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Philadelphia, Thursday, September 8, 1921

WHAT WOLF STANDS FOR

EDWIN WOLF, in his letter formally consenting to be a candidate for the office of Controller, has formulated the supreme issue in this campaign. He did it when he asked the supremet"

"all those who believe that the munneign! Government should be conducted solely for the benefit of the community by torson having no outside or inconsistent interests to serve." The voters are called upon to decide

whether they wish the offices to be filled people or men committed to the interests by men committed to the service of the a political machine which exists soic increase the profits of leaders through city contracts.

Every consideration of self-interest should lead the voters to support the vandidates opposed to the Contractor Combine. In the case of the controllership there a

the further issue of choice between a man of large financial experience and a man whose boast is that he is an expert accountant. Mr. Wolf has been - unio lawit. financial questions for yours. Lie is no ideal candidate because of his equipment for

Mr. Wolf is aware of the name of conditions in finance and of the newcontry for the city to manage its affairs equipment until the crisis has passed.

If he had been Controller this summer he would not have advised feature fifte-year bonds bearing a high rate of interest, as-Controller Hadley advised. He would not have tied the city up to a had bargain at a time when every hasiness man of experieace was doing his best to warm through the present season of high Interest rates in the confident hope that in a year or two at most be could obtain all the money he needed at a reasonable price.

No financial officer of a private exporation who had tied up his principals to -unprofitable a contract as that involved in the fifty-year loan at 51g per cent would hold his job very long.

The Contractor Combine thinks the taxpayers are so indifferent that they will reward Controller Hadley for his part in the matter by such a vote of confidence as will keen him in office for four years,

We shall know on the morning of Sontember 21 whether the Combine has correctly measured the stupidity of the voter-for every voter who is not either unintelligent or selfishly interested in the success of the Combine will vote for Mr. Weif in the primaries on September 20.

## PENROSE'S PRIVATE SHOW

SENATOR PENROSE has stage managed many a dramatic herformance in his private apartments in Washington during the last six months. The actors have gone down to the capita

from this city and have spoken their little pieces with such skill as they could muster and have come home again.

Their exits have been no entertaining to the Senator as their entrances. And the Senator has been the only man who know the whole plot of the drama, which might be apprepriately called "How They Tries to Put Something Over on the Big Fellow. The play still is on and curiosity still rife about the denouement.

In the meantime the Senator has arrange to get relaxation through a kind of show in which there are no speaking character-He has equipped a movie theatre in he apartments, in which he says he intends to throw on the screen "some of the films taken by the Government showing the part and other matters of scientific interest

No movie camera has yet shown in action the Brown-Cunningham quadraned mounts Senator Vare-a creature of great entific interest - a lifelike to trait of whihas been drawn by the partoonist of the newspaper. But a five-reel film would not more than enough to show all that it has done. Whether it would be faces, high comedy or tragedy would depend on ti point of view, but in any event it would be entertaining and perhaps informing to the Senator if he could see it in an unceasored

## MORE LIFE IN THE CAMPAIGN

OPPONENTS of Contractor Company per tensions can derive new loose from the spurt in registration figures on the secon enrollment day. How deeply this numbering of interest extends will be more clearly determined on Saturday, the fast day for qualifying for franchise rights, but it i already demonstrated that the surce of apathy is not so profound as was originally

Anything like an approach to a full on rollment must mean, of course, the complex discomfiture of the machine. The cheeses professional politicians of misraled Ameri can municipalities seldom survive the consequences of a really representative turnout

of the electorate. The peculiarly exasperating feature of local politics in Philadelphia has been it detachment. Highly organized forces have profited by the reluctance of thousands of

citizens to assume elementary obligations. Given fairly full registration figures and te will be possible to determine whether gang rule is actually popular. Heretofore indientions of a deliberately free choice have ot been convincing.

ANOTHER RAILROAD CASUALTY? TF A physician were called to diagnose the case of the Federal Railway Labor Board he probably would suggest the immediate presence of near and dear relatives at the board's bedside. For this newest agency the Government is fighting for its life

and it doesn't appear to have long to live. The Pennsylvania Railroad management largely responsible for this. It has seem worsted the board in a fiercely fought

duel of argument. An election for shop representation in en and management conferences, to fix age and labor conditions was necessary.

