CYRUS II. K. CURTIS. PRESIDENT

Published daily at Puntic Limits Building Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY. Preva-Union Building New York. 344 Madison Ave. Dermor 701 Ford Building St. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building CRICAGO 1302 Tribune Building CRICAGO 1302

NEWS EUREAUS

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

New York Bustat.

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New York Bustat.

Louise Tennsylvania Ave. The EURNING POBLIC LINGUE IS Served to sub-scribers in Philad-lipids and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

by the carrier.

By mall to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, pentage from fifty 600 cents per month, bix (30) dellar a month, bix (30) dellar a month.

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BELL, 3000 WAINLY KLYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Address oil essummigations to Evening Public Ledger . Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Saturday, March 19, 1921

TURN THE REFORMERS OUT?

THE Job Combine now in control of the City Council is too modest in asserting Councilman t'ox's resolution amending the

rules in such a way as to take from the jurisdiction of the love committee, presided ever by Mr. Develin, all matters pending before the Legislature does not go far enough.

Even its provision that the president of the Council should appoint a special com-mittee to consider bills in the Legislature is nadequate. The scientific way in which the Job Combine majority should assert itself lies in amending the rules which provide that the president shall appoint all standing committees "for the term of the Council" to such a way as to permit him to reorganize the committees ut any time when a majority of the members of the Council think it desirable

Then the president could constitute the law committee in such a way as to put one of his followers at its head, and he could reconstitute every other committee which might have a chairman who would not do-If they are going to do the thing they

would better make a thereogn job of it and assume all the responsibilities that attach to their action.

THE NEXT POSTMASTER

THERE are going to be some heartborn-Lings in the ranks of the hangry spoilsmen before the new postmasters are ap-

Under the present civil service rules, put into force by an order of President Wilson, all the first, second and third class postmasters are appointed from an eligible list prepared after the cambinates have taken

Word Comes from Washington that the Wilson order is to be revoked and that President Harding by to issue a new order making some slight modifications in it. But the first, second and third class nestinasters are still to be appointed from an eligible list. The appointing power is to be allowed to select his man from those at the head of the list. Whether he will be contined to a choice between the first three or the first

hungry eyes at the postother who will hear of the remards which they such and will ease their minds be dismand the whole civil for, anyway. If not to get the fat John,

A MOB CURE IS NEEDED

MOB rule under any galler or for any cause most always by a hateful thing started what appears to be a systematic in-restigation into the rate people reported town. If he impact is not thorough Kan-

No melecover forms ejectaneogely or with a clearly stellard purpose. Realing every lynching such a december of in the safe hack ground of the and a december of the safe hack tions, are shread by a size that the mode as tools and here, better the mode as tools and here are a The college at Markon has been experiently a profest amount to Normation League or its design. It may be at the first

tance more has the unity stating of posteril conflict and payment spice.

Patriotism to be a mile serviced by mobile from a conflict model of the conflict of

PAINLESS PUNISHMENT

 $I^{\rm Normalized}$ Germans, would be be come that shrink from Anything long hit of the win

Similarly and the property of the personal the pursons of his analyze are thereins to make empiral posteriors in the monoral of the higher on have been sought threlessly in second so beginnings and the people who know more result in the in mile than those a second read about it. The Senate of Nevalla has a total approved a bill to establish a letted standard market in which most part due to seriouse and uniting during the last hours. The November Senate

less howeible by mutchening the process of legal killing. That assumption is not procution are necessarily careful and deliberate. executioner, no matter how greatly he desire to be swift and merciful, cannot r &k a misplaced electrode or any tlaw in the adjustments of his instruments: So the modern death chamber takes on a clinical atmosphere, an air of cool and deliberate scientific procedure that is in its way more When a man was hanged for murge

was likely to be killed within a few seconds after he mounted the gallows. A condemued man newadays is often less fortunate. Weak with fright and with the look of one mortally ill, he is beloed into the chair, and there he must sit while all the elaborate equipment is adjusted to his head, his arms, his body and his feet. The process sometimes requires a full minute or more, even when it is directed with the utmost skill. That interval is one in which witnesses often faint. What it is to the man who sits alone while quick hands mask him and hood him with leather and truss him up with heavy straps and bands no one will

