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Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 18, 1921

MRS. BERGDOLL SENTENCED

THE case of Mrs. Emma Bergdoll was complicated by fundamental human relationships. It is never pleasant to see a mother punished for aiding her offspring, however mistakenly

There is not the slightest doubt that Mrs. Bergdoll's conduct was in violation of the laws of the United States in the hour of national crisis. Yet if it is wrong, as it assuredly is, to gild an estimate of her offense with sentiment, it is not easy to disregard the intensity of her natural emotions

Her sentence of \$7000 fine or a year and a day in jail cannot be called severe. On the other hand, its pronouncement establishes the necessary respect for the basic principles of the national authority.

The majority of Americans will be glad that publicity will soon depart from her contribution to the most notorious slacker episodes of the war. The sooner it drops from public view the healthier will be the consequences.

PRESTICE

THE favorable report ordered by the Sen-L ate Finance Committee on the nomination of David H. Blair, of North Carolina. as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, suggests a new construction of the word leader-ship.

The enthusiasm of Chairman Penrose for the force of gathering sentiment in all the this candidate named by President Harding centers of population have saved it and has not been marked. In fact, the senior made its universal application virtually Senator from Pennsylvania is said to have ortain. had another man for the post distinctly in

As it would not be in accord with a familiar political bromide to imply that Mr. Penrose's own committee is actually questioning his authority, earnest seekers after truth are forced to hit upon some other explanation

Perhaps the Finance Committee has its own notions of what constitutes political prestige, and is of the opinion that an element of contrast is necessary in order to emphasize the full significance of power.

Yes, that must be it. Otherwise one might obliged to conclude that Mr. Penrose's forecast of the Senate's control of the Executive and his Cabinet was hastily conceived.

KORFANTY'S CONVERSION

mitigation of the nervous and physical DELBERT KORFANTY, leader of the strains of industrial labor. Polish insurrectionists in Upper Silesia. anot plead ignorance of the nature of his offense. His telegram to the Interallied Commission is plain acknowledgment of his recognition of the authority of this body in the disputed territory. The request that ground abandoned by the insurgents be occupied by allied, not by German, troops is equally significant. The Versailles Treaty is specific in its demand that the plebiscite region shall be policed by the Allies until the report on the balloting is officially delivered.

enough, theoretically, to stand upon their own merits

The population increased from 30 to 40 What they can accomplish in South per cent at each census from the beginning America may, for want of a better term, be until 1890, when it fell to about 25 per cent. called exploitation.' The invidious meaning In 1900 it was about 20 per cent and about attaching to this word is in part responsible the same in 1910, and last year it was only for the distrust with which certain American 14 per cent. Yet between 1830 and 1840 development enterprises piloted from the North have been regarded. But a majority The falling off in growth during the last of South Americans will welcome assistance intelligently offered and in the right spirit. ten years is due to the war, as every one

population is more than the total population of the country in 1830.

knows. Immigration virtually ceased and

there were millions of young men in the

armies who, if they had not been occupied

with the war, would have married and had

double that of 1880, and if nothing unfore-

seen happens to prevent it the population

This moral certainty is enough to justify

the most confident hopes of the young men

tunities which their fathers enjoyed will be

offered to them in some form and even to

their children. All that is needed to win is

Passage of the "Summer Time" Ordi-

nance by Council Tomorrow Will

Help a Countrywide Movement

THROUGH the cumulative effect of moral pressure of the sort reflected in the pas-

sage of a daylight-saving ordinance by the City Council tomorrow the new summer

time schedule will sooner or later become a

The Federal Daylight Saving Law, like the

daylight bills introduced in the Legislature

at Harrisburg, suffered defeat because of the

prejudice rather than because of the logic

of the farmers. But a desire for the longer

summer day is fixed and growing in all the

cities of the country. The urban population.

