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Philadelphia, Friday, April 29, 1921

#### HIT IT WITH AN AX

COVERNOR SPROUL, to be consistent appointment of an extra Judge in the Municipal Court and increasing the salaries of the miges.

The measure was backed by the Job Combine. It is desired not because an extra indge is newled to take care of the work in the court. The existing judges have been able to arrend to all business this winter on spite of the fact that Presiding Judge Brown has speny a great deal of time in Harrisburg lobbying for this and other measures in which the Combine is interested.

Another judge is sought because it is desired to make a place for a politican too big to be satisfied with the subordinate positions in the court, already se numerous that the attendants are in one another's

It is a treasury mad in the interest of spoils. A new judge would have to have a lot of stemographers and elects and at tendants, and the geomic scould have to pay their salaries. But the Job Combine does not care anything about contours. It is in Business for what it sain ninks out of it, and it has deliberately set out to compet the people to pay the saintees of its supporters so that it can book up a political machine The Governor refused to appoint an extra Judge when the renses should that the population of the city and increased endugh to warrant a new male on the basis of the apportionment of the original law. And he did this because he was convinced that there was no justification for increasing the cost of the court

The Governor emmot afford to sign the offices.

#### THE ARON BILL FARCE

THE House laughed when the Aron bill expired. Now that the threat which it contained against straightforward numbered government is accorded the mubils can afford to be annised at the whole enisude,

Its outcome gratifyingly demonstrates the difficulty of tinkering with the Philanelpoin charter even by methods which in the Nare camp pass for subtle. The intent of the amended wording in the conque signifi-cantly concerned with street cleaning son-

would have velocd the bill had it exreached the signature stage. Aggreenance

The height of the cruelly bedierous had ever, was reached when a new to Seminor Vare to belt kill the fell was resident the House. It must be a marky one undeed that is proved against this sort of group

## IRRESPONSIBLE DETECTIVES

BUREAUS in inter-govern and in in

Not being once it was found that more private actions ingeneral agreement grown epop mousing to be factors of consultation importance in belong the great mouth against posed harr of Signor or love mer to be only

## THE NAVAL REVIEW

THE COLUMN TWO WINDS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF T ranging from events to designing gars.

if his been set of days or inequality in some other is a first age is place in the sea sea forms of the state of

plans are more that copied at well be secretary for each to be reprinted to defend its but to we. This is not because the extract of a comment to peace. if they have to be a first

## VIVIANI HAS IT RIGHT

Americans are would accreailt with the French. The eguin-ones of this remark is not so much in its finite, which is of long and solid standing, but in the fact that it reveals the French envoy as competent to distinguish between American politics

Regarding these distinctions in the United States. Europe has seldom displaced acute ness. The true nature of the treaty equals ble was, for instance, waefully misconceived abroady and our late allies have been prone i

to interpret American opposition to the ocument as almost a recentation of our inciples professed during the war.

Nothing could be further from the truth Americans who read into our rejection of treaty deliberate unfriendliness to France and Britain are extremely rare. M.t Viviani's appreciation of the rea state of affairs is an excellent omen of an

amicable and constructive adjustment of

## AN EXTREMELY WET DRY LAW

our relations with Europe.

The Woner Bill. Passed Vesterday, Is Almost Funny, Though It May Yet Do Some Good

WAS MADE FOR PENNSYLVANIA

T WILL be said of the state prohibition net passed yesterday at Harrisburg that is the wettest dry law ever written in this any other world; that it offers unprec edented temptations to dishonest public officials and opens the way to almost limit less graft and a hopeless intermingling of

That sort of criticism may be justified in immunities that continue to put their ad ministrative affairs in the hands of corrupt and unteschable politicians.

At this writing the folk who have beet trying to raise Barleycorn from the dead are almost jubilant. They will be wiser to wait and go slowly. For the general effect of the new law, defective and amended almost to death as it was, may be good It will make life a little harder and more uncertain for those who have been making casy money by flouting the authority of the federal government.

It represents at least the pretense of an effort on the part of the state to extend its and to the national government in what musregarded at least as an extensive exriment for social betterment.

