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subject miseries which have evoked sympathy
Insufficient though it has been, help in generous
amount has been administered. It is hardly
conceivable that any of the ranks of a
discredited empire a movement instantly
calculated to alienate these feelings and this
assistance would be thoughtlessly jeopardized.

PLANNING TO DELIVER
LETTER THAT NEVER CAME

If Postmaster General Hays Means Business
He Can Get the Best Men in the
Country to Help Him

THEIR is an encouragement in the news from
Washington that Postmaster General Hays,
after announcing that Robert M.
Ashton, former president of the Chicago and
Northwestern Railroad Company, was being
referred upon him for the second assistant
postmaster generalship, said that every
effort would be made to get some men of
the first-class type for the office.

The second assistant postmaster general
has charge of the parcel post, railway, ship
transport and air mail service. In any
private corporation a department handling so
much business would be in charge of an
expert who had proved his fitness and a
large salary would be paid to him.

The government pays a salary of \$5000
a year to the second assistant to Mr. Hays.
This is not large enough to command the
services of a man big enough for the place.
Indeed, the salaries paid to the members of
the cabinet itself are petty in comparison
with what the men could get in private
employment. Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury
Department, for example, could readily
command a \$50,000 a year as the president
of a bank, but he is serving the government
for \$12,500. Secretary Hughes, of the State
Department, could make many times his
salary by practicing law, and Secretary
Hoover can command his own terms as a
muting engineer.

The government can secure the services
of first-class men when it puts them in
positions of honor and primary responsibility.
It is not so easy to find men of the right
type for the subordinate positions. If Mr.
Hays can get successfully to the same
kind of patriotism which led the biggest men
in the country to serve the government for
nothing during the war and can induce them
to devote themselves to the peace activities
of the government, he will deserve all the
fine things that can be said of him.

It has long been notorious that sound
business brains are needed in the Postoffice
Department. The collection and distribution
of the mail is one of the most important
functions in which the government is engaged.
It affects every citizen. There is much
dissatisfaction with the way the work is
being done, a dissatisfaction that began
long before Mr. Barleson took charge of
the Postoffice Department.

A parcel post package mailed in New York
today is not likely to be delivered in this
city until next Tuesday or Wednesday.
Yet the two cities are only ninety miles
apart, with trains on two railroads running
between them every hour. It takes about
as long to get a package from Philadelphia
to Atlantic City or to Baltimore or Wash-
ington.

A letter mailed at the corner of Sixth and
Chestnut streets at noon of one day was
not delivered at the corner of Tenth and
Chestnut streets, only four squares away,
until the morning of the next day. A
letter mailed in the city in the morning
addressed to Lansdowne, for example, is
not delivered until the morning of the next
day. It would get to New York or Boston
or Washington in an hour.

In New Jersey, where many suburban
postoffices have been consolidated with the
 Camden postoffice, the situation is still
worse. The citizens of Collingswood are
just now complaining that a letter mailed
there on Wednesday morning is not deliv-
ered until the morning of the next day.
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or Boston or Washington, but a letter mailed
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ered until the morning of the next day.

There is an opportunity in the department
presided over by Mr. Hays for the
development of a high-grade, efficient
postoffice system. It may be observed that
the politicians do not wish business effi-
ciency to interfere with the distribution of
the spoils. They have not let it interfere
very much in the past, for they have had
sufficient influence to secure the appointment
of their own men to the positions. They
based on their services to the party rather
than on their capabilities for the work to
be done. And they have multiplied along
under this arrangement for a great many years.

It is the duty of the head of the
Postoffice Department to see that it is
necessary to reward him for his political
services. He has an opportunity to prove
that he can be as successful in organizing a
business department as he was in organizing
a political campaign. He is noted that his
office in politics is due to his organizing
ability.