and particularly the indoor workers, will

not be denied the benefits of this particular

With daylight-saving schedules estab

lished in this city, in New York, in Boston

and many other cities, the farming regions

will ultimately have to conform. It will be

to their best interests to do this. The

change for them will involve no permanent

The readjustment of farming schedules

would be possible with a little consistent

effort and a little patience. The farmers

do not like change. But the cities are their

customers, and in the course of time the

producer must learn to consider the needs

It will be difficult for the railroads to

operate efficiently or conomically ou two-

way timetables. In the end they will accept

the time schedules of the great contral com-

munities from which they draw most of their

Until now the daylight-saving principle

was in the balance. But the determination

of virtually all cities to adhere to it and

All the North Jersey region has had its

own daylight laws. Camden is about to

establish the longer summer day. With a

local daylight law operating in this city.

the seashore resorts will naturally adopt the

The farmers will continue to insist that

the longer day disorganizes their work and

adds to the costs and difficulties of farm

and dairy operation. There is some truth

in this general contention. But the incon-

venience involved for the farmer in the day-

light-saving system does not compare in

character or extent with the benefits which

daylight saving brings to the people who live

It is in the mills and factories that the

hardest work is done. All progressive thinking, like a great deal of modern legis-

lation, is directed to find means for the

reform no matter what the docile, vote-

counting politicians may do.

hardships or disadvantages.

of the consumer.

revenues.

new schedule.

and work in cities.

national institution

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING LAWS

of the present generation that the oppor-

in 1960 will be double that of today

eyes to see where the opportunity is.

CITIES ARE NATIONALIZING

present population is more than

the increase amounted to 40 per cent.

children.

The

The natural resources still untouched are incalculable. Civilization, which is nothing more than the proper application of nature's gifts to the need of man, inevitably produces new wants.

"Latin America." says Dr. Bianchi, "has the land. 'The business men of the United States have the money. Europe has the Given, therefore, the liberal inpeople." vestment of capital and immigration, the extent to which new markets in South America may be expanded is almost unlimited This is not the view of a shallow boomer,

but of an envoy with a clear realization of facts. When North Americans come to recognize their full significance progress in New World will take on a uniformity which will make hard the way of the chronic revolutionist and will give to all-American friendship that solid indispensable of enlightened self-interest.

A unified civilization in its comforts and habits of life in this hemisphere would compel the growth of mutual understanding and a comprehension of the Monroe Doctrine

THE ANTI-DRYS

worth a volume of glowing phrases.

THE men who, under the leadership of T. DeWitt Cuyler, have banded together as the Philadelphia contingent of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, deserve and will receive a fair hearing. They have rights quite equal to those of the organizations that worked to make the United States bone div. And they have courage even if they cannot boast of numbers.

The activity of the propaganda for which they are organized will lead inevitably to something like a test of popular opinion at the source, and they and their associated groups ought to provide some lively times in this country before very long.

The question of prohibition has become deeply complicated with questions of politics and group prejudice. If a way can be found to give the man in the street an opportunity to express his will and his opinion it ought

to be welcomed. Ours is still-let us hopea government by, of and for the people. What would be the answer in a referendum such as the anti-drys hope to bring about? Was Congress more far-sighted. more sensitive to the actual desires and

opinions of the country than the folk who raid at it for its acceptance of the Volstend law and the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment? So it sometimes seems. For most of those who loudly denounce the Volstead act are quick to say that they would not have the saloons back if they had to make a choice between saloons and prohibition. Many who express a willingness to throw the Prohibition Law and the prohibition machinery overboard manifest a queer sort of hesitancy when they are asked to lend a hand at that particular work.

If anti-prohibition sentiment is as widespread in this area as some people believe it to be there ought to be a vast army, enlisted with Mr. Cuyler. There are only about 5000. Common opinion in relation to Volstead-

ism is progressive and it is changing. No one can safely venture to define and interpret it finally now. In the new anti-prohibition group are

some men who helped to promulgate rules to make temperance obligatory among the employes of their corporations. Have they changed their minds? Do they believe that strong drink is a good thing for men in hazardous employments? Would they establish prohibition for one element in the community and the open bar for another?

