# EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921

## Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphis, Monday, August 1, 1921

### DOING PRETTY WELL

NO ONE can look back over the growth of this city without being a bull on of this city without being a bull on Philadelphia.

The assessed value of the real estate here this year, according to the figures just given out, is \$2,053,000,000, or \$165,000,000 greater than last year.

But one must look back further to get my appreciation of what has been happen Twenty years ago the taxable prop-was assessed at \$894,000,000. Today has increased more than 225 per cent. The population has increased in the same period by only 61 per cent.

What better proof is needed to show the real vitality that is back of the growth of Philadelphia? Convincing, isn't it? Well, then, don't be afraid to talk about it the next time you run across a booster for another city in your vacation travels.

### "FIRE-PLUG BATHING"

THE public shower-bath idea now under consideration by the Mayor and the Water Bureau is one well worth developing in torrid Philadelphia. Chief Davis is rerted as doubtful of the plan to harness opparatus to the fire plugs, but such an arrangement would be an economic improvement over the flooding system whereby congested districts are cooled off on scorching

Refreshment for children is, of course, the main purpose of the proposals. Free fre-plug showers in New York have brought relief to sweltering thousands.

The Roper ordinance now in Council providing for the installation of a similar stem in Philadelphia, warrants attention a humanitarian and healthful measure promising to boys and girls, if not to adults earful of soaked attire, some alleviation of hot-weather discomforts.

# NAMES, POLITICS, SENTIMENT

THE intrusion of sentiment into politics is sometimes embarrassing to near-sighted partisan spokesmen. Councilman Hall, those obvious intent was to annoy the Mayor by seeking to perpetuate the name Charles Seger, the late Vare henchman. connection with the new recreation center Tenth and Lombard streets, has thereby not endeared himself to the colored citizens of the Seventh Ward, where he presumes

widened, and not only the highly standard ized Broadway institution which supplies lyric entertainment to Philadelphia in winter thrives upon the change, but all grades of grand opera companies throughout the country. In the comprehensive sense bankruptcy

does not end the remarkable story of Oscar Hammerstein. The stimulus to taste, esthetic enjoyment and enterprise enduresno mean monument, after all.

### TIME HAS COME TO GET BUSY ABOUT THE BIG FAIR

# It Will Take Fully Five Years to Develop the Plans and Carry Them

### Out Successfully

THE summer is almost ended and the 1926 World Fair project has not progressed much beyond the appointment of commit tees. It must be speeded up if the thing

is to be put through on time, Little can be done untfl a competent director is selected. He can bring the tangled ends together and get things moving. The man chosen should be young enough to stand the work, big enough to imagine greatly, energetic enough to push the project through, magnetic enough to communicate his enthusiasm to others and diplomatic enough to induce all to work in harmony toward a single end.

One or two men hig enough for the job have been mentioned, but so far as is known they have not been approached by any one with authority to enter into negotiations with them. This matter can be settled in August as well as in September. The sooner it is done the sooner will the project begin to take shape.

But before going any further we should get rid of the word "sesqui-centennial" in our talk of the fair. The college graduates who have taken a classical course know what it means, but to the great mass of people it conveys no more meaning than "sesquipedalian."

If we talk about the fair as a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, let us say 150th anniversary, and then every one will know what we have in mind.

The Chicagoans did not call the fair in 1803 the quatro-centennial of the discovery of America, but the Columbian Fair. The school children knew who Columbus was and the adults had not forgotten, so there was universal appreciation of the event commemorated.

It can be called the Independence Fair, the Philadelphia Fair, the World Fair or the Peace Fair-peace should be secured by 1926-but it does not matter much what it is called so long as the name by which it is to be known is simple and easily understood.

Then comes the selection of a site. The experience of other citles should be helpful here. Since the famous Centennial Fair. named so simply that its significance was at once evident, there have been great fairs in Chicago and San Francisco and St. Louis, to name only three. These expositions demonstrated the im-

portance of having the site accessible from the heart of the city. Accessibility, then, should be the first consideration. This does not necessarily mean that it

should be in the heart of the city, though an excellent site there has been proposed. But it does mean that the visitors should not be compelled to take a long ride from their homes or from their hotels before they can reach the gates.