And, because it has been written on the books, no one will have to put the blamfor a statewide scandal of graft and law sanes on Providence or William Jennings Heran or human nature or the office cat. The blame for illegal liquor traffic in this state will nest flatly after this upon the district attorneys of the various counties They may not be able or willing to enforce the law. But they will have to tell why. and that is something.

The Brooks high-license law is continued on the statute books and the license fees are out in half. The burden of proof is put upon the prosecutors. Neither the mayors nor the police are granted any new legal facilities for the maintenance of the law. Initiative and the work of inestigation are left to the courts and the dis trief attorneys, and only the district attoris granted the right of summary search places suspected of systematic violation

Thatriet attorners are necessarily "close s political lenders, and most political lend ers have not been unfriendly to saloon own ers in the past. But the fact remains the power to begin actual enforcement of probbition is placed in the hands of the state's elected officials. In the end, if public only ion is as strongly behind the dry laws as the days believe if to be, these men will bay to make the law operative or quit their

The question with which they are con fronted does not relate to the rights of wrongs, the wisdom or the unwisdom, of the Volstend act. It is another question entirely, and it is this: If responsible offi cinis of the state manifest a disrespect for he provisions of the federal constitution how can they justify indictments of the foll whom they put in ini! for what is commonly called radicalism and contempt of

Even fiery tonguesi champions of personal therty who still are disposed to regard the Volstead act as a crime against a fair evaluation admir hurriedly that, if you left than was direct lat the subject

Many such people innocently believe that the saless has gone. It was a bad taing they will tell you. It was the most con-sidences of all modern influences for the degradation of community life and community politics in the United States. kept multitudes poor and millions of chil-deen in missay, and P made countless men

their best years.

Now, the odd thing to observe is that the saloons, where all the trouble began, are the only bustifutions that mave come through the decorate with least damage. Hotels and other establishments where firewater tes a more incident in the scheme of en as the onvenience. The brewers are in a --- But smooth continue to thrive. The whose new higher than the orners of old, and to stuff that said is more dangerous, and the dining on the neighborhoods in which the many of them have been making more

The majority in the Pennsylvania Legis orace called to their protection. It had last proposed that the police, with the enterior of their directing officials, he per dicted by law to enter and search publi control rested. That provision was an entered of the Womer bill. A reading f the bill makes it protty main that the pulled generally will now have no more re-constituty for dry enforcement than they

But even in its present simps the Woner an will strike hast at one very vulnerable come in the state system of illient bound raffic. It will mase the transportation of squor more dangerous, particularly in segions where the state police are organized

c a more efficient dev law in Pennsylvania For peform in the prohibition law, whether by reform you mean a more liberal or a more facture, cannot be attained until the presenfederal laws are tested by actual enforce beingony for everybody. And there is little the new state declay to make it possible for the people to tell whether they want to: so home dry by giving them an opportunity to learn what hone dryness is like

## WAGES AND BUILDING

IT IS now said to be possible to here our penters for sevents five cents an hour They are nominion men, however, If any union man consents to work for that sum he farfeits his membership in the organization The union men insist that the scale of scages that has prevailed for the last year is not too high. They admit that it is

higher than ever before, but they maintain that they never got what their work was much until the new scale was agreed to offer to pay them "I per cent less than they have been receiving they will refuse to me-

If the workers and the builders were the only persons concerned they might be all loved to fight the question out. But there are thousands of families compelled to live. in examped quarters because they can get neither a house nor an apartment hig enough for them at a reasonable rent. And the prevailing prices are so high that they are not willing to buy a house the value of which they fear will decrease within two or three years.

workers is not primarily one of wages. It an issue involving the resumption of building operations on a large scale. They cannot be resumed at the present prices of building material and the present union scale of wages. If both parties to the dispute will take into account the public need it ought not to be difficult for them to come o an agreement.

#### HOW THE TREATY OPERATES

THE action of the Allies in fixing a total 132,000,000,000 gold marks as the otal damages for which reparation is due s not an answer to the German proposals now in the hands of Mr. Hughes.

