

Evening Public Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at General Ledger Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia
Subscription prices: Philadelphia, 50c per month; elsewhere, 60c per month.

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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 11, 1921

HOW TO CELEBRATE THE 4TH

The suggestion to make the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city a national event every year is not new.
An attempt to establish such a celebration was made in 1914 and President Wilson was brought here to make an address in Independence Square.

THE HUNGRY ARE FED

The virtual abandonment of the Chinese famine fund by the Chinese themselves of a notable chapter in the history of American philanthropy.
The long-expected rains have come and conditions in the stricken area have thus materially changed.

FREIGHT RATES AND PRICES

The members of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, in session in this city, have pretty definite notions about the obstacle in the way of a revival of their business.
They voted unanimously yesterday afternoon to ask the railroads to reduce the freight rates in order to encourage the movement of lumber.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY

People within a radius of 600 miles of Berlin were recently enabled, by means of the wireless telephone, to hear the opera of "Madama Butterfly," which causes a German paper to proclaim that the scene of the opera is in Japan.
The opera, written by an Italian, has an English title and an American hero.

GEORGE COHAN GOES ON STRIKE

GEORGE M. COHAN, who is both an actor and a manager, does not believe in the closed shop in the theatre.
The Actors' Equity Association has decided that no member may play on the stage with an actor not a member. Mr. Cohan, who organized the Actors' Fidelity League, a rival "union," has announced that he is through with the theatre. He has money enough, he says, and is not going to be bothered with the quarrels of actors any more.

MEXICAN POLITICAL PRELUDES

The obligatory nature of the Mexican Foreign Office regarding the settlement of long-standing disputes with the United States is not difficult to understand.
Opposition to the Oregon Government has been lately proved to be sufficiently real to justify for political purposes a display of negative gestures. It is not degradable, however, that the new Mexican President takes refuge in technicalities which can be offset with a little judicious and carefully staged maneuvering.

trouble. A union Shylock will not play with a non-union Portia, and if an open-shop Caesar tries to play with a union Brutus there will be more trouble to pay than that which Mark Antony talked in his famous oration.
But as it is a long time before the theatre is to be opened again, working arrangements may be made which will even entice the versatile Cohan back to the theatre, where he has spent the greater part of his life.

THROUGH TRANSIT FACILITIES ALONE WILL JUSTIFY BRIDGE

Shuttle Trains Would Mock the Structure Primarily Designed to Effect a Complete Revolution in Interstate Communications

The inspiration contained in the artistic, comprehensive and convincing designs of the Delaware River span shrinks suddenly in contact with a significant little sentence of the commission's report.
Beneath drawings illustrating existing transit lines and their possibilities runs this legend: "It is proposed at first to operate bridge shuttle cars only."

The public, without in the least descending into the mood of ungracious criticism, since the engineers forecast much larger developments, possesses an unqualified right to question even a suspicion of makeshift methods in the treatment of the problem which the bridge is devised to solve.

Direct transportation, without vexatious changes, is quite as necessary to the success of the monumental enterprise as are elevators to an office building, wheels to a motorcar or covers to a book.

There should not be the slightest valid reason why the quieting word "temporary" should be injected into consideration of the case. The operation of the bridge must be made commensurate with its dignity, with the wealth of mental and monetary resources to be devoted to its erection and with its immense potential usefulness.

The shuttle-train idea is childish and tenth rate. It is imperative that not a moment be lost in organizing all the various transportation interests involved in a vigorous and public-spirited effort to devise the best and most practicable system of communications capable of being inaugurated on the first day the span is open to traffic.

That obstacles will be encountered may be taken for granted. Apart from purely selfish interests, inherited traditions, prejudices and sentimentalities inevitably appear to divert, if possible, the march of true progress on a large scale.

But co-operative, cordial resolution can demolish these conventional barriers. Not one argument that may be raised against the dispatch of through cars from central Philadelphia and beyond to central Camden and the outlying districts is really insuperable.

Moreover, the engineers, whose detailed report is so refreshing in breadth of vision, have outlined a variety of means by which the rapid transit company, the New Jersey Public Service Corporation and the railroads can merge their material assets in working agreements redounding effectively to their own advantage and that of the public.