They Will Learn In Washington and before various State Legislatures lawyers

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Women Are Making Politics an Allthe-Year-Round Business, and the Result Will Be Shown on Election Day

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAVE been very much struck this spring by the change in viewpoint that women of affairs have about "shutting up shop" for the summer months. Both in philan thropic and in political board meetings have heard the riot act read to those who supposed, because they were going away to the seashore or to the mountains, that the town and air that is therein was as a consequence going to stop functioning. The League of Women Voters here in Philadelphia is establishing a precedent thus early in its career of having its office continuously open and its committees active, even though it will involve great personal sacrifice on the part of volunteer members to give their days to office work through the heat of July and August. In the new head-quarters of the independent Republican women there appears to be a like firm determination to make politics an all-the-year round business, and since August and September are the important ones this year in

during those months as reformers are in the winter.

AM not surprised that the leaders of the League of Women Voters should have sized up the bigness of their job and taken their coats off to it, for they are seasoned women at political work, but I am amazed that in one short year the women who were regarded simply as good propagandists for the presidential election under the genial encouragement of their party leaders should have learned by the experience of the last six months the length and breadth and depth and thickness of the wall of work they are up against before they can turn their right to vote to good account.

They had everything to learn, those women who worked last autumn for the State leaders of the G. O. P.—everything about politics, that is, except how to get along with men agreeably and without frie and that good things to cat and a band, with short, snappy speeches, would get any crowd in a good humor. They knew nothing of the promises that were never meant to be fulfilled, of the long, fruitless waits and endless delays and dashed hopes and sudden inexplicable turns of for-tune that the word "lobby" envisions.

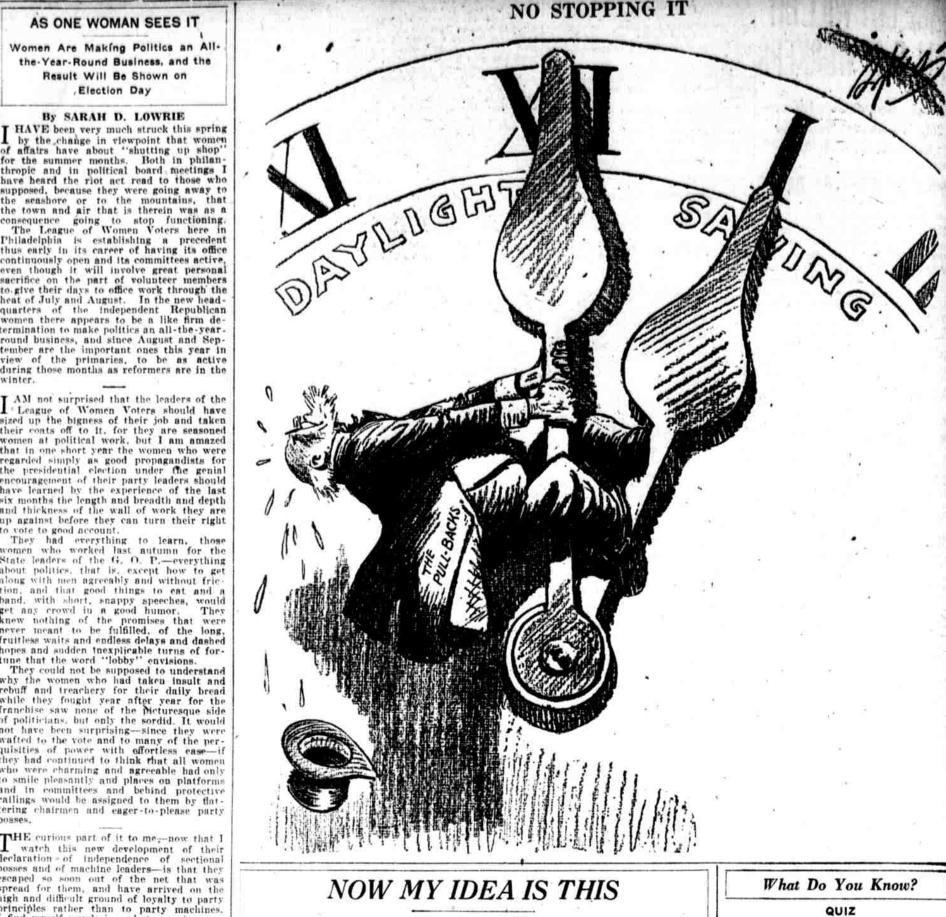
They could not be supposed to understand why the women who had taken insult and rebuff and treachery for their daily bread while they fought year after year for the franchise saw none of the Dicturesque side of politicians, but only the sordid. It would not have been surprising—since they were wafted to the vote and to many of the per quisities of power with offortless case-if they had continued to think that all women who were charming and agreeable had only to smile pleasantly and places on platform in committees and behind protective rallings would be assigned to them by flat ering chairmon and eager-to-please party bosses.

