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Philadelphia, Thursday, May 26, 1921

#### COUNCILMANIC PIFFLING

PHE interest of the members of the City Council in street improvements in their districts is understandable. They wish to remind the voters at the next election of the nount of public money which they have diverted to new pavements and new sewers for the benefit of the district. Instead of taking a comprehensive view of the needs of the whole city, they concentrate their attention on their own little bailtwick.

While their attitude is comprehensible, t is not defensible. The same sort of thing is the curse of Congress, where the attention of Representatives is directed toward getting as many new postoffices and courtouses as possible and a big appropriation for the deepening of little rivers of no importance to commerce. Enough money has seen wasted in this way to have completed the great Mississippi River scheme of improvements and to deepen the Delaware for the accommodation of ocean-going ships of the largest size.

It is proper that the program for street improvements should be made after consultation with members of Council. They are supposed to know as much as any one about the needs of the parts of the city in which they live. But when the streets of the whole city need attention, public money ought to be spent first on those streets which will serve the greatest number of persons. The main arteries of travel must be put in good repair before the feeders receive attention, and the little streets that serve only neighborhood convenience must wait until after the more important work is done.

Certain members of the Council, however have begun to interfere with the admirable program of the Bureau of Highways and they are pursuing a piffling policy unworthy of broad-minded men, exactly the kind of policy which if persisted in will lead to a demand that the charter be so changed as to provide that the Councilmen shall hosen at large on a general ticket voted for by all the electors in the city. Such a plan pould remove the incentive to log-rolling for ocal improvements to make the politicians solld with the voters.

## THE CITY LOAN FAILURE

THE bond markets of the country are crowded. Money, as the bankers say, has been "dear." Railway first mortgage bonds which return 7 per cent interest have

But the 5 per cent bonds which, offered by this city in the sum of \$7,000,000, found only a few buyers when bids were opened yesterday, are tax-exempt. They are safe as any Government paper in the world They represent a good, solid, safe and fairly profitable investment even in these times.

The failure of the big banks to take up the new loan will be disappointing to every dy. Doubtless they find little trouble in placing their capital where it will bring larger returns. But \$7.000,000 is not a large sum of money in a city like Philadel phia, and the bonds should have been sold out in a few hours.

The thing for the Mayor to do now would be to follow the course adopted by Mayor Blankenburg, who, under circumstances similar to those which confronted the Administration yesterday, offered municipal bonds at par and accrued interest over the counter in the City Treasurer's office and found a ready sale. The bonds were bought eagerly by private investors. But one of those laws that are slipped through the State Legislature occasionally without notice er opposition was passed in 1917 to make public general sales of city bonds impos-

## THAT IMAGINARY MANDATE

THAT group of pro-league Republicans who have written to Lord Robert Cecil. of the League of Nations Union, protesting against statements that the election of President Harding was a mandate against the league, have done only what was expected:

It is notorious that a large number of influential Republicans voted for Mr. Harding because they believed that the entrance of the United States into the league would follow his election. Hundreds of thousands of plain citizens, with no influence beyond their vote, supported Mr. Harding-or voted the Republican ticket-for the reason that they were convinced that it would be im possible for any Democratic President to persuade the Senate to ratify the league covenant in any form, and that with a Republican President, confronted by the necessity of adjusting the relations of the United States to the rest of the world, the covenant would be ratified in some form.

These citizens resent Colonel Harvey assumption that when the nation gave Mr. Harding a plurality of 7,000,000 votes it rejected the league. It did no such thing The foreign observers who have visited this country in recent months have returned home with the report that there is a very ofrong sentiment here in favor of a league a condition which is patent to the most casual listener to the remarks of his fellow

# THE WAR TRIALS BEGUN

SOMETHING entirely novel in international procedure has been started at last in Germany in the opening of the wareriminal trials. The case of Wurtz, convicted of cruelty to Northern prisoners in the Civil War, is not analogous, since this offender was a rebel against the authority

of the United States. It is worth while noting, however, that the original outery in the North against the leaders in the Rebellion was never really answered. The imprisonment of Jefferson Davis was comparatively brief and he was subsequently restored to all the rights of

citizenship save that of holding office. It is not surprising, therefore, that such lgures as Ludendorff, Tirpitz and Hindenur are absent from the trial of the in-Sergeant Heynen, charged with hortable brutality to British prisoners in a

Westphalian camp in 1914. Whether they will be summoned at all is questionable.