The railway management denied the right of the men to vote for representatives who were not actually employed on the road. The union men bold out, and still hold out, for representatio by their union leaders.

whether these leaders be workers or not. The Railway Labor Board sustained that claim. It attempted to have the railway management change its mind. The Pennsylvania officials flatly refused. And the Railway Labor Board has no authority to enforce its decisions.

This is the first important decision which the board has handed down. And if thus early in its career it is shown to be useful only as an ornamental appendage to the National Government it is most unlikely that any one will ever even trouble to submit an important question to it in the

## IN THE LIGHT OF FAMINE WE CAN SEE RUSSIA WHOLE

A Nation of Almost 200,000,000 People Forgotten Because of a Handful of Communists

A MERICANS, reading simultaneously of the movement of Hoover's relief supnites from Riga Into the Russian famine area and of the misery and devastation rerealed to newspancy correspondents from the United States who have just centred the afflicted greas, englit to be glad that, diffiout as times mave been, we still have some-

thing to share with those who have nothing It is bard to see any good in a familie that is sweeping an area almost as large no Pennsylvania. Yet famine was required to remind the outside world that few Russians are Belshevists, that a nation of almost 2 to that that too also be still suffering the accommutated terments that result from war, The fregor thusin, of which we have

heard little since a handful of Communists took the contact the stage, is putient and siven to nem-re-istance.

It always has been guided by a spirit of religious resignation.

Oppression, militarism, hunger, war, bolnavism - these successive blights have seemed to the hard-working agrarian peasant to be as unavellable as winter winds or old age. They are the will of chell-

Figure appears to him as the will of God. And the Ru tions whose stoic congage in the war was the admiration of the world. who mivaned to the German guns with into and gun butts after a retten Governtyent left him without announitien, who Sought until the dend of his gross numbered almost 2.0031.000, is lying down quietly to die of hanger and asking me questions,

It is of no use to blame the famine wholly in the Communicat Government

Communism helped to make it inevitable. So did Kobbak, Wrengel, Dentkine and the other indizingnous militaries whose sals lies into Lussian territory enused the Russians to examine and maintain great at mine of men who should have been left to till the fields

The prest drought completed the reageds. I've people could provide the demonstration of pathence and restraint of what one million of the better such consciousness-which the newspaper correspondents found in the State of Samara, where a mulfittile of people were dying in full view of small mountain of bulging grain sacks. In the sa he was wheat. The great heard was gaurded by a single soldier, who had eats to sanke his head pitifully at the mob to turn it away. For every one knew that the genin was for the next planting and that the inture enfets of the whole regiondepended on it and that it was, therefore, in a some energi.

spokesmen for great slight crowds at the readsides - great crowds that laid drifted blindly natil they could not find the strength to drift any further-said simply to the American-: Their Russia If you can. But when you return we will not be here."

Even the sentry at the grain pile was

The cir batton of the future ought to be good dvilitation. It has demanded teranesgranes widge

For it the war un- fought.

For it some millions of people in Russiacomen and dildeen, baters of bolshevism. patient, final-working folk-are threatened with death from hanger, since the Russian contine to due largely to the confusion that Affan of the ware

The Bolshevist mania was a blind and furious and destructive reaction of men's tains against the specially of systematized laughter in Europe. It will pass. It is on-ing now. But what will come after it? Generalizate and statesmen who believe

that they can make war against all Russia while fighting communism make a dreadful mi-take. For if ever Russia is educated and democratized. If over its people can be trade to realize that all human hardship and ngone are not the will of God, it will be one of the accentest forces that the world has ever known

Heater's stubborn insistence on the right . independent direction of American relief scasares was wise. Europe is still filled with people who desire to mix politics with their charity in Russia. The safe gim of the American famine relief workers is to ed the bungry.