The best that can be said for electricity is that it is swift and sure, once it is applied. It probably involves not even a slight twinge physical pain for the victim, since the first bolt brings complete unconsciousness

even if it does not cause instant death. Prison wardens in the United States are almost unanimously opposed to capital punishment. That is because they have seen it in operation. The theory of an eye for an eye may be right or wrong. The fact remains that no device of human ingenuity can comfort a man who knows that he is to

OUR MINOR NEIGHBORS CALL FORTH MAJOR DIPLOMACY

Secretary Hughes Has Vigorously Grasped One Phase of the Complex Latin-American Problem in His

Panama Note THE affairs of two little nations-among the smallest of the western world-have evoked from the United States a formal expression of "deep concern." The language used by Secretary Hughes in a note addressed to the government of Panama has the authoritative ring of the major diplo-

It may be said by those who neither know nor care where the disputed territory of Coto lies that a controversy between two picayane republics scarcely warrants the solemnity of attitude assumed by the Department of State. The grandiloquence of our Latin-American neighbors and the fiery pomposity of the alleged freebooters who happen to control minor national destinies through precarious periods is supposed to be proverbial.

Club and smoking room conversationists among us will frown concernedly at mention of Mesopotamia. Their sense of world polities is transatlantic. In circles of considerable intelligence the Monroe Dectrine is comfortably regarded as the automatic panacea for whatever ills may afflict this continent. Assurance is readily expressed that the security of the Panama canal and of our interests in this hemisphere can in the main be detached from tuppenny wars in the tropical Americas and from the rise and fall of unstable revolutionary governments.

No estimate of the case could be further than this one from an adequate appreciation of its true values. These were perceived by the new secretary of state immediately upon his assumption of office.

It was such a viewpoint which colored the vigorous missives of Mr. Hughes which ended the Costa Rican-Papama conflict last week, and is similarly revealed in the latest note, which, save in its omission of a time limit, is significantly suggestive of an ultimatum to the Isthmian republic.

It is easy to characterize that evanescent little war as a joke. But the various implications, the complex and in part still vague motives involved are not trifling and the whole general subject is one of impressive magnitude. The government of the United States is quite correct to be "concerned."

Central American conditions at the present time are in a state of flux, big with both auspicious and disturbing possibilities. There can be little question that the advent of the new administration has crystallized and developed a variety of movements purposely five or six is not yet definitely settled. But held in abeyance while the Wilson regime the man who is to be postmaster must pass was expiring.

The array of loose-end questions south of the Rio Grande is indeed embarrassing. The dispute with Colombia over the acquisition of the canal franchise still hangs fire The five Central American republies of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rien are engaged in a laborious effort of consolidation.

For nearly a century failure has pursued similar attempts, but the prospects are brighter today, and although the adjustment of details Is provoking ructions at the San Jose congress, public sentiment in the states concerned is markedly unionist. The program has materially expedited the resumption of friendly relations between Mexico and Central America, with the result that from the Rio Grande to the Golfo Duice in southern Costa Rica a new sentiment of comeratice enterprise exists.