The notification of the debt is in strict conformity with that provision of the treaty of Versailles which declares that "the find ings of the commission as to the amount of damages \* \* \* shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921, as representing the stent of that government's obligations.

This categorical command is followed by an article authorizing the reparation com mission to consider the resources and capacity and even to cancel any part of the indebtedness if specifically ordered to do so by the several governments represented on the commission after May 1. According to the trenty, therefore, the time for making changes and modifications will not arrive uptil Sunday.

Realization of this fact has a vital bear ing upon the part which Secretary Hughes is now endeavoring to play. If the invasion of the Ruhr takes place it will be undertaken in preservation of a principle laid down in the treaty, and whatever political forces, good or bad, are behind this threatened move, they do not affect the

main point. Once this is established, either by force of diplomatic pressure, the era of possible odifications will be inaugurated. It is at this juncture that the Government of the United States may be able to affect the

What it is important to remember is that Mr. Hughes' opportunities do not cease with the advent of May 1 and that the failure of the current negotiatious need not necessarily be construed as final. The Allies are engaged in carrying out the

undamentals of the treaty. But this does of preclude the adjustment of details, which are offsuch magnitude that they are some imes mistaken for the main structure.

#### MRS. LESLIE'S MILLION

THE natural curiosity about the use made L by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the noney bequeathed to her by the late Mrs. Frank Leslie is satisfied by a statement just ade by Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Lesite made Mrs. Catt her residuary egatee and expressed a wish that the propety left by will should be used to advance he cause of woman suffrage. According to the inventory of the estate, there was \$1.737,477 available for Mrs. Catt. This unment shrank considerably when the propty was turned into eash.

Since January 1, 1917, however, the date nen the first payment was made. Mrs. Catt has received a little more than \$900,000. She has turned this money over to a commission incorporated for the nurpose of dishursing it. This commission has paid or \$482,000. The largest single item was \$210,000 for the support of the Woman Citizen, the newspaper conducted to advocare woman suffrage. The commission has a balance of about

thousand dollars more to be paid over to Mrs. Catt by the executors of Mrs. Leslie's estate. This, Mrs. Catt says, will be turned over to the commission as fast as it is The administration of the fund has cost only about \$25,000, or about \$6000 a year, and one-half of this amount has been paid

\$400,000 and there remains several hundred

out for rent of an office. All the rest has gone directly to the support of the suffrage As an example of the economical administration of a trus; this deserves commenda tion. The women have been so carnestly devoted to a cause that none of them has

sought to make money out of her connection

## SCHWAB ON GERMAN TRADE

LIVEN the warmest admirer of Charles L M Schwab will feel that the analysis of what was called "the menace of German competition, presented by the most talented of steel men before a convention of indusstraithed

It is true that German machine tools are eing sold in Derroit at prices less than the American product. It is true, too, that German steel is cheaper than the native product in England.

But German manufactures are relatively themp because of the low value of the German mark. American or even British money has an almost miraculous purchasing power in the Germany of today. When German money is not so cheap as it is now tierman products will be more expensive in

To suggest, even by inference, that American workers must compete on an even basis with Germany is to imply that the themselves to the terribia low living standards and the brend-and-lentil diet of ther man industrial confers

## HUMANIZING THE MAILS

REGARDING the department over which he presides Will H. Hays is engagingly your Doubtless other postmasters general have sensed their responsibilities, but all of them have speceeded in making then appear attractive and even inspiring

a challenging bestiness. Mr. Have adopte the other tack, and when he says after things about the necessity of delivering newspapers. on time he repudiates the distorted notion tint the postoffice is a censor of the press When he promises a straightforward, effiasier the fulfillment of these programs

Heading a department always unperced red tapery and the intriences of patical preferment, Mr. Hays assumes role of anything but a bureaucrat. His crisp and cheers outline of his intentions, given the other night to the American Associetion of Newspaper Publishers, furnishes an excellent standard for progress in the

The peace that passeth all misunder conding is the most clustee of all.