Beyond doubt, however, there were German officers whose deliberate deeds were little short of fiendish. Britain, France and Belman of fiendish. gium have kept scrupulous count of the most flagrant and detestable offenses, and Germany is seemingly firm in its endeavors to bring violators of the fundamental principles

of civilization to the bar of justice. Reports from Leipzig, where Heynen is being tried, reveal Supreme Justice Schmidt as determined to show no leniency. Headed for early proceedings are Carl Neumann, commander of the U-boat 67, which sank the hospital ship Dover Castle in 1917, and three other notorious officials. The program is a test of German good faith under conditions the painfulness of which cannot be

disputed. The apparent sincerity characterizing the actions of Dr. Wirth's Government is the best of testimony that the Treaty of Versailles is anything but a dead letter.

#### GIVE MR. HARDING TIME: FORGET COLONEL HARVEY

Properly Enough the United States Government Awaits More Light on the European Confusion

LIVER since Colonel Harvey tore loose in L London with what seemed to be an exposition-and a rather astonishing exposition at that-of the newer American policy in Europe, there has been a sense of growing bewilderment in the American mind A very general mood of uncomfortable mystification is reflected in the news, in Congress, among business men and in editorial discussion everywhere.

The average man in the street knows and cares little about the devious involutions of international diplomacy. But he has been hoping, with a feeling of assurance, that the world was moving toward a state of life in which industry could be fully revived, world trade resumed, financial nightmares cleared up, taxes reduced, wars prevented and disarmament made something more than a dream of philosophers.

From Colonel Harvey the man in the street got little encouragement for his simple and rational desires. From the President, whose personal representative and spokesman the Ambassador is, the public has been receiving assurances of the Government's desire to co-operate with other nations to eliminate the law of the jungle from human

Whom shall we listen to? Does Colonel Harvey talk for the inner mind of the Administration or does Mr. Harding? That question is coming more and more to be an irritation in the collective mind of the United States. It is being expressed in a general demand for "a clear statement of -nternational aims and policy" in Wash-

The trouble is that Colonel Harvey was far more explicit, far more sweeping, in his first speech than the President ever has been The Colonel must be sweeping and explicit or he cannot be happy. He has a gift of tongue and he loves to make the most of it. Because of him and the differences that appear to exist between the foreign policy of a President and that of his Ambassador the country is anxiously curious to know what is going on in the background.

The truth seems to be that the fog which obscures horizons for the general public obscures horizons for the Administration. too. If the President does not yet know what he is going to do in Europe he is in exalted company. Lloyd George certainly does not know what he is going to do. and neither does Briand and neither do the Ger mans nor the Russians.

The British Government was forced by the prospect of another explosion in Europe to move within the last ten days toward a reversal of war policies that would have astounded the world. It seemingly was prepared to support Germany in Silesia against Briand and the militarists and opportunists who have been trying to encircle him at nome. Extraordinary courage was demanded in this instance of a British Prime Minister who is not always credited with courage. What a large part of the world would have regarded as a treacherous shift of British allegiance was necessary to maintain such equilibrium as has been established since the war on the Continent of Europe.

What will come out of Silesia, out of Germany, out of Russia, out of Asia in the next six months or the next year? No one knows.

Unfortunately for the whole world, the affairs of nations are not being directed according to rules of open diplomacy. No international covenants are being openly arrived at. Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes cannot expose their cards on the table while they are compelled to sit in a vast game ruled by the poker method and poker temperaments. The President need not tell the world all that he knows, nor is there any reason why he need define and describe his methods of action. But he could define his aims. That he ought to do.

An expert eye is not needed to perceive

the great change that has taken place in the ruling minds of all governments since the war ended, and particularly since the Versailles Conference. Because of the tidal movements of capital that took place between nation and nation during the war. because of the new opportunities for commercial exploitation that victory and a disorganized world presented to great bankers and corporations of Europe and their Gov ernments, because ordinary ethical restraints were considerably relaxed in the general melee, statesmen have been forced, sometimes against their will and under pressure of competition, to concern themselves about the safety of loans, about trade routes and commercial treaties and sources of industria supplies. They have had to maneuver and compromise or be at a loss and perhaps at the mercy of more daring and less scrupulous competitors. So the questions of settlements in Europe have within a year been shifted from a basis of philosophy to a basis of almost purely material interest. We ourselves have had to change courses or risk enormous financial losses and partial industrial isolation.