But as usual, foreign concessions are comlicating the situation. British oil interests o Costa Rica have been in a sense repu diated by the present administration in Sur ise, which regards the huge grants made under former President Tinoco as illegal. The recent discovery of petroleum in cenlating the American exploitation spirit. The status of alleged recent acquisitions is mayever, seriously dependent upon the esinblishment of more amicable relations with

the Rogertz Government. Self-interest, which no enlightened American can call unworthy, has lately raised dealers of the availability of the Panama canal for the greater United States navy, There exists with Nicaragua a treaty guar inteeing rights for it new canal and granting unval base privileges on both the At-

lattle and Pacific sides.
Central America, closely watching the mayal program of the United States, is wondering whether a second transcontinental aterway will some day be built, and if s what North American rights of accompany ing land severeignty and control will be sought. This aspect of the situation is o more prominence in the Central American ones convention than is perhaps realized in

There is a distinct feeling in the five reublice that the proposed federalized nation an claim consideration which in its present cute of division it would be futile to seek.

In the midst of all these unsettled probens the Costa Rica-Panatua boundary dis pure has emerged. Its rights and wrongs so as clear as the motives inspiring one of the parties are obscure.
While this frontier controvers; over the

omparatively small Coto territors has been enging ever since the various colonial cap-tainers, general of Spain split into separate republics, and in some ruses disintegrated will further, hope of settlement was entermined when both Colombia, of which Pauama was then a part, and Costa Rica agreed at 1900 to abide by the arbitral decision of President Lombet, of France

The sovereighty of Panama, gained with American aid in 1963, gave a somewhat new complexion to the loose, which moreover, was not covered in full detail even by the French award. The Porray Anderson treaty between Costa Ries and Panama pledged both countries to abide by a further decision to be made by the chief justice of the United

It was Panama's refusal to abole by Chief Justice White's ruling and to withdraw from territory adjudged to be Costa Rican which occasioned the recent invasion of the region. regarded by some Americans as a comic-opera war. Such, in the light of the European shamblest it may have been, but its bearing on the American position at the Germany is to read some of the things said isthmus, was by no means slight, and the by German generals and German philosopromptness with which Secretary Hughes phers before and during the way.

grasped the situation is a most convincing tribute to his abilities of statesmanship.

Equally sound is his exceedingly stern ew note to still disgruntled Panama. The direct interference of the United States is amply justified in Secretary Hughes' firm contention that "this government has no doubt that the government of Panama will also recognize that there is implicit in the provision of the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty an undertaking on the part of Panama to observe faithfully its international obligations. The guaranty given to the republic of Panama by the United States is obviously

conditioned upon that performance."

It is upon this basis of lucid reasoning that Mr. Hughes has categorically called upon Panama to abide by the Justice White award and end a dangerous controversy. This plain speaking is of the utmost advantage in winning the good will not only of Costa Rica, but of the four sister republics struggling toward the federation which should make of them a nation of actual consequence, Apart from the absolutely valid ethics of the performance, the order-for it amounts to such—is diplomatically brilliant and progressive. The motives of Panama, however, remain obscure.

While it may seem extravagant to suggest that forces are at work deliberately to em-barrass the United States at the canal, the cross currents of Latin-American airs are at present so stirred that the most scrupulons investigation is imperative.

The new administration has made a commanding start with its near-ultimatums. Central America has received a test of our sincerity and its effect must filter into Mexico. Recognition of the spirit of fair play will bring confidence to the decent ements-and they are many and too little egarded in Latin America.

And this same policy, consistently pur-med, must bring confusion to the nests of intrigues, frequently inspired by outside interests, which flourish so persistently in earby countries whose very names we are inclined to forget.

It would seem as though some of these pestiferous influences were inclined to test the new government in the United States. If so, they can hardly be cheered by their attempted resumption of activities.

THE MAYOR AND THE CHARTER MAYOR MOORE is asking the co-opera-tion of the members of the charter revision commission, the committee of seventy and the Civil Service Reform Association in securing five amendments to the charter, only one of which is radical. That one changes the section providing that the whole Council shall be elected every four years. He would like to have one-half of the Council elected every two years, and proposes that when the new Council is elected one-half shall be chosen for four years and the other half for six years, and that thereafter there should be elections every two years.