A projection of the future Arch-Eighth-Loxust delivery loop is proposed to be connected with the underground station at the bridge plaza, or, declares the report, "rapid transit trains could be sent direct from all parts of Philadelphia over the bridge into Camden. In Camden the proposed loop line of bridge surface cars will make connections with the present New Jersey traction system through the Reading Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad at its Broadway station."

Obviously, however, the problem, although carefully considered by the commission, is not one which this body will eventually be called upon to solve. Actual work must be done by the cities of Philadelphia and Camden and by the transportation companies endowed with the power to make the bridge worth while.

There is every indication that the span can be completed by July 4, 1926, on schedule time. Within the same space of years the most gorgeous and far-sighted attention should be given to the necessity of linking up the interstate transit facilities. The shuttle-train expedient would typify weak and shallow trifling.

If the subway plans are not brought to fruition there is nothing save technicalities, which represent no real difficulty, to prevent the diversion of several main trolley routes from this city over the bridge to New Jersey.

Transfers of passengers at the bridge plaza would provide few advantages over the present ferry inconveniences. It is the change in the delay and the consequent crowding that render transit by the steam vessels so objectionable. The method of propulsion itself is a minor matter.

Philadelphians and Camdenites cannot begin to quickly to acoustom themselves to the idea of a complete revolution in the interstate transit situation. They must aim high and insist on the realization of a perfectly tangible goal.

Imagination may be given beneficially full play. There has long been too little regard for its creative worth in this community. The first step in the development of Pennsylvania Railroad electric trains departing from City Hall Square for Atlantic City and coast resorts is by no means absurdly fantastic. The present line from the New Jersey terminal is operated through parts of Camden on the trolley system. What is to forbid such a line from proceeding directly to the bridge and on the Market street surface tracks to the Public Buildings, where a loop could be made before starting in the return direction?

Chicago physicians say salt causes cancer. Take it with a grain of salt, says someone of his conferees.

The presumption is that some of the mirrors that "reflect the President's views" have flaws in them.

Rotary having endorsed the one-piece bathing suit, the rest of the world may be expected to come round.

One wonders how big a club he holds when Bricker back breaks so confident that big men will back Bricker.

The trouble with U. G. I.'s British thermal unit appears to be that it has not yet received its international papers.

"There is no difficulty in raising money," remarked Senator Penrose. Boy, page the Republican National Committee!

The owner of Playfellow, younger brother of Man of War, has refused an offer of \$100,000 for him. The strain of refusing an offer of that kind would give most of us nervous prostration.

Ever and anon as the world continues to serm, remarked Demosthenes continuing, thoughtful men see cause for congratulation, in the fact that China is peaceful as well as big.

It is pleasing to note, remarked the Ohio Smoke Consumer, that Utah's anti-cigarette law is being scrupulously observed in the Sheriff's office in Salt Lake City and nowhere else. And he added, you may take that any way you please.

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no power to conclude through its present Government the kind of treaty for which Secretary Hughes has asked. There is a well-defined impression in the United States that executive Mexican retroactive laws should not apply to Mexico alone.
Mr. Hughes, of course, is well aware of this and he has not requested President Obregon to upset the usual procedure which applies to treaties in virtually all republics. What the Secretary of State proposes is that certain Mexican retroactive laws shall be so interpreted as amended that the execution of the treaty would be simplified.
General Obregon, so far as is known, has not definitely stated that he will never be in a constitutional position enabling him to promote such a pact. The loopholes which he leaves for himself seems to be the sort that will permit negotiations to go on while at the same time regaling his own country with a display of "firmness."

THE JOHNSON PICTURES

THAT the late John G. Johnson desired his collection of paintings to remain on exhibition in his house at 510 South Broad street is beyond question. He will make this clear, even to the extent of providing that if the building should be destroyed without the destruction of the collection the city should rebuild or restore it.

Yet he contemplated the contingency of the permanent exhibition of the paintings in some other place, for he will provide that they should not be so exhibited "unless some extraordinary situation shall arise making it extremely judicious."

