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RIGHT OF A STATE TO TAX

NEW YORK Congressman is trying to invalidate the Pennsylvania tax on anthracite on the ground that it is an export tax. He has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which forbids the transportation in interstate commerce of coal on which a State tax has been levied, and he has offered a resolution requesting an opinion from the Attorney General on the constitutionality of such a tax.

The Attorney General will doubtless tell him that there is nothing in the Constituwhich prevents a State from levying any tax it pleases on any commodities produced within its borders. The only constitutional restriction on the taxing powers of the States is that which forbids them to levy a tax on exports. It would be stretching this prohibition to the breaking point to make it compel a State with a tax on any commodity to exempt from that tax all of that commodity shipped outside of the State.

The constitutional provision giving Congress power to regulate interstate commerce has been applied in ways which would have surprised the men who drafted it, but it is doubtful whether the members of Congress will vote in large numbers for any measure which will interfere with the rights of the citizens of their States to ship any of their products to other States whether those products are taxed locally or not.

If the anthracite tax is upset it will probably be by the courts of Pennsylvania nd not by an act of Congress or an opinion from the Federal Attorney General.

OUR ELUSIVE SENATE

TN THE basement rooms under the two great wings of the National Capitol were two restaurants. One was for the House. the other was for the Senate. They were in some ways old-fashioned and suggestive of the eighties.

The prices on the House side were always lower than the prices on the Senate side, though the fare and the service under one wing were not noticeably different from the fare and service under the other. Corned beef and cabbage, flapiacks, corn pope, apple fie, holled beef and other dishes similarly national in character were available in each see strangers cating in their restaurant. The members of the Senate did not. They had a way of seeming hurt at the sight of an unfamiliar face.

The House still cats in the basement restaurant. The Sepate has withdrawn for the summer to a brightly and luxuriously appointed eating place on one of the Capitol porticoes. It has established a barred zone. 'At last, thank heaven," the Senate seems to say, "we can be alone!"

There could be no rational objection to a Senator's desire to sit down to meals in the open air, in an atmosphere of appointments suggestive of Palm Beach or the Riviers.

But the Senate isn't merely gratifying its esthetic serse. It appears to be desirous of getting as far away from the country as it can without taking ship for foreign lands. And it has succeeded at last.

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH MAKING

No BETTER thing could happen than for the members of the building trades unions of New Jersey to carry out their threat, made at their convention in Atlantic City, to begin the erection of dwellings by a co-operative plyn unless the building contractors resume operations on a larger scale.

The delegates say that the contractors must cease demanding a lower wage scale. as "the time is not yet ripe for wage paring-. Building operations, not only in New

Jersey, but in every other State, are staguant because there is no demand for houses at the prices which they will cost. Both labor and material are high. The prices of material are slowly coming down. The price of labor has not come down.

If the New Jersey unions begin building operations on their own account they will come up against the same conditions which are keeping the contractors idle. When they are forced to find a market for the houses which they erect they will have a better understanding than they now seem to have of the relation between the cost of a house of a certain type and the price which the man who wishes such a house can afford to pay for it. They may succeed in bringing about great economies in building costs while they continue to draw the wartime wage. If they can do so no one will be more delighted than the people who are looking for homes,

A PIONEER FOR STAGE TRUTH CO FAR as the American stage is concerned

D Lady Bancroft, who died in England this week at the age of eighty-one, was much more of an influence than a personality. The gifted actress and her husband.