There are just as strong arguments for the continuance of the present arrangements as can be advanced for the change. Under neither arrangement can the right kind of Council be secured if the voters are indifferent. Just as good a Council can be chtained under the present plan if the voters

The suggestions that the budget should be passed by the Council on December 1 in-stend of on December 15, and that temporary loans be approved by a majority vote instead of by a two-thirds vote, and that probationary appointees be allowed to retain their positions until an eligible list has been prepared by the Civil Service Commission are matters of detail in which no popular interest can be aroused.

It is doubtful, also, whether much interest can be aroused in the Mayor's request that

the civil service provisions of the charter be amended so as to permit the appointing officer to make his selections from the first four names on the eligible list instead of from the first two, as at present.

The purpose of the law is to secure the appointment of capable men. The exami-

nations are supposed to be framed so as to test the fitness of the applicants. It might | palace in 1857. argued that if all who pass the examina ons are fit the appointing officer should be allowed to select any man on the eligible list But the civil service reformers have surceeded in persuading the Legislature to limit the discretion of the appointing power for fear it might be used to put political friends office and build up a political machine. They may be right, but the restriction on the serty of action by the appointing power not prevented machine politicians from acing in office the men they favor, and they ught not to be allowed to stand in the way a capable and efficient independent polician from keeping out of office the men who vill exert themselves to undo what he is try-

If the Civil Service Commission is blocking the Mayor there must be evidence of it available. If it is standing too firmly on he letter of the law and ignoring its spirit that also can be established.

The impression prevails, however, that the Mayor has not exhausted all his resources, and that if he intelligently and vigorously uses the devices at his hand be can do what to seeks to do whether the charter i changed or not.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World is finding evidence of Republican favoritism toward big interests the announcement of Attorney General Daugherty that he has instructed his assistants to dismiss all procurations growing

The correspondent intimates that this action has been taken in order to concillate the big interests which have not shown a disposition to contribute to the fund needed to wine out the deficit of the Republican na tional committee.
This is silly. The decision to drop prose

ntions under the Lever net was made by Attorney General Palmer after the Supreme Court had decided that the act was uncon-stitutional. The law forbids "unreasonable cofits," but it fixes no standard by which the reasonableness or unreasonableness of profits may be measured. The impossibility securing an equitable verdict under it was pointed out by the lower courts in several instances before the Supreme Court acted. When the Supreme Court decision was handed down, while Mr. Wilson was will President, it was announced from Washington that not only would all prose entions under the law be dropped, but that it would be necessary to return to the convicted defendants all the money they had If there is any Republican politics in the

action of Attorney General Daugherty the Supreme Court must be a party to the plot. We do not think that even the Washington correspondent of the World will go so far as to make this charge.

eral lureaus, which direct 135 different ac-tivities and interfere with each other in at best 1155 different ways. To put them under one head and to teach them to walk in step is one of the big jobs cut out for the in step is one of the big jobs cut out for the Harding administration. Alaska has a meager population and vast stores of mineral wealth, which last must be handled carefully and wisely. Ten billion bound feet of wood pulp wood are available there. Refore an ax is laid to a single trunk plans should be made for forest conservation. We should be made for forest conservation. We have had our lessons elsewhere. We know that famine follows extravagance. Greed ust not be allowed to interfere with the

AUTO VS. RAILROAD

Motor Vehicles of the Country Worth Half as Much as Railroads-Striking Facts About Them-First American Car

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

OSCAR HECKER, the banker, expresses the belief, shared generally by railroad men, that motor transportation will never make any appreciable difference in the freight income of rails. At least not for years to come.

The profit in motortruck service in competition with railroads is in short hauls.

When it comes to quantity movement of freight, such as heavy manufactures over long distances, the gasoline vehicle must be eliminated.

There is no question, Mr. Hecker points out, that the marvelous increase in motor vehicles used for pleasure has materially reduced passenger income on the railroads.

This is largely due to the pleasure derived from motoring, which in group traveling, such as families, means a considerable reduction in expense. duction in expense.