If he realizes that the correction of the
long-standing abuses in the collection and
delivery of mail would be the slowest pos-
sible means that he could make, there will
be no hope for improvement. The mail travels
everywhere. In the morning when the post-
man appears women go to the door eagerly
expecting a letter which does not come be-
cause of inevitable delay somewhere. They
were a little late at night and send their
love letters out to sail in the hope that it
will be delivered within a few hours. Busi-
ness men are inconvenienced because of
their failure to get a reply to an important
communication. Many of them use the tele-
phone as a means of expressing their
frustration to the public, and they are
inquiries instead of the postoffice when
they wish to deliver documents which can-
not be sent over a telephone wire.

The way to help make the people satisfied
with the postal service is to make every
branch of the governmental service which
touches all the people so satisfactory that
there is no reasonable ground for complaint.

If successful business organizers, such as
the former president of the Chicago and
Northwestern Railroad Company, can be
secured for the government service, which
assured that they will have a free hand to
apply their knowledge and experience to a
special problem, they will be more willing
to serve the government than they have been
in the past.

There is ability enough in the country to
do all that is required. There is patriotism
enough to induce the men of ability to
devote themselves to the service of the people
if only they can be allowed to act without
the interference of the political bosses who

wish to get soft jobs for their followers.
What has been lacking in the past has been
a disposition to use the ability at hand.

President Harding has got some of the able
men in his cabinet, men who will not consent
to this position when it interferes in any
way with the successful prosecution of
their work. Many observers will be sur-
prised at the protestation of a desire for
business efficiency from the man who com-
mends to being a professional politician
and most any other member of the cabinet. But
that is all we should expect from Mr.
Hays. He has the opportunity to demonstrate
that he means to put efficiency above every
other consideration in the conduct of the
postoffice.

DISAPPEARING "MANSIONS"

THE role of the grandiose white marble
residence at Nineteenth and Chestnut
streets, which David Jayne built for himself
half a century ago but never occupied, em-
plifies the tribulations which picturesque
country houses are passing in this city.
The Jayne mansion, without either rare histor-
ical or especially artistic title to distinction,
is nevertheless reflective of the dignified,
comfortable and in its way imposing
residential Philadelphia of a not distant
past.

Although the change is only partly regis-
tered, for some of the most attractive Col-
onial or early nineteenth century houses in
America are to be found in many sections
of the city, the physical differences between
the country Philadelphia of a not distant
past and the skyscraper development—and that
of little more than a generation ago are
striking.

One does not have to be venerable to re-
call the charming Baldwin mansion and its
attached conservatory, stranded among the
commercial structures on Chestnut street
between Twelfth and Eleventh. The Wister
house at Eighteenth and Walnut streets and
the porticoed Lippincott mansion, with
ample garden, at Broad and Walnut, were
other landmarks.

Only the other day the old Norris house,
at Sixteenth and Locust streets, was torn
down to make way for an apartment build-
ing. The Roberts mansion, on Rittenhouse
Square, survives, vacant and in uncertainty
of its future.

Of course, not all of the fine old specimens
of the more pretentious phases of our do-
mestic architecture are threatened with im-
mediate destruction, but the evolution is
steady and should be recognized. To lament
the loss of a house of this kind is, perhaps,
carrying Philadelphia conservatism a
trifle too far. In all great metropolitan
communities sentiment must yield to growth.

The Jayne house in its two decades of
vacancy has been rather a depressing reli-
cious. The westward business development of
Chestnut street rendered unlikely any further
use for domestic purposes of what must
have been regarded as one of the "grandest"
mansions of the town.

Little good is said nowadays of either the
late or early General Grant periods of archi-
tecture as displayed in American cities. It
is age rather than intrinsic beauty which
gives these structures their charm. The
other residences, those of brick and marble
trimmings, of fan door lights and oval side
alcoves, have preferred claims to distinc-
tion. Philadelphia is by no means stripped
of these mansions.

What are disappearing are the mansions,
with their appealing air of serenity and
soothing self-sufficiency, with which the en-
croaching atmosphere of trade and com-
merce will not mix.