Bancroft, later knighted, retired from the British theatre in 1885. At that date American histrionism was nourishing enough-indeed it is customary to refer to the period as "the palmy days"-but the native drama can hardly be said to have

Theatrical vehicles of real validity were mostly importations. Among them was a group of popular dramas which were neither recking with false sentiment nor rampant with sensationalism. In "Caste," "School" and "Society" the attempt was made by Tom Robertson, their author, and the Bancrofts, their interpreters abroad, to transcribe to the stage the actualities of exist-

Scoffers, startled by this invasion into the rerities, affixed the label "cup-and-saucer" drams and bewailed the vanishing days of posity and fustion. But interest in the alleged littleness, the minor nuapres, of life

isted before the footlights. In time American dramatists became upalraid to depict the rich and varied phases

of character immediately surrounding them The revolution is not ended. Cartain con-

The revolution is not ended. Cartain conventions still hold away and certain rubberstamped formulae obtrude in every theatrical season and crudities inevitably abound. But it is undeniable that Bronson Howard, Fitch and Cohan, Augustus Thomas and Eugene O'Neill, however disparate their dramatic procedure, are heirs of the revolution to which Robertson, gentlest of radicals, and the Bangroffs, aristocrats radicals, and the Bancrofts, aristocrats among interpreters, gave the stamp of authenticity.

Marle Wilton (Lady Bancroft) did not esitate to hold the mirror up to contem porary existence at the cost of renouncing scenery-shaking rhetoric and lines to make the welkin falsely ring. With her late husband this charming and cultured player enjayed the privilege in their retirement of withessing the general confirmation of their

The fruits of their pibneering bloom on many a stage where the English tongue is

DE-AMERICANIZATION WOUNDS NOW CALL FOR RED CROSS AID

Studies by Foreign Language Service Show How Great Was the Devastation Wrought by Ignorant Hate and Stupid Officialdom

TERY quietly, according to current advices from Washington, as a man settles down to a hard and exacting task, the foreign-language service of the American Red Cross is preparing to undo some of the harm done through reckless propaganda and the consequent general hysteria of the war period to the collective mind and the spirit of the United States.

Briefly, it may be said that the Red Cross seeks to do reconstruction in areas devastated by the storm of ill-will, of suspicion and hatred and blind passion that culminated in the wild work of Attorney General Palmer and his espionage agents. The war is over now, and it will be a wholesome experience for the people of this

country to look backward calmly at some of the violent and illiberal things that were done in the name of liberty. Statistics and general information obtained by the American Red Cross show

that there are in this country about 16.000. 000 people of foreign birth more or less isolated from the life about them by the barriers of an unfamiliar language. It is estimated by men who have taken the trouble to look calmly into the whole

matter that in this great multitude you might find about 400,000 who might be classed as political free thinkers or radicals. though the deep-dyed Reds among them are said to be very few. The other millions, it appears, often reveal a devotion to America more ardent than the devotion of the native born. Because

many of them have suffered and found refuge here, they can experience a sense of gratitude and a sort of faith and allegiance that is found too infrequently among people who never have been able to judge America and things American by the law of contrasts. In calling attention to this characteristic

of the average alien, officials of the Red Cross have been moved recently to remind the country of recent events that did much to bewilder and distillusion these strangers within the gates. Russians who assembled to celebrate the overthrow of the Czar were ridden down by the mounted police in New York. Yet the leaders of these same people were then advising them to learn all about two subjects which to Russian eyes remain the most important in the United States-Abraham Lincoln and modern machinery.

One arm of the United States Government-the bureau of propagands organized during the war-brought the foreign born together to hear lectures on Lincoln's work and life and ideals and to study rudimentary English. Another arm of the Governmentthe espionage section of the Department of Justice-often raided these meetings before the addresses began.

There is record of a college professor who arrived at a hall in New York to talk to an audience of eager aliens in the name of the Government only to find the place surrounded by police.

Between the police and the foreign born there was always the almost insurmountable barrier and the instincts of mutual suspicion that rise inevitably between two men who, finding themselves in a critical position know no common language. Of what really went on in the allen mind during the war period the country even now knows relatively little. But it is a fact that more than one meeting of "foreigners." called to bid a proud good-by to an culisted man of their own race, was raided by Mr. Palmer's

In those days it was supposed by some people that the war could not be forced to a sure victory unless deep lines of bate and passion were cut to separate and isolate all peoples and groups of peoples who happened to be of different blood or ancestry, even those people who had long before merged their purposes, their sympathies and their beliefs in a general loyalty to principles of progressive, free and enlightened govern That work was pretty efficiently done. Professional bate-makers worked in small armies with the most effectual of instrumentalities.