THE curious part of it to me-now that I L watch this new development of their declaration - of independence of sectional bosses and of machine leaders—is that they escaped so soon out of the net that was spread for them, and have arrived on the high and difficult ground of loyalty to party principles rather than to party machines. I find myself wondering what experience or what train of experiences have made them

Could they possibly have been helped to their very momentous decision by the councils of men who are old in the ways of polities from long experience and whose very entanglements in a sectional play and coun-ter-play of contending forces have made them cager for the new force coming into the game to avoid a like embroilment and stalenate

I have wondered about that! They are women with whom men can talk freely and simply. They have no rancor, to combined sense of past disagreements on political questions; they would naturally take council with open-minded men and all least weigh carefully their advice. And And truly to open-minded nen who have the de-sire but not the political leverage to affect

the present political situation the latent power in the new voters must be an added



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Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

MORRIS L. COOKE On Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the greatest wastes in modern industry, and can and should be avoided, even in times of financial stress, according to Morris L. Cooke, consulting engineer and formerly director of the Department of Public Works of Phila delphia.

Summarizing, he said today : "The maximum relief from the evils attendant upon unemployment will come about through a lo-calization of the problem within the individual manufacturing plant. Continuous employment is an absolute prerequisite for

rate he pays. This affords a strong incen-tive for learning how to provide steady em-ployment before the law goes into effect. "Of course the most important service which unemployment insurance can render

will grow out of the pressure it will exert on management to reduce unemployment to a minimum. This statement is warranted through our experience with Workmen's Compensation Acts. The relief afforded in-jured workmen and their families, important as it has been, is nothing compared with the results obtained in the matter of accident prevention. As significant of possible future developments in this matter, it is in-

- What is the aurora australis?
 Who wrote the comedy "Arms and the Man"?
- Who was Alexander H. Stephens?
 What are the colors of the flag of Ger-
- many?
- To what race did Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, belong? What is Mingo?
- 7. What is macaque? 8. What is the meaning of the word congruous?
- "Dizzy"? 10. What is the complete and original name of the city of Los Angeles?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- The Red River of the North, which forms the boundary between North Dakota and Minnesota, flows from south to north into Canada and empties into Lake Winnipeg. A foot pound is a unit of energy equal to
- the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot. the first great victory won by General Grant was that of Fort Donelson, the capture of which Confederate strong-

Know Best

5. To

It looks as though Korfanty had been reading that important document whose provisions he so flagrantly violated.

HOPEFUL SIGN

HIGH-PRICED apartments are so plen-tiful in Chicago that a real estate agent is offering two of them free of rent until June 1 in order to induce new tenants to sign a lease.

This may be the beginning of better times for tenants. In the old days, when apartments were more numerous than the applicants, it used to be the custom to give a man a month's rent free if he would take an apartment. But tenants have been offering onuses for the last year in order to get any shrt of accommodations.

Although the housing shortage continues. people have had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions and they are refusing to pay the high rentals asked a year ago Fathers and mothers have been living with their married children or the married children have been living with their parents, and this will continue until prices come down to such figure that a man can afford to have a house or an apartment to himself.

AMBASSADOR CHILD

RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, who is to be appointed Ambassador to Italy, will compare favorably with his predecessors in that post.

George P. Marsh, of Vermont, was the first United States Minister sent to United Italy in 1861. He remained until his death in 1882. He was a lawyer who had had diplomatic experience in Constantinople and Greece and had been a member of Con-He was succeeded by William Wal forf Astor, who when he was appointed was noted chiefly for his wealth and for his inability to defeat Roswell P. Flower for Congress in a New York district.

