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Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 31, 1921

#### PENROSE TALKS

EVENTS have forced Senutor Penrose to come here from Washington and interfere in the political situation. He has expressed his hostility to the forces which were repudiated by the voters two years ago. forces that are now seeking to control the Republican primaries for the nomination of a ticket of their choosing.

He has announced that he will support and that he expects his friends to support ticket of honest, efficient, patriotic Republicans whose sole allegiance is to the Republican Party and to good municipal

This announcement means much or little. according as it is followed by the naming of names of the "patriotic Republicans" whom he summons his friends to support.

Events are likely to force such a statement from him in the near future. If they do not and if he is content with generalizations his followers, who have been making their own deals while he has been otherwise occupied, will be likely to use their own judgment in indorsing candidates.

The significance of his intervention at this time will not appear until he does name names, publicly or in private conference with his lieutenants, and until he brings what pressure he can exercise to bear upon these lieutenants to induce them to follow his lead.

#### LAST NIGHT AT TRENTON

SIT for an hour in any criminal court and you will see that the innocent and the you will see that the innocent and the blameless suffer most as a consequence of formal punishment visited on the guilty. The case of the two Camden men who went to the electric chair in Trenton last night was no exception to the general average of such cases. Both of them were dazed toward the end. They had not the capacity suffering that was apparent in the mother of one and the wife of the other.

Capital punishment is an ugly business at best and a great many people doubt its usefulness. But in the case of Schuck and James there was no reason for mercy. Crimes such as they committed go far to justify a system of punishment against which complaint is loud, continuous and, for the most part, logical.

## THE STAKE

DIRECTOR CAVEN, who said two or three months ago that the city would clean the streets in the central section for \$200,000 less than the lowest bid, has just announced that the saving will be at least \$350,000.

If the contract had been awarded to Sen tor Vare, who bid for it, he would have made this much profit at least. He might have made more, for work done by the city usually costs more than private contractors have to pay for it.

Unwillingness to lose the profits on contracts is back of the political activity at this time of the Contractor Combine. They are fighting for dollars and cents to be taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers. They cannot get the opportunity to put their hands in the pockets of the people again unless the people consent.

## FATE OF BURYING GROUNDS

TT IS impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule for the treatment of old burying grounds. The controversy waging over the disposal of the burying ground around the old Oak Lane Baptist Church is an illustration of what usually happens when it is proposed to devote such a place to uses other than those for which it was set apart. The decision in this case must rest upon the existence of historic and sentimental reasons of sufficient strength to justify the preservation of the place in its present condition.

It has never been seriously proposed to remove the graves from Christ Church burying ground in Arch street, although the land that it occupies could be sold for business purposes at a high price. The fact that Franklin lies there is sufficient insurance against its molestation. St. Peter's churchyard in Pine street will doubtless remain undisturbed because of the interest in it and because of the historic graves that i contains. The Old Granary burying ground in Tremont street, in Boston, within a stone's throw of the Common, is as safe as the old State House at the head of State street, and the graves around Trinity Church in Broadway, New York, will be there a hundred years from now just as they are today.

If those persons who wish to preserve the Oak Lane burying ground will concentrate their attention on efforts to prove its historic character they will be more likely to succeed than if they devote themselves to raising objections to the use of the land for a garage and for a block of houses.

## LAW-AND SOME LAWYERS

OFTEN it is interesting to speculate upon the character and identity of the men who formulate the working policies of the anthracite operators. It doesn't seem probable that practical business men would continue a system of profit-taking that is certain to cost coal producers far more in the end than they ever can get out of it. Mar is it like intelligent investors in public utilities to disregard the lessons of the past and direct their affairs according to plans first laid down by the capitalists who said "the public be damned." Are the coal being misled, after all, by theorists call themselves lawyers?

An answer to this interesting question be found between the lines of news coming out of the anthracite region of s State. It is no uncommon thing to see se or a group of houses suddenly dis-

that has been heavily mined. Great gaps open suddenly and through them dwellings and other buildings slip down into the mine workings. Scranton is dangerously undermined. Parts of many coal-region towns are far from safe for those whose homes are built over the mines. A man who sees his house and his lot disappear through the ground and the work of his days vanish in flash certainly has a right to complain of injustice. But there was no protection for him and no guarantee even for the safety of his life until, at a recent session of the State Legislature, a law was passed to compel mine owners to keep their workings

safe for those overhead. In Schuylkill County the operators have just announced their intention to fight that law. They have formally called it unconstitutional. That argument doesn't sound like the argument of a practical business man. It sounds more like the plea of a lawyer who was never nearer to the coal regions than Wall street-the sort of lawyer who still is willing to say, "After us, the deluge!