If the site chosen is such that a considcrable part of the development of it can be in the form of permanent improvements there will be justification for a more generous appropriation of money by the city the improvements were all to be for the enjoyment of the public during a single summer.

No co-operation from the National Govforeign Governments can be expected until the City of Philadelphia has guaranteed its good faith by making a generous appropriation on its own account and until its citizens have underwritten a considerable part of the expense for getting the work started. The solicitation of contributions of \$10 from every one is all very well in its way, but it will take more than \$10 contributions to provide an adequate sum.

an act calculated to throw the whole liquor question into the limbo of factional politics. Now, with the series of raids and arrests just completed in Camden and neighboring counties and in some of the shore communities, the new law is likely to be put to practical tests. Thus far it appears to work extraordinarily well.

Judges in New Jersey may try prohibition cases with or without juries. That right represents the desire of those who framed and passed the law to recognize the validity of circumstantial evidence which, naturally enough, figures large in every prosecution under the Prohibition Law, and o justify decisions inspired by moral certainty

The extreme penalty for first offenders is a six months' jail sentence accompanied by \$500 fine. But the far harsher punishment which may be meted out to second offenders is what may put a sudden check on flagrant violation of the Federal and State Liquor Laws. Even a hardened bootlegger is not likely to welcome the prospect of six months in is.l. Yet many of those caught in the recent raids in Camden County are liable to far heavier sentences, since they were convicted before.

In the end the Jersey dry law will be about as efficient as the Judges desire to make it. Most of the Judges who have sat hitherto at whisky trials seem to be fully in carnest. Trials are swift and devoid of nonsense. And the maximum sentences are usually pronounced.

### WHAT HARDING WANTS

BECAUSE no nation can put aside its excess armament until it first revises the policies which make heavy armament necessary ; because, in a word, a Government cannot disarm in reality until it first disarms in spirit, President Harding has been insisting firmly that the new conference for peace must be held in Washington without any preliminary and semi-secret agreements such as a minority of Powers might arrive at through "informal" preparatory discussions among themselves.

The conference for disarmament can actually be one in which every nation, big and little, which now is in doubt or fear or uncertainty or a warlike mood, might ultimately submit its grievances or its claims for rational and peaceful consideration and settlement. Such treatment of major international issues will be a necessary preliminary to any useful program of disarmament. No one knows this better than the President and the Powers with whom he has to deal.

Chief Justice Taft in the opening address at the new Institute of Politics at Williams College-which, by the way, is an experiment in advanced education that is sure to attract a great deal of general attention as time passes-clearly expressed aims and

purposes similar to those which actuate Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes. Oddly enough, Mr. Taft drew, in the course of his discussion of international affairs, on knowledge which he gained as a student of labor conditions and a labor conciliator in the war period. He had found, he said, that when two parties in any contest of motives sit down and review the case coolly and with open minds each grows wiser by a study of the other's contentions and difficulties. Each grows more liberal and more

generous. "What we need," said Mr. Taft, "is something like a system of international collective bargaining." That is just what the United States has been hoping to establish at the Washington conference. But agreements of the sort which must precede an

abatement of armament rivalries certainly would not be possible if the Powers whose strength and resources are greatest should sit down and formulate their demands in advance and then call in the weaker nations to sign on dotted lines.

HOW POLITICIANS ECONOMIZE MOTHER the goldfish, poison the canary

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

### The Informal Interview, Skillfully Practiced in France, Has Women, Its Ploneers in This Country, as Successful Exponents

