# EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1921

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

AVID R. SMILEY ..... Bditos

HN C. MARTIN .... General Business Manage 

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Philadelphia, Friday, May 20, 1921

# GAS COSTS ENOUGH ALREADY

THE 171-page report of the Gas Commission is evidently an exhaustive study of the processes of the manufacture and sale of gas, together with an attempt to justify its recommendations that the price of the illuminant be increased to the consumer.

Whatever else muy be said of it, a recommendation to increase the price is bound to be unpopular. Wages are coming down from 20 to 25 per cent. The price of commodities of various kinds is being reduced. This is not the time to urge that the price of any cessity be raised.

If it is necessary that the operating company should have a larger net return, the obvious thing to do is for the city to reduce the amount of its collections from the gas company. The consumer pays \$1 per 1000 cubic feet. The gas company gets seventyfre cents of this amount and the other twenty-five cents goes into the public treasry. This yielded \$3,500.000 last year, or per cent on \$70,000,000. The gas plant valued at about \$25,000.000.

Any charge above a fair rate of interest with provision for amortization means a profit made by the city out of its gas property. Now it is not the function of the city to make money out of the sale of water or gas or any other public necessity. The only excuse for public utilities under public ownership lies in the sale at cost of the service rendered. The cost, of course, must be computed according to the ordinary and accepted methods of accounting.

When the Mayor and the City Council consider the report and its recommendations they will be negligent of their duty if they do not keep in mind their obligation to protect the consumers of gas. The public officials have been reluctant in the past to surrender to the people by a reduction in the price of gas any of the sums paid by the gas mpany. They were afraid that they would have to increase the tax rate if they gave up a million or two of revenue. But they forgot that this revenue came out of a direct tax upon every householder who used gas in my form

# MORE LIGHT AT LAST

THE unanimous passage by Council of the L daylight-saving ordinance, effective June 5, assures a large part of the Middle Atlantic region of the benefits of the summer Pittsburgh, Wilmington and New York have already realized the advantages of the light-economy plan. South Jersey has obviously been waiting for definite wor on this subject from Philadelphia.

even their commercial messages to neutrals were delayed and censored. The recent communications conference was called to discuss means to make the cables free and beyond the exclusive control of any Pores of the sciusive control of any Power or group of special interests. Until some such system of administration is devised the Government at Washington could not wisely or consistently approve a plan which might create a permanent barrier between the United States and peoples whose interests and affairs are closely bound up with our own.

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP IS

John Adams and Andrew Jackson Rewarded Their Friends by Putting Them on the Bench, but Taft

TOO BIG FOR POLITICS

#### **Promoted a Democrat**

THE Chief Justice of the United States L has come to be regarded as the most dis-tinguished judicial officer in the world. He presides over a court the like of which xists in no other country.

It is a co-ordinate branch of the Government and exercises its functions independently both of Congress and the President. Its power is derived directly from the people through the Constitution.

No man appreciated this more fully than Edward Douglass White, whose death has made a vacancy in the office of Chief Jus-He was loyal to the best traditions of the court and he conducted himself in such manner during the eleven years in which he presided over its deliberations as to add to its prestige.

The manner of the promotion of Mr. White to the Chief Justiceship showed how far the country had progressed toward a recognition of the fact that politics has no place in the administration of justice.

Mr. White, a Southerner and a Democrat, was appointed from the Senate to the bench by President Cleveland in 1894. When Chief Justice Fuller died in 1910 William H. Taft was President. Mr. Taft could have selected a distinguished Republican

lawyer to succeed Fuller as Cleveland chose the leader of the Chicago bar to succeed Chief Justice Waite. But instead of rewarding any of his Republican legal friends Mr. Taft promoted to the head of the court a Democratic Judge

appointed by a Democratic President, and did this because Mr. White was admirably qualified for the post. Mr. White was made Chief Justice by

President Taft because he had demonstrated his judicial capacity. It was of no consequence what his private political views were. because neither he nor any other distinguished Judge of the court had allowed partisan politics to influence his interpretation of the law.