Too many Governments, left to themselves, without the checks that might have been put upon their politicians by an agency empowered to keep nationalistic ambition: within decent bounds, are thinking of immediate, practical and exclusive advantages of the sort that can be retained only by military power rather than of the newer ideals of world peace and a universal escape from

To which philosophy shall we give our support? Can these two dominating and onflicting philosophies be somehow reconiled? Is it any wonder that a President of the United States hesitates and walks for a little more light upon the hard road ahead of him?

## WHEN AGREEMENT IS EASY

STRAWS indicate the direction of carsince the war temporarily eliminated party lines in Congress. Democrats and Republicans forgot their practical and temperamental differences to support a measure with an overwhelming non-partisan ma-

The Senate voted to sustain the report of the Joint Committee on Naval Affairs, which has recommended general adherence to the great building program formulated under the direction of Secretary Daniels after the course of post-war politics in Europe turned him from the mood of pacifism to the mood

of a militarist. After all, it seems Congress sometimes

has eyes to see and cars to hear with. It could not reduce the personnel of the navy or seriously retard naval preparedness at the present time without doing an unwise thing. But one cannot help but hope for a day when the two parties in Congress will find it possible to co-operate not for war alone, but for peace.

## **NEW STRENGTH IN THE ENTENTE**

PARTISANS of Aristide Briand and David Lloyd George respectively may be expected to explore in detail the question of victory in the Silesian controversy, which for a brief space threatened to mar the processes of reconstruction in Europe.

This point is, on the whole, more interesting than important. Pledging renewed fidelity to the Treaty of Versailles, the British Prime Minister stood intrenched behind a Gibraltar of sound argument. This fact has somewhat obscured the fantastic suggestion that his nation might be forced to sanction the use of German troops to

suppress the disorders. It was this proposal which primarily enraged M. Briand, prompting him to language which paralleled Mr. Lloyd George's in extravagance. Both leaders, lavish in their reliance upon conditional clauses and numerous "ifs," were equally moved to con-

sider political prestige at home. In the meantime, Great Britain, realizing her obligations, has dispatched troops to the disaffected territory. Dr. Wirth's Government in Berlin has promised to close the frontier between Germany and the plebiscite district and to disarm German bands now in Silesia. Korfanty, the Polish insurrectionist, has fallen back upon the guarantees of the Versailles pact and agreed to withdraw, providing the Interallied Commission

attends to its responsibilities.

These are the aspects of the situation which are really significant. All forecast a rational and authoritative settlement of the dispute.

Whether Lloyd George intimidated M. Briand or vice versa is a different and less vital matter. The French Premier, challenging the imperialists, who have been urging invasion of the Ruhr and open support of Polish ambitions in Silesia, has emphatically announced his loyalty to the general peace treaty. This is a gratifying swing toward the Georgian program. The British statesman has maintained silence on the question of employing German troops. A Briand point is scored here.

The recession from impossible positions on both sides presages a new acquisition of strength and harmony for the Entente. There is a general impression that the new German Ministry intends to play the game squarely and frankly.

Hopes of genuine reconstruction are at last sighted. History is certain to take more account of this circumstance than of the heated charges and counter-charges of two political leaders, each partly intent on the complexities of domestic politics.

The next step, which must soon be made unless all these auspicious preliminaries are to go for naught, is a decision by the Interallied Commission on the results of the Silesian plebiscite. It was procrastination here which permitted the German-Polish tension to develop into a crisis.

#### HOW TO BRING PRICES DOWN

THERE is no more persistent and widespread delusion than that a poor man can escape a tax that is levied on a rich man. This is why the lawmakers have always sought to tax the rich and to make what is known as big business pay the cost of government.

The man speaking before the Senate Finance Committee this week as a representative of Samuel Compers, who objected to the sales tax as an attempt to shift the burden from the shoulders of the rich to the poor, based his remarks on the same delusion.

It may be convenient to tax big business heavily, but every economist knows that big business under such circumstances serves mly as the tax collector for the Govern ment. It passes on the tax to the consumer. The tax is reckoned as an element in the east of production; but big business is not always content with merely adding the tax to the price of what it sells. It frequently multiplies it several times, and the consumer pays not only the tax but the amount which has been added to it by the producer.

The sales tax levied on the final sale is the least burdensome tax that it is possible to conceive because it is not pyramided in its passage from the pocket of the consumer to the public treasury. But because its apparent effect on the price of an article is evident to every purchaser, it is assumed that it is an intolerable burden for the poor and that the rich will not feel it.