## By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AM continually being asked if it is not very difficult to get the material that goes to make up this column, seeing that I am very little down at the newspaper office, where news items of importance of all sorts are flowing in. I certainly miss a good deal of interesting talk as well as news by not being much where reporters "most do con-gregate," and I admire the art and the cleverly concealed labor that go to make up a good journalistic interview, but comes my way is also of value, chiefly because it comes by its own initiative and has at least the grace of unhurried spontaneity. People have their minds on this column when they talk of their great interests or occupations that they wish to share in some sense with the general public, and what they say they hope or intend shall filter through to that public, but the conversation gen-erally takes place in such surroundings and subject to such unbusinesslike interruption and diversions that they are at once less cut and dried and more frankly natural, consequence, though it is perhaps tacitly understood between us that I am a trustee of their ideas-pro tem .- until I deliver them over to the public, the facts are not come by interview, but in the course of a general conversation; and unless figures o dates or names are involved nothing is written down, and my position is, for the purposes of the hour, nothing more than one of an interested group of casual talkers more or less engaged in general discussion.

DO not think that this form of journal ism is as well known or as skillfully or generally practiced in this country as in France, and it has always seemed to me that the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER set the pace years ago for that very distinctive branch of public service in America. And Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, as Peggy Shippen. has made a very unique place for the woman journalist by her daily column in that she has been able to keep her own personal values and those of the persons she writes about, and at the same time she gives noth-ing to the general public that did not belong to it. She is like a person who reads a letter out loud before a group of persons that include others besides the family, and man-ages to skip the details only meant by the writer for the family without an apparent break in the same. As a concourse ab writer for the family without an apparent break in the sense. As a consequence she has been able to lead a very varied and in-timate social life and pur the functions as trustee or official in many semi-private organizations, and yet in her journalism she has never been interesting to her large group of readers at the expense of her large group of friends. f friends.

There have been other men and women journalists in this country who have fol-lowed her wise example, but they have all of them—so far as Philadelphia is concerned reaped the benefit of the quiet understanding which she has imperceptibly arrived at with the general public. She has done for the short, personal editorial and interview in this city among women what the Irwins did among head mistresses of private schools. She gave the position publicity without losing any dignity, and she proved that the art of journalism for women can be comart of journalism for women can be com-bined with other duties not less broadening. The fact that she does not sign her name to her column has never from the first few years, I suppose, been meant to blind any

A NOTHER very notable woman who has given the luster of a great personality to editorial writing in Philadelphia, but outside a very limited circle, remained to the end of her days "incog." so far as her newspaper work went, was Rebecca Harding Davis. Her husband was, of course, widely known for his editorial work on the PUBLIC LEDGER, and for many years during the Charles Warburton ownership he was one of the editorial writers on the Evening Tele-

graph. Her sons, Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, of course, made reputations of their own as journalists and novelists; and Mrs. Davis, both for what she wrote for children in the great early days of St. Nicholas and her more fugitive stories and essays of later years, had a wide place in American letters, but in the later cars of her life she wrote regular editorials, which were unsigned and unacknowledged This was from a feeling on her part, I judged-from her impatient words on the subject—that if they were known to be the opinion of a woman they would have less value to the public that reads the news-Women were not then supposed to have the information or the judicial minds to form opinions on the subjects fit for ediwriting of the gravely responsible sort. She was well aware that she had the requisites for the work or she would certainly not have undertaken it even under the pressure of the editors-in-chief who insisted on her help, but she thought of herself as being rather the exception in the matter of fournalistic lore, not so much, I fancy, because of her personal acumen as from the circumstances of her life. And indeed her life was an exceptional one both for its interests and its friendships.



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

### Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### JAMES T. CORTELYOU

On Philadelphia's Safety-First Program SAFETY first and safety all the time for O our citizens is the motto of James T. Cortelyou, Philadelphia's Director of Public Safety, and this is the sentiment he is striv-ing to instill into the more than 7000 employes of the city who come under his supervision.

"In the police department alone," said Director Cortelyou, "the addition of 250 men and the purchase of ninety motorcycles and automobiles for the Detective Bureau, which was authorized by Council early in the present year, have added greatly to the efficiency of the force as a whole. It has probably done more than any other one thing to cut down the tremendous crime wave of a year ago, a manifestation of the criminal classes that threatened to engulf not only Philadelphia, but every other large city in the country.