This is the one instance in the history of the court, however, when a President of one party has named a Chief Justice of the opposite party.

John Marshall was made Chief Justice by John Adams only about a month before his term of office expired. The appointment was a reward for services rendered. And on the evening before he turned the White House over to Thomas Jefferson, Adams appointed a lot of Circuit Judges. Jefferson was furious. He did not like Marshall and he had been counting on the use of the Circuit Judgeships to strengthen his political

Plans were made to get rid of Marshall by impeachment proceedings, and, in order to set a precedent to be cited when the opening was made for an attack on Marshall. actions against two Judges were started.

One was successful, but the convicted man was insane. The other failed. Then a friend of Jefferson proposed to Congress an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the President to remove the Judges of the Supreme Court on the petition of Congress. The proposition was rejected, for however much politics might influence original appointments to the bench. Congress did

able to promote some transportation reforms. The ancient capital of Virginia, the very birthplace, as it were, of the American Nation, is well worth visiting, not only for its associations, but for its modern monu-ments and actual remains of historic structures. But at present one must be a genuin enthusiast to pay his respects to Jamestown. Unless there are unusual legal barriers in the way, Congress can confer a public

### benefit by favoring acquisition of a romantic but now deserted relic of the past.

# ANOTHER POLICE PROBE

WARS may come and wars may go and times may change for better or for worse and reformers may beat the drums of victory and the old bosses may vanish from their thrones, but scanda1 and rumors and probes in the police department will go on, appar-ently, forever. The Mayor and his antago-nists demanding the usual "sweeping investigation" of the Department of Public Safety will surprise no one who sees even dimly behind the political scenery of the hour.

The police aren't out of politics. Some of them haven't sense enough to get out or to stay out once their chains are cut. Ward bosses of various factions have been working hard to wrench control of the police department out of the hands of the Mayor, and any one with half an eye can see that they have not always worked in vain.

The Mayor should have the earnest sup-port of all citizens, for if he is being overpowered in his fight for a clean police administration the city will have reasons for infinite regret. There is a particular reason now why the Department of Public Safety should be cut off from outside political control.

The vice of which Mayor Moore talks is deeply involved with the illicit drug traffic. A police official who is crooked enough to extend aid to gamblers or panderers automatically helps to establish in this community a menace that has grown greater with the progress of the prohibition experiment.

The drug peddlers are out to make a mint of money. They need only the friendship of a few heelers and the consequent protec

tion of an unprincipled police official. The new inquiry will be worse than useless if it does not go behind the accused policemen to the politicians whose orders they take.

Meanwhile, any one who knows the lengths to which some of the factional leaders have been going to frustrate the best efforts of the Mayor and to attain power by shameless co-operation with the most debased 'sort of panderers can only grieve because the day of tar and feathers is no more.

### TOO LATE?

DERHAPS the most significant social phenomenon of the hour in the United States is the gradual reversal of opinion now generally apparent among people who a year or two ago were distressed and shocked at the suggestion of systematic American cooperation with the Powers of Europe in the interest of fixed peace and final disarmament. One by one the various churches are foining the active and aggressive advocates of disarmament. A non-political conven-

tion in Chicago, representative of organized opinion in eighteen States, has just demanded that our Government "take the lead" to end wars. The most surprising demonstration of this rising sentiment was in the Senate, which appears to have faced about suddenly to accept the Borah resolution for an American call for a disarmament conference of nations.

The most promising of all disarmament conferences was organized at Versailles. It. was directed by some of the best minds of the world at a time when almost all peoples were in a mood to welcome any decisions that it would make and follow any advice it extended to them. Prejudice and politics and the inertia of many of those who now want to see the work resumed frustrated the plans of that conference.