While the rest of the world is wasting to clarge in het altegether unselfish warof continent against the dwindling group of Communist, at Missow, it is the part of minimum and of logic for the United Stores to ..... trelf about the great and genrous spirited masses of the Russian people

Thus, need were friendship, And a time may come when we shall need

## BURNS' "SCOTLAND YARD"

DEADERS of detective stories have sometimes wondered that there is no central urean for the detection of crime in America

the Sentand Yard in London When the local detectives in Great Britain and themselves unable to unravel a mystery they telegraph to Seedland Yard, and in the detective stories the man who out finds the class in a short time and brings

be criminal to justice. This can happen because Great Britain has a centralized Government. It enumer happen in the United States because the police force of each State is independent of the force in every other State, and because the authorities in Washington have no jurisdiction save over crimes against the

William J. Burns, who recent's has been out at the head of the Secret Service Bureau of the Department of Justice, has announced but he is planning to do what he can to a-ordingte the crime-detecting forces of the different States with those of the Federal Government. His first step is to establish a central bureau of criminal identifica-tion, in which there will be filed the portraits and descriptions of every known riminal in the whole country. Then when suspect is arrested, say in Scrat-n, the police of that city can send his description

to Washington and in a short time find out

what his record is. This will be simpler than telegraphing to all the large cities to discover whether the man is known in any of them.

The Association of Police Superintendents has made an attempt to provide a clearing house for information about criminals, but this plan of Mr. Burns, if carried out with theroughness, ought to be of great assistance to the police in all parts of the country It cannot be carried out, however, without the voluntary co-operation of the local authorities, for Mr. Burns has no power to compel the submission to him of the data in the rogues' galleries in the different cities.

## THE LEAGUE AND A MARE'S NEST

THE framers of the Covenant of the League of Nations were doubtless aware of the lovelty of the principle incorporated in

Article XIX of that instrument.

'The Assembly,' runs the text, 'may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and whose continuance would endanger the peace of the

This provision may mean a great deal or may mean nothing whatever, according to the strength and prestige of the internaional partnership and, of course, the special ircumstances governing each case.

Just at present the League is hardly old enough nor has its status been established ecurely enough to warrant its effective peration as a treaty tinkerer.

The request of Bolivia for a revision of he pact of 1904, whereby Chile, as a result of a successful war, definitely acquired posession of the only strip of senconst of the ormer nation, has been refused. The rejection takes the form of a postponement of discussion of the subject by the League

The Chilean position was militantly expressed. "What treaty of peace," cried Senor Edwards, "has not been the result of the victory of one adversary over another? If the League were called upon to revise all such treaties it would have to make over the map of the world.

His realistic argument, supported by disquieting bints of Chilean secession from the League, seems to have been temporarily effective.

Nevertheless, the question of what has been called the South American Alsace is not one that can be conclusively settled by threats alone. In the case of the Chile-Bo'ivia treaty it is true that the latter nation formally abandoned claims urged ever since the war of 1879-1882.

But the plebiscite promised by the trenty of Ancon for the valuable nitrate promises of Taena and Ariea has never been held, and Peru considers the question open to In the light of the present situation it is

curious to reflect that so much of the op-

position to the League was based upon its

dleged power. Its existing imbility to investigate a complicated problem bristling with injustices is a significant exposure of Progress on the Pacific slope of South America has, without question, been serionsly hindered by the ructions of Peru, Chile and Bolivia, which time and again

the matter must be fairly and judicially Friends of the League look forward to the time when it can function authoritatively in the work of treaty revision. The principle is radical, but it was never intended to aught but helpful to civilization.

have threatened further wars. Some day

## WAR MEMORIAL DANGERS

THE sincerest sentiment and the most un-I impenshable patriotism are not invariably guarantees of authentic art.

Of all the belligerents in the war, England has proved herself the west energetic in raising memorials. Earnest tributes to the brave are already conspicuous in many towns throughout the hingdom. Judging by tain long-defined characteristics of Britsu sculpture, the standard of taste preniling in these structures is probably not lizzily high:

There has been more restraint in France where the Government has expressed a reluctance to erecting an official monument to be confiled until the passage of ten years after Armistice Day. That this idea however, lacks appeal in small communities and even in office of considerable size is, in the plation of Prof. Paul Cret, who has just eturned from a visit to his native land, a subject for regret.

All this zealous work constitutes, according to the architect of the Delaware River Bridge, 'a commendable display of patriotism, but it is rather unfortunate from an artistic standpoint."