#### TALK ALONE WILL NOT HELP THE COUNTRY'S UNEMPLOYED

Those Who Are Summoned to Mr. Harding's Conference Will Have to Work Hard or Fall

THE general question of unemployment L which President Harding has prepared to bring up for survey and scientific scrutley at a conference in Washington next month is larger than the question of the unemplayed-if by unemployed you mean wag arners temporarily without work. It inolves thardships for business men in a nes of trade whose fortunes rise or fall ith the fortunes of those whose needs the, upply. Through these business groups to disagreeable and unwholesome reactions of unemployment continue backward to others and in turn the effect of idleness in one trade is idleness in another.

The Federal authorities estimate that over 5,000,000 adult wage-earners are now without jobs. If that estimate is to be accepted, and there is no reason why it should not be accepted, about 20,000,000 persons in the United States, as well as the businesses which their patronage usually supports, are facing a hard and uncertain winter.

Something like a miracle of industria reorganization or industrial financing will be necessary to clear the air before the snow flies. The causes of such unemployment as there is are so various that it will be impossible for any conference of business men and labor leaders to eliminate them at a stroke. The source of most of our economic trouble is in Europe. There political uncertainty continues to depress the value of oreign money in relation to the American dollar. A decline of foreign purchases in the United States follows as a matter of course. Russia used to be a large buyer of American manufactures. Now Russia is buying little or nothing from us.

Simultaneously the warlike spirit manifested by organized labor and by capital alike has made alleness compulsory in many sections of the country. It might be argued that the President's conference should find n way to reconcile the interests of organized labor and the employing groups. The members of the second industrial conference called by Mr. Wilson did its utmost in that direction when Mr. Hoover presided over it But even now the unions and many of tis large employers of labor seem disposed to seek other ways out of their difficulties and ignore the fine logic and the humane and scientific spirit of the Hoover report.

Each side still appears to believe that it can best serve its own ends by a war of attrition waged against the other. Hoover has implied that he seeks to let the light of publicity in on some of the causes of present unemployment. We have seen groups of gamblers and exploiters deliberately cornering national supplies of building naterials and, with the co-operation of dis honest labor leaders, bringing about almoa complete cessation of building operations n many parts of the country. Publicity ought to be good for the building trades. ight to be good for many other manufacuring industries in which hundreds of thou ands of men and women are enduring dire poverty on one hand and owners are risking he loss of their markets on the other with the single hope of gaining a permanent advantage over the so-called opposition class

"It is inconceivable," says Mr. Hoover, that people willing to work should be out of employment in a country so rich and resourceful as ours." Of course it is in onceivable. Most of the wage-corners i Germany were kept employed even when all the markets of the world were closed to their employers after the war. But Ameri can industries are not so financed as make accumulative production possible,

The finances of many of the great cor orations are in disorder. Railways and street car lines aren't buying equipment They haven't the money and they haven' the necessary credit. In the smaller in fustries unemployment could be reduced by 50 per cent If labor and the employers could find a way to permanent agreement and cooperation. The unemployment conferen an urge cities and States to engage largely n public works. It may find means to bring the prices of raw materials some what lower. If it can do more it will be a thing to marvel at, and its members wil eserve the gratitude of the whole country

## THE WORLD COURT

THE expectation that one or more Judge I of the new Court of International Juswill be Americans lends to the im pending meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva a special importance.

Opponents of the scheme of international partnership devised in Paris need not feat that the foreshadowed elections insidiously involve this Government in a co-operative concern which the United States Senatregarded with such emphatic distayor. Al though the structure of the arbitral tribunal ms been variously misrepresented, as ambitions novelties usually are, nothing but omplete perversion of fact is responsible for the impression, current in some quarters that participation in it means contamination by the League of Nations.