A BRIEF news dispatch from Washington A conveys the astonishing information that 9.211,295 motorcars were registered in the United States in 1920.

Figuring the cost, or value, of this number of auto vehicles at \$1000 per car, and that is possibly below the average, the amount of money invested is considerably in excess of \$9,000,000,000.

The significant facts of these tremendous figures are conveyed in a comparison with the amount of money invested by the railroads of this country in rights, rolling stock, stations and terminal facilities, freight yards and maintenance-of-way material.
In round numbers this represents about \$18,000,000,000,000.

By this showing the investment in autocars in the United States is just one-half the value of its railroads.

Speculative imagination, carrying the comparison over a series of years in the future equivalent to the period which marks the development of the automobile, say the last two decades, can attain to almost incon-

The increasing cost of gasoline and the sums involved in the maintenance of good roads suitable for this form of travel and traffic will not stay the progress of the motor vehicle.

THIS country leads the world in the man-A certain distinguished English visitor and critic declared some time ago that "America has gone meter mad."

And yet this wonderful development and

ise of motorcars has been the result of less than twenty years.

The remarkable demand for motortrucks

for freight transportation and heavy hauling in all lines of industry has grown up in half Motortrucks were one of the great factors in helping the Allies to win the world war. They fed our armies and conveyed troops speedily and effectively from point to point and from sector to sector along the battle-

In the South African Boer war they were used for the first time in armed warfare.

They were utilized only to a limited ex-They were in their initial stage of evelopment. The Boer war would have ended speedily had there been a full equipment of them possessed by the British.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pre-eminence of this country in the development of the automobile, the "Encyclopedia Britan-nica" devotes less than one-twelfth of its space on automobiles to the American ma-chine.

A strictly American encyclopedia of equal value, research, range of subject and bio-graphical importance is badly needed. Contrary to general belief, the first Amer-ican automobile was not produced in the decade between 1890 and 1900. Its invention antedates that period by nearly half a century.

It was invented, put on the road and saw active service as a pleasure vehicle in 1855.

It was a curiosity in this country for two years and was then shipped to Great Britain and exhibited in the Crystal Palace, London, It was destroyed in the fire that burned the palace in 1857.

DICHARD DUDGEON, an engineer of New York, was the inventor and He was the inventor of the hydraulic

The invention was the result of a bet between three men: Richard Dudgeon, engineer; William Fletcher, a builder of steam-

boot engines, and Superintendent Hudson, of the Rogers Locomotive Works.

In the autumn of 1855, during a discussion of the possibility of building an engine and vehicle suitable for road work, each of the three posted a certain sum of money, said to have been \$50 each, which was to become the property of the one who succeeded in building an automobile.

The original, built by Dudgeon, was made at 55 Goerck street. New York. It was a heavy apparatus with a long boiler set low between four solid wheels of cedar wood fitted with steel tires.

There were steam chests, cylinders, pistons and driving rods. Over the driving rods at each side was a ong upholstered seat capable of accommo-

dating six persons.

If was a minature locomotive and the predecessor of the later automobile steam After the destruction of the first machine

at the Crystal Palace Mr. Dudgeon con-structed a duplicate in 1860. This primitive automobile is still in ex-stence, the property of his son, who resides on Long Island.

TT IS a remarkable fact that all vehicles of transportation, in the earlier stages of their invention and practical use, copy of the vehicle that preceded them The first railroad cars utilized for pas-senger traffic were built like stage coaches, with seats inside and out, but running on track with flanged wheels, The first steamboats were clumsy barges

fitted with exposed engines after the man-ner of the river barges of preceding eras. When automobiles were first constructed in their structure and design the horse-drawn vehicle. They resembled horse-carringes and lightwheeled buggies; affairs without any eco-

omic fitness of design for their new motive Henry Ford's first automobile was built like a buggy. It was called the "gasoline buggy," and set the people laughing as he

To the last twenty years all the lines of original construction have been abandoned. By common consent of automobile builders, as well as by the necessities imposed y motors, valves, tanks, etc., and their ocation, a general standard of automobile lesign has been reached.
It no more resembles the original car than

skyseraper resembles a two-story brick All new machines, torpedo or stream-line bodies and other fushions are merely modi-fications of one general type.