The cry for a society of nations is now ising on every havd. The burden of war

# AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

### Y. W. C. A. Tomorrow Will Do Honor to Its First Great National Chairman, Grace Dodge, a Woman Built on a Big Scale Physi-

cally and Mentally By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAD a note from Mrs. John Gribbel today reminding me that on the 21st of this month all the Young Women's Christian Associations from the Pacific to the Atlantic were to commemorate their first great na-

were to commemorate their first great na-tional chairman, Grace Dodge. Grace Dodge was built on a very big scale physically and mentally, yet although along certain lines she was in advance of her con-temporary fellow women, in others she be-longed to a conservative bodyguard of the nest rather than the present past rather than the present. I always felt that she must have suffered

as a young girl from her almost monumental height and general physical bigness and the sort of awkward variations from the normal that went with it.

She was hearty in her manner without appreciable humor in later years, and I should think as a girl she must have had the same hearty manner due to kindness and generosity rather than to good spirits bubbling over or to the kind of gayety that goes with careless, happy-go-lucky venture-someness. She must have come into her own as a youngish woman whose power to help and advise and organize would be recognized by those younger than herself and those older as a growing force to be counted upon. It was always said of her that she learned her grasp of business from her father, and that as she grew to middle age many men talked their affairs over with

her as though she was another man. It never struck me, however, in spite of her rather heavy voice and heavy simplicity of dressing, that she was at all like a man. The sort of homage she required of her world-for she did require homage, or rather exacted it by force of her personality-was the kind of deference a woman, not a man. likes, and her conservatisms were all in-

WHEN I first knew ber she had organ-ized a very great work among young girls in New York City somewhat in the nature of guilds or clubs that were partially self-governing and chiefly devoted to pro-moting sociability and good, trustworthy habits of living for girls who were at work in the stores and shops and factories. This was at a period when the great exploitation of young girls in sweatshops was just begin-ning and when even in New York the American element among the workers still pre-dominated, but when there was a very apparent hiatus between Christian propa-

ganda and social service work. A group of very efficient girls in this town had started the movement of guilds for girls and had the temerity to attempt to carry on a very large one in a parish house of one of the churches here where everything was taught from games to Shakespeare plays, but without a mention of religion; their idea being that it was no one's bus!ness what your religion was, but any one' business to make you have a good time and belp you to have a good education. It was during this period of their activity that they got up a Conference of Social Service Workers and asked Miss Dodge over here to speak. She chose as her topic the danger of teaching the fundamentals of religion, or very callow young person, was cast to make my maiden speech against her, my theme being "Religiou First in Guilds."

SHE spoke very well and from an experi-The next time I saw her, some years girls. later, she was at the head of the greatest religious club for girls in the world, and was the most hearty advocate I have ever met of the necessity of "religion first" in any enterprise for the general welfare of I have always wondered what converted

her-not to religion, for she had always been religious personally-but to the ac-centing the religious side of social service work for girls' clubs as being more an ment of safety than of danger, more a bond than a division. Possibly she never actually lost her faith in her carlier methods until the great pressure to have her accept the presidency of the newly organized na-tional Young Woman's Christian Association turned her attention to the tremendous possibilities that were potential in that ne terprise. She and Miss Helen Gould (as she was then), Mrs. Charles Judson, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. William Shaw Stewart, of this city, and one or two others formulated the plans for the amalgamation of the two organizations known as Christian Associations, and then she was left to build up a great organization with the new and old material at hand. Much of the old she scrapped; but so wisely and so patiently and so courteously that I doubt if she ever made a personal enemy in the process. The new she built on very big foundations. She changed the boarding-home idea of the association into a conception of great club hotels. She devised a connecting link be-tween the national executive and the units of the separate city executives by organizing provincial or divisional section boards that would have oversight and delegated authority from the national board to deal with sectional problems. She inaugurated rural and greatly amplified industrial centers, and she unified the secretarial work by establishing an educational center for trained workers that would act as expert salaried officers in conjunction with the voluntee ones. She built and devised the equipment of a great central office headquarters in



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

THAT railway operating costs, especially the labor costs, must come down before L the labor costs, must come down before the railroads of the country return to a nor-mal and profitable basis is the opinion of Dr. Emory R. Johnson, dean of the Whar-ton School of the University of Pennsylvania and professor of transportation. Dr. John-son was also a member of the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission for several years and a member of the United States Gov-ernment committee which fixed the rates for ernment committee which fixed the rates for the Panama Canal.

