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Philadelphia, Friday, October 7, 1921

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT CIRCULATION, ETC. Evening Public Tedger

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JOHN C. MARTIN.
General Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
sixth day of October, 1921.
Charles E. Johnston. (My commission expires January 7, 1922.)

A CARD INDEX WON'T DO IT

THE only important function of the Unemployment Committee in this city will be its conference with employers for the purpose of finding places for men and women

out of work. The representatives of business and trade organizations who authorized the appointment of the committee voted that it should register the unemployed and classify those registered as voluntarily and involuntarily idle, and obtain information regarding the involuntary which will enable the committee to place them at work.

This bookkeeping a desirable, but it is not of the first importance. Every employer of labor knows how many men and women he has discharged. He knows where they live and he can readily reach them. If he is disposed to ease the burden of unemployment be can rehire a part of the men without the intervention of any committee,

The committee can accomplish nothing unless the employers are disposed to hire men out of work. The most perfect card index of the unemployed that experts can prepare will not give work to any one save those engaged in making it.

If the local business men will act upon the recommendations of the Washington conference thousands of workers who are now earning nothing will get a pay envelope every week.

It was suggested that the manufacturers so far as possible turn out goods for future sale; that they increase the number of hands by reducing the number of hours a day of days a week during which any individual may work, and that they take advantage of the present slack times to make repairs to their plants or make such enlargements as may be needed.

This plan cannot be carried out without the co-operation of the men alread; at works But it is better that a bundred men be employed part time than that seventy-five be employed full time while the remaining

BEHIND THE SCENES

WHILE most of the world is talking of a Conference for the Limitation of Armaments and hoping almost against hope that something will come of it, a conference for the revival and expansion of armament seems to be working overtime and with dazzling success somewhere behind the scenes in Europe.

The Balkan States are apparently on the edge of another conflagration. This time some of the Balkan rulers seem to be mysteriously involved with the extreme aspirations of the Poles and with the fantastic dream of a new Slav corridor down the middle of Middle Europe.

Marshal Foch is pretty generally recognized as the enthusiastic godfather of the newer Polish militarism. The French people outside of Paris are said to be bewildered by the increasing signs of their Gov sement's activity in the new zones of

Foch now rules the most powerful army in Europe, and he isn't afraid to boast of it He is to be one of the chiefs of the French delegation at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, and a formal announcement fresh from Paris Implies that he is coming not to talk against militarism, but to "prove that it is necessary."

THE BIG BROTHERS

THE acceptance by President Harding of the honorary vice presidency of the Big other Federation calls attention to one the most beneficent philanthropies in the

The Big Brother Associations in the varids large cities there is such an association Philadelphin-are engaged in the work of aving boys to society who otherwise would incorrigible criminals. They work brough the Juvenile Courts, through which eir attention is called to boys who have just begun to go wrong.

How they operate is illustrated by a pical case from the records of the Philatohia association. It is that of a boy ten ers old who was taken to the Juvenile burt by his parents as an incorrigible. The was sent to the Gien Mills School. He red his time, but was full of resentment the because really incorrigible and was sent to the was lend a second time. He was sent

WHY NOT A REAL CUT IN THE TAX RATE?

Commissioner Stotesbury and Controller Hadley Can Help, as Well as the Mayor and Council, if They Will Release Unnecessary Reserves Now Isolated in the Sinking Fund

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

IT IS conceded there is to be a reduction in the tax rate for the coming year. For once there is unanimity of purpose between Mayor Moore and City

After consultation with his Directors, the Mayor has issued instructions for a budget of the most rigid economy in the various departments. When presented to Council the budget, it is believed, will represent ultimate safety in the city's operating expenses.

As it was an "Organization" Administration that boosted the tax rate to its present level, the "Organization" majority in Council is only doing the consistent thing in making an effort to ease the burden it imposed.

It has been intimated that the reiterated promises of the majority in Council to reduce the tax rate is a lure to attract public attention away from a contemplated manipulation of the new gas contract.

It is a reflection on the intelligence of the people of Philadelphia. It is a crude intimation that it is not possible for them to follow the reduction of the tax rate and at the same time keep an eye on Council's action on the gas lease whereby they stand to win or lose millions of dollars on their gas bills.

Controller Hadley has set forth in an alluring and attractive form the possibilities of a reduced tax rate.

He points out that it is possible by soul-paring economies to reduce the tax burden of the people anywhere from twenty-five to fifty cents for the coming year, that is to say, reduce it from \$2.15, the present city rate, to \$1.90 or even \$1.65.

But why does Controller Hadley fail to point out where it is possible to reduce the rate at least seventy cents to \$1.40 instead of a paltry twenty-five or fifty cents? Mr. Hadley is the chief fiscal officer of the municipality. He is presumably the watchdog of the Treasury. Is it possible that Fido has gone to sleep?

It has been pointed out by this newspaper on several occasions recently where the Sinking Fund Commission, the majority members of which are E. T. Stotesbury and W. B. Hadley, holds large excess reserves of city money.

Mayor Moore is also a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. He would undoubtedly indorse any suggestion to lower the tax rate, even if it went so far as to take a few unemployed millions from the sacrosanct Sinking Fund.