M. Hampton Todd, who took testimony on the interpretation of the will, assumed that the extraordinary situation had arisen when he reported to the Orphans' Court that the paintings should be exhibited in the new Art Museum at the head of the Parkway. Judge Gest, however, overruled that opinion and held that the paintings must be exhibited at 510 South Broad street.

The determination of the city to appeal from Judge Gest's decision is prudent, because it is desirable that the city should know just what its rights are under the will. What constitutes "some extraordinary situation" which will justify the permanent exhibition of the paintings outside of the walls of the South Broad street house? Mr. Todd and the city authorities seemed to agree that the necessity of virtually rebuilding the house in order to make it fireproof constituted such a situation. The will did not contemplate the rebuilding of the house in case it was destroyed, and Mr. Johnson evidently expected part of the art treasures to be destroyed with the building. He seemed to have considered the risk of fire and to have expected the destruction of part if not all of the paintings.

It is a nice question that the higher courts will have to pass upon, if they are going to interpret the will in order to carry out Mr. Johnson's desires to the letter they will have to decide not only that the pictures must be exhibited in the South Broad street house, but in that house retained in the condition in which Mr. Johnson left it, for Mr. Johnson certainly did not contemplate tearing out the inside of the building and reconstructing it unless it were first visited by fire.

The fearsome cry, "Tobacco Next," is always accompanied by the disclaimer, "There's nothing to it. But Uta has an anti-cigarette law, and it was in just such a way that John Barleycorn got his first bump. And it is an awful thing to realize that prohibition of tobacco would be much more easily enforced than prohibition of alcohol. Tobacco can't be grown in a cellar. And violators could not avoid showing their smoke."

Beggars in the State of Virginia are said to have formed a union. It ought to be called the Paradox. It will be a labor union, complete with membership dues and labor. It will fall to the open shop, since the only closed shop available is the prison. The member who strikes by going to work will be stricken from the rolls, and the one who strikes for a slice of your roll will remain in good standing by idly sitting.

Why does the bark of a sea dog mean stormy weather? Why should the language of a rear admiral affront? How much latitude is permitted Jack ashore?

Most of the punch of a crisis is in its advance notice.

The Tobacco Store Indians appear to be on the warpath in Utah.

Any tax assessor can give expert information on how values shrink.

One good thing that will come out of the Dempsey-Carpenter fight is the war tax.

Public advocates of park privileges suggest a new field of endeavor for Boy and Girl Scouts.

One gathers that Carpenter would have little show in the big fight if the cartoonists were referees.

Well, remarked the Average Man as he read the bridge report, if the engineers are satisfied I am.

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Then, for the purpose of conversation, the general who knows nothing of Pennsylvania politics and its intricate convolutions, spoke up. "I suppose you're acquainted with Secretary Mellon?" "Huh! Known him for thirty years." And then deep silence ensued to the end of the brief journey.

NOW and then the more intimate and interesting things in our new forestry system get to the surface. One of the 5000 young trees, seedlings, to reforest a single devastated acre in the waste lands of Pennsylvania. There are something like 10,000 acres of this desolate terrain to be reforested. It will require 15,000,000 trees for the purpose.

White pine, black locust, hemlock, oak, black walnut, ash and maple will be used. The Pennsylvania Forestry Association, tells of hundreds of bushels of these seeds, acorns and nuts that have been collected for this purpose. Of these seeds alone about 700 pounds have been available.

SENATOR AND SOLDIER

A Present-Day Episode of Historic Valley Forge—The Vast Work of Rebuilding Our Forests—Strikes and Their Costs in the State

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN
VALLEY FORGE was the background. Automobiles were parked along the driveway of the residence of a former Secretary of State.

A distinguished company was waiting to visit a neighboring residence. One of the number, an officer wearing the star of a general, attached to the entourage of a great official, approached a distinguished senior Senator with the query: "Senator, have you any objection to my riding over to see your auto?" "Not in the least," was the reply.

The auto began moving off, the senator clamored aboard and, turning to the hostess, he wearier, cried, ignoring rank and punctilio: "Come on, Doc; we're ready!"