DISORDERLY TAXICABBIES

THE ruling of Superintendent Mills re-
garding taxicab stands at Broad and
Walnut streets is explicit and should be con-
sidered by the drivers. The ruling is that
the rivalry of the cab chauffeurs for positions
of vantage would be perhaps amusing if
restrained within decent limits. But these
have been disgracefully overstepped in dis-
orderly and pugonious maneuverings, which
on Wednesday night assumed the proportions
of a riot.

The police department has settled a long
standing cause of disorder by its definite
regulations. Infractions should be promptly
punished.

What Do You Know?

- 1. What is Admiral Horthy?
2. What is the difference between a brig and a brigantine?
3. What amendment to the constitution forbids slavery in the United States?
4. By what name is the president of the United States?
5. What is meant by a "mammoth" policy?
6. How should the word be pronounced?
7. When was the United States and France declared at war?
8. When is Midsummer Eve?
9. Where is the White Sea?
10. What is the correct pronunciation of Sanku Pannu, name of one of the great famous characters in Cervantes' "Don Quixote"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The battle of Caporetto in the world war occurred in 1917.
2. The kilograms were the Austrians and the Italians.
3. The lion's share means the larger part or nearly all of a thing. In Roman law it meant the lion's share of the spoils of a battle. When the spoils were divided the lion claimed one-quarter or eight, and his share was the lion's share.
4. The Lethe in Greek mythology was one of the rivers of Hades, the waters of which were forgotten. The souls of the dead were obliged to taste in order that they might forget everything said and done in their earthly existence.
5. Nathaniel was the first name of General Greene, one of the foremost American commanders in the Revolutionary War.
6. The famous diamond, the Koh-i-noor, belongs to the British crown.
7. The penny is sometimes known as "love's child."
8. The character of Lady Teazle appears in Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal."
9. Land of the Leath is the poetical name for a hypothetical region of honor, loyalty and virtue. The word "leath" is a corruption of "leath."
10. Justices of the United States Supreme Court are appointed for life.

THE QUEST

OH, THE stars are out, the moon is up,
The beckoning road across the hills
Is caught in misted light.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Charles Chaplin vs. Organized Society.
Why Women Cannot Laugh at
Things Men Find Funny—The
Oberholzer Case and the
Governor

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WE WERE discussing at a dinner the
other night the merits and demerits of
a play in which Chaplin was the "slap-
stick" hero with a little boy as co-star.
The discussion was brought on by one of the
women of the party, who had found the per-
formance depressing and the implications of
the plot cruel.

THE play in the movie play was a wife
whom Chaplin, in his usual guise of comic
fool, befriends and brings up in spite of the
heartless interference of the police, the
bitchy bureau of child welfare association
and the poor neighbors of the slum into
which the two delinquents have drifted. In
order that Chaplin may have a chance to
sing his Chaplinian escapades down ladders,
across roofs, through alleys and under fur-
ture the whole world, upper and under,
is made to get the part of being a
rabbit-hunter. And an added zest is
given to his "off again, on again, gone
again, Finegan" style of humor by the fact
that the appeal to a little child's sense and
his affection and dependence are the end-
all and be-all of his capers against the
heartless and cruel machinations of his
pursuers.

THE woman who inveighed against the
performance held that if it was true,
then weeping, not laughing, was in order
for the audience and a quick change of
mood, the state and private welfare asso-
ciations, not to speak of neighbors high or
low, to an instant overhauling, moral and
ethical, of the child welfare association,
of the neighbors and of the child welfare
organizations, then it was an immoral per-
formance inasmuch as it created, or at least
encouraged, a feeling of sympathy for the
order and public hygiene by making the
agents of the state invariably cruel and silly
and revengeful, persons to be knocked down,
wounded and made a fool of, and if so, why.
It represents the dispensary to the public wel-
fare agent who represents the state or
paragon.