United States Senate is at present conduct-ing an inquiry into the railroad situation,"

they had to be placed to meet the condi-tions that followed the war. Possibly some individual rates which are demonstrated to interfere with the movement of traffic and the resumption of industrial activity may be adjusted, but as regards rate schedules in general, present charges will have to be con-tinued until the financial condition of the

railroads has greatly improved. "The future is not without hope. The railroads of the United States have for the most part been well managed in the past. In no country has railroad managed in the pass-more efficient and progressive than in the United States. Business conditions are cer-tain to improve, and the railroads along with other enterprises will in time surmount their present obstacles. There is no occasion for discouragement. The thing to do is to keep

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUX

CENATOR RICHARD P. ERNST, o

O Kentucky, was commenting upon the necessity for observing the amenities, for

assuming a graciousness if you felt it not, for lending your tongue to the little blonde

Particularly was this necessary in mak

all his career, the senator said, had

It happened in Nashville and the speaker's name was Moore. It was before the days

when banquets ceased to be joyful occasions and stale jokes funny. This man Moore

steadied himself by the back of a chair and

. . .

The man of today who has been longest in the United States Senate is Francis E.

nearly three decades to his credit. At the ag

of seventy-six he is still hale and hearty, a

Little Warren Pershing, with this sena tor as grandsire and the general for a father,

ought to be a strapping youngster as he

Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, sits in the back end of the upper house of Con-

gress whenever that body is in session and

And he admits that he occasionally rode to a fall. There was the case of Headlight, for instance, back in the seventics out

for instance back in the seventles out Kansas way. Headlight was as fast a

horse as galloped in his time, but he was a

renegade whose specialty was shutting his

eyes and running out at curves and smash-

lad that he was, thought he could handle

Headlight, but that erratic steed flew the

track at the half, tumbled through a fence and over an embankment, rider and all, Senator Curtis the other day showed me

Young Curtis, swarthy little part Indian

having

time, with the exception of two years,

huge man of magnificent physique.

entire frankness and got away with it.

ie without qualm of conscience.

drove ahead.

handicap.

grows up.

ing into fences.

ray of intelligence.

The audience howled.

pigeon is a kind

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How many men have been Chief Justin of the United States?
Through what countries does the equator

J. What is the weight of the American structure dollar?

Who was the first Secretary of State e the United States?

What is the British railway term for freight train? Who was Richard Crashaw? How long does it take the moon to com-plete its circuit around the earth?

What is a parvis? What is a serval? What is voodoo?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Franklin K. Lane served as Secretary et the Interior during seven years of the Wilson Administration. His career Wilson Administration. His care was one of distinction in importas lines of public service. He was bon in Canada in 1864 and died in Roches ter, Minn., in 1921 important was born

DR. EMORY R. JOHNSON On the Railroad Situation

"The Committee on Commerce of the

tensely feminine and Victorian.

It can safely be forecast that the spread of the movement throughout the whole country this side of the Mississippi will soon sufficient to stamp as unreasonably ab surd the recall of the national daylightsaving law.

Should Congress ever re-enact it, the statute is likely to be merely the recognition of an accomplished fact.

### THE BRIDGE CAMPAIGNERS

A POLOGISTS of various bridge terminals are at least serviceable in keeping alive public interest in the important interstate project. So long as the rivalry between the site promoters falls short of the stage of obstructionary intensity it may be wholeome and stimulating.