It will be possible henceforth to prove

If all wars were as poorly press agented as the current Tures Greek fray thee would hardly be worth the lighting.

Judging by his attack on Knox and his pence resolution. Senator Nelson is a mild reservationist only in a Pickwickian sense. Contrary to an accepted convention, anything but peace will be typified in the Ruhral scenes now in preparation in the latest European drama.

see and study the actions of the City Council The issue before the builders and the cuity in bettering their instruction.

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Spontaneity of Cheers for a Notable Philadelphian-Criticism as a Lost Art in This Country

#### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS very much struck the other night on coming out of the theatre by the vimand hearty enthusiasm of the crowds which thronged Broad street to welcome the cardinal. The cheers as he passed swiftly along in his motor, holding out a "blessing hand," almost drowned the blare of the band. It spontaneous and came from many not of his creed or race. One felt it was a tribute to his personal character and in a sense voiced the belief that he would use his great position to foster peace and inculcate justice and curb class enmits.

"All America" cannot rest on the laurels of its fight across the seas, but has more than ever to be occupied in righting wrongs that the war brought into the limelight as well as in righting the abuses which the war entailed. In spice of their restlessness under conventions the youth of this country, especially the youth of the Legion, seek men of conviction and of authority to stabilize acceptance. billize society. And it struck me as I looked at the throngs on the sidewalks that hun-dreds of the young men that had marched a few nights before in the All-American cele bration were out to cheer a man who stood for law and order and for religion just bewas a man of convictions that rested on the past as well as hopes for the

America can afford to cheer its notable nen of any creed with carefree enthusiasm since its government is neither church-ruled church-ruling, and the fact that the heads of the Jewish synagogue and of one of its Protestant churches formed part of the committee of welcome was the natural outcome of the very real freedom in the worship of God which is the practice as well as the right of the citizens of this

THERE are some, however, who are apathetic to cardinals on sectarian grounds. heard of one the other day who was taking for a love story in a book shop. The clerk rather anologetically suggested. The Kentucky Cardinal." by James Land by James Lane He was apologetic because it has been a long time since its publication, and hence might seem "dated" to the customer. She looked it over briefly and with evident anwillingness, saying as she laid it down: "No. 1 do not care for biographies of the

clergy. The clerk hastened to explain that the Kentucky Cardinal was a bird. "Yes, they all are rather that sort. I ar," said the lady severely as she turned

The clerk left it at that, feeling the opisode had been worth a raise in salary to him. Most sales clerks in hookshops are not so witty in their restraints. I often wonder what has led them to enter on their jobs. Here and there you do find one who can put the book and the reader en rapport. but for the most part one finds strange book critics behind book counters.

RITICISM, as the French understand it. we have little of out of France, either for books or plays or for exhibitions. It is not regarded here always as an art or pursued as a science or read as an edu Neither the book reviews nor the play

and concert reviews are, as a rule, signed They are sometimes mere opinions of unknown persons.

These last belong to the school of preju-lice that has for its units; "I do not like you, Dr. Fell; The reason why I cannot tell:

But this I know, and know quite well, I do not like you. Dr. Fell. This family of critics know as little why they like as why they dislike. They can only say a thing is interesting or "in-trigues" or that the effect is poor, or marvelous. They do not trouble to go into technique of the badness or rightness. Perhaps they feel it is beneath them to spend time over the study of an artist's technique or of a book's idea Va Shaw took pains to be a great critic or plays, and Finck taught one while he critiized an opera, and Dickens reported politial speeches and Cartyle reviewed books

TO REVIEW a book so that the public will comprehend its worth or felly or to riticize an opera so that the audience will intelligent listeners or to shift the light of appreciation to the point the actor is stricing to accent, belongs to the same great interpretative art that the leader of an orchestra practices when he puts a work before the public so that public can follow and know it for good or for all

Some one asked a man I know for his beinition of helpful criticism. He said: If by helpful you mean enlightening, I can only say, something that accounts for what one sees or hears. For instance, the public sees let us say, an empty The critic comes in and remarks: "Ah yes.