TT IS amusing to read in these advanced days the records of early automobile races, M. Serpollet was a famous French racer of twenty years ago. In April, 1902, he gave what was described by cable as a "magnificent perform

nee" at Nice. He made half a mile in half a minute. The ordinary road scoreher and dust-burner on a state highway in Pennsylvania equals that today when no motor cops are in right. Speaking of his performance, "I heard and saw nothing. Platforms, trees, people-I saw none of them."

Just a few minutes after a local man had hanged himself because he could not find work his son arrived with the news that a job had been found for him. "Kismet!" said the man and died. And Fate, we may

win in the property of the state of the stat

BUT HE SOMEHOW MANAGES TO STAY ON TOP

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

of their own young bodies.

Parent Should Stand Firm

"It is the place of the mother in the home

are with you are more than those who are with the forces of evil. If we do not get

this landslide of moral abandonment and license stayed, the lovely girls of our day will be buried beneath it.

"When the strong supports or moral puri-tanic idealism have been torn away, society will fall back to the mire from which it has taken long ages to rise. The immoral state

of some civilizations, based on the ancient Roman, are not the kind we crave for our

American land of promise. We want our Anglo-Saxon sturdy moral fiber to remain. It is the hallmark of our race. It is the

ver the infancy and strong youth of our

Farm labor at Paulsboro, N. J., can be

had at from twenty-five to thirty cents an hour, and farmers are putting in a larger

a lower price for plain food in the future. On the other hand, shad fishermen are pessi-

mistic and many will not operate their boats, declaring that if there is a good run prices will be too low for profit and if the

prices will be too low for profit and if the

This may mean a higher price for delicacies

And after a period of plain living people will ngain get a surplus and will be able to

afford luxuries, and the economic circle will be complete. One small section tells the story of the world.

The local educator who felled a bandit

with a bag containing a Latin grammar and

a history of English literature now has added appreciation of the value of books in one's

What Do You Know?

. For what does the abbreviation "Litt. D."

What is a colophon?

What is a colophon?

Who composed the "Pathetique Symphony"?

Name some prominent defeated candidates now living for the presidence of

Name some prominent defeated candidates, now living, for the presidency of the United States.
 What is the capital of Pennsylvania?
 Give the meaning of ricochet.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Nikola Soluloff is the conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote 'The Scarlet

aristocratic hooligan, tough or apache, who infested the streets of London.

tand? ne the author of "Love in the Valley."

act is a cenotaph?

progress through life.

stand?

product of long, faithful, paritanic

acrenge as a consequence. This may

beloved land."

If we do not get

MRS. ABBY SUTHERLAND BROWN
On the Manners of Young Girls Today
A NOTE of warning to the modern mother is sounded by Mrs. Abby Sutherland

A NOTE of warning to the modern mother is sounded by Mrs. Abby Sutherland Brown on the causes of some of the evils of today as illustrated in the manners and morals of young girls. morals of young girls.