The authoritative decision must come from the Bridge Commission, whose study of the considerations involved should be proof against purely parochial arguments, however emphatically voiced.

There are residents in every section of the city bordering on the river who can prove conclusively to their own satisfaction that their part of town deserves the Pennsylvania approach to the great structure that is to bind two Commonwealths.

But the highest average public benefit is the commission's true concern in locating the bridge. Added to this problem and, indeed, intimately part of it, are traffic questions of the most complex and formidable character.

The case is one for settlement strictly by engineers and scientific experts, equipped with the results of careful surveys of traffic conditions. The commission will get around to the matter of the bridge approaches when the engineers have entirely completed their major report on design.

Practical rather than sentimental gain is the goal to be pursued.

### AMERICAN CABLE RIGHTS

IN RELATION to the general question of submarine telegraph cables-which has become more important and more significant since the war-President Harding sustains absolutely the policy outlined and enforced by President Wilson. As a result of this agreement of opinion, the bill devised to give the Chief Executive absolute authority to withhold or extend landing privileges on American soil will be passed and signed within a week or ten days.

Thus ends a controversy during which Mr Wilson ordered the naval forces to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from landing a new line at Miami, Fla. It hap pens that the Western Union's new cable line would have been little more than a short circuit provided to give powerful for eign cable companies an almost complete monopoly in important areas of South America

The United States, largely because of its observations and experiences during and immediately prior to the war, has been holding out for some sort of international control of cable lines organized to give all nations freedom of communication in times of peace and in times of war.

The suggestion has not been cheerfully received in Europe or in Japan. Nations that can control important cable systems have more than an advantage in war. They have commercial advantages of an extraordinary sort in peace.

Americans can remember a time when they were virtually shut off from some of the important news of Europe and when

wish to destroy the independence Judges by empowering their political opponents to remove them at discretion.

Not only was Marshall a political appointce, but his successor. Roger B. Taney. was put on the bench by Andrew Jackson as a reward for his assistance in the fight against the United States Bank. Marshall established the supremacy of the Constitu-tion and the authority of the Federal Government. And Taney by his decisions precipitated the war which established beyond further dispute the indissolubility of the Union of States. But in spite of the Dred Scott decision, Taney was a great Judge. with a profound respect for the law and a fine instinct for justice.

Lincoln's appointment of Salmon P. Chase to the head of the court was as fine in its way as Taft's promotion of Mr. White. Chase had disagreed with the President and was working against him, but Mr. Lincoln knew his qualities and did not besitate to make him Chief Justice.

Grant selected a comparatively unknown man when he nominated Morrison R. Waite, a Toledo lawyer, to succeed Chase. Waite had not been heard of outside of Ohio until he was named as one of the attorneys for the Government to represent it in the Alabama claims case. But it was not until Roscoe Conkling had refused the Chief Justiceship and the Senate had rejected the nomination to the bench of both the Attorney General and a former Attorney General tha Waite was hit upon as a last resort. Waite presided over the court without special distinction for fourteen years until his death. President Harding is not a lawyer, but he is expected to be as jealous of the prestige of the Supreme Court as were Presidents Taft and Cleveland. He has able lawyers

among his advisers who will give him the benefit of their judgment when he comes to consider filling the vacancy.

### FEDERAL SHRINES

OUTSIDE its own District on the banks of the Potomac, the Federal Government has not been a conspicuous defender of patriotic shrines.

Its indifference in this regard is emphasized just now in the movement originating in the national capital to place Mount Vernon under the direct control of Washington. The program, inspired partly by the fac that twenty-five cents admission is charged for the privilege of viewing the estate of the Father of His Country, is beset with veratious complications.

The Ladies' Association, which unques tionably maintains the grounds and mansion in admirable condition, has a clear title to its property, which, furthermore, was acquired nearly three-quarters of a century ago with the express stipulation that, if ever disposed of, the place should revert to the State of Virginia.