" Jack Sprat could cat no fat, His wife could ent no lean. And so betwitt them both They licked the platter clean ! "

TO HAVE to go to the theatre night after I night in order to criticize even helpfully the plays that are produced, in hany in-stances to stimulate the worst rather than the best in the audience, to have to read books for reviewing that in many cases were better left unprinted, and to have to absorb political speeches that are for the most part fulsome repetitions of worn-out catch fulsome repetitions of worn-out catch phrases, is a heighting and benumbing process. Even worse is it to have to listen to poor music and to giorify it by having an opinion about it. Very few brains can endure the strain for many sensons on end without getting dulled or warped, but for the sake of the big guilible public every man be as it in him to be a good critic ought. who has it in him to be a good critic ought to guard the Thermopylas of taste for as

I WAS interested the other evening in I listening to a three cornered argument n which a musician, a physician and an editor were by turns the assailant and the assailed. The musician attacked the doctor for the way his profession and others set music apart as a thing agreeable but not tital to education, and the physician attacked the editor as being on the whole responsible for the small part music played editor were by turns the assailant and the on the stage of which he was the impresario the daily newspaper. The editor stood up for his own particular musical critic, the scope he was given in the paper, but he solmitted that critics of any art were few

One wonders whether it is because that "gentle art of making enemies" is not en-couraged by most editors, or because it is not demanded by most readers.

## The Cloven Hoof of Capital

If Mr. W. Jett Lauck, labor expert. should happen to pack by and glance through his own 125,000 word expose of the great capitalist conspiracy against the people his deminant sensation would be one of astonishment at his two moderation. He demonstrated that a plot engineered by a small cafotalist group has precipitated in-distrial stagnation in order to deflate labor. But Mr. Lanck will reproach himself for omitting to mention that three years ago, with prefectly diabolical canning, these one capitalist conspirators managed to flate lator, no doubt as a device for diver-ing suspicion from their ultimate purpose The conspirators have deflated the farmer of the wheat level of pre-war times; and ere again they laid their lines far in adcance by inflating the farmer, three years ago, up to \$2.20 a bushel.

on the only thing that has escaped this racy for deflution would seem to be

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### BERNARD J. NEWMAN On the Housing Problem

INTIMATING that endless meetings which produce no relief are about as useful as a crop of foul halls at a world's series baseball game. Bernard J. Newman, in discussing the Philadelphia housing problem. declares that the time for bankers, builders and building trades people to quit sparring and get down to work is here and now. "Although repts for properties of the

lower types, without most of the modern conveniences, have risen only from \$2 to \$3 a month, be says, "many renting from \$20 upward have increased as high as 200 This we have from a survey of a cross-section of the city supposedly representing typical properties of the type in which the renter is interested.

"Philadelphia has been called a city of homes. As a matter of fact, in 1910 only about 26 per cent of Philadelphians were paying for or owned their homes, and our researches of 1912 and 1914 showed that of 300 typical renters, only about 15 per cent had started to buy homes since 1910. Sixty per cent at least of Philadelphians are renters. "To provide for the necessary flexibility

of domicile in a manufacturing city there should be at least 3 per cent of the homes in our industrial localities vacant at all times, so that workers moving from section to another to get close to their new positions can be accommodated.

## Conditions Not Good

"Housing conditions as revealed in our recent report show a condition far from ideal in this respect. In a total of 70.832 houses, there were found only fifty-eight in a fit, sanitary and structural condition for under the rent reasonable to the industria upon whose efficiency Philadel

phia's prosperity depends.