"At present there is attached to every police station in the city at least one motor vehicle, usually a motorcycle with a sidecar attachment, and this has been an invaluable aid in policing the city. They are of especial value in sending out complaints or is included in this service and with the present arrangements it is only a few min-utes' time before a complaint from headviction quarters is distributed in even the most remote parts of Philadelphia.

immediate and adequate sentence would be imposed by the courts, the question of keep-ing Philadelphia clear and free from the presence of crooks would be practically solved. solved.

**Continuous Terms of Court Needed** "It has always been a matter of regret to me that we do not have a continuous term of the Criminal Courts during the summer months. The advantages of such a procedure are obvious.

"In many cases, where immediate ar-rests are made, it is possible for the de-fendant to get bail, even though the amount of this bail be considerable, and the cases are thus, in the summer, delayed for several months. This is a detriment to the interests of the public in several ways.

'One of the chief troubles is that between the time of the arrest and the time of t delayed trial some of the witnesses disappear, whereas many of the witnesses whon we are able to get at the time of the trial have forgotten important facts about the case. A prompt hearing and trial for the defendant would very materially decrease the possibility of a lapse of memory on the part of some of the witnesses and would

twice before committing a crime in a city

which has a police department with this reputation. There have been several in-

reputation. There have been several in-stances in the work of the Philadelphia police department where the men have shown up in wonderful shape in the per-

sistency and the cleverness with which they

"Our motto is 'safety first' and all the officials of the Police Bureau have con-

supervision of the Department of Public Safety, these being the police, fire, the fire marshal's office, the Electrical Bureau, ele-

vator inspection, building inspection and boiler inspection. Each of these depart-

ments is intimately connected with the pub-

lic and we are building up an organization with the public in mind as the first thing to

be considered and also the interests of the

an attempt had been made to get away wit

fort were not then aware that the

city inspectors, as had been charged.

the debris. The parties who made this ef-

photographs had been taken, but they learned

this later, when it was conclusively shown

that the responsibility rested upon the builder and not upon the negligence of the

"During a year we refer many cases to

the city solicitor for action against persons

who do not comply with the safety ordi-

nances of the city. In most cases the failure

ments of the ordinances and the owners

usually make the necessary changes at once.

The Fire Department

"Great strides have been made recently

"This will motorize the department and,

with the addition of two new steel fire-

boats for the Delaware River, will provide

an adequate service for the entire city and

the riverfront. The boats will cost about

\$450,000 and one of them will be launched

It may be taken as a matter of course t all the delegates to the Disarmament

Conference will make a fuss over Laddie

in about ten days."

in the reorganization and equipment of the

to do so is due to ignorance of the require

pursued and finally landed their man.

# SHORT CUTS

Berlin chuckles as Paris and London wrangle. Rumor is a bear with 'a false ring in its nose. Sea Girt sovietism has disagreeably jarred the country.

In a disarmament conference as elsewhere delays are dangerous.

Hunger has assumed the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia.

The guilding word of the marching beot-leggers is, "Hip! Hip! Hip!"

President Harding's course continues to be characterized by the excellence of the advice he follows.

The one outstanding fact in the Lloyd George-Northeliffe controversy is that someody has been lying.

All the fun of The Fair in 1926-when once we get ready to start to begin to make the necessary preparations.

Thomas A. Edison has issued another questionnaire. If he really wants an an-swer to these questions why doesn't he ask Henry Ford?

of the alibi that proves

The celerity of the Mayor in championing the label "Phillis Wheatley" was just as appropriate and happy as the councilmanic dinance paying tribute to a ward boss was fitting and ungracious. The public hearing on the question which Mr. Moore has scheduled for Wednesday will permit a growing sentiment to express itself.

Mr. Hall is not the type of politician who can afford to affront his constituents with transparent crudity. If the Mayor, as is highly probable, vetoes the ordinance engineered by his opponents, public opinion by that time may be crystallized in a way unpleasing to obstruction's's

### THE TALE OF A SHIP

WHEN the graceful new sea greyhound Great Northern steamed down the Delware on her maiden voyage to carry sight ers and tourists to the Panama Canal and the San Francisco Fair in 1915, rosy expectations of an honorable career for the edy vessel were duly entertained. It is afe to assert, however, that nobody dreamed of her becoming the flagship of one of the great naval fleets of the world.