Curiously enough, the present agitation coincides with another proposal to Interest the Government in a historic site. Representative Willis, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution in the House authorizing the purchase of Jamestown Island by the Nation.

There are several excellent reasons why this suggestion is worth heeding. The place of the first permanent English settlement on the American continent is more inaccessible today than in the times of Captain John Smith. Jamestown was on a peninsula in the seventeenth century. The James River now surrounds it completely.

Passenger steamer service on the river is now so intermittent and uncertain as to be counted negligible. There is no railway to Jamestown and the one highway from Wil-liamsburg is often partly flooded. The Gov-erament in possession of the place might be

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taxes and the growing knowledge of impending horrors in the form of newly devised agencies of/organized slaughter have compelled even timid minds to recognition of the need of constructive thought and action in what is coming to be a new world crisis. And the difference between a society of nations and a league of nations is, of course, a difference of terminology alone.

### FIGHTING FLOODS WITH TREES

THE famine-stricken area of China is vir-L tually treeless. This condition is largely responsible for the floods that periodically devastate the region.

Americans and Chinese educated in Americs have been preaching the gospel of reforestation to such good effect that nurseries have been established in one-fourth of the counties. In one province 6000 acres have been planted with 2,500,000 trees, and three nurseries are maintained to supply trees for more thousands of acres.

There are 1000 nurseries in the whole country, in which more than 100,000,000 young trees have been raised. The railroads are encouraging the work of reforestation, and one line has an official who devotes his whole time to looking after the planting of trees. It will be many years before the effects

f reforestation on the regulation of the flow of water in the rivers is seen. But the Chinese are patient and wise. When they have once been convinced that they are doing the proper thing they will not become discouraged because results are slow.

> When "the wife of Art and Finance a noted tenor" Was

asked in a South Norwalk, Conn., court if it were true that she had sworn at the plumber who was suing her for \$2561, the balance on a plumbing contract, she replied: "Of course I swore at him. Anybody would. You would." Whereat the Court smiled. But should anybody swear at a plumber? He doubtless does the best he can. Think of the number of times he might have had to go back to the shop to run up a bill of which \$2561 is the balance! On the other hand, though our sympathies are with the plumber, we are inclined to think up a few excuses for the lady. Realizing the size of the bill, it may be that she was trying to settle it with a few of her husband's high notes.

> A dispatch from Coatesville sets forth that Brandywine Fishy

Creek, where the city sewers empty, is living up to its name. Its fish have been acting as though they were drunk and "the sprees have been fatal to thousands of suckers, red-fins, sunfish and other species." Quite so, Quite so. quite so! Some sucker made home brew. got too much sun in his red eye and dumped the stuff in the sewer, poor fish. And naturally the voracity of the finny tribe affected the veracity of the funny tribe,

- A Foxy Bird Who's Never Heard Who's Never Heard

said another. Why not feed some of our statesmen with oysters? The question is put without hopefulness. According to figures offered at the convention in this city of the Oyster Growers and Dealers' Association 3,000,000,000 oysters were eaten by the people of the United States last year; but the consequent silence is not noticeable.

In a dispatch from Paris it is said of two members of the French Academy of Science, alleged to have discovered animal life in meteors, that they have "stumbled on the secret of the possibility of eternal life." But, bless you, there never has been any secret about the possibility. It is of the certainty that the world awaits demonstra-A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL tion

York City, and by a carefully trained body of architectural experts unified the plans of all the new buildings for Y. W. C. A. purposes over the whole country, and as far as possible she brought into personal contact with herself all the volunteer officers that were to act as leaders in the centers from New York to San Francisco.

WITH the secretariat trained under her direct supervision and the chairmen coming in close contact with her, with the functioning of the great business machine devised and set going under her intent and pondering gaze, the plans for the first great money drives perfected by her suggestions and the headquarters staff of experts care fully selected, weeded out and adjusted under her cool, unflustered inspection, the present great organization is a living me-morial of her genius for affairs.