How long will it take to undo all this and permit men again to work and hope together as they once did? A generation, per haps, says the foreign-language service of the American Red Cross, and perhaps two generations. How long a period will be required to Americanize those whom the blunders and passions of the war days de Americanized?

The moral devastation done in this coun try by violent and ignorant propaganda is something about which we might justly complain, if any imaginable war indemnities could atone for damage of the sort that was done upon every hand. And some of the most carnest native Americans were swept off their feet in the currents of artificially created feeling and put to the work of professional disturbers of the world's peace. The damage was done to the roots of our national life and our national feeling.

The wounds which the Red Cross is now attempting to bind up were inflicted close to the heart of our own country, and none ever tended on a battlefield was more painful or more to be viewed with regret and

WHY CONGRESS STICKS

THE peace resolution, the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills, the Federal Budget Bill and the temporary tariff are ripening for conclusive congressional action.

This prospect of celerity in the national legislature would be encouraging did it imply that the Senate and House entertained any sincere thoughts of joining the ranks of summer vacationists. Such, unfortunately, is not the case.

There are indications that the permanent tax and tariff revisions measures, for the enactment of which the present session was called, will be discussed in leisurely fashion Maintenance of the congressional large will enable certain groups of leaders, especially in the Senate, to pursue those habits of scruting over the actions of the executive branch which were so assiduously cultivated

during the previous administration. With exceedingly brief interruptions Concress has now been in session since 1916. Change in its personnel have been marked

its conduct so far as international affairs are concerned.

Who knows but that speedy adjournment might be followed by a vigorous evolution of foreign policy betraying the master hand of Secretary Hughes and the cordial sanction of the President?

If such things are to be, peril would be in store for the notion that the functions of the Executive can be overriden and belittled by Senate committees. The public would eventually be forced to take the constitutional tripartite division of the national authority seriously.

Imagine, for instance, the straightening out of some of the foreign relations of the United States unaccompanied by minatory oratory in the Capitol! Conceive, if possible, progress in untangling several of the difficulties now besetting civilization, with all the Senators and Representatives on home bases! The idea is just a bit staggering. It mat-

adjournment. Business is all very well in its way, and it is always proper to promise it the utmost consideration in political campaigns. But almost anybody who has watched the national sessions during the last five years must admit that congressional pride takes precedence, and that the privilege, whether

ters not that business is clamoring for early

into the machinery of state is not one to be lightly forgone.

A mere elementary understanding of these facts will help the public to realize that high summer temperatures in Washington are not dreaded by Congressmen and Senators as the worst of afflictions.

usurped or not, of hurling monkey wrenches

Moreover, it is understood that this stern conception of duty will not be devoid of compensations. Temporary adjournments, inspired by the combined Alexandrine, Babylonian and Parisian charms of the new Senate cafe, are not entirely inconceivable. As for the public, it should rest contented Some Senators are more pleasing poring over their pate de fote gras than over matters to which their gifts are alien.

PREPARING THE GROUND?

TUST what President Harding meant by I his speech at the Academy of Political Science in New York does not yet appear. He talked about the difficulties in the way of reorganizing the Government in Washington and about the trouble which always comes when jobs are abolished and the incumbents dismissed. But he said that until the number of jobs is reduced and until there was a readjustment of the relations of the various departments to one another there could be little progress in the direction of needed economies.

The President announced that "the Administration which devotes itself relentlessly to such work must understand that it will lose a good deal of immediate loyalty on the part of a certain class of politicians, which will not be compensated to it at once in the appreciation of the public, for the public will not have the deep, immediate interest or the active concern which will animate the person who finds himself pried loose from the purse-strings.