But you never can tell about ships, least all in the shadow of war. Following America's entrance into the conflict, the Great Northern, camouflaged and stripped of frills, returned through the Isthmus qualified as an army transport and became the crack unit ef that perilous service. Her ed record for carrying troops back and orth over the Atlantic has been equaled no other craft flying the national colors

When peace came the Government rethined this efficient Philadelphia made yesel, and last week Secretary Denby announced that she would be used as the administrative flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. As she will carry the admiral and a rather numerous staff, her original equipment as coast passenger liner, in Pacific waters, will serve her admirably.

The element of personality inherent in al ships lends to their careers a significance eldom attained by other products of man's andleraft. The elevation of the rakisl Great Northern to her new dignity sounds the unfailing note of romance inseparable from the sea.

### OSCAR'S MONUMENT

THE bankruptcy of the two organizations whereby Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein sought to emulate her resourceful husband and the threatened if temporarily averted oliation of the late impresario's tomb in debt proceedings, constitute in a materialsense a shabby close to prodigious

That the optimistic Oscar himself would bably have rebounded from a succession new disasters is probably true. Appartly he thrived on litigation and entangle. ents, and omens of failure were usually ompanied by promises of new undertakngs outstripping their predecessors in mag

Personality was at the base of such reoveries, which perhaps serves to explain hy his successors have come to grief, and why their collapse is unable to tarnish ne valid and unique claims to celebrity The contribution which Oscar Hammerstein ade to the development of lyric drama in the United States is far more durable than pera houses or opera companies striving to apitalize his prestige.

tid

The Metropolitan Opera Company, which challenged, continues to display the fielal effects of his energetic warfare. andarsis of stage dressing have been

tew operas are no longer regarded s, but as profitable necessities. Tests has been developed and

While these preliminaries are being ar ranged the campaign of publicity should be organized-a campaign which should cover the whole world, not only for the purpose of creating that popular sentiment which will justify foreign Governments in erecting buildings on the grounds, but for the purpose of exciting the interest of the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who will take advantage of the fair for making a visit to the United States.

But the city cannot accommodate the visitors with the present hotel facilities or with the present housing facilities. It is not too soon for capitalists to begin to plan the erection of several permanent new hotels o arranged that, if conditions do not warrant their continuance as accommodations for translents, they can be turned into apartment houses or office buildings.

Only by the most strenuous building camonign can the present housing shortage be emoved by 1926. The city is short more han 20,000 houses at the present time, and the normal growth of the population requires from 5000 to 7000 new houses every

Building costs are coming down, so that the risk in building is disappearing. And the city is growing at such a rate that there is no danger of over-building for ten cears, even with the impetus of the coming fair to spur the operators.

Intelligent attention also must be given o the transportation problem. It has two phases. Wherever the site may, be, it will be necessary to arrange supplementary lines of some kind of traffic to get the people to and from the grounds.

When the site is selected it will appear whether surface, elevated or subway lines will be best for the electric cars and whether motorbusses or trackless trolley cars can be used to advantage

While the matter of local transportation is important, that of transportation between this city and the rest of the world should not be overlooked.

There is time to make arrangements for direct steamship connection between the piers on the Delaware River and the Pacific ports of the United States and for similar ervice between Philadelphia and the great ports of Europe. If fate had conspired to provide an opportunity for bringing the adrantages of this port to the attention of the other nations it could not have arranged t better.

All that is necessary is for the wide-awaka Philadelphians to rise to their opportunity o bring shipping here. The foreign exsibits can be landed directly at our plens and the foreign passengers can be brought to the city of the fair without having to take a railroad journey.

It will be seen that to carry the project through to a brilliant success there will have to be co-operation among a large variety of interests which will not be directly connected with the immediate work of the fair

## JERSEY'S DRY LAW

WHEN the new State Prohibition En-forcement Law was passed in New

N knock the family cat firmly on the head and save the money usually expended for birdseed in order that you may not be stinted during joy rides or in the stock market, and you will be practicing a method of economy just announced at Madison, Wis., where the pigeons that flutter about the State Capitol are being slaughtered to ease the pressure on the public treasury. These birds eat too much, it seems.