But the indirect tax levied on the producer increases the price to the consumer to a much greater degree. The taxes levied on big business during the war are said to have increased the prices of commodities by more than 30 per cent, and the workingman had to pay the increase. No sales tax that has been seriously considered would increase the price of any article more than 2 per cent.

Thus the kind of a tax which Mr. Compers is said to favor would make the consumer pay at least \$1.30 for an article worth \$1 under normal conditions, while the sales tax would make the consumer pay only \$1.03 for the same article

Friends of Mrs. Emotion Pictures James A. Stillman Probably say that she has received an offer to apnear in the movies and that she may accept Wouldn't you have thought that she had had

publicity enough aiready? ing in store for Phila-delphia when the In a When

money is available, Meanwhile, a thirsty host joins him in saying "when." An active menority is

Tip for Reformers the pet lamb of de-

majority is the goat. But, once in a while.

mocracy. A passive

when the pet lamb cuts up didoes the ma-jority loses its adjective and butts. We learn from Washington that the Versailles Treaty is dead again. This lively little corpse has provided more work for the undertakers, more little jobs for the tomb-

stone makers than any other pact known to Over and over again in the United States Senate they've been very, very busy with a brand-new grave, then somehow-muffed it. What's the good of being a corpse f rou don't stay dead? In the absence of definite information.

we conclude that the Administration is in a Balaclavan frame of mind: Half a league, n league, half a league onward. to be a league and a half.

And, of course, it is generally under-stood that Colonel Harvey would not have made that kind of a speech in Hoboken Slander has its limitations.

"One is damned if one is too specific. remarked the eminent statesman, damned if he contents himself with enunciation of general principles; so I'll be damned if I say anything.

Golf may be all right in its way, but the blarsted Britishers should try us out in baseball or poker.

The presumption is that the clerk of the weather is not a Kuight Templar.

#### BLUE LAW CURIOS

The Sunday Laws of Olden Time Had Many Curlous Exactions. The Theatre in Philadelphia-Some Unusual Provisos

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE persistent agitation in this country

THE persistent agitation in this country at present for the enactment of more stringent Sunday laws is directing attention to this class of legislation of the past.

One of the most interesting contributions to the literature on the subject is Gustavus Myers' "Ye Olden Blue Laws," a pretentious work of nearly 300 pages.

The "blue laws" of New England as well as those of other colonies, with odd and curious instances of their application, con-

curious instances of their application, con-stitute the major portion of the work, al-though Pennsylvania comes in for a modest share of attention.

The Sunday laws of other days and States

had a far wider application than is generally Practically everything that today can be banned under the ancient statutes.

One of the first laws was against idleness.
It was enacted by the Massachusetts colony in 1633.

This did not mean mere shiftlessness or "loafing," as we understand it today.

Two women gossiping or talking on the street or a group of men in animated social conversation came under the definition.

DENNSYLVANIA'S first Sunday laws, in comparison with those of the New Eng-land colonies, were as cambric tea to nut-

brown ale.

Its law of November, 1700, simply decreed that people should spend the day at home reading "the Scriptures of truth" or attend whatever church suited them.

The law of January, 1706, was even more generous and must have shocked the more strait-laced Puritanical element of Massa-

chusetts Bay.

It allowed the dressing of victuals for families, cookshops or victualing houses.

It legalized the landing of passengers by watermen on Sunday and offered no restrictions on travel.

It permitted butchers to kill animals and sell meat, and fishermen to sell fish on Sun-day mornings during June, July and August Two hundred years ago the milkman had not progressed to the point of ringing a bell to announce his presence at the door. He shouted his message on the street, and this moisy peddling of a necessity was per-mitted before 9 in the morning and after 5

in the afternoon on Sundays.

According to Mr. Myers, cock-fighting, horse-racing, shooting matches and other sports became Sunday indulgences after the middle of the eighteenth century.

The uncouth citizenry of that era evi-

dently ran a good thing in the ground Public sentiment was aroused, church leaders took a hand and a law was passed pro hibiting such events. As is usually the case, the restrictions

went to the other extreme.

The law of March, 1779, not only prohibited the objectionable sports, but it forbade plays or games or any kind of diversion on Sunday.

This was the beginning of the celebrated Pennsylvania blue laws.