These foibles-they were not faults-arwoven into the warp and woof of the great organization that she planned and made to function, which is why there is a distinct pattern both in the type of trained worker and of the girls that come under the influ-ence of the workers. To those who were familiar with her habit of mind therefore in a very real sense the Y. W. C. A. secms to markedly reflect Grace Dodge.

TT IS this that makes certain recurrent phrases, both religious and business echoes of her habits of speech; her tremendous sense of discipline and her over whelming faith in organization are reflected in her subordinates and in her successors; her policy of initial great expenditures to save an aftermath of reconstruction, with a New Yorker's conception of money rather than a local standard, is more noticeable in the trained workers than in the board members because, perhaps, they are still feeling her training-at least second hand from the New York school. She was some what sentimental, with all her acumen, and accepted rather than demanded great defer ence, which gave those experts that she had gathered about her somewhat the aspect of favorite pupils. I fancy that atmosphere has changed at headquarters with her death. What remains to grow more apparent as her plans unfold are her great traits--her steadfastness, her generosity, her patience and her faith in the all-round capabilities of the normal girl.

Dr. Johnson said. "Senator Cummins, chairman of the committee, has stated that Congress wants to find out what is the matter with the railroads, why it is that in spite of their very large gross revenues they had less than \$63,000,000 of net revenues in the year 1920, barely one-seventeenth of the amount which Congress, by passing the Transportation Act of 1920, declared would be a reasonable return on a fair valuation of the railroad property devoted to publi

### **Operating Expenses Heavy**

"The outstanding fact in regard to the present situation is that pinety-two or ninety-three cents out of every dollar of gross revenue is required for operating ex penses and that wages equal nearly cent of operating income. In the days be-fore the Great War, when the railroad fore the Great were only moderately prosperous, only 45 per cent of the operating income was reoutred for wages.

"It is quite clear that operating expenses must be reduced, and it is equally certain hat the share which wages include of operating expenses must be lessened. This i ot the same as saying that the only way to reduce operating expenses is to lower wages, All possible economies must be effected and every possible increase in efficiency must be rought about.

Revenues cannot be increased ; expenses must be lowered or the railroads in large numbers will go into the hands of receivers. At the present time practically all of the railroads are in financial straits, the Pennsylvania making the last month a cut in its lividends for the first time in a generation. And from the courts the railroads will go into the hands of the Government unless private capital can be reasonably certain of a fair return upon investments in railroad securities.

"The ultimate choice must be between Government ownership and operation, which has nowhere proved efficient, and private ownership with a reasonable return upon investments.

#### **Hopeful Aspect**

"The hopeful aspect of the present railroad situation is that business conditions are much below normal, 20 or possibly 30 per cent below. As business improves the traffic and the gross revenues of the railroads will rise, and with the increase of gross income will be some gain in net returns. It is not to be expected, however, that a mere increase in business and gross revenues will restore the railroads of the country to pros-

with the increase in gross revenues there With the increase in ergenses. In fact must be a reduction in expenses. In fact, the operating ratio-relation of operating expenses to operating income — must be brought back to its old level of 70 per cent. Experience shows that the railroads nited States need thirty cents out of each dollar to compensate capital and to build up the surplus needed to tide over periods of business recession.

gress whenever that body is in session and watches the strategic play of legislation and, when necessary, rallies his forces to the battle of the ballots. He is the official whip of the Republicans of the Senate and as

# Why Do We Do It?

DAYLIGHT comes with easy tread While we're slumbering in bed; Floods the streets and lights the skies While the sleep is in our eyes. It might just as well be night

Daylight smiling on her way Willingly with us would play ; But we work so hard, alas! That we fail to see her pass Daylight by a fellow missed For that chap does not exist