This may be regarded as a warning to the public not to expect too much in the way of retrenchment. Past attempts to abolish jobs have failed because of the activities of "a certain class of politicians." Politicians me just as hungry now as they have been in the past, and the Republican politicians. who for eight years have been kept out of what ther have come to- regard as their rights in Washington, have a keep and unsatisfied appetite. They will do their best to prevent carrying out the plan of reorganization on which President Taft received a report during his Administration. The report was never printed and it now lies in the files of some Federal department.

We should like to believe, however, that the President is preparing the country for the howl which will go up from the little politicians when the reduction of the nun ber of persons on the Federal payroll begins in earnest. A single speech will not do it and it will take more than a statement of the need of retrenchment. A detailed exhibit of the duplication of work, of the superflu ous employes and of the amount of money that can be saved to the taxpayers by nutting more business in government will spike the guns of the spoilsmen. The ground must be carefully prepared before any radical reform can be brought about. If it is proporly prepared the men who object to abolish ing jobs will appear in their true light as selfish seekers after patronage and as absolutely indifferent to anything else. they may yell themselves hoarse without stirring up any sympaths.

SCRAMBLED DAYLIGHT LAWS

DISPATCHES from Harrisburg are re minding newspaper readers that no matter what the cities and railroads may do, the official time of the State will be as it always has been, since it is necessary, under a law of 1887, for the State to run its clocks according to the schedule recognized and es tablished in Washington.

National time is now made by the farmers of the country, and until the farmers have fewer votes than they have now or until they experience a change of heart Congress will not change the time to provide an additional daylight hour in every summer day.

No one will wish to see the farm vote decrease. Farming means too much to the country for that. But it is worth remen bering that the defeat of the national day light-saving law was due to the more or less haphazard and unexplainable opposition of the agricultural areas. No commission ever sat down to look at the question scientifi cally. Until that is done there will be grow ing confusion in all parts of the country with each succeeding summer. The longer day is now an established institution which no large city will willingly dispense with.

Farming is an exacting business. No one can succeed at it without long advance train. ing. It is the basis of the economic structure everywhere. And yet farmers, like other people, have some things yet to learn. The work of the Department of Agriculture which revolutionized farming methods within the last generation, is not by any means It is not too much to suppose that the Department of Agriculture, if were permitted to do so, could show the farmers a way so to revise their methods as to make opposition to daylight saving

Congressman Appleby Frinstans, Hail, Hail, wants every session of The Gang's All Here Congress opened with the singing of "Th Star Spangled Banner." If his suggestion

is acted upon we may some day read : vote on the Blank resolution resulted in a strict party vote, the sopranes and con-traites voting solidly for the resolution, the basses, baritones and tenors voting solidly against. But before Congress rises dignity of a songfest there must be many sessions of preparation. Perhaps it would better for the members to try something easier, something they all know

If the Government Mental Slackness planned to arrest every slacker there would be no need to publish a "slackers list." If the resting every slacker there might be for publishing the list, so that the slacker might be punished by being held up to pul scorn. But this last is only possible if the list is accurate. But as the list is glaringly inaccurate, its publication only serves to give men whose names are wrongfully there. And real slackers escape contumely because by few alterations in the spirit animating the list itself has fallen into disrepute.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Book Picked Up in Greenwich Village Finds Its Answer in Wilkes-Barre and Rittenhouse Square

Sy SARAH D. LOWRIE

IN GREENWICH VILLAGE -so called in New York last month I dived into one of the numerous little basement shops that are half clubrooms, half studio apartments are half clubrooms, half studio apartments of some temporary sojourner of that would-be Bohemia, and picked up a magazine or two from the shelf by the door devoted to periodicals. I had never heard of the periodicals, which, though varied in shape and color and design, seemed to contain an almost parallel assortment of verse, illustrations, comments and critical essays, all pitched in a high monotonous key of wild prattle—like an infant that had got the wrong bottle! wrong bottle!