Philadelphians will enjoy at the November election the privilege of voting upon the question of signalizing this sity's part in the war by a convention hall, which it is proposed shall serve also as an impressive nemorial. Electors will be entitled to an therize or oppose the plan for raising the

necessary funds. But the surveillance of the public should not end on election day. If the town is to commemorate its achievements in world strife the mere expenditure of large sums of money will be insufficient. No pains hould be spared in devising the worthiest and most tasteful structure fitly emphasizing spiritual and artistic value-

The Albert Memorial, of London, is a glittering example of misdirected effort. The can crop of war monuments in France and England serve as more recent warnings And not all the misdeeds are of foreign

The lesson of the new Pastorius monument in Germantown may be unintentional.

but it is none the less bitter. Citizens of sensibility will do well to oberve closely each stage of the latest memorial project. The practice of playing favorites with architects and contractors is particularly grievous in such an enterprise None but the best designs obtainable can duly honor the glorious and tragic nast.

## LEGAL AND ILLEGAL FIGHTING

DICTURES of the Demps ; Carpenties fight continue to be a topic for debate n various parts of the country and a cause of trouble in New Jersey, where a country pastor quit his church because his people objected to the use of the film at a benefit entertalnment. There are great numbers of carnest people

who believe that the fight at Jersey City was an immoral exhibition. Perhaps it yre. At may rate, there is a Federal law under which it is a crime to shap prize-fight pictures from one State to unstage. Who can remember the war pictures a few ears ago - the scenes of bloodshed, the

o'diers being mowed down in full view of gasping audients, the bodies in the burbed wire, the wounded shivering in the stretchers, the mountainous smoke of the great Under the laws of the country such pieures were shipped freely from State to

State and shown in all the theatres to people who, for their souls' take, are not permitted to see the photographs of two men punching each other scientifically with upholstered If the Dempsey-Carpentier fight was a

brutal and immoral exhibition, what shall we say about modern war? Captain Emmet Kilpatrick, of the

American Red Cross, gained twenty pounds in a Mescow prison. Perhaps the Soviet can be induced to juil some of the country's starving babies,

# PENROSE AS A REFORMER

He Was the Author of the Famous Shern Law-That Unfinished Portrait of Washington-It Now Hangs in Boston

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE author of that unusual critical and biographical work, "The Mirrors of Washington," remarks in his sarcastic al-lusions to Senator Penrose that "he began his political career as a reformer

The writer was familiar with his subject. Senator Penrose did inaugurate his renarkable political career as a reformer. I happened to be a witness to the fact

hirty-six years ago.

Not only then, but at irregular intervals since, he has been a sporadic reformer.

That admirable provision in Philadelphin's new Charter which takes policemen and firemen out of politics is a Penrose

It originated with him twenty years ago.
As a political proposition it was regarded with doubt said disdain by his lieutenants. It was so doubtful, seemingly so radical, from an organization standpoint, that two of his lieutenants declined to present the bill in the Legislature.

DANIEL J. SHERN, author of the Shern Diam, now a leading member of the bar, was one of the members of the Legislature at the time. It was in the extra session of 1906 that he declined to present the bill in

Mr. Shern was quite as astute and able in the practice of po'ities at that time as he is today in the practice of law.
Senator Penrese had drafted the measure and sent it to Representative Shern to be put through.

It was strategy in this instance rather than reform that was the fulcrum by which Penrose proposed to hoist the bill to success He was after his political enemies with the club of legislation in one hand and the Pole-ax of organization in the other.
Representative Shern was from the Pen

rose district. It was up to him to get the measure through. He saw the impossibility of its success bluntly informed the Senator that the bill hadn't a chance in the House as a

straight measure.

Then he dropped his oars and settled himself back in his seat and awaited develop-And they came.

THE Bullitt Bill was an issue that ses-A sion. Fortunately, Representative Shern had retained a copy of the bill.

One night he called Senator Penrose on

the long-distance phone and informed him that it was more than possible he could get the Police and Firemen's Bill through.

Penrose was tickled to death and told him to go the limit. Mr. Shern had his own way of doing things.
It was introduced in committee as an

amendment to the Bullitt Bill. It withrough, but not without a terrific fight. Governor Pennypacker objected to the imprisonment clause. It was eliminated, after which the measure came into being. It has gone down in history as the Shern

When the new Charter fight was on at the session of 1919 the imprisonment clause was added. The bill was thus restored to its original form as prepared by Penrose and put through by Shern. THE trouble that would have been averted

Penrose-Shern measure then been enacted with the penal clause attached is immeas-Governor Pennypacker, tenacious for the fullest freedom to the individual, erred, nevertheless, in climinating the penalty of

in Philadelphia politics had the original

Imprisonment in the bill.