Nothing of the sort. The world court is open to every State on earth, regardless of League status. For this reason the nomination of so many Americans as candidates for the international bench must be viewed as a tribute to merit and not as a ruse to entangle the United States in a co-operative undertaking which it formally repudiated.

The American assuinces are Ellin Root, Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Law: Prof. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard 'niversity Law School, and John Bassett Moore. Eleven judges will be selected from the list of ninety candidates.

The fitness of the four American nomine for their proposed posts is unquestionable. Mr. Root's was evidently so appealing that he has been named by five countries-France, Brazil, Uruguny, Bolivia and

The propriety of installing him as an international adjudientor is so marked that the question of his service is affected chiefly by his personal inclinations. Should be take office in an enterprise in the launching of which he was vitally concerned, this Nation car in a part of the hard-coal region will be no more involved in obligations of I scekers.

the suspected Article X of the League Covenant than it is today.

The court, it is true, is a product of the League, but it will function with about the same independence as The Hague tribunal whose field it seeks to expand and clarify.

#### THE FARMERS' BLOC

THE surprising feature about the farmers bloc in Congress is not that it has been formed, but that its formation has been

delayed so many years. There have been solid groups of Congressen committed to the support of the interests of the manufacturers, of the cotton growers, of the steel industry, of the wool growers and of various other business ac-When legislation affecting any of these activities was proposed the groups interested in it acted together, frequently cithout regard to party lines.

The farmers make up the largest single class of producers in the country. They have been slow in discovering that they have interests in common and that those interests can be advanced by united political

Nothing would be easier than to denounce them, but denunciation will not break up the combination of representatives from the Western agricultural States. It did not break up the combination of Republican representatives from the manufacturing States, which has always done its best to secure protective duties for the manufacturers. The Democrats have exhausted the situperative resources of the dictionary in their comments on the activities of the manufacturers' bloc without any other resuit than leading down the Congressional Record with their futile speeches.

Farming is a national industry. It is not confined to any section of the country. Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey are great agricultural States. Their repreentatives in Congress are supposed to be as deeply interested in their welfare as are the representatives of the farmers of any other States. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, is himself a farmer. He cultivates more acres than any but the greatest ranch owners in the West.

The agricultural bloc in Congress is at present made up of Westerners, as though there were farmers nowhere else. If it is to be prevented from becoming a sectional group it must be enlarged to include all representatives from farming communities. Then the extreme ideas of the Westerners who are toying with the semi-Socialist panacens may be medified in the interest of sounder thinking. The farmers are certainly entitled to whatever legislative relief they need, but they should not be benefited at the expense of the rest of us.

#### A BLOW TO LIBERIA

LIBERIA is a small republic on the West Const of Africa. It boasts a population of about two million people, most of whom are savages who live wildly and joyously in the far interior. A handful of Negro officials and a small element of industrious natives live in the coast districts and are the elite of the country. What they would want with 500 barrels of alcohol or where they got the money to make such a purchase. no one outside Liberia may know or guess, Were they going to open a summer resort? Were they intending to rival Scotland in the export business? Did these Liberians really contract in the United States for the 500 barrels of alcohol which caused the portauthorities here to detain the schooner Lizzie V. Hail; and, if they didn't, what s the menning of the queer procedure?

Trusting folk who have been paying to the hilt for bootleg whisky will be more comfortable if they do not inquire too deeply into the mystery suggested by the Lizzie V. Hall. For all we know, the Lizzie may be a perfectly honest ship with a legitimate plan to carry 500 barrels of alcohol to the thirsty Liberians. But Mr. Kurtz, Sur veyor of the Port, implies broadly that alcohol consigned from this general area to daces like Liberia never gets for beyond th three-mile limit. Sometimes, if we are to elieve the Federal officials, it is delivered safely in little friendly coves, from which it emerges next day as imported Scotch or 'good old American rye,'

Made-in-a-minute whisky is no new hing under the sun. It was sold over nightly polished bars, once upon a time, for fifteen or twenty five cents a drink, though it was best known along the river front where a knockout portion could be pur based for five cents. One gallon of alcoiol, with a gallon of water and some flavoring matter will make two callons of hootles iquor. A gallon of pure alcohol purchased egitimately costs approximately \$10. Water osts nothing. Is it any wonder that the illight whisky business is hard to control?