Daylight when our work is done Smiles from low descending sun Long enough to say "Good-by !" Tell me, reader, tell me why By convention ruled and cased Daylight is a stuff we waste?

the scars on his hands that he got in that "No jockey can win every race," he says,

our faith in our railroads and in our eco-nomic resources, and go ahead."

cuckoo. 3. New York State has produced the mail

New York State has produced the most Vice Presidents-cleven.
Adam Smith, the eighteenth-century Scotch philosopher, is famous for his work on political economy, entitie "The Wealth of Nations."
The literal meaning of the business at breviation f. o. b. is free on board.
The literal meaning of the business at breviation f. o. b. is free on board.
The Carpathians form a mountain syn-tem in central Europe separating Hus-gary from Transylvania. The regis is noted for its mineral wealth.
Dagon was a god of the ancient Philis-tines, probably an agricultural deity antelope. The name is from the Het tentot "kudu."
The last King of Poland as a self-gr-

ing public addresses, he said. Every speaker mentioned the intelligence of his audience. The last King of Poland as a self-pre-erning country was Stanislaus II Gra-iatowski), who reigned from 1764 5 the greatness of the community of which its members were citizens. Only once in 1795. Montana has the State motto "On f Plata," gold and silver. known a case where an orator spoke with

# SHORT CUTS

Council waded into the commission report wearing gas masks.

"I look into a sea of upturned faces," he said, "but in it I do not observe a damned There is no longer excuse for confusing an ashcart with a band wagon.

> It is to be hoped that Bill Haywood ba skipping rope enough to hang himself.

When a man named Wurzbach was elected What Millerand told Albert was meast for German ears. The Belgian King knew it. to Congress as a Republican from a district in Texas the political world marveled.

What manner of man could this be Now if the Germans will let their m had cut the Gordian knot that had defied all talk the world will listen with interest to it contestants for a generation? The only clue conversation. to his personality was a decidedly German He had been cleeted despite that

No more joyous news may Penn pa than that Hey-Day is a May Day as propitious as Pay Day.

handicap. So I called on Representative Harry M. Wurzbach. I found him a dark, handsome man of forty, crowned by a shock of steel-gray hair. Yes, his ancestors were German, had settled in Texas a hundred years ago, but he looked more like Corele French. His Korfanty comes so near to rhyming with profanity that the Allied Council doesn't know the difference. father had fought in the Confederate army.

Sepate Finance Committee hearing Old Guard is developing nerves.

Warren, of Wyoming. He first came to Washington and took his present scat in 1800. He has been here constantly since that It is to be hoped that the investigation, when it comes, will get the dope on the dopesters and put vice in a vise.

> There are now only five prohibities agents on duty in this city, but bootlegger will hardly know the difference.

Is De Valera's refusal to talk private, with Lloyd George due to fear that the will Premier will put the comether over him?

It is up to the West Philadelphia police see that Jack the Clipper docks in a station house and is put out of commission

And despite the report of the Gas Conmission there are those who insist B. T. U. means Burns Terribly Unsteadur.

such must apply rawhide and spur at the proper time and in the proper manner, News comes from Hazleton, Pa-It happens, somewhat strangely, that the Republican whip spent-several years of his man catching a weasel alive. It might have been more of a news item if he had caught youth as a jockey and developed much of the generalship of the track necessary in it asleep. piloting a mount under the wire ahead of the field.

There will be no general objection to Senator France making good his threat to go to Russia; and no general demand for his regurn his return.

It would be at least interesting if the necessities of the German reparation bonds should bring into existence an international unit of account.

Strange, isn't it, how spring gets inter the blood and causes staid business men is itsp in musical numbers? Alba B. Johnson for instance, addressing Penn students. for instance, addressing Penn

grows lyrical over Men who strive through certain derices To gain an advantage by exorbitant prices and the chances are all that he didn't have

he was doing it.

"For the present, railroad rates and fares must remain at the high level upon which

Thus to waste the morning light.