ONE thing to be said in favor the legal restrictions of the time is that they were importial in their application. The buyer of articles on Sunday was considered as guilty as the seller, and could be convicted for the offense.

While Pennsylvania had no such drastic

law on idleness as its sister colony in the northeast, it did enact a law against noisy Philadelphia ministers were opposed to

riniadelphia ministers were opposed to loud speech. A soft, well-modulated voice was evidently more to their liking.

Pastor Hassellius is quoted as forbidding folks "singing" when calling their cows, and ordering persons with harsh voices to sing softly or be mute. THE province of Penn early forbade the

performance of plays or theatrical performances.
In their stead tight-rope walking, animal shows, marlonettes, and representations having a religious savor were introduced. In 1749 a company of players ventured

into Philadelphia. They had rough sledding. Mr. Myers has this to say concerning the first theatrical venture in this city: "But the ministerial group, who had long successfully prevented the 'frivolous amusement of dancing,' was even more opposed to the drama, and they soon caused the city officials to order the company out of the

Six years later this same company returned to this city. They had experienced great success in other cities. Governor Hamilton, upon application of

number of influential Philadelphians. granted the players, known as Hallam's ompany, a license for twenty-four nights. Ministers vigorously protested, but the Governor would not cancel it. With the indorsement of leading citizens

the players persisted. It was decided to build a theatre in Southwark. Then their opponents went to the Logis lature with a petition for a law to prohibit

the construction of the playhouse, Finally the house was completed and pened, but the opposition was so powerful the company finally left. It is pointed out that at this Southwark

was produced the first play by an American author. was a Philadelphian, Thomas Godfrey. Jr., and his work was entitled "The Prince of Parthia."

A MONG the crimes and misdemeanors A charged under these odd old statutes were the following:
An employe of the Schuylkill Navigation
Co. named Murray was summarily convicted of opening locks for the passage of bonts on a Sunday in 1855.

The Supreme Court reversed the verdict. Fashion was hit a wallop by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1634, in which was forbidden to any person to wear lace. Gold and silver girdles, hat bands or even beaver hats were taboo and could be fiscated on sight.

woman was arrested and fined in 1659 for hanging out clothes on a line on Sunday That the old arbiters were not without sense of humor is evidenced in the

owing record in the case of Obadiah Miller Joane, his wife, was arraighed for beating and reviling her husband, egging children to help her, bidding knock him on the head and wishing his victuals might choke him

The woman was discharged, and the record concludes, "Punished at home," signifying that Obadiah took the law into his own hands. If he did?

The Devil to Pay The American Federation of Labor is preparing to fight the sales tax if it is adopted, alleging that "big business is trying to shift the burden of the war on to the backs of workingmen." Al of which is plum discouragin' to have faith in the intelligence of the popu-The consumer will, of course, pay sales tax—even as he has paid every tax that has ever been devised. The difference every tax is that in the sales tax he will know exactly what he is paying and only pay it once.

The decision of Germany to close Upper Silesian frontier has in it less victive rectitude than common sense.

virtues he urges on France-confidence and In the Delaware peach crop of political

Premier Briand has now assumed the

stories the Wolcott deal tops the basket. The latest mint julep appears to have

Old King Coal is having a sweet old time raising taxes. Harvey's appears to be trade dollar



A VERY PALPABLE HIT

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### ALLAN FREDERIC SAUNDERS

On Reorganizing State Offices N INVESTIGATION looking toward A INVESTIGATION looking toward the reorganization of State executive de-partments for the purpose of effecting economies is a paramount need, according to Allan Frederic Saunders, of the Political Science Department of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

"At the recent session of the Legislature thorough and expert. Any ex officio com-mission must work under handicaps that resolution was passed calling for the selecshould not mar the results of the investiga-tion. Furthermore, the partial revisions that tion of a commission to study the organization of the State executive departments," he said. "The purpose is to obtain a basis for a consideration of changes in the adminishave occurred from time to time—as, for in-stance, the establishment of a Public Weltration toward efficiency and economy. Such an investigation is needed, because such changes are needed. There has been no thorrevision of the State administrative services since the adoption of the Constitution of 1873. Were we to rely solely upon Jefferson's sardonic suggestion that periodical revolutions are beneficial to democracy, such a move in Pennsylvania in 1921 would be justified.

"But in addition to this, the changes in social conditions and theory since 1873 support a demand for reform. The basis democratic theory has always been public welfare. In 1789 public welfare was synonymous with a negative policy of governmental action.