To come down to more recent times, President Taft promoted Thomas P. O'Brien, a Michigan railroad attorney, from the post at Tokio to Rome, and President Wilson named Thomas Nelson Page, a novelist, to succeed him, and Mr. Page was succeeded in turn by Robert Underwood Johnson, a minor oet and one-time editor of the Century

Mr. Child is a novelist and has been editor of Collier's Weekly. He served the Republican National Committee during the last campaign. Mr. Johnson was sixty-six years old when he was appointed and his career was about ended. Mr. Child is only forty, and it may be assumed will regard his diplomatic post as an opportunity for making a wider reputation.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY ONE

FILE population of the United States last year, according to the corrected figures just given out by the Bureau of the Census, was 105,710.620. In 1910 it was 91,972,266 The percentage of increase is the lowest or wourd, although the total addition to the

Nothing that economists and sociologists ever devised in the way of industrial reforms contributed so much to the general well-being of indoor workers of all sorts as the additional hour of summer daylight provided by the introduction of a special summer time schedule.

For men and women and children who work within walls, at desks, looms, lathes and in the dust and noise of great mills, the daylight law opens a way to fresh air, to the cheerful sights of the country areas and to wholesome recreation generally.

To all sorts of city people the daylight law brings actually an additional hour of relaxation from the tension of the day's

work. What is presented in the controversy be tween city and agricultural areas is a con trast between the merely practical object tions of farmers and the moral and physica requirements of all business and industrial areas.

It ought to be easy to see where the right and wrongs of the matter lie.

The City Council ought to pass the day light-saving ordinance with a unanimous

MUTUAL AID IN THE AMERICAS

STEBAN GIL BORGES, the Venezue L lan Minister of Foreign Affairs, now a visitor in this city, has been paying the usual tactful compliments to the principles underlying the relations of the United States to its Latin neighbors. The ideal of Pan-Americanism, of New World solidarity, is a gracious and inspiring conception, cham pioned at times no less fervently in Caracas Buenos Aires, Lima or Rio than in Washington.

It is noticeable, however, and especially of late, that Latin . merican statesmen are prone to depart swiftly from the florid and grandiloquent into the domain of the practical. Speaking in Trenton the other night and in Philadelphia yesterday, Dr. Gil Borges dwelt less upon the Monroe Doctrine and its grandeur than upon the necessity of a closer union between the United States and South America in the commercial and industrial fields.

Dr. Julio Bianchi, the Guatemalan Minister to this country, sounded a similar key New York before the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers. "The average Latin American." he declared, "is not so much concerned whether the imported goods that he buys come from New York, Hamburg or Yokohama so long as he procures the best value for his money. and he is not much concerned as to who buys the goods that he exports as long as he receives a reasonable price for his goods. Obviously the Monroe Doctrine, for all its high-minded origin and development, is not the main factor in this situation. Not talk, but deeds is the requisite for a firm and progressive expansion of American economic intercourse. "To increase its buying capacity." .maintains Dr. Bianchi, "Latin America needs help in developing its wonderful natural resources. With increased products to sell, Latin America will, of

course, increase its buying. In other words, intelligent appreciation of trade possibilities is needed to create the sort of unity among the American republics which could in a way resemble that existing among the various States of the Union.

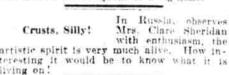
Those North Americans who complai bitterly of the pressure of British or German competition in the Central and Southern portions of this hemisphere approach the subject by the wrong door. Traders and capitalista from the United States are able

for the big railroad lines and the trolley systems continue to explain the rising costs of their service and their diminishing reve-11114-15 They do not seem to have observed that the costs of gasoline, motorcars, motorbieveles, bieveles and rubber tires have been tending for some time steadily downward.

That the geutlemen Raising a Racket prominent Philadelphia branch

th

of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are acting strictly within their rights cannot be gainsaid; but it is yet too early to determine whether the organization will make a feeble squeak or a big noise.



Enforced thrift will cause Germana to row prosperous as she pays her debts. Bu ecause the prosperity will go principally to those who plan rather than to those abor, disatisfaction will grow as the disappears. Then, to prevent revolution junkers will look around for another war.