There is a notable flock of pigeons at Harrisburg and there are always the pigeons at City Hall. Others besides Mr. Grundy have been denouncing the Pennsylvania Legislature for its extravagance and there is need for economy in our own municipal bureaus. But it will be difficult for the politicians to pass the buck to pigeons either here or at Harrisburg. These pigeons live by charity. No one in authority ever thought of providing food for them.

It is good to know that now. The pigeon at the State Capitol are, of course, of little practical use. They are about the only living creatures on "The Hill" in Harris burg without political friends or political protection, and therefore they have some value as curiosities of Nature. They serve other minor purposes, too. After a day of factional caucuses or after speeches by Mr. Salus or Mr. Vare or when one's eyes are wearied looking at the likenesses and statues of dead corruptionists that are everywhere about the big building on The Hill, the pigeons are good to see. In an environment everywhere suggestive of squalor and decay they are reminders of a sort of order that is perpetual. And, besides, they do not steal anything. What they take they take

openly. The crusade in Wisconsin is reminiscent of one inaugurated here some years ago to "rid" City Hall of the pigeons that flock about the great tower. The Fire Department was summoned and spent days in the destruction of nests in the cornices. Yet the pigeons at City Hall and those at Har-

risburg and in Madison are not in the least different from the pigeons of St. Mark's in Venice - celebrated pigeons about which poems have been written by travelers who ourneyed far for the mere delight of looking at them. But Venice is Venice and Madison is Madison.

"These creatures," says Superintendent Morrissey, custodian of the Wisconsin Cap itol, "cost the State hundreds of dollars a year !"

We do not know how much Wisconsin pays to maintain Mr. Morrissey. But we venture to suggest that perhaps the money is wasted.

# RUMOR

 $S^{\rm AY,\ in\ the\ midst\ of\ a\ crowd,\ that\ Jones\ does\ not\ beat\ his\ wife\ or\ fail\ to\ pay\ his$ debts, and put sufficient emphasis on your ienial, and many of your listeners will solmnly nod assent-and wonder, for the first time, whether Jones doesn't live a stormy life at home and whether he is as honest as ought to be. You will, without knowing

it, be a rumor maker. Au uptown bank, which has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the conviction of those who set affoat false rumors that caused what might have been a disastrous run, is the latest victim of rumors.

It is not the first victim. It will not be the last. Business firms know how deadly an uncreasable and unjustified rumor may he. So do public men and even Governments.

When you stop to think of the vast num ber of lies that are started in circulation every year and of the few that live long

MY PERSONAL contact with her came when I was a young girl and she was a and and somewhat crippled old woman. that the varied experiences that had made up her life and the interesting personalities that had peopled it I knew about chiefly from hearsay, although to the last the fire-side with the blue Dutch tiles in the long downstairs sitting room of the Davis hous on Twenty-first street was a place to which old friends from all ends of the earth and some passing strangers came as though it were still—in spite of her protestations to the contrary-the most worth-while spot to visit in Philadelphia.

Yet, I fancy, never at its acme of hos-pitality was her house the sort of social Mecca that Philadelphia quite understood how to duplicate. The hours for those informal gatherings, the casual nature of the refreshments, the impromptu responsiveness if the guests, the informality of the hosts and at the same time the short shrift given to hores or to mere onlookers, the easy talk of professionals of many arts on the behind the scenes episodes of their day, the quick stern, critical talk-not for publication one artist on another artist's performance. the curious, almost impatient shutting out of the general public for the hour, by these purveyors to the pleasure of general pub-lic, and above all the world-wide point of view of the travelers and students and art-ists and writers who, passing that way, dropped in for a same hour of real at-homeness-all this made that little house a The Talcott Williams circle came nearer to it than any other, but was at once more serious and less intimate in its atmos-

phere. HER interest in her children's stirring and at urous interests made Mrs. Davis mixture of Puritan and pagan. CUTI She had to set an example, but she also had fondly to follow with admiring eyes the

vagaries of a very individualistic young per-sonality. The process kept her young, so that she was always receptive to the enthusiasins that were built largely on young hopes and beliefs.