## TEXAS WAKES UP

IN TEXAS, where ku kluxism has been spreading swiftly for about a year and half, the inevitable has happened, rival organization has been formed and Texas is tending to become a vast super-Donnybrook, with shootings and burnings and tar-and-feather parties on every by

Governor Neff has suddenly come into the spen with a demand for a legislative investigation of the Ku Klux and laws to put an end to secretly organized terrorism. inthorities were content until they found themselves drifting with a movement that threatens to rend the State with blind and meaningless fends. Now they are doing some harried reckoning. They find that more than fifty outrages have been com-mitted within the borders of Texas during the last year and that three women were among the victims. The bluxers have been holding public initiations. They have cities. It is being whispered that the secret organization formed to fight them is preparing to tar and feather the Ku Klux District Judge C. W. Robinson, of

Houston, had occasion the other day to midress a Grand Jury summoned to investigate Ku Klux outrages. "We are verging," said he, "on a condition of anarchy worse than Russia ever felt. The practice of seizing men and wemen and, without trial or jury, subjecting them 🙃 indignities, s damnable and cowardly. If we want tar and feathers as punishment for crimes, we should write it in our statutes. A mask is not necessary to show that a man is a good

## THE WHY OF IT

SOME surprise has been expressed at the discovery that more garages than houses were built in the United States last year, The explanation is simple: The men with cars aircuit owned betnes and they had money enough to build garages. Indeed, was cheaper for them to build a shelter for there car than to pay for space in a public

Houses were not built for the reason that the root of labor and naterial was so high that parchasers or tements could not be found for the new scenerars. It is a simple matter of economics. If there had been a demand for the houses at such a figure as would have made it profitable to build, then they would have been built. But when because conditions return in the building trades no one used be surprised if the number of new garages exceeds the number of new houses for several years to come, for the number of motorear owners is increasing much more rapidly than the number of home

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Story of a Social Climber Has a Lesson for the Reporter Who Would Know Society as It Really Is

#### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

COME of us were discussing a new novel the other day. The situation about which the plot centers is a possible one in any country, but perhaps of more frequent occurrence in this country, because in this country we have no caste system as in older and more organized civilizations, so that it is not unusual for children to belong or to wish to belong at all events to a different stratum of society from that of their

It happens just as often that they wish to drop from their parents' dull, conven-tional layer to a somewhat more lively or easy-going group, as that they wish to climb nto a better and more intelligent group. IL the novel the girl in the family wished to climb and the son wished to drop. The parents were willing to sacrifice everything, even honor, to help the climber, and naturally resented the boy's seeking a lower

IN this country, of all countries; the desire A to better oneself should be recognized as natural and laudable. To better oneself financially and not socially is also quite generally recognized as a very stupid stop-ping short of the best. If good food and good clothes and good books and good houses and good travel and good pictures and good shows are worth working for, a good, intelligent group of friends is even better worth seeking and finding. And, generally speaking. the most public minded, interesting, sub-stantial, well-organized, for work or play, interesting, subgroup of men and women and young per-sons is to be found in what in a general

way is called society.

Being responsible, being substantial and being persons of the same general tastes as to the comforts and necessities of living and most of the embellishments and having, o a larger or smaller degree the carrying on that life, they naturally form

WHAT we were discussing about the new book was, whether he had made it plain with all ber struggles and sacrifices and all her parents' struggles and sacrifices, the girl had failed to obtain what she desired—a recognized place in the group called society. It seemed to some of us that another such girl as she reading the book—and there will be many such girls and such mothers who will read the book—might miss the point and never know why she was such a failure. They might even suppose that she was a failure because she wanted to climb, whereas she was only a failure because she did not understand the group she was desirous of climbing into.

And it very often happens that men and women, but especially women, do take a great deal of trouble to be one of a group of persons whom they do not understand and whose intrinsic qualities they very much underrate. So that if they fail to associate themselves with these men and women they are apt to take it out in calling the group a snobbish one or a selfishly ex-clusive one, whereas—in this country at least -the best society is neither snobbish nor Any one with similar tastes can be one of it, and no one with dissimilar tastes can find a comfortable or lasting foot

N THE novel the girl and her mother failed to comprehend what those tastes

It was like playing a game of truth and getting high marks for just the wrong qualities. It was like telling a story that on meant to entertain a crowd with and offending the important persons in the crowd by the things you thought were funny and they thought were cruel or lies of broad" or irreverent.