I wanted to buy at least one of the magasines as a sample of "Made in Greenwich
Village lore," but I did not know which
was the magazine and which was a poor
copy, and I did not like to ask the careless
young person who was chatting with a
visitor over a desk in the center of the little
crowded place. All the drawings on the
covers were of the Goop family, with very
small heads, larger shoulders than the heads
warranted and larger hips and calves than
were needed for the shoulders. If you did
not think of the Goops you thought of antediluvian animals, and that you "would I wanted to buy at least one of the maga diluvian animals, and that you "would rather see, than be one," and just when you were getting up your courage to acquire the one your eyes fell on last, you saw that the price was prohibitive and that the date was November of last year, so you looked about for something just as queer but cheaper. At least that is what I did until my hand fell inadvertently on a smallish blue paper book marked "forty cents, by N. Lenin." It had no illustrations and contained no poetry. but it looked dangerous, so I paid the forty cents and went off with it in my pocket.

SINCE then I have read it with amage-ment—not so much because of its propa-ganda for an overthrow of the present Government, but because of the curious fallacies upon which it bases its crude dogmas. The trick seems to be arbitrarily to call some humans bourgeoisie and others the proletariat and then hiss them on one another as born enemies, as though the mere calling of one man an exploiter and the other man the

exploited would make them so!

This little blue book is one of a series printed by a society called "The Marxian Educational Society." Its title is "The Proletarian Revolution." One wonders whom it "educates." The author, N. Lenin, seems also to be V. I. Ulinov in some other language, perhaps Russian, and his whole being is wrapped in a flame of batred against one Kautsky, whom he calls "The Renegade."

This Kautsky has, it appears, written book on socialism and on Marxian philosophy, which allows the bourgeoisic some ground to stand on, even to sit on when legweary. Which is why N. Lenin, nee Ulinov, feels impelled to vituperate. His vituperation is continuous. I give the fol lowing samples:

Excerpts From the Communistic Primer The sum-total is that Kautsky has distorted in a most unprecedented manner the idea of dictatorship of the proletariat by

turning Marx into a humdrum Liberal

a Liberal who talks banalities
about "pure democracy," disguises under
attractive veils the class character of
bourgeois democracy and above all is mortally afraid of revolutionary violence on the part of the oppressed class. * Kautsky, with the learned air of a most learned arm-chair fool or else with the most innocent air of a ten-year-old girl, is asking, "Why do we—the proletariat—need a dictatorship, when we have a majority?" and Marx and Engels explain ; 'In order to break down the resistance of the bourgeoisie, in order to inspire the reactionaries with fear, in order to maintain the authority of the armed peopleproletariat-against , the bourgeoisie, in order that the proletariat may forcibly suppress its enemies!" not understand these explanations. is infatuated with pure democrapy, he does not see its bourgeois character, and "consistently" urges that the majority, once it is the majority, has no need "break down resistance" in the minority, bus no need to forcibly suppress

it; it is sufficient to suppress "cases of the infraction of democracy." Infatuated with the "purity" of democracy. Kautsky Infutuated unwittingly commits the same little error which is committed by all the bourgeois democrats, namely he accepts the formal equality, which, under capitalism, is only fraud and a piece of hypocrisy. The exploiter cannot equal the exploited; this is a truth which, however disgraceful to Kautsky, is nevertheless of the essence of socialism except in rare and particular cases the exploiters cannot be destroyed at once. possible to expropriate at one blow all landlords and capitalists in a large counsince it is necessary practically to replace the landlords and capitalists, to substitute for theirs another, a working-class management of the factories and estates. There can be equality between the exploiters, who for many generations have enjoyed education and the advantages and babits of prosper-