"The job of the Government was to keep its hands off everything; to protect the citizen from violence internal and external, that he might have freedom. In 1873 such an idea was still prevalent, though it was weak ened somewhat by the development of the railroad and the spread of popular education. In 1921 the content of the concept of public welfare, as practiced by Government, has enormously widened.

"Whereas once public welfare meant chiefly protection, today it implies governmental regulation of many phases of social relationships, to the end that the resources of the nation, natural and human, be used most constructively for the social betterment.
"This change in the attitude toward gov-

ernmental activity brought with it a neces-sary expansion of the work of the State. It is commonplace that within the last thirty years the bureaus and departments of the State Government have multiplied many times. With each session of the Legislature new organs have been tacked on the schem of government outlined in the 1873 Consti-

## Old Methods in Vogue

'And that is the primary trouble today. The new organs have been tacked on; in but few instances has there been a serious attempt to understand the relation of the ne activity to existing governmental agencies. The function of the State has grown in accord with the demands of its people, but the manner of exercising those functions been a matter of benevolent caprice. machine has been tinkered with by wellintentioned reformers; there has been lacking an appreciation of the fact that the State Government is merely a huge public service joint-stock company, and that to secure responsiveness to the stockholdersthe people-business methods must be used.

"In every other business there exists a well-oiled system of production; typical State Government - and Pennsylvania is typical-the system is one of hitor-miss. It is the job of a commission, such as is proposed, to investigate administrative reorganization, to the end of making it a system which hits rather than misses. "Several such investigations have in re-

cent years been made in other States, noin New York and in Illinois. After the failure of the proposed Constitution in 1915. New York was subjected to an exhaustive study by a reconstruction commis-sion appointed in 1919. This commis-This commission recommended the consolidation of the exist ing 187 agencies of government into seventeen departments, with adequate provision or correlation between them and control by the executive. "Illinois in 1917 adopted an administra-

rive code which organizes the State Govern neut into nine great departments. Ne-oraska, Idaho, Ohio, Massachusetts and braska. other States have either revised or are now revising their administrative systems, to put them in conformity with modern business principles. "In all these attempts to make the ma-

chinery up to date there have been at bottom a few guiding considerations. There must be consolidation of the numerous bureaus and departments and commissions, that one function may no longer be executed by sev-eral more or less independent agencies, but entried out by one department in a consist-ent, adequate fashion. Responsibility for

the execution of the policy must be central-

cies so that they shall not from scientific knowledge, and for the public so that they may have a real basis for holding the Gov-

"If such a system is to be installed in Pennsylvania the preliminary study must be

fare Department-are apt to hinder the final

outcome, unless there is first a complete

plan of reorganization on which to model the

specific piecemeal changes. Finally, there

should be established a bureau of adminis-

"This bureau would be a staff organiza

workings of the line departments and to suggest modifications. This, together with

a provision in the Constitution that new activities of the Government shall be as-

signed to existing agencies, would serve to maintain the organization of the State Ad-

ministration on a level where productive

and economically, for the profit of the citizen stockholder."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

TTERBERT COREY, the war correspond

H ent, used to be just an everyday re-porter out in Ohio and was quite well

service was continuously attained

friend.

tration, as was recommended in New York.

tion, ready at all times to investigate

ernor responsible to them.

5. When was New York (Manhattan) founded? ized in the hands of the executive, the Gov-ernor. There must be a real budget installed And there should be plenty of publicity information both for the State agen-

What is a flaneur?

10. What is the Brabanconne? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Alabaster is the name of several varieties of carbonate or sulphate of lime. New Hampshire is the Granite State. The expression "a la" employed in such terms as "chicken a la King," "salade a la russe" is a contraction of the French "a la mode," meaning after the manner of

inanner of.
4. In ancient times the amethyst was supposed to prevent intoxication. The word is derived from the Greek "amethustos," not drunken. 5. Escheat is an old law term, meaning the

lapsing of property to the crown or lord of the manor on the owner's dying without a will and without heirs. dso describes the property so lapsing Sierra Leone is an English colony on th

ing originally to run about in a frenzied thirst for blood, is derived from the Malay word "amoq." meaning to rush about in a frenzy

in the plot to murder Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington spent most of his boyhood in the town of Fredericksburg, Va. 10. A requiem is a special mass for the repose of souls of the dend; a r setting for a requiem; a dirge.