The persons discussing the novel thought that it was a very well observed episode and an almost cruelly true picture of one side of American life, but with the moral blue-

cruel pieture of failure unless it is plain to every one at what point it could have been made a success and above all why it was a "Its principal objects are: The guard

WE CONCLUDED that, partly, in real life the group we called society was to lame for the general misunderstanding about the points in its make-up that it onsidered vital, and partly the newspaper reporters were to blame who did the society

We came to the conclusion that societ itself was careless and even stupid about the mpression it made on the general public, and society reporters were careless or not very wise about the events and the characteristics which they chose to emphasize as important concerning society. So such girls and their mothers were not wholly to blame for their mistakes about the things which really counted in society.

We wondered if there was anything that

could remedy these mistakes so that whether they cared to belong to it or not no one could mistake what were the real assets that would include a man or woman or girl of roung man in that group and what would n the long run exclude him.

I think the society reporters could help make an understanding and that they have a really great function to perform in respect which for some reason or another

THIS nutumn, for instance, the society I reporters will have a great deal to sa about the entrance into society of the girls who are called the year's "debutantes." They will catalogue the teas and the dances and the balls that are given for the coung girls and try to get lists of their ellow guests and their prospective hosts to the public to read over. But this form of portant that society does and quite the most girls and boys and a few unmature older let alone for a Whole season The really important thing for those

youngsters just out of school is that they hould begin to be responsible members the group as hostesses practicing hospitality eligious, philanthropic, cultural or athletic They have to see how things are done in large way and in a public way, for many of them, perhaps most, will have eventually o work in the public eye.

The balls and tens and dinners are suposed to give them an idea how hospitality a practiced on a large scale and the at ies and the luncheons and small informal things are supposed to show them how it is racticed on a more intimute scale.

to become responsible citizens and churci-members and philanthropic workers, has to some next and is actually more important. invented a kind of "coming-out party" into that part of life which they call the Society of the Junior League. Branches of the Junior League are to be found in many great centers of society, and the league selves been recent debutantes and, therefore,

NoW if the elever society reporter should take this side of a girl's coming out and andy that league with care and emphasize what it makes important to its members, the public who read the filustrated Sunday supdements would have quite another and much ener tiles of what are the essentials to the erally comes under the heading of "Society Day by Day" or "The Doings of Vanity Fair" or "The Smart Set." Fair or "The Smart Set,"
true of two things would inevitably follow

for girls of the type in the novel; she would either comprehend the real doings of society and despise the fake ones or she would be bored at the real doings and prefer to stay where she was. In any case she would know faking would neither get one there nor keep



"MY LAN"! AIN'T YOU EVER SATISFIED?"

DAME

NATURE

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

#### FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS On the Voters League

THE Voters League is not a manifestation A of sporadic reform nor a new political party, but a permanent organization devoted to the cause of good government in the city and State, according to Franklin Spencer Edmonds, member of the Legislature and a director and acting chairman of the Committee on Political Action of the "This organization," said Mr. Edmonds,

'is a permanent political and constructive their duty and are aided in its performance, and to suggest candidates for office who we believe are best fitted to perform these duties. "It is composed of about 400 members at

After all there is no use looking at a present, students and workers, who shall rule nighture unless it is plain to continuously bend their efforts toward a "Its principal objects are: The guarding

of the interests of citizens in the enforcement of laws and ordinances, including election and registration laws, and in the per formance of city contracts, "Aiding in the improvement of laws and

ordinances especially affecting the citizens of Philadelphia, including election and registration laws. Aiding in the nomination and election of competent officials devoted to the public interest, whose duties affect primarily the interests of Philadelphia. Is Political Clearing House

# Acting as a clearing house for the dis-semination of information concerning civic

affairs, and through which complaints and suggestions relating to the above-mentioned ubjects may be received and acted upon. "During past years we had a number of reform movements with organized parties, such as the City, the William Penn, the

Franklin, the Keystone and similar independent parties, which flared up, figured for a single campaign and then died out.

