soon have to teddle along. Here's hoping the Anti-Reds bowl over

It is a battle for world peace that is being waged in Petrograd.

all the Lenine pins,

"most unkindest cut of all" is one that hits the pay envelope.

It is rumored in Frankford that the fare also will be elevated. Untoward circumstance continues to

What the country continues to waste more than anything else is words.

Germany will probably change her mind efore she gets a change of heart. Orpheus C. Kerr appears to be playing the same old tune in Washington.

While France extends her hand to the sident she keeps her eye on Senster The President is probably convinced h

this time that what the country is most in terested in is jobs. Thirty-three years ago today enough snow fell to make good the average with ball a dozen years like this.

Though they give rise to some "beeling," nobody dreams of referring to railroad wage revision as "prime cuts."

An appeal to the League of Nations b

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Robin will be pleased to learn that they have returned their home on Washington square for the summer.

X-ray examination of a woman in Paris

resulted in the discovery of a complete set of teeth behind the eyeball. Undoubted President Harding's inauguration cost \$1500 instead of the \$50,000 appropriated Washington alone finds fault with this

economy. The meaning of "Tiflis" is "warm town." It must be admitted that the Bol-shevists have done their best to raise its temperature.

Easton, Pa., paperhangers have demanded a reduction in wages and their demanded a reduction in wages and their demanded in the control of the mands have been agreed to. This fits the imes like the paper on the wall.

The "wets" are not wishing anybody any harm, of course, but they won't griere if there is sickness enough in the country w justify the breweries in running full time. The radical having had his turn, it is now the reactionary who is doing his little hit to breed revolution; but, happily, Uncha-

Sam is too level-headed to be influenced our way or the other. Efforts of Ambassador Jusserand to have the United States accept the Versalies treaty in modified form will, of course, be made in a manner conducive to the saving of

Senator Lodge's face. The Baltimore Citizens' League for Better Motion Pictures seeks to limit the film kiss to three feet. Mrs. Arabella Mision says this seems reasonable. A man should be able to get there with both feet in two.

Dr. William C. Miller, of the State Department of Health, says a favorite tidble of the housefly is a banana peel. This is a distinct disappointment. We always cherished the fond hope that the housefly would slip on the banana peel and break its feel neck.

Thirty-three years ago in New York there died a celebrated man of whom it was said that he made an enemy every time is shook a hand. But there were many whe though Resear Carbina a work good of thought Roscoe Conkling a pretty good of scout at that.

To tax coal, iron, lime, oil, clay, etc. in order to provide means for the education of the children of the state, would be to plant a seed so that a tree may grow. Natural resources would give a little of their wealth so that greater a seed so the state of their wealth. that greater natural resources might float ish and prosper.

out ye-terday afternoon at the Philadelick Normal School for Girls it was because lace? they willingly missed a cannoe to back some thing really useful. Dr. Jessie Taft deli-ered a discourse on "What to Do Will's Difficult Girl."

ging while the domestic problems, medge the circumstances. seens. That is not an exact statement of &