ity, and the exploited, the majority whom even in the most advanced and the most democratic bourgeois republics are cowed, frightened, ignorant, unorganized. What forms a necessary aspect. or a necessary condition of-proletariandictatorship is the forcible suppression of the exploiters as a class * * the proletariat cannot triumph without breaking the resistance of the bourgeoisie. without forcibly suppressing its enemies. And that where there is forcible suppres-

sion there is, of course, no freedom, no democracy, this Kautsky did not understand. The asterisks in the above quotation are only to save time. N. Lenin, nee Ulinov, being somewhat given to repetition in his hatred of the unfortunate Kautsky and prone to go off on little tangents of vituperation against the class his enemy is supposed to be bootlicking, which is sometimes called the capitalistic, sometimes the exploiter and sometimes the bourgeoisie, in distinction to the proletariat, the exploited or the cowed,

frightened, ignorant and unorganized. HAVE just come down from Wilkes-Barre, where coal is delivered at the bin for \$10, and where the miners go about the streets. I drove through some thirty of the mining towns and villages and saw big. hearty, jolly children pouring out of great school buildings. I saw crowded town squares and shops with the pretty girls of "exploited" proletariats buying very pretty and good summer clothes, and at the movie to stand because the whole of one town had poured into its movie hall to see Pickford rescued by a handsome and bourgeoisie, moral hero—capitalists. etariats, exploited and exploiters, jostling for seats, first come, first served.

ONE need not go to Wilkes Barre. One only has to sit pleasantly on a bench in Rittenhouse Square to realize that there is such a thing as democracy, not of a class, but of a whole people. The children of all colors and men and women of all life callings pass through that garden spot, each is his way enjoying it, and owning it: from the chorewomen and night watchmen on their way home in the early morning to the offic boys and shop girls and strolling lovers going The old men from the naval west at night. The old men from the nava last grandchild an outing, the gossiping governesses and absent-minded nurses. friends resting and chatting, school girls and school boys, babies, debutantes, errand boys, genial loltering old gentlemen, me-chanics exchanging jokes—all own it. whether they pay taxes to support it or hold garden fetes, or sweep its walks or sit on its benches. And it is only an epitome—a little example—of what the whole land is from occur to occur-

BEING A PLAIN, ORDINARY CITIZEN, WE CAN ONLY GUESS AT WHAT THAT SENATE RESTAURANT MUST BE LIKE



"Here at the textile school we plan to

make men more than mere machinery. Our opportunity is limitless. We need more

oom and we need more equipment for new

departments. It has been a long time since

ve were able to accommodate all our appli

cants for admission. We need funds and we need the interest of the millions of dollars

hold fast to the traditions of real artistry

in the textile branches we must enlist a growing number of recruits from the mill centers like Kensington, Frankford, Dela-

"We've entered-a new era of co-opera-

tion between capital and labor, although

there are some short-sighted men who think they can force labor into feudal relations,

and there are some short-sighted workers

Must Face New Problems

and the bankers they represent want to look

calmly in the face the problems of the next

decade, they will begin by recognizing what we here have taken pride in acknowledging

long since, namely, the craftsman serves his

clated. He must not be isolated from them.

even the best of them, by any tradition of

He must be bound to a sense of worker-

responsibility, of citizen-pride, through an

less the hide-bound tinker with machinery

and more the master of the mechanics whereby the world is made hourly a better

"We are still looking forward stead-fastly and with faith to the time when this

school may accommodate those who seek

this new consciousness of craftsmanship in

the textile trades. When we do so enlarge, free of any entangling allowances with either

union or stand-pat union-hater, we expec

to turn out greater numbers of men and

women worthy of the traditions of textile skill handed down in Philadelphia from gen-

The Glory That Was Rome's

an exclusive open-air cafe, "giving to the upper House some of the luxury-loving attributes of pagan Rome."—News item.