By this year of 1921 the departments of police and fire doubtless would have been free from the dominance of ward and precinct politics. The Eppley election murder in the Fifth Ward would not have shamed Philadelphia

the eyes of the world. Police boards and civil service reform commissions would not have heard inter-minable stories of police crime or crookedness through the intervening years.

The Shern bill might not have been a

purification. MORRIS EARLE started a quest some months ago for an unfinished portrait of George Washington.

It ended, seemingly, in what was supposed

panacea; it certainly would have proved a

to be a solution of the problem.

It was an uncompleted portrait by Gilbert Stuart, said to have been executed some time between 1795 and 1800, of an-

other person. The ending came in the discovery that Stuart, who had executed a replica of his famous portrait of Washington and failed to copyright it, had refused to finish a por-trait for a Mrs. William Bingham, whose husband was responsible for the blunder. It happens, however, not to have been the correct answer to Mr. Earle's inquiry.

DR. GEORGE W. DOUGLAS, my col-league, with the persistence that marks-the sincere searcher after truth, has uncov-

The unfinished Bingham portrait does not There is an unfinished portrait of General Washington by Gilbert Stuart. It hangs today in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Oddly enough, it is owned by the Boston

Athenaeum. Dr. Douglas in the course of his inquiries on the subject furnishes the follow-ing very interesting facts: portrait was painted, but not fin-by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. At that

Washington was sixty-four years of Stuart had painted another portrait of the general in the year previous.

The one which is now known the world over was pronounced not a "true resem-plance" by the immortal subject himself.

Washington said that the other portrait, that of 1795, was a better likeness. Strange as it may seem, the world refused to accept the verdict of Washington on the

In spite of his opinion, the face in the painting of 1706, the unfinished portrait, is forever fixed and will remain the American ideal of our first President.

Dr. Douglas has not only supplied the above information, but with the spirit of the true investigator has submitted a fine photogravure of the portrait in question.

The background is unfinished and e of the incompleteness of ndication artist's work is evident.

## Today's Anniversaries

1828—General George Crook, famous Civil War soldier and Indian lighter, born near Dayton, O. Died in Chicago March 21. 1836—First number of the Alten Observer published by Elijah P. Lovejoy. 1860—Two hundred and twenty-five per-

sons, nearly all of them residents of Wis-consin, perished in the loss of the steamship ady Eigin on Lake Muchigan 1893 British House of Lords rejected the Irish Home Rule Bill.

1900—A torando at Galveston destroyed 7000 lives and \$30,000,000 in property, 1919—General John J. Pershing was welomed in New York on his arrival from

1920 First mail plane left Mineola, N. Y., for San Francisco. Today's Birthdays

Howard Sutherland, senior United States Senator from West Virginia, born near Kirk-wood, Mo., fifty-six years are ood. Mo. fifty-six years ago. Colonel Robert C. Clowry, for former dent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, born in Will County, Ill., eighty

three years ago.

Bertha Kalich, celebrated actress and photoplay favorite, born at Lemberg, Gaphotopiay favorite, born at Lemberg, Ga-licia, forty-seven years ago. The Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, Epis-copal Bishop of Chicago, born at Kemptville, Canada, fifty-eight years ago. Walter R. Cox, one of the best known ess race drivers, born at

three years ago.

# The Jaken, Date of

AWAKE AT LAST

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

## CHARLES S. SHAUGHNESSY On Civil Service Examinations

THE manner in which municipal civil A service examinations are making better citizens mentally and physically, by attention to their shortcomings, is one of the advantages of the new plan for employ-ing the thousands of men and women who carry on the work of Philadelphia's government.

This is the opinion of Charles S. Shaughnessy, chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission of Philadelphia, who traces the evolution of the municipal job from the time it was a political plum until its present status as a means of honest and intelligent

"Philadelphia is the third largest city employer in the United States." says Mr. Shaughnessy. "It has 800 varieties of po-Shaughnessy. sitions, from common laborer to the highpaid executive.

"The character of the personal service rendered to the city is important, for it costs about \$25,000,000 a year, nearly half the entire city budget, and the personal service is good, medium or bad, according to the character and ability of those who have been found qualified to enter this vast range of employment.