It has not been seriously alleged by anybody, so far as we know, that the recent Supreme Court decision that appreciated values must be considered as corporation profits will serve to make the excess-profits tax any more popular nor that it will halt agitation in favor of a sales tax.

"If Korfanty should take possession o any disputed territory." says a Berlin news ston of paper. "it would relieve us of all our duries and obligations." Which goes far to explain Lloyd George's position. The Germans are not overlooking any bets that will emble them to avoid payment.

The fact that we have received no selfish benefit from the Versatiles trenty does not relieve us from our obligations. Or, to put it in another way, we've got to we are not severely kicked while the world is being remade

The threat of reprisals by New Jersey because of the arrest on the Pennsyl-vania side of the Delaware of New Jersey motorists suggests the advisability of free gasoline bus trade between the two commonwealths.

Former President Taft says judges should wear gowns for the beneficial moral effect upon observers. The idea is respect-fully referred to ancient ladies in short skirts.

One's approval or disapproval of strongly stated fact determines whether or not the man who makes the statement r moved by righteous emotion or simply hysteria.

The appointment of General Pershing as chief of staff of the array is notification to all and sundry that while we await international disermainent we are going to keep ourselves in fighting the

Before we indulge in too much criticism of Mr. Edison's questionnaire we pause to consider the fact that it is Mr. Edison and not we who wishes to employ the young gentlemen who pass.

It is not inconceivable that the time will arrive (if it has not already arrived) when the whisky seller will be the first to oppose the repeal of the Velstend law. Profits are so much higher in bootlesging.

impetus to turn their own citizenship to good account.

THE quality of persistency in woman that has been the standing joke of the ages takes on a new aspect when one regards her as a political entity. The machine politihave long regarded the reformer as a sort of moral hop-toad-"that stands hefor and sets behind and goes by jerks" - ther-son who only has to be bothered with at long intervals. But any ward leader who is

husband and father must be aware that question not answered satisfactorily today asked tomorrow and every tomorrow until e succumbs

A man whom I talked to casually th ther day when he came into my office to get tickets for a political rally said to me very seriously as we parted: "If you women mly have the gumption not to let the bosses know how you are going to vote at these primaries, or whether you are going to gulp their candidates or choose a dark horse of our own on the party ticket, you will have helped more in one election than we men have lost in ten. We've been lazy and 've been afraid and we've been hopeless about doing anything. Don't you give your vote away, like we have !

T DID not think then it could be managed for this election. It seemed to me the intelligent vote was going to be too scat-tered outside the Republican Party to materially affect the machine majorities, and had very little idea that among the women ho were in power within the Republican Party there was an appreciable group who ould be counted on to act independently of the flats of their ward bosses.

seems now that there are! Which is Mrs. Barclay Warburton has given up her trip to Europe for the present, why beadquarters at the Emergency Aid newwere filled to overflowing the other day by somen from all over the State, why the ulons for a careful readjustment of the unmer program of work and intensive organizing are in force, why new members who held aloof from the committees under their original status are coming in and ask-ing to help, why many of the leaders of the chual franchise group feel that at last this is an enterprise worthy of their mettle.

HAVE not seen the platform of this new Republican group in printed words, but if what its leaders have stated to the press s worked out during the next year in prac-ice, there will be in Pennsylvania a new orce for righteousness that by the use of the ballot and by the steady education of public opinion will gather to its help the intelli-gent and unbribable voters throughout the Commonwealth. I venture to predict if it is done it will be done quietly; it will be not so much a tearing down as a building up. and if in its progress it destroys, it will gather its workers chiefly from the ranks of those who do not so much inveigh against outrage and wrongs as set their faces to accomplish the ideals for which this Govern-

ment was founded.

Few women will agree with Mmc. Curie when she says science is not unkind T will point out that science permitted her They her picture taken in Northampton, Mass., as she stood pigeon-toed.

Lynn, Mass., has a twelve-year-old schoolboy who spends his time sobbing be-cause there is so much sin in the world. Poor little codger! He won't be happy till he gets some of it.

Constantinople has a man 147 years old who wants work, as idleness will ruin his health, he says. Yes, indeed; it might even nip his life in the bud, as it were.