From her long experience as the head of the Ogontz School for Girls, and from her keen observation of women in the making. to correct these things with her own daugh-ter. No matter what neighboring daughters ter. No matter what neighboring daugnters do in these regards, as for those who know and understand the task, lead them, your own daughters, lure them, love them into it, coax them, advise them, make them! Do not let up on it till the day of the new and heaven! Stand firm. Those who Mrs. Brown speaks "ns one with authority." She makes a plea for old-fashioned home influence and constant, painstaking surveillance in this way:

"If the mother's sense of obligation in the education of her daughter were more vital we should not find so many girls who have lost chart and compass in the wild swelter of social conditions. With so many anchors dragging from the good old home moorings, dragging from the good old home moorings, we see strange courses laid across the open ocean by youthful navigators. What should we think of the ocean-going navigator who neglected all the mariner's helps of lighthouse, buoy, charts of shoal and dangerous reef? But many a young girl and boy from good homes put out on this untried sea without the home warnings and home advisings and nather window in their their visings and mother wisdom ringing in their

Discusses "Modern Mothers"

"Either mothers are too busy or too secure n their own convictions to image the state f mind of their children, or too indolent or too wavering in their moral outlook. For whatever or all of these reasons the old remonstrances, the old warnings, the home ermonizing at every turn have not been put

into the youth of our day and generation.

"Our modern mother mentions ensually and artistically the things which were nomilies of unforgettable length and icresistible persuasion in the older days. The insistence, the line upon line, precept upon precept, the here a little and there a little, or a great deal, has yielded to the light sugstion or ensual reminder of more crowded ome days and ways.
"Hours of what the modern mother, with

the light touch of discipline, might call scold-ing were given to explanation and warnings and forebodings of temptation. These homely sermons were good trail-blazers for the un-wary feet of youth. They made the way business with the wisdom of an earlier and wiser traveler. Religious fear and reveren for holy lives were and are necessary safeguards in this untried journey of each new human being.

Asks Mothers to Give Time to Children "Time given to the girl or boy, discussion lans for better days, by a mother's own voice and eager interest, these make up in-centives which are stronger than the indi-vidual. They take root in that deep soil of family love and clan spirit which bear fruit in antional integrity and righteousness which

alt a nation.
"Principles must be taught, must be inculcuted in early years with constant effort and daily observation for progress or failure. Every day must be to the mother, not a club meeting, but a new effort to root Johnnie's character in truth and Mary's modesty in purity of thought. 'Teachers' work cannot be substituted for mothers' influence. "Manners are not sufficient substitutes for orals. Manners worthy of some fushionmorals. able dancing class caunot give the moral fiber of those Puritan influences which have stood the test of life. Many a modern stood the test of the, Many a modern mother has expended her greatest energy on Johnnie's bow or Mary's courtesy rather than on the integrity of Johnnie's purpose or the gentleness of Mary's heart.

Home Center of Social Fabric

"Corn grows by method. Can character grow by caprice? The hand that rocks the cradle must rule the world through the moral fiber which it puts into its children's early training. It is useless to organize for social betterment when the very center of the so fabric, the home, is failing in its "The present undressed condition of girls.

their lax manners with young men, their ignoring of the claims of convention are all part of the mothers' transfer of responsibility. It is impossible to evolve a wise conventional safeguard of young lives on of their own desires. The safeguard must be the sacred fire conserved in the minds of those older. Chaperoning of young people those older. Chaperoning of young people more carefully, giving them no automobiles to go where they will, watching over their adolescent whims as one guards a tender vine from vagaries of growth—all these will help to withstand the tide of license which is sweeping us away. I am sure young girls are as lovely and pure of heart as ever before in the world's history. It is difficult for imagine, waiting on the other side, grinned wickedly as he cried, "Fooled you that

SHORT CUTS Devilin' Develin continues to be Council's favorite indoor sport.

It is the woman with an eye to Easter who is putting on the lid these days.

As a plum-tree operator Mr. Tumulty appears to have thrown a wicked stick. It may be said for capital punishment that it causes many a woman defendant to escape from the meshes of the law.