# Name a Misnomer

"The employment agency or entrance department is the Civil Service Commission. It is really the front door of the public service. Its name is a misnomer and an unfortunate one, for it conveys a meaning sometimes misleading to the average citizen But the name 'Civil Service Commission has persisted through forty years in more 200, cities and in Washington since the Federal Civil Service Act became necessary by the assassination of President Gar-The proper name for the department is 'Employment Commission,' for it re-cruits and places in their chosen fields qualified people for the various activities of the city.

"Years ago we used to have a custom of turning everybody out of their jobs every four years. This was called rotation in office, and it was based upon the theory, long since exploded, that the jobs belonged to the party that happened to be in power. People looked on at this custom very complacently, for they little knew at that time the significance or meaning of constitutional government. But this system not only brought in the unfit, but it threatened to undermine the whole government structure. The first annual message of one President at that time contains this language:

"Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of government, engrossing the time of public offi-cers with their importunities, spreading

abroad the contagion of their disappoint-ment and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent."
"This condition spread to our cities and was even more dangerous, for it accentuated

was even more dangerous, for it accentuated all the evils of the Federal service.

Our understanding of government has vastly changed since then. We have learned that the institution of government and all jobs connected therewith belong to all Citizenship is a responsibility as well as a privilege, and civic accomplish as well as a privilege, and civic accomplish-ment is directly proportional to the extent in which the cifizen participates. So the Civil Service Commission encourages par-ticipation, and to that end interviews and guides people to compete and qualify for the work for which they are best fitted.

## Value of Examinations

"We hear a great deal these days of much-needed training for the public service and a municipal university. These will be organized agencies in preparation for civil service examinations and are forward steps in the educational system; for after all, preparation and examining for civil service are educational. They train for citizenship, which is the great end of education. which is the great end of education. Our medical experts tell us that frequent examinations point the way to better and more healthful living. Mental examinations show our deficiencies; they point the way to advancement. They push our horizon out to our horizon out to a wider and more useful life. "Formerly, civil service examinations were confined to written tests of about four

hours' duration, where the candidates were nours duration, where the candidates were assembled after the fashion of a school examination. But now a complete appraisal of each person is made, including personality, habits, reliability, standing in the community as well as general intelligence Attention is also given to physical condition as to standards commensurate with the kind of work to be done. Improvements are constantly being made as our experience grows in dealing with this most intricate of all problems, the human quality.

Employment Managing "The shortage of labor during and after the war has given needed importance to the employment manager. He is the personnel agent in private industry and is employed to conserve labor, to prevent useless 'hiring and firing,' to see that employes secure work suited to their abilities. This is sound husiness policy, since it is found to be ex-pensive to continually put on new men.

that voters were gathering momentum. Saturday's spurt will carry them over the 'The actual cost of putting a new man on job is variously estimated at from \$30 to \$300, depending upon the character of the work. In addition to this, the employment manager looks after the promotion and wel-fare of the employes and their retirement in non-voters, old age.

"The Civil Service Commission employment manager for the City of Phila-delphia; it recruits new employes, it regulates promotions and it acts as a trial board for uniformed forces of the Police and Fire Bureaus. The city in addition is developing its welfare features and its retirement or pension system. The disadvantages under which public service has labored in the past are disappearing; there is a growing respect for the city employe, as his service and not outside influence is becoming more and more the basis for his advancement the central agency like the Civil Service Commission or its counterpart, the em-ployment manager in private industry, insures uniform and impartial treatment and promotes good will and harmonious action, the goal of all industry of the present day.

## Civil Service and the Charter

"The Philadelphia Charter is a most advanced and interesting document. framed by ordinary mortals who, however, had vision; who plainly saw and builded for the 'City of Tomorrow,' The civil service provisions are the embodiment of modern employment managing, having due regard

for the political system under which we live.
"But charters and other legislation are merely instruments of government and are little avail unless supported and inspired by effective personnel. The accomplishment in civic economy and efficiency will depend upon the character and ability of those who have passed and will pass through the front door of the city

## What Do You Know?

## QUIZ

1. In what century did Voltaire live and what was his real name? 2. What were the so-called "Five Intoler-

able Acts" in American history 3. What was the Conway Cabal during the American Revolution?

4. What Cabinet officials sit next to the President at Cabinet meetings? 5. Where and what is Tutulla? 6. Who was Vice President of the United States under Benjamin Harrison?