May the new anti-prohibition fight he considered as a campaign against the bootlegger?

constantly lowering costs. In an economic sense all idleness during predetermined hours of work is waste. Unemployment insurance schemes, whether operated under private or State auspices and under which the rate necessarily be predicated upon will plant's previous record in maintaining steady employment, lead to a new interest among

employers in unemployment." Going more into detail he said : "Any approach to the study of unemployment in-volves some assumption which, while not current, seems to be fully in line with our probable industrial development. For stance, it appears to be altogether in the in terest of a higher qualitative production that much more importance should attach to the separation of the individual worker from a given industrial unit than is attached to his joining it.

Can Satisfy "Mistakes"

"A mistake made in taking on a given worker may always be 'rectified' by a dis-charge before the end of the trial period. This is the purpose of the trial engagement. "But once the worker has been finally ac-

cepted and made a part of the organization he must be held much more tenaciously than is our common practice. This is not because of any ownership to the title of the job, but simply because if the worker has been care selected at the start, well trained in his specific duties and properly oriented i the organization, his leave-taking must be a matter of financial and human concern

"In the long run, however, we cannot hold people for whom we do not provide work. So we pass to the concept that it may be just as bad to take more work than 'regular force' can perform as it is to fail to secure enough work to keep that 'regular force' busy.

"It is the testimony of the best managers the world over that as we learn to carry on a given class of work in better fashion the percentage of the skilled workers increases. In fact, there is an abundance of evidence supporting the theory that when industry becomes truly scientific there will be no place for the unskilled. Hence we can safely conclude that the better the management the greater will be the financial sacrifice necessarily associated with lay-offs and dismissals.

"I believe we have now arrived at the time when the manufacturers who are to be the most prosperous in the long run will definitely decide on the size of force required and hold to it. In almost every case this will mean a force smaller than the one now employed. Better methods and a decision to give steady employment to those employed atmost invariably means an ultimate reducalmost invariants in automate reque-tion in the normal force. Every effort should be made to effect this gradually through normal separations and not by firing anybody. There is nothing here to preclude growth, but it should be growth considered in the light of a steady, long-time demand for service.

Another Idea

"Another idea which while not current nevertheless appears to be inherent in effective manufacturing, suggests that idle ness on the part of pieceworkers has as de cided an effect on cost as idleness anywhere else. The employer does not appear to pay in any way for this type of idleness simply because he does not pay in direct wages. But he pays in unnecessarily high-price rates and in other more indirect ways.

"In an economic sense all idleness during predetermined hours of work is waste. In portant as it is from a manufacturing stand point to keep machines busy, it is nore so to keep the workers busy. Viewed from this angle, a check on man-hours be comes relatively much more important than check on machine-hours.

We approach nearer and nearer the time when propositions for unemployment insur ance must be seriously entertained in this country. Under the proposed Wisconsin law a manufacturer's previous record in affording steady employment determines the

teresting to note the experiment of the Den-nison Manufacturing Co. in setting up their own unemployment insurance reserve "It is altogether certain that through this kind of study of unemployment we are going to expose certain weaknesses in our present manufacturing methods. For in stance, it will be promptly demonstrated that steady volume both for the plant as a whole and by departments is equally desir-

able both from the standpoint of profits and of steady employment. It seems highly probable if this could be demonstrated by ach factory for itself that some of the more obvious policies by which steady volume is ncouraged would be introduced."

Humanisms

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

TWING LAPORTE, the baby Assistant C Secretary of the Treasury, was a member of the Royal Flying Corps for three weeks during the war. He had been re-jected for military service by seven branches of the army of the United States and made t final try by going over to Canada and nlisting. The doctors had whittled on him enlisting. at some time in his career and the wound had not healed properly. Hence all his

trouble. . . .

"I have listened with interest to a theory that men are like apples," said William Spry, commissioner of the General Land There are certain varieties of Office. upples that ripen quite early in the season. They have their day of glory and immediately sink into decay. There are other apples that come to their toothsome time the fall. These are less ephemeral, but the farmer who puts them down in barrels for winter use is not wise. Then there is the late ripening winter apple. It comes to maturity when there is frost on the temples of the passing year. It has in it the fiber that will last. Like men who mature late it has of them all the greatest period f usefulness.