Where she was strict and immovable was in her sense of honor. She could ignore some conventions, as her friendship with She could ignore certain artists proved, she could discount certain successes as well as certain fall-ures, her charity was her own and not either just good-natured or unprejudiced, she could be enraged and even touched on the raw by an innocent inadvertence, but you could not rouse her to an implacable stand except on a matter where she felt the fundamentals of loyalty and courtesy and clean-thinking had been involved.

There, I imagine, her children as well as her friends and the stranger within her

gates found her adamant. It was that underlying code that made the Jersey not long ago it was denounced by enough to do any damage, you will be likely atmosphere of that house at once so stimu-the drys as tyrannegal and by the wets as to have a of ther opinion of human nature. I fating and so restful.

"Another important matter is the enlargement of the signal system in the various police stations. Several of these devices are now under consideration and the will be installed as soon as possible. Eventually, we intend to have a signal police station in the city by means of which we will be able to flash out news or warn-ings to far-off districts where banditry or other crimes might be committed. The value of this device to the safety of the city is obvious

### More Policemen Needed

"Our principal need in Philadelphia, far as the police system is concerned, is for more patrolmen. The territory which must be efficiently covered is very large and as a consequence the beats are very long. We also need additional traffic officers and a considerable increase in many of the distric station houses.

"Philadelphia, speaking from the popu lation and the amount of territory to be covered, is considerably below the other great cities in this respect. New York, for example, has about 12,000 policemen who have an aggregate of not much more than seventy-five square miles of territory to cover; Philadelphia has 3997 policemen and 129 square miles of territory.

"The morale of the police in Philadelphia is very high and I believe that it is not excelled by that of any other city in the country. This morale was bettered enorcountry. mously by the salary increase, by which the men now receive \$1825 a year. after the collapse.

"And it must not be forgotten that the men and their families receive all of this money. It is not required, permitted nor expected that any policeman on the city payrolls shall make any contribution what-

the best conditioned police force in the United States, from the physical standpoint as well as from the viewpoints of morale and general efficiency. To a certain exthis high standard of physical per-n was brought about in this way:

"Under the supervision of Dr. Hubley B. Owens, chief police surgeon, assisted by the forty-two district police surgeons and by several prominent physicians and surgeons from some of the leading hospitals of the thorough examination of every member of the Bureaus of Police and Fire, was made last full and an accurate record taken of any of them who were suffering from any ailments whatsoever.

"A systematic program was then mapped out by Dr. Owens to relieve those who were afflicted with any ailment, no matter how slight, and this program was rigidly followed. The result is that today the working force in both these departments is far greater than it has been for many years.

'The men are treated by eye, car and throat specialists whenever such treatment is required and a ward has been set aside in the Philadelphia Hospital for more serious cases and for those in which operations are necessary.

"Another cause for the improved morale of the service is that the men of the police and five departments themselves know that when any of them are called upon to face charges or get into trouble in the pursuit of their duties they are given a fair, complete and impartial hearing before their cases are disposed of. They also know that in the event of dismissul no reinstatements have or will be made. Therefore their jobs de-pend upon their own efficiency and upon their own conduct.

The co-operation of the office of the District Attorney and of the courts has been of the greatest assistance to the police in the checking of the crime wave. I have always felt that if the police can make prompt arrests of offenders against the law; that if we can secure a speedy indictment and trial through the District Attorney's (flice, and in the event of a conviction an

The man with an ax to grind can al-ways tell how the wheels of industry can be started running, but it is always somebody else who is to provide the power.

that

part of some of the witnesses and would do away almost altogether with the dis-appearance of witnesses, which have set It is the absence the good stuff there is in Georges Carpentier. free so many criminals who deserved con-He deserved the reception his countrymen "Still another thing in which the Phila-delphia police department has made a name for itself is the fact that we never give up gave him.