## "A Fool and His Money"

acquainted with young Harry Daugherty, an energetic politician of the great state even a quarter of a century ago. Corey came down to Washington the other day to talk to his old friend. "Daugherty," he said, summing the man up in a sentence, "never won a political fight (until last fall) and never lost a Corey met the people who are around the

attorney general today, associated with him in his work. They are the same men, he says, who were with him twenty years ago There was the time back about 1898 when Daugherty was a candidate for the Repubican nomination for Governor of Everything looked bright for him the day before the convention. A newspaperman, who was an old friend, was talking to him,

It was a big help to Daugherty to have the newspapers take this attitud on the eve of the convention. But Daugherty knew they were wrong knew that Hanna had him marked for So he led this newspaperman sacrifice. aside and said to him: "You have a reputation as a political prophet. It will help me if you say that I am to get the nomination. It will hart your reputation, however, because it will

was saying that his nomination was in-

not happen. You better say I am to be beaten. Thus did he protect a friend.

Park Trammell, now senator from Flor ids, had worked as a clerk in a store and in the customs service until he had saved up enough money to carry him through a odest law school at Chattabooche, Fla. Three months before he was to graduate serious illness in his family made a trip nome necessary and it used up his last do The young student was sore per-

plexed. modest storekeeper in Chattahooche heard of his plight, sent for him, volunteered to loan him \$100. He took it, graduated. in six months was mayor of his home town. ecame state legislator, senator, president of the senate, attorney general, governor. nited States senator-all by the time he

was forty. Had not E. W. Scarborough, who kept a store, been of the order of the Samaritan this might not have happened.

Representative John J. Kindred, of New York, operates an asylum for the insane when he is at home. He has devoted his life to a study of the disordered mind, has lelved into its vagaries in America.

It is said that certain members of the popular branch of Congress habitually avoid aim. He is a genial and courteous and convivial gentleman, so popular that he got simself elected as a Democrat last fall. is never professional—keeps his mind clear of a doctor's natural tendency to diagnose. But some members just aren't comfortable

#### What Do You Know? QUIZ

#### 1. What vegetable is symbolical of Wales

2. In what century did Michelangelo live? 3. What were the Ides of March? 4. What was the surname of "Blind Tom." the negro planist?

6. How long is a kilometer?

8. What is the largest city in Ireland? What is a mordello?

const of West Africa, northwest of Liberia, lying between latitude 6.55 and 8.55 degrees north. . The expression "running amuck." mean-

8. Mrs. Surratt was executed for complicity

From the New York Tribune. Short story scenario: In 1917 a man, spired by the Give-Till-It-Hurts and Buy-a-Bond-for -the-Boys-in-the-Trenches lrives, bought a \$1000 Liberty Bond. 1921 he sold it, buying two seats for the fight with part of the money and putting the rest of it on Dempsey. The Pride Before the Fall

from the Cincinnati Enquirer. New York is beginning to be sorry she ever boasted about how wet she was.

The Dead and the Living

THERE'S one day in the year we set aside In tender memory of those who died. Our thoughts, our prayers we give; our flowers we lav Upon their graves, here and in France that day

And in all other countries where they fell In all the churches through the land we'll tell Of their brave sacrifice—those men who

A day of mourning and a day of pride! But oh. I beg you. In the midst of tears That somehow do not lessen with the years -I know, for my own son was one of those Who fell, one of the soldier-saints God

Remember, there are living soldiers here Among us, suffering, who are just as dear-Or should be to America today: Whose lives were spared, but who, indeed,

might say Twere better they had died, in very truth Than to have given all they gave-their Touth. Their health, their beauty and their useful-

Who, fighting bravely 'gainst their bitterness Because of negligence and tardy pay. Perhaps are wondering why they live today Remember them! Through love now

them see A country's gratitude! Let justice be Demanded and accomplished! Let each one See to it that this sacred duty's done !

So, while you honor those who died, Remember-in your sorrow and your pride The great responsibility that war has laid Upon you! Care for those who paid With more than life for what you now enjoy Remember, then, each wounded, blinded boy-They are alive, but ah, how handleapped war's grim usage that has sapped Their splendid strength! Go, take them out

that day From hospitals and clinics, far away To country places where they'll see the And feel its breezes hear the gay birds sing-

Oh, let that be your true memorial! Go. And help them bear the burden of their work -Ceroline Russell Bispham, in the New