AS the big car rolled away the army official, who is slender and a trifle derided, turned a pair of merry, bespectacled eyes upward to the big man at his side and said: "Senator, you didn't know you were sitting beside a soldier, did you?" "Huh!" was the monosyllabic reply. "It was warm outside but very chilly in the general talk that time."

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COLONEL FRED REYNOLDS, of Bellefonte, is the boss matchmaker of Pennsylvania. Not the matrimonial brand, however, although he buys and handles enough sulphur to supply, I fancy, the mismatched misery of all divorce courts of the sixty-seven counties.

He is the head of one of the State's biggest match corporations. The kind the English call "Lucifers."

Just to indicate how extensive this match business is, Pennsylvania alone manufactured enough of them last year to light 15,041,000,000 cigars and cigarettes.

There are just 275 workmen and women engaged in this industry, and these people made, each one of them, 54,700,000 apiece. Capital invested in the manufacture of matches in this State is slightly in excess of \$1,000,000, and the production last year was valued at approximately \$1,400,000.

WILLIAM J. TRACEY, who is chief of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, says that last year saw the greatest number of strikes in the history of the Commonwealth.

There was a total of 555 strikes, although this figure is not correct, for there would have been had they not been averted. It is unfortunate for Philadelphia, but nearly one-half of all the strikes in the State took place in this city.

There were 275 of them. The loss in wages to the city amounted to \$4,877,281.

But society is never less sight," said Dr. Herrick, "of the limitations of the institutional form of life. As set forth by Dr. Erney G. Hirsch in the White House conference on dependent children, 'childhood is too long a period of life to be spent in a penitentiary' to be handled on the 'ready-made' plan. Family life is the normal condition under which children should be raised, and the contrast between the appearance and bearing and seeming respect of those taken in and of the confident, manly, self-reliant bearing of the group sent out gives force and hope to those who are in the work of the institution."

"I can but regard it as fortunate that when I came to Girard College as president I found boys who were the ages of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100."

"There are various ways in which such conditions can be dealt with. One is by the disruption of the family altogether and the incorporation of the lives of children into the family by means of adoption. The mother is thereby called upon to give up what is almost as dear to her as life itself and the child to lose the richness of affection which comes only from the love of a mother for her offspring. Then there is the boarding out of the child or the placing of him in an institution for his early years, and finally and worst of all, there is the possibility of neglecting our aid to the mother so that her home can be kept together.

"Such a disability upon the child would be like a sword in an orphanage from its earliest years, and leaving at no part of his life the recollection of a home and family connections. We at Girard College must give the boys who have been brought into our care the education and the influence of a home.

"Under the terms of the Girard will boys cannot be registered for admission into Girard College until they are six years of age, and the will operates many of them are not admitted until they are nearly ten. The average age of the admission of our boys is above eight years, so that the boys who have continued with their mothers to the time come to us with the remembrance and the influence of home.

"It is a well-known fact that as boys grow older the expense of caring for them increases, both for food and clothing, and there are increasing difficulties to a mother who is struggling to hold her home together, keep her boys out of the street and give them proper care and education.

"Such an institution as Girard College provides a means of relieving what often becomes too heavy a burden, and that, too, without losing her boys. The boys who come to the college come from their mothers, and if the mothers are worthy every effort is made to keep close the family tie. The mothers are permitted to visit the boys in the institution, the boys are permitted to go home to visit their mothers; monthly reports are sent; and in case of serious illness the mother is immediately called to be with her boy. Often for a considerable space of time mothers have been accommodated in our infirmary, so that they might continue constantly with or near their sons. All of this service to strengthen rather than to impair the family tie and obligation. The college in this sense becomes in effect a boarding school, in which the boys are most carefully looked after and where every reasonable service is rendered which it is possible for money to secure.

"The easy and natural course for every one connected with Girard College, from the president to the latest employe, is to follow in the beaten track, but the regrettable fact is that, if the beaten track be followed, there can be no true advance. Would not the boys come to the college because they were the gainers if there were written large in the policies of the institution the direction put on a modern improved highway? 'Don't Ray the Road?'"