EVERY one agreed with the woman that
the plot was based on unfair if not
wholly untrue exaggerations. The talk
raged around the question whether or not
the child mind to absorb noble ideals of honor
and patriotism—ideals needed more at this
hour than ever before in our nation's his-
tory.

THE Golden Hour" ideal, which has the
enthusiastic indorsement of many per-
sons, is explained by one of its leaders,
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NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JAMES FRANCIS COOKE
On "The Golden Hour"

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THE LATEST TRANSIT COMPACT

THE transit lease submitted to Council
yesterday is of a character which should
insure the early operation of the virtually
completed Frankford elevated and the Bus-
sion surface line, Comfort which the
public may derive from that project is to
some extent offset by a mass of complicated
provisions of questionable advantage to the
city and by the disconnecting of lines of
impermanence to be found in the compact.

A clause stipulating that the lease shall
cease without further notice six months
after the valuation of the traction company's
properties, now pending before the Public
Service Commission, is significant. There
is an unsatisfying chance that new arrange-
ments may be proposed at a later date.
Another clause, another lease, perhaps a series of
leases.

The essential relationship of the city to the
P. R. T. is not determined by the present
agreement and the fare question is left un-
touched. Although the contract between
the city and the company is declared to be
unimpaired, the five-cent rate specified in
that pact assumes the nature of a figure of
speech. Rate-fixing is in the power of the
Public Service Commission, which author-
ized the recent increase.

The lease as a whole bears the disquieting
marks of a makeshift. It may, however,
enable the Frankford line to be operated.
That will be something.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LINDSAY

ALL those persons interested in the ad-
ministration of justice will be inter-
ested to learn what the court does to Judge
Ben Lindsay, of Denver, tomorrow.

The judge has been convicted of contempt
of court because, while a witness in a cer-
tain trial, he refused to disclose what a boy
had told him in confidence. He presides
over the Juvenile Court in Denver, and he
has made it a practice to keep faith with the
boys who come before him. As a result the
youthful delinquents trust him when they
will trust no one else. In refusing to dis-
close the confidence of a boy he was doing
his utmost to prevent the court from de-
stroying the influence which it had taken
him years to build up.

The higher courts have refused to inter-
fere with the finding of the trial judge that
he was in contempt. They are probably
correct. He had refused to obey an order
from the judge to tell what he knew. Such
refusal is contempt of court and properly
punishable.

If Judge Lindsay is discharged with a
reprimand when he is arraigned for sentence
tomorrow all the technicalities of the law
will have been respected. But if the judge
is fined there will be many persons who will
think that there is something the matter
with the Denver courts. These three men
were distinguished mediocres and disrepu-
tandized Republicans.

Colonel Harvey's friends regard him as
worthy to be compared with them but they
are undoubtedly more Republicans than
influential and unimpaired. They would
like to see a man with a different record
sent over as the ambassador of the American
people to the British people.

SLAVERY AGAIN

THE latest evidence of bondage in the
South, notoriously in Georgia, are
particularly sensational, but the despicable
practice there cannot be described as
particularly new. The selling of Negroes for
slight as imagined, is a common and
practice among plantation owners, who are
permitted under state laws to make use of
convict labor. The consequence is slavery,
not virtual but actual.

Another form of servitude is the result
of holding black wage bonds. In industrial
labor under statutes which impose time on
the workers for breach of contract and then
compel the men to work out their debts
with their old masters.

The whole situation is deplorable in the
South and a first step in the federal con-
stitution. Congress and the Department of
Justice cannot afford to lose time in in-
vestigating this stain on American civilization
and in taking steps to punish exponents of
barbarism.

MORE HAPSBURG INSANITY

HUNGARY and Austria fully deserve a
Hapsburg ruler if they are not enough
to choose one. It is however, too good
indict the peoples of these nations for a
peculiarly depraved brand of insanity and
debate evidence of a return to medieval-
ism are forthcoming.