It is a pretty good old world, take it by and large. The collapse of two houses on North Sixtieth street developed another the pursuit of a criminal no matter how long it takes nor where we have to go to get him. This is the greatest discouragement batch of everyday heroes. possible for the crooks, and they will think

Far be it from us to doubt the wisdom of Governor Small's desire to be arrested in Cook rather than in Sangamon County. Perhaps a Cook County jury would come nearer to matching his complexion.

And it may well be that the group of Republican women who will make the big-gest showing at the polls never even heard of the Republican City Committee nor the stantly in mind that the performance of their duties comes first and above every. groups of women who have striven for its favors. thing else no matter what individuals or interests may be affected by it. "There are in all seven bureaus under the

The acceptance of Hoover's terms is not proof that Lenine and Trotsky have abandoned their theories, but it is at least acknowledgment that the said theo not worked out quite as successfully as expected.

It may be a wise, a proper, a desir-able and a necessary thing to give the Sec-retary of the Treasury the power that will be vested in him by the Penrose bill, but a little aviant the power that will little enlightening preliminary debate will not be objected to by the country at large.

city. "Now, take as an instance the collapse of that building on Friday. Within a few minutes of the time of the accident a building inspector and a photographer were on the scene, the one investigating the cause of the disaster and the other taking photo-What Do You Know? graphs of the building as it was immediately

# QUIZ

1. Who is President Harding's private secre-Who is President Harding's private secretary?
 What is meant by the dramatic unities?
 What is another name for chloride of sodium?
 What States compose the Commonwealth of Australia?
 What King of France was killed in a tournament?
 What is the origin of the word vamoose?
 Who was Claude Duval?
 What is the origin of the Faith," and why?
 Why is catsup so called?

"These photographs are of value because they show the building as it was imme-diately after the collapse and it is thus made impossible for any one interested to make any changes. They prevent unjust suits for negligence being brought against the city and we are thus enabled to place the responsibility for the accident where it be longs. The same policy is followed in the elevator and boiler inspection departments.

"About a year ago a building collapsed and as usual the photographs were taken at once. Later it was learned that in an effort to avoid or to shift the responsibility

Why is catsup so called?
 What is meant by sumptuary laws?

## Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Answers to Saturday's Quiz
Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were cast into the flery furnace with their hats on, according to the twenty-first verse of the third chapter of Daniel, which reads: "Then these men were bound in their costs their hosen and tl eir hats and their other garments and were cast into the midsl of the burning flery furnace"
Pamilco Sound is a shallow body of water off the east, const of North Carolina, about eighty miles long and ten to twenty miles wide.
At the Battle of Flodden Field fought rear the hill of Flodden in North-umberland, Northerne English, under the East of Surrey, overwhelmingly defented the Scotch, under James IV, on September 9 1513.
Dom Pedro II was the last Emperor of Brazil.
Sergeant York achieved distinction in the

Fire Bureau. In 1920 we purchased about twenty-five pieces of modern motor apparatus and specifications have now been compiled for about forty-five additional pieces to be bought during the present year at a cost of about \$550,000.

Brazil.
 Brazil.
 Sergeant York achieved distinction in the World War by capturing 132 Germans single-handed.
 Jean Francois la Perouse was a cele-brated French nevicator, who under-took a great voyage of discovery for Louis XVI. He was slain by the natives in the South Seas in 1788.
 Padua, Italian, Padova, is a city in Northern Italy, twenty-two miles west of Venice. Pavia is also a city in Northern Italy, ninsteen miles south of Milan.

In Northern Italy, ninsteen miles source of Milan.
 The Owenites were the followers of Rob-ert Owen, the founder of English socialism. He founded a socialistic community at New Harmony, Ind., in teat

1825.
 A shibboleth is a test word, or principle, or behavior, or opinion, the use or inability to use which betrays one's party, nationality, etc. The word is Hebrew.
 Propaganda is a contraction of the Latin "congregation for the propagation of the Latin Testing".

their own conduct.

"I believe that today Philadelphia has

fection was brought about in