"Subscribing to this theory," concluded the commissioner, "I can point with satisfaction to those years well along in thirtles when I was still working as a hired man on a farm."

. . .

When children write, says Representaive F. W. Dallinger, who represents Cambridge, Mass., the home of Harvard Uni-versity, they are invariably brief. The versity, they are invariably brief. The habit of Congressmen of extending their re-marks in the Record, if it serves no other marks in the dicate that they have put purpose, would indicate that they have put aside childish things.

Great would be the saving in white paper printers' ink, he says, if these makers would accept as their model the masterpiece of a lad who, when asked to write a tragedy in three acts, produced the

following: Act I. Algy met a bear. Act II. The bear became puffed up. Act. III. Algy was inside,

. . . "The Republicaus can carry Texas," says Harry M. Wurzbach, of that state, recently

arrived in Washington. He knows how to go about Parrying it he says, and has just demonstrated his theory by winning out in a district as

South.

Democratic, normally, as any in the Solid He does not love the lady less He says he talked common sense to all

the people of his district, urged them to vote their interests instead of their preju-And furthermore he must admit (E'en as he would if she were present), dices, to vote for protection for their She surely has a pretty wit and wool instead of against it. By sheer force of argument he broke a majority of (No fault of hers when 'tis unpleasant).

Her knowledge modestly she mints For currency. She hates all misers. The man she loves she never stints. Kind words are best of appetizers. But while she talks of books and dress And gossips of the dead and living.

the voters of this district away from the habit of a lifetime of invariably supporting the same ticket.

So he came to be the only Republican of his generation to be elected to Congress from the big state by the Rio Grande. He believes the same fight would win any district in the South.

The best of wives will the us giving G. A.

hold resulted in the taking of 15,000 The official title of Brazil is Estados Unidos do Brazil (United States of Brazil). 5. The laughing jackass is a bird, the giant kingfisher of Australia

6. The first name of Carpentier, the French puglitist, is Georges. 7. Montgomery, Ala., was the first capital of

the Southern Confederacy. 8. M. Millerand was Premier of France immediately preceding Aristide Briand. 9. Aurora borealis means dawn of the North.

Cesar Franck was a noted Belgian com-

poser and organist. A large part of his life was spent in Paris, where he exercised a marked influence on the development of modern French music. He died in 1890.

When a Cat is Not a Cat From the New York Herald.

At this season, when fair woman begins to wear furs in earnest, non-furbearing man sometimes wonders not only at the style but at the names of the skins. Some fel-lows go all their lives without knowing what kolinsky is; others learn to know wombat from ermine. There have been many changes since the days when the geography told us that the American fur animals were "beaver, bear, marten, mink, lynx, fox." It never mentioned civet cat lynx, fox.' There is a genet sitting in City or genet. There is a genet sitting in City Hall Park as we write. It does not know it is a genet. It thinks, if it thinks self-consciously at all, that it is a black and white cat of humble origin. Yet every furrier passing looks upon it as a potential genet of the trade. There are such things as genuine genets-animals very like -but the quadruped of the back fence catsis always a genet when his hide enter

peltry.

Thieves Carry Away Church Bell

From the London Times. At a time when such a large percentage French criminals are specializing in thefts of jewelry, pocketbooks and the more easily portable luxuries of life, it is almost refreshing to hear of such originality as was shown by the ruffians who devoted their attention to stealing a church bell weighing one and a half tons. Last night a considerable force of motor bandits entered the ruins of Essars Church, near Lille, and succeeded in hauling out a huge bell and placing it upon their lorry. They were surprised in act by the night watchman, who made the an attempt to resist the removal of the bell

got clean away.

The Wage She Earns

It is a splendid privilege to be a good cook and to be able to make pleasant table tak. — Abbey Sutherland Brown, president of the Ogontz School for Girls.

but was bludgeoned by the bandits, who

MARRIED man must needs confess A However sweet his wife is looking,

Because she knows the art of cooking.