"To accomplish results civically and pothere must be a permanent organization. Temporary organizations are likely to be composed of enthusiasts, those who may have half-baked ideas and whose selections are likely to be those who happen to be riding on the crest of the wave at the whether they happen to be best fitted for

"The advantage of regular organizations is that they do understand the field in which they are working and have benefited by their experience and former mistakes, and they will have little lost motion. On the other hand, the organization is likely from its nature to become hide-bound and to be more interested in self-seeking than in the community which it is estensibly serving. The Voters Lengue, as an organization and individually, proposes to study every political question and issue that comes or

office or not.

should come before the people. It will then act not as individuals, but as a body. It will serve not only as a research body, but as an acting one as well. It will co-operate with all bodies engaged in work fitting in with these objects. Will Back Candidates 'It will recommend candidates for public

office, and when necessary will put them in nomination. Where suitable candidates for office are not brought forward it will even go out and seek them and induce them to run. "Just now we are particularly interested

the candidacies of Samuel P. Rotan District Attorney, Vivian Frank Gable Register of Wills, Colonel George E. Kemp for Receiver of Taxes, Edwin Wolf for Controller and Arthur Graham for City We are especially interested in the city reasurership and the various magisterial osts. Our sub-committee under Mrs.

Frank Miles Day, chairman, is investigat-ing the 300-odd candidates for magistrate,

and in a short time expects to be able to "(Ine thing that we will endeavor to ston is the perulcious fee system. The offices of Register of Wills and City Treasurer now chefit handsomely by this system. This may have been a simple matter at one time, but since the population and the city and its taxes have all grown enormously in the meantime it has now become a most im-

## Would Stop Money Leak

'It means a few thousands of dollars annally that really should go into the treasury noully that really should go and not into to the credit of the taxpayers, and not into the neckets of an individual. It is one of the leaks that have so far stopped the se-curing of a lower tax rate. The man who benefits by feed is quite naturally likely to right any public improvements, as it means so much less money for him as a conse-

portant matter.

We think that the cost of government generally should come down, just as we have demanded that individuals' wages and profits come down. This applies not only to the country and State, but to the cities as well.

In this city, for instance, we have no fault smoked up.

to find with the economic administration of the city on the whole. "We think that the cost of street clean-ing can and should be reduced and that the tax rate must come down. We also believe that payrolls are too large. More efficient helpers in some of the municipal depart-ments and not so many of them should be

the case, rather than reductions in salaries. "In the Department of Receiver of Taxes. for instance, it is a serious question whether the existence of branch offices is justified. Some other way could be devised that would be more economical and efficient and would involve less waste of time and expansion of

"It has been suggested that the various banks and trust companies of the city that are properly certified could do this work very nicely and would be glad to do it.
"We have no fault to find with political

organizations; we believe that they are But the tendency in the reg organization is for one or two men to be in control who select for office men from the ranks who have seen service in the party They are selected not so much for their fitness for the jobs as for their interest in and allegiance to the party that nominate

## Against Fifty-Fifty Party

"The Fifty-Fifty Party, we believe, does not represent the voters of the city nor its best interests 'The Voters League is not a party; it is an organization of citizens that is interested

in good government, in the party or out of

"After candidates are elected we propose to follow them, to check up and advise them of their errors and to help them wherever we can. Frequently a man gets into office who finds himself lonely. He has no one to turn to to explain his troubles. The Voters

League will endeavor to fill that need. 'It will not only interest itself in election and candidates, but will work for civic and State improvement, for better laws. actment of proper and needed legislation in Council and the Legislature and in every civic way that such a body can.
"We will act, as I said before, as a clear

ing house, where individuals may get needed information on matters of civic importance, where they may enter complaints and maksuggestions that may be received and acte-It will be an advisory and helpful body, willing to investigate, ready to work prepared to light, if necessary, for the thingdependent, straight-thinking sentiment of the city may be able to function intelligently and effectively What Do You Know?

What does the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States pro-Vide? Distinguish between Calleut and Calcutta

Distinguish between Callett and Calcutta. When did General Pershing lead a United States Army into Mexico?
What is nirvana?
What was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and how did it affect the status of the United States in Central America? Why is the siluvial tract at the mouth of a river called a delta?

Who succeeded James K. Polk as President of the United States?

Name two operas by Charles Gouned.

What is a payan?

## What is a centillion?

Batrachians are animals that discard gills and tall, such as frogs.