That was the case in a city where approximately 80,000 are reported out o work, with an necompanying inability to meet expenses. Of those 70,832 houses, only 479 were vacant, and 177 were for sale only; in other words, available only to the purchase of the property on current valua-tions. Rents on properties, as I have in-dicated, formerly leased at \$20 a month or that pre-war rental bringing now as high as

Philadelphia's housing question langer a question of the moor and the badly ventilated, ill-drained, germ-bryeding lofts and shacks on which attention was focused prior to the war. Today the question of homes is at stake, and by that I mean the destron of getting a place to live in which our average citizens can exist and be norefficient human beings.
We cannot dodge the issue in respect

the link between social efficiency and the first essential, a decent shelter. On the au-thority of a trained investigator who acted for a company which built houses for its employee. I have it that where separate quarters are available for each family the number of divorces become less, the family quarrels are fewer, the social crimes and

## Kindred Evils Appear

Considerable attention is being drawn of inte-to-the dance-hall evil and to family troubles ranging from the minor miscor duct of the unhappily housed single man and woman to the illegitimate child and the diverse. Philadelphia's lack of housing has a lot to do with that situation. Far-sighted financiers and men interested in keeping their workers contented and effective nomically would realize that. Apparently

one family now shelters as many as six, and perhaps one of these families takes in boarders. That means, frankly, an increase in divorces, social unrest, illegitimacy. in divorces, social unrest, diegitimacy. Boarders are people who can't have homes. not because they don't want them, but be cause builders, financiers, material men won't cut down their profits to the point where they can have them. "The conduct of people who cannot marry

or who, once married, cannot live normal domestic lives and enjoy the sanctity and security of separate family existence, becomes unsocial; indeed, anti-social.

Food prices have gone down in a meas

me: clothing prices are slowly yield Houses there are none, practically top floor of the three-story home of the generation now shelters one family. The middle story is split up into dinky two or three room apartments which are mere apologies for homes. They do not carry with them even the responsibility of home the rhetoric of the labor expert in question. Lilfe which keeps men and women out of

mischief. The first floor, by your leave, will be a boarding house, with an assemblage of roomers who, cheated of homes, have only this to fall back on. The other expedients forced on them in lieu of the family relation, the love of husband for wife and wife for husband, need not be outlined in detail. They agen't getting money enough to marry on

"QUIT THAT!"

## Dollar Is Worthless

"From a banker I have the admission of ust what the difference is between pre-war pay and present-day pay. It is worth while considering in connection with the housing problem and the talk of those who irge saving upon the people generally. last four years. declared this banker, he tells me, and I believe him, that he cannet save anything, whereas formerly could put away something for a rainy day week by week.

"This wage situation, set against the general expense situation, aggravated by the scarcity of houses, is causing the law of supply and demand in the primary realm of shelter to act in a most vicious manner. It acts as an economic check on normal human life, driving young people to the dance halls and worse, depriving them of proper home contacts and environment.

So nearely is this felt that tenants fairly beg inspectors of the Department of Health not to report lapses by their landlords, lest they be forced to do the almost impossible— find another home. If a prospective tenant inspects a house that is vacant or will be be dare not find fault with any defect in

sanitation or equipment. "The landlord smugly smiles and tells the objector that there are plents of others who would gladly take the house as it is, And leases nowadays provide that a man make his own repairs.

## Time for Action Here

"The big, vital point is that the time has come to quit meeting and considering at great length. We have a housing short-age which must be faced. It is suppling the citality of the groups involved, through in creased exposure to immorality and lowered efficiency, both in the family and in the factory, shop and office. It is a situation not solely the concern of the people who are injured, but the concern of the community as a whole,

"The community as a whole has reaped and will reap more victorially in the future the consequences of the injury done to those who can't live as they should. Therefore, the community as a whole has an interest n solving the problem.

"An instance of the problem: A man in Kensington made a good fiving for his family before the war, and paid a rent, say, of \$25 for a little two-story house that sheltered his family, and his alone. He had enough to spare for food, he got proper rest at night, be had a little for recreation and could save. Now let us look at him: He shares his house with two comples, each of which has a notsy, young, anemic child there is one bathtub for them all; has living expenses have increased; his children are crowded on to the streets and into the dance balls that are giving us so much surface shock.

"Let's get to the bottom of this. That house is a home no longer. It is a noisy human shelter and he con't get the rest in it necessary to do a good day's work. Nor can either of the wage curners who share it with him. Fatigue is a poison that must be removed by each night's rest. It piles up on these men, on their dispirited wives, crowded for eibow-room.