7. In what part of Mexico is Tampico, the Who was King of England at the time of the discovery of America by Colum-

 Who said "Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melanchely as a battle won"? What is the name of the freaty which the Alies negotiated with Hungary after the World War?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1 A Sam Browne belt is the same as haldric, which is hung from a shoulder to the opposite hip. Three important ciries in Porto Rico are San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez.

San Juan, Pence and Mayaguez.

3 Brazil, with Rio de Janeiro as the capital, hecame the head of its own mother country when the Portuguese sowereignty took the title of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algaryes in 1815. The Colonial Government disappeared and Dom John VI, Hving in Rio, became King of the entire realm in 1816.

4 A peruke is a wig. Perione is a binder.

 A peruke is a wig. Perique is a kind of strong-flavored tobacco. 5. Henry Cabot Lodge is Senator from

Massachusetts. 6. Et ux means and wife

7. In the battle of Plansey, fought on June 23, 1757, the British under Clive sig-nally defeated a numerically superior Bengal Army under Suzajah Dowlah. Bengal Army under Surajah Dowlah. Plassey is a place on the Hugh River, in India, about eighty-five miles north of Calcutta. The victory is important as virtually securing the establishment of the British power in India, catyettd is a female figure used as a pillar in architecture. Ir James Craig is Fremier of Ulster, we planets whose orbits are rest.

planets whose orbits are nearer to sun than the orbit of the earth are the sun than the orbit Mercury and Venus.

## SHORT CUTS

A cheery little optimist is Will H. Hays.

School days! School days! An end

to swimming pool days! Refrain for occasional pome: The kiddies are at school and mamma's at the

movies.

"Women to Enter Mule Race."— Headline. Well, we had heard something of their obstinacy, but— The second registration day showed

Perhaps the State would get a larger revenue if instead of making voters pay a poll tax the tax were collected only from

De Valera says England is trying to sell Ireland second-rate margarine as Here, at least, is no attempt to lubriter. cate parsnips Some men are oddities, mused the Peri-patetic Observer. They hesitate to express

an opinion on a subject because they know nothing about it. Then, again, perhaps the attack on the modernist art show in New York was de-signed to inject wicked interest into what

Since Massachusetts began requiring tests of fitness from applicants for auto licenses motor accidents have decreased 50 per cent. It pays to be strict.

No man living knows what kind of

was merely boresome.

weather we are going to have a week ahead, says Pittsburgh's Weather Man. A striking instance of where ignorance is bliss. The statement of West Virginia coal operators is interesting because of what is left unsaid. It is not denied, for instance. that by their orders free speech and free assembly were suppressed.

A Greek girl arriving in New York has asked to be deported because the man who claimed her as his bride was not at all like the picture sent to her. This is not the first time Dan Cupid has proved himself to be a punk photographer. Woodbury, N. J., squirrels are said to be gathering large quantities of nuts and

burying them deep in anticipation of a hard

winter. If the supply runs short they might

be referred to the modernist art collection in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. A Greenwood Lake, N. J., clergyman has quit his job because he was not allowed to show the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pic-tures for the benefit of the church. We tures for the benefit of the church. We don't know what kind of a punch the gentleman has, but he must be given credit for

his willingness to take the count In Samara peasants are starving while encks of wheat lie on the wharves. It is seed wheat, and they will not steal from the future though they know they will not live until the harvest. Out of the wrongs and wickedness of a weary world some of the commenplaces of life shine like the glories

A man forty-four years old has just completed a run of 160 miles from Albany to New York in 28 hours and 20 minutes, He did something a horse couldn't do and carned thereby a thousand dollars. Dietitians will be interested to learn that he consumed on the way three cups of tea, three glasses of milk, three pieces of toast, six poached eggs and a pound and a half of grapes. And the most ardent "wet" will hardly contend that his stamina would have been improved if the grapes had been fer-

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington has on exhibition two books wholly toade by one man. He wrote them. He designed and cast the type. He manufactured the paper. He printed the sheets on a hand-ness. He hand them. ess. He bound them. Of course, to have ade the job complete, he would have had to make the iron and fashion the press and a few other things like that, but the job as it stands is a wonderful one. To which may be added the fact that while it is true there would be much wasted effort in the world if all work were done this way, it is also true that the world would have more and better eraftsmen. Perhaps it would be well if. while proceeding with quantity production as a vocation, each and every the happiness inseparable from creative