DRIDE in his port (though somewhat lack-

Because the pomp of circumstance has shed

Whereat the common people cry, "Indeed! Upon what food do these our Cassars feed,

That they have grown so great? Full well

They creep in service where we may not go,

And they serve well who serve God's crea-

In heaven's name, why should they want to

If men are what they eat, as Bismarck said

And Shakespeare hinted, heated air was fed

To some we know. But that is by the way. The U. S. Senate's open-air cafe

Where Nubian slaves the tasty viands bring, May be designed to keep the vulgar mob From knowing how they feed while on the

Since, if they knew, these voting kings and

It might well be would give the Senate

The tyrant custom, Senators most grave,

There is no barm, we'll swear, in all the

You're putting on. The man who's made his pile. May splurge a bit. But he becomes a dub Who colors rumor of "A rich man's club."

Exclusiveness may hurt, and secrecy May raise suspicion where content should be.

And in the past great Senators have thrived at

Open restaurants openly arrived at

Will oft insist on how we shall behave

With hanging garden on the Senate wing,

That he is "it" each Solon has a hunch

A balo 'round each senatorial head

Betokening possession of some wit

It may be that he struts a little bit:

educational course that will make o

executive superiority over manual skill.

fellow men in ways little known and appre-

Philadelphia textile manufacturers

who fail to grasp the relation between living

ware and Chester Counties.

costs and wage reductions.

place to live in.

eration unto generation."

ing punch)

we know

tures, but.

queens

beaus!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

BRADLEY C. ALGEO on Philadelphia's Textile Craftsmen

the trim ankle depends on him to help her out. Shop girl, stenographer, lady of fashion, debutante—they all look to the merchant, and he to the jobber, and he to the mill owner, and he to the knitter and boarder and boxer. DHILADELPHIA has always been rated as a city of contented craftsmen and of marvelous manufacturing resources, said Bradley C. Algeo, of the Philadelphia Textile School, but he foresees grave losses to the spirit of co-operation among weavers. dyers, knitters and spinners if so not done to lift them above the level of being mere adjuncts to the machines they tend.
"What Philadelphia boasts by way of out-

put in textiles can be equaled by no other city in the world," said Mr. Algeo, "and no two other cities in America. manufacture here woolen and worste in enormous quantities, using one-fifth of all the wool America produces or imports.

'The Chamber of Commerce reports show

that of cotton piece goods 180,000,000 yards re produced in one year, employing more in 10,000 people in that industry alone. 1918 we made more than 240,000,000 pairs of hosiery, two pairs for every person country Here in the museum we are showing

special exhibit of cottons, woolens, yarns and knitted fabrics, examples of what we are now able to do with American dyes. made by Philadelphia in textile production. There is nothing worn by man or woman, practically nothing known to the textile world, which this city cannot and does not And the making of textiles is ound up in its history with the growth of this community. Craftsmanship Failing

"But the spirit of craftsmanship, upon which so much depends, is failing. mills can no longer boast a personnel built up for generations. In some, grandfather, father and son work together. Theirs is the old-time heritage of patient skill, of delight in the beauty of a humble but a very neces-"Recent changes have tended to drive this

spirit out of the laboring man's consciousness. Ceaseless agitation has snarled the skein of his content. He may have gained new visions of the dignity of labor and of its lights. On the other hand, he may only have lost his sense of proportion and of the value of application and of constantly striving to improve. I wonder sometimes how much Philadel

phia textile men appreciate and how much capital as a whole can discern the value of the workman who is craft-conscious rather than class-conscious. Philadelphia pro-duces more felt hats-many times overthan any other city in the world. It is no mean thing to place a becoming hat on a man, yet it takes strenuous planning, close co-operation, to convince any considerable portion of the personnel of a factory that hat they do. day in and day out, is worthy f having its own traditions; fit to confer heritage of skill and patience and a repuation for integrity upon generations to come.