No special attention is being given by the
financial commission of the League of Na-
tions to the proposed plans for the relief of
Austria. That such negotiations would be
immediately halted by the recovery of the
Hapsburg crown either by Charles or his
son is scarcely to be questioned.
Vienna and Budapest have undergone

Humanisms

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

ONCE asked Captain Bill McDonald,
of the Texas Rangers, how it was that a
hundred of his men could bring these
intently tumultuous situation where the odds
were a hundred-to-one against them and
win.

"These rangers," their chief explained, had
a motto. It ran like this: "No man who
is in the wrong can stand up against the
feller who is in the right—and keeps on a
comein."

Every outlaw in Texas knew that the
ranger would "keep on a comein." Scores
of heroic lives had been sacrificed in estab-
lishing it as a fact that, despite odds, dan-
ger, certainty of death, the ranger never
stopped. This reputation led unmeasured
force to his onslaughts.

There was a riot in a Texas town and a
hurry call was put out for rangers. When
the next train stopped a lone individual,
with a rifle over his arm, got off.

"We expected a company of rangers," the
mayor explained.

"Well, I'm here," drawled this individual.

"But there isn't a riot," said the mayor.

"There ain't but one, is there?" said the
ranger.

When General Pershing was a lieutenant,
back in the early 90s, he was military in-
structor at the University of Nebraska.
Elmer J. Burlett, editor of the Omaha
Journal, was one of his intimate
friends, as was Charles E. Magoon,
afterward American governor of Cuba.

There were three other students in his
class, as young men do and wondered if they
would ever amount to anything. The one
point upon which they agreed was that
Pershing had no chance of making it.
Another war, that he had better get out
of the army. The lieutenant did actually
study law during his two years at this station,
but even never dreamed of bringing himself
away from the service.

Dr. Wilber J. Crafts, blue law crusader,
who has gone lancing with the dragons for
twenty-five years from headquarters in the
very shadow of the Capitol, in Washington,
explains that the blood that flows in his
veins is exactly that of Cromwell and his
associates back in Lincoln county, England,
400 years ago. He believes that his zeal
for reform is inherited. The original Crafts
was a friend of Cromwell and came from
Boston, England, to found a city of the
same name over here. Herodity in cities
never dreamed of bringing himself to break
away from his forefathers.

William Miller Collier, president of
George Washington University, has been
inhibitor to Spain and solicitor for govern-
ment departments in Washington, so he
should speak with authority when he starts
out to define the blood terms, diplomat,
politician and statesman.

The occasion for his exposition of terms
arose out of the fact that he dug into the
records of the institution of which he is the
head and found that it used to have a
divinity school. This school was, however,
moved to New England and the reason set
down was that the school was dominated
by three classes of statesmen, and that the at-
mosphere was not favorable to a study of
theology.

A diplomat, says President Collier, is a
man who deceives without lying. A politician
is a man who lies without deceiving. A
statesman is a dead politician.

When George M. Bowers, representative
in Congress from West Virginia, was
United States commissioner of fisheries a
decade and a half ago, he gave a lad named
Joe Washburn, of Clay County, a job as a
laborer at the Woods Hole fish hatchery.
Washburn afterward became an expert in-
cubator of fish eggs and poured little ones
into the sea as full as the Massachusetts
fishermen could pull the big ones out.

Mr. Bowers had been in politics all his
life and had always sort of looked to Con-
gress as his ultimate goal. The Irish boy
working at the fish hatchery had the same
sort of idea in his head.

Ermine so shuffled the cards that when,
in 1914, the public exercised its fundamen-
tal privilege and duty, and cast its vote,
Mr. Bowers was on the congressional ticket
in West Virginia, and Mr. Washburn was
in Massachusetts.

But the commission of fisheries was aban-
doned and the hatchery workman was
elected. Washburn got to Congress first. Soon
afterward there was an unopposed vacancy
to be filled in West Virginia. Bowers tried
it again, was elected and has been in Con-
gress ever since.

Such is American politics.