2. Brahminism is the predominant religion of India.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

of India. 3. Ousel or ouzel is another name for the European blackbird.
4. The character of Miranda occurs in Shakespeare's comedy "The Tempest."
5. Great Britain is so called from its an-

Great Britain is so called from its ancient Roman name, Britannia Major (Greater Britain), to distinguish it from the Northwest portion of France, known as "Britannia Minor (Smaller Britain), and now hearing in English the name Britaine, and in French the name Bretagne.

Rodomontade, boastful, bragging talk, takes its name from the character of the boastful Rodomonte in Arlosto's "Orlando Furlosd."

"Orlando Furlosd"
7. Elias Howe was the inventor of the sewing machine.
8. Philomel is the poetic name for a night-9. Tuesday is the regular meeting day for the presidential Cabinet. 10. Rosemary is the shrub emblematic of remembrance.

A Chicago clergyman, alleging that the mother-in-law joke is M. A. Perhaps

no joke at all and that the in-law is really an outlaw responsible for most matrimonial disasters, advocates a university education of all mothers-in-law. for the gree would she get? First? And wouldn't SHORT CUTS

General Humidity had a high old time

Add poisonous reptiles-The curbstone Senator Penrose, being smoked out,

Futilitarians - Democrats who registered yesterday.

ticians are also professed optimists. Taxes must be the most popular thing in the world, judging from the present rush to pay 'em.

These are days when professional poli-

Students of the American merchant marine appear to be of the opinion that not all of the deadwood is tied up at the docks.

There begins to be suspicion that Charles Hoffman's newest alias is Finnegan, of ngen, on agen, gone agen.

"Hungarian Bands Fire on Austriably.

is that they are all equipped with hindsight. We gather from an Athens dispatch that if the Greeks have been defeated they don't know it; which is equivalent to not being defeated.

The trouble with the experts who are pointing out the weaknesses of the ZR-2

The disposition of Upper Silesia now faces the Council of the League of Nations. We fear the Council will find it has a very uncertain disposition.

ment to the girls who never wet them. Municipal street cleaning has saved the city \$350,000, but what gives the fact point streets are cleaner

than they were under ashcart rule.

Girl in wet bathing suit has been shocked and killed by electricity in City Island, N. Y. This will be an encourage-

The Chester County Agricultural Association has received so many entries for its show that it has considerably more chickens than coops to hold them. Demosthenes McGinnis says he has noticed much the same condition on Chestnut street.

The Omaha, Neb., couple who manufacture a pork-and-bean biscuit, accuse Rockefeller, Schwab, the Chicago packers, Rackefeller. Standard Oil men and a number of national banks of conspiracy to form a trust, and nsk \$120,000,000 damages, are apparently willing to give everybody beans in order to

George Bernard Shaw says Lloyd George's insistence on a military union between Ireland and England means practially that Ireland must take sides with England in case of war with America, "for which the British Prime Minister is head-ing." Which goes to prove that G. B. S. can talk as much nonsense as the next man.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch quotes an Eastern city doctor's' admonition to hay. "Eastern city doctor's" admonition to hay fever sufferers: "Don't sneeze-or, if you must, sneeze through your mouth, not your nose." Any hay-fever sufferer will tell you that this is adding insult to injury but-but we don't know. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, but we don't know. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, tuberculosis expert, long ago said, 'Don't cough!' And White Haven has already proved the wisdom and the practicability of proved the wisdom and the practicability of the country of the cou his words. Incidentally, remarks the Ocasionally Cynical Philosopher, a sure cure for hunger ought to be "Don't abstain from food."

A Smile
From the Past

When the superdreadnought Washington is
launched at Camden tomorrow a bottle of champagne will be broken over her bow.
Champagne, children, is a kind of liquid that concealed an adult kick beneath a smiling, sparkling exterior. It, was much esteemed by drinkers in the dark ages before prohibition. Thursday's kick will be made by thirsty ones who look with envious eyes.

on the new warship. To the Council, League of Nations, Soon will come the Viscount Ishii

With a statement on Silesia. It is everybody's wish he Bring the matter to a finish. Settling once for all the question So the world may know amnesia Where before it knew Silesia. Then will we with good digestion Then will we with good digestor.
And a hope that won't diminish
Shower him with gratulations!
Shake the bosh and shush the fishy!
Shout aloud for Viscount Ishii!