From Whitinsville, Mass., comes the story of a landlord who reduced his rents to suit reduced wages. He may be a good business man rather than a philanthropist, A woman in Monte Carlo shot herself.

choosing as the scene of the tragedy the spot where she had lost all her money. It is a messy way of doing things, but perhaps an effective dramatization of the evils of gambling. Immigrants in Ellis island have dis

tinguished themselves by mobbing a man who advocated the overthrow of the United States Government. Occasionally there is wisdom as well as feeling in the primitive impulse. Our own Mrs. Wilson has a plan to deodorize garlic and at the same time to retain its efficacy. The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER culinary expert has the good wishes

of the community. Garlie is excellent on a steak but abominable on a street car. The fact that the daylight-saving bill has been defeated is no reason why you should not cultivate a garden. An hour in the morning is, after all, as good as an hour in the evening. Its one drawback is that fewer people will avail themselves of its benefits.

The White House caddy having been President Harding and former President Wilson, we anxiously await an interview with the White House butler concerning the merits of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding as a housekeeper.

We may be pessimistic, but we are in-clined to believe that the demand for the testimony of Charles G. Dawes before the House war investigating committee will fall off when it is generally known that all the cuss words were expurgated before the stuf went to the government printer. Johnny Wilson has just received \$40,000

for a battle with Mike O'Dowd, who got a mere \$20,000. When one thinks of the miserable pay received by pugilists one wonders why men will allow themselves to be pummeled in the prize ring while they might be holding down far jobs in the minister or holding down fat jobs in the ministry or What is meant by "a cappella" singing? Which state is called "the xather of Presidents"? Wauketan, Ill., women are protesting against the election law which provides that the curtains on voting booths shall fall not

less than twenty-four inches above the fle so that at least two feet of a voter's legs may be observed from the outside. They want the curtains lower. It probably hasn' When a seven-year-old girl was dying in a local hospital for lack of blood and the doctors were looking around for volunteers for blood transfusion an interne said: "Why

Just like tha

a darned frill about the modern here. hero business is as commonplace as paperhanging. Miss Jane Allen told the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters that before they could hope for the passage of "recenue raisers" they would have to "raise a rumpus" in Harrisburg. There, now! We had a silly notion that only married women knew the virtue of the rumpus as a revenue raiser. Instead of which—oh, well, it must

waste time? Take mine." J And the girl's life was savel.

Sathantel Hawthorne wrote "The Scarlet Letter," a somber but artistic novel of carly New England.

Springfield is the capital of Illinois, to a hagram is a verbal puzzle in which the letters of a word or standard phrase are transposed into another word or words which must make sense and also be apposite or related to the eriginal word or phrase. All the letters must be used Examples are: "They see," anagram for "the eyes" moonstater" for "astronomer"; "every cent paid me for "received payment"; "that hopeless imp" for "Mephistopheles."

Cold Puss and Feathers" was an affectionate sobriquet Spidled to General Winfield Scatt by his sold, The executive secretary of the Canton Christian College, returning to America and viewing the poster and billboard advertising, comes to the conclusion that our moral tene has lowered. We take comfort in Long-5. "Old Fuss and Feathers" was an affectionate sobriquet applied to General Winfield Scott by his soldiers.

6. The first ten amendments to the constitution of the United States, passed collectively, are known as "The Bill of Rights." In the main, they prescribe and define the rights and privileges of the citizens as individuals.

7. "H. M. S." is the standard abbreviation for "His or (Her) Majesty's Ship."

8. Lord Lee of Farcham is the Right. fellow. Things are not what they seen The world is still fair; and humankind, de spite some of its outward manifestations.

for "His or (Her) Majesty's Ship."

5. Lord Lee of Farcham is the British first ford of the admiralty.

9. Sir Arthur Sullivan. Firsh composer, wrote the score of "H. M. S. Pinafore."

10. A "molack," in the licentious days of the Restoration and later, was a sort of suitageratic hooligan, tough or apache. A Detroit chef charged with heating his wife was released by the court when he pleaded that she served him meals until to eat. May your honor please, we think the court erred. The chances are he set a standard she was unable to reach, however much she tried. There would have been more justification if she had beaten him be-cause he did not cook the meals himself.