"Irritability is the first thing we may expect. It is the physiological by-product which leads directly to drink, divorce, the dance hall and other woes about which we do so much protesting today. Give people homes and not houses, and you will have done much to block this drift to moral lecrepitude.

## Bankers Must Help

"The financing of the building of the necessary number of homes for Philadelphia is the thing that has to be done now. The banker and the numerial man and the building tradesman have got to get their cofits down to a same business, get down o brass tacks and build houses. But I do ant particularly recommend the reduction of laborer's wage if he will increase his

"The community, in any program which it stands sponsor, must see to it that the banker, the material man, the building operator and the workers are all willing to operator and the workers are all willing to pull together. That way we can build for our needs and get back to the status of dwellers in homes rather than occupants of

#### Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

MEN may possess latent qualities that may go with them down to the grave undiscovered, says Senator W. P. Dillingham, of Vermont, Or, again, those qualiies may be discovered by accident and prove

the joy of their lives.

The senator himself had his niche all carved out. He was to be that type of lawyer who sees his clients, advises with them, porcs over the statutes. But trial law was not for him. He hadn't the temperament for it. He would leave that for other folk. But the Republicans of his district went who got to squabbling over the nomination for district attorney. They were irrecondable and the convention lost patience. It

threw them both out and nominated young Dillingham, who was not present. He could not get out of running. After be prosecuted up to a great joy in his work. It was the best sport of anything he had ever done. His enthusiusm made him a success at it. The happiest years of his life thereafter were the years during which he was an ad-

vocate, fighting the cases of his citents in the courts. He loved it so that today, after twenty years in the Senate, he is sorry be ever gave it up. S. P. Gilbert is a slender, ethered-ag-pearing young man over at the Treasury De-partment who, as first assistant to Mr. Mellon, has the job of seeing to it that there

is money ready every Saturday night to pay all of Uncle Sam's bills. It is quite a problem to forecast the de-mands for money that are to be made, and it is still more of a problem to figure just how much money is to come in from the laws that Congress makes. Men could not do this, so Mr. Gilbert has employed two

wizards to sit by his elbow.

One of these is Robert G. Hand, commissioner of accounts, who looks over the field and estimates just how many bills will be presented at future pay days. The more difficult job, however, is that held by Joseph S. McCoy, government actuary, who guesses.

year in advance, at the amount of money any proposed bit of legislation will yield.

Mr. Gilbert wanted to know how much noney would come in during March from the income levy-how much money the will ions of people scattered over the map would send in when they made out their returns. He asked Mr. McCoy. That gentleman re-ported back promptly. He said the government would get \$700,000,000 in March, though where he got the figure remains a mystery. When the money was in it amounted to \$705,000,000 The course of national financing depends

## What Do You Know?

largely on these government guessers.

1. What was the real name of Richard Cour de Lion? Where did he live? 3. What is the correct abbreviation for callfornia?

4. What is the legal principle of careat emptor"? 5. What is meant by pantheism? 6. Who were two Vice Presidents under Me-Kinley?

7. What is the ordinary name for the squartor in sea parlance? s. What word signifies the opposite of an entente between nations?

9. Upon what ocean is the South American-city of Callao situated? 10. How should this name be pronounced?

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz i. The Hermitage is a famous art museum in Petrograd, containing some of the finest pictures in Europe.

The word gladiator originally signified one trained to right with a sword "Gladius" is the Latin for sword. In England a billion is a million million.
In the United States a billion is a thousand millions.

The present Congress is the Sixty-second.

 Mexico was twice an empire undif-Augustin trurbide, 1822-23, and undif-Maximilian, 1864-67. Acrop was a celebrated Greek wester of fables, who lived in the sixth century

of the Cincinnati, an organization composed of regular officers of the Configuration of the Configuration of the Configuration and their descendants. The organization and their descendants. The organization of the city was Losanization of the capital of the country of the capital of the Configuration of the capital of of the capi

Corinthian column is carved to regenerate the 'moven age' means the middle act. The words are French.