Short Cut to Efficiency

The fight for the open shop is tending to uproot the old idea that a man must consume a decade in apprenticeship before becoming a worthy workman at a skilled trade. Whether such an industrial movement wins, the whole trend of industry is toward the short cut to efficiency; happy indeed the worker if, while taking that short cut, he acquires a real, comprehensive conception of the combination of brains and brawn without which no manufacturing enterprise may succeed.

success in his work any more than it can keep a manufacturer off the rocks of bank-ruptcy. Each must have a purpose, an ntelligent plan and an enthusiasm born of pride in the work undertaken.

"The Philadelphia Textile School of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art has a difficult task, but it is over-coming the obstacles. It has to make men believe in themselves and in the thing they seek to achieve each day, without running counter to the new spirit of interest in the relation between the day's work and actual (not dollars and cents) reward of the toiler. By this I mean we must make good weavers and dyers and knitters of men, without detracting from that enthusiasm which only a man of open mind and of hopeful outlooks can give to his tasks."

Hosiery Big Feminine Factor

"This may seem rather a light aside, but the fashions have made of the hosiery knitter one of the most important cratemen in the textile trades today. The woman with What is alabaster?

Which is the Granite State?
What is the meaning of "a la" in such names of foods as "chicken a la King." "sulade a la russe"?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

4. What jewel was supposed in ancient times to prevent drunkenness?
5. What is escheent?
6. Where is Sierra Leone? What is the origin of the expression "running amuck"?

What woman was executed for complicity in the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln?

5. In what town did George Washington spend most of his boyhood? 10. What is a requiem?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz General Richard Taylor, son of General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, 1849-1850, fought through-out the Civil War on the Confederate

At the time of his surrende the Federal army under General E. R. S. Canby, May 4, 1865, he was in command of a larger body of troops than any other Southern leader.

Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. George Meredith wrote the novel "Rhoda

Alfredo Zayas is President of Cuba.

 Three kinds of palm trees are coconut palm, date palm and royal palm.
 Lady Bancroft (Marie Wilton) was an English comedienne, noted especially for her productions of Tom Robertson's plays, in which she was asso-clated, with her huband, Sir Squire Bancroft. She died in England this

County Galway is one of the western countles of Ireland in the province of Connaught. To jettison a cargo is to throw it overboard to lighten a ship in distress.

9. A motet is a vocal composition in harmony to words from the Scriptures.

10. Bismarck died in 1898. Those who favor and Tail End Cut those who oppose disto agree that reduction in the Naval Appropriations Bill at the present time is due less

to conviction on the part of Congressmen than a desire to cut something in deference to the prevailing sentiment for economy. The reason Congress Lack of Thought? on lumber is probably that there is no hous-

ing shortage, no timber shortage and no

The Bibulous One read with righteous scorn the story of a baseball umpire being bombarded with pop-bottles at a game in Brooklyn. "Say what you will." he declared with conviction, behaving that way with whisky bottles.

paper shortage.

There is joyous significance in the fact that the bands in the Knights Templar parade played no jazz. Jazz will be dead when tit simply isn't done, you know.

Times are always normal when the abnormal is most evident in the news. If we were all crooks virtue would be the biggest news in the world.

The Harvard scientists who declare that the law of liquids is wrong have the indorse-ment of Louis A. Shaw, also of Harvard. There is abundant evidence that the

bears active in the stock market are not the two little bears, Bear and Forbear.

Come to think of it, every duty is an 'entanglement' that necessitates the per-formance of succeeding duties. Minutes of the Allied Council confer-

ences on Upper Silesia would make excellent material for a scrap book. In the resolution that bears his name

Porter appears to have been reduced to the strength of 'alf and 'alf. It cannot be charged that the United States note has made President Obregon positiou more secure.

The trouble in Poland is without bounds and the cause of the trouble is being without them.

It seems to be a pleasant tee parif.

American golfers are having in England.

Perhaps Mrs. Bergdoll wants to prove ti at a woman can keep a secret.

Good moreths, good Knight