"Girard College has long been and perhaps to an increasing degree is becoming an

IN PLAIN SIGHT AND STRAIGHT AHEAD



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK

On Institutional Care of Children

PRESERVATION and extension of the family life in the institutional care of children without parents should be the aim of educators in that field, in the opinion of Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, president of Girard College.

"Avoidance of nits in these policies is emphasized by Dr. Herrick as of prime importance. 'But society is never less sight,'" said Dr. Herrick, "of the limitations of the institutional form of life. As set forth by Dr. Erney G. Hirsch in the White House conference on dependent children, 'childhood is too long a period of life to be spent in a penitentiary' to be handled on the 'ready-made' plan. Family life is the normal condition under which children should be raised, and the contrast between the appearance and bearing and seeming respect of those taken in and of the confident, manly, self-reliant bearing of the group sent out gives force and hope to those who are in the work of the institution."

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What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who was Drake and what was the doctrine which he enunciated?
2. What is tarragon?
3. What is a testatrix?
4. Who was the first of the six wives of Henry VIII of England?
5. Name two novels by Thomas Hardy.
6. What is the basis of oil cloth?
7. What is the freezing point of sea water?
8. What kind of an animal is a kew?
9. What is the capital of Maine?
10. Who was Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Poland was formerly partitioned between Austria, Russia and Prussia.
2. The great steamship Titanic struck an iceberg and sank on her maiden voyage in 1912.
3. Kansas has established a Special Court of Industrial Relations.
4. Daniel Defoe wrote "The History of Moll Flanders."
5. Chlorine is red mercurial sulphide; vermillion is red sulphur.
6. The Pacific Ocean was sometimes known as the South Sea during the early days of discovery.
7. The first name of Rodin, the famous French sculptor, was Auguste.
8. A goshawk is a credulous news-monger. The word is from the French "gobe-mouches," meaning fly-catcher.
9. The Secretary of State receives \$12,000 a year.
10. A wombat is an Australian animal, a marsupial, and about the size of a badger.

HUMANISMS

BY WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

IT WAS threatening rain in Washington and two luskly porters at one of the fashionable hotels were busy putting up an awning across the sidewalk to protect the guests who were arriving for a reception. As they carried their paraphernalia in and out through the narrow doorway they kept jostling quite unceremoniously a slim, gray, shy gentleman who was standing by and evidently waiting for some one.

In fact, this slender gentleman found it necessary to dodge quite nimbly from one side to the other to avoid being bumped by some of these arriving porters. The porters paid no attention. They little realized that it was Andrew D. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, one of the richest men in the world, when they were thus brushing aside.

Assistant Surgeon General C. C. Peirce, of the United States Public Health Service, was once in the cabin of a ship far at sea when a sailor came in, said he was sick and asked the captain to give him something for what was ailing him. The captain, who was a very responsible and careful man, told the sailor to take it and come back in the morning for a dose of salts. It was the stock prescription for all ailments.

When the sailor had gone Dr. Peirce protested to the captain against the size of the dose of calomel he had given. "It only costs forty cents a pound," was the captain's response.

So Dr. Peirce reported to the Public Health Service on the methods of captain Peirce and the serviceable little book which he called "The Ship's Medicine Chest" which was a very simple doctor book that told the amounts of medicine that should be given and which for what ailments. This book is distributed to all vessels that sail under the flag.

Not long ago I heard Elihu Root, dean of American statesmen, deliver himself of what seemed to me a very large idea. He went to visit the most celebrated anarchist in all the world, talked with him for a long time and had a very delightful afternoon. The anarchist said that there would be a revolution in the United States after the war, that the revolution would be for the overthrow of two things—capital and public opinion.

The argument against capital, Mr. Root said, was conventional, but revolution against public opinion had the interest of novelty. The view of the anarchist toward public opinion contained in a little book which he called "The Ship's Medicine Chest" which told the amounts of medicine that should be given and which for what ailments. This book is distributed to all vessels that sail under the flag.

Mr. Root believes that there has grown out of the disruptive forces of war a new, old state of mind that is world wide and that is antagonistic to law, to order, to the structure which civilization has built up, for itself through the centuries. "The need of the world," he says, "is a renaissance of respect for law."

G. A.