Fiscal experts figure that for every million dollars saved to the city the tax rate of the people is thereby reduced five cents. Several years back Councils compelled the Sinking Fund Commissioners to

release their grip on a million and a half dollars or so. The tax rate was thereby reduced seven cents. That is a matter of record. Controller Hadley, even at the command of Council, has declined to reveal the

mysterious secrets of the Sinking Fund. It is estimated, however, that there is at the present time between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 of excess surplus, which means money in the fund that is not work-

ing except to draw a low rate of interest from some of the favored banking If Commissioner Stotesbury and Controller Hadley would only release this

fund and turn it over to the City Treasury for the general running expenses of the municipality, see what would happen? It would be the same as money saved. The tax rate for next year could be lowered an additional twenty-five cents. Instead of the rate being cut down from \$2.15 to \$1.65, it could be brought down to

Cannot Council pause from its amusing pastime of learning how to make gas long enough to beseech Commissioner E. T. Stotesbury and Controller W. B. Hadley, majority members of the Sinking Fund Commission, to aid in reducing the people's tax to \$1.40?

Mr. Stotesbury is recognized as an imposing figure in Philadelphia finance. He is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York. He is the titular

and actual head of the Philadelphia firm of Drexel & Co. It should require no special pleading to point out to such an eminent authority what a financial advantage would accrue to every property holder in Philadelphia

from such a material reduction in the tax rate. Mr. Hadley, the Controller, is an expert accountant. He is familiar with municipal finance. He will coincide, as he always does, with Commissioner Stotesbury in any action that may be taken, on this tax-relief measure.

Is there any reason, therefore, why the tax rate for the ensuing year should not be reduced from \$2.15 to \$1.40?

It can be done if the Mayor, Council, Commissioner Stotesbury and Controller Hadley will get together and do the right thing by the people.

on parole and the attention of a Big Brother was directed to bim. The man secured a job for him at work that intersted him, and he kept track of the youth. The latter was surprised and grateful to discover that any one cared about him, and ic responded quickly. He became contented with his work, at peace with his family and

at the last report was in the way of becom-

ing a useful citizen. The Big Brothers are kind-hearted men who are willing to put themselves to the trouble of looking after a boy who needs a friend. The President is too busy to find time to look after any wayward boys in Washington, but his acceptance of an in the federation ought to be followed by the volunteering of a large number of kindly men to co-operate with the Big Brothers in every city where they are notive

MORE JUDGES NEEDED

IF CONGRESS fails to pass the bill pro-viding for eighteen new Federal Judges will not be for the reason that the new Judges are unnecessary. Chief Justice Taft has urged the Schate

Judiciary Committee to make a favorable report on the bill, and his recommendation as been seconded by the Attorney tieneral. Judge Sate, of the Southern Instrict of

chairman of a special committee o Federal Judges and United States District Attorness to consider the congestion of the Federal courts, told the committee that it would take ten years for the present Judges to clear the calendar in New York and five years to clear it in Chicago. He said that men now have to stay in jail from six months to a year before their cases can be reached.

Part of the congestion of the courts is due to offenses against the wartime laws and part to violation of the prohibition laws. But since 1900 Congress has extended the orisdiction of the Federal courts so rapidly har 80 per cent of their business arises from this cularged jurisdiction. When the offenders against the wartime statutes are disposed of there will remain more business than the present Judges can handle ex-

It would be far better for Congress to authorize the appointment of three or four nore Judges than are needed at the present time than to nermit the existing conditions to ontinue, for delayed trial of a cause frequently works greater harm to the hitgants han the original offense.

SENATE VAUDEVILLE

DOLITICS is semetimes responsible for curious distortions of logic. Senator Sheppard, of Texas, has been arguing coundnously against the separate treaties on the ground that the only honorable course for the United States is to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and join the League of

As a matter of fact, the part between the Allies and Germany is repeatedly respected and many of its most important provisions tre adopted by the United States in the Dresel-Loring agreement negotiated under the Harding Administration. There is nothing in this document which forbids this country from becoming a League member whenever sufficient popular sentiment sup-ports the assumption of such a role.

On the other hand, Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, rejoices in the new pacts as guarantees of isolation. His champlonship of this instrument, which is inextricably bound up with Versailles accomplishments. is, it is true, a bit clouded by fears of the reserved privilege of participating in the Reparations Commission and alarm over Secretary Hughes' alleged advocacy of dispath ing a representative. But on the whole Mr. Moses delights in what he considers American emancipation from Old World in

Is either the Democratic Sheppard or the Republican Moses actually aware of the contents of the new pacts, or are they consciously discounting facts in their zeal for staging a topsy-tures turn in the vaudeville of partisan politics?

A DISASTER AND A LESSON

THE necessity for electric traction in long tunnels is poignantly demonstrated in shocking railway disaster in Paris. underground section of the State railroad leading to the St. Lazare Station is lowvaulted and ill-ventilated and in times of heavy traffic, as during the commuting hours, smoke clouds perilously limit the vision of engineers.

Tunnels of the cramped, restricted type are commoner in Europe than in this country, where most of the railways, originally hastily and cheaply built, have been at some time reconstructed. There are, however, especially in the older sections of the United States, subterranean survivals vapor-choked and badly lighted, potentially almost as dangerous as the specimen so horribly discredited in Paris. Bultimore with its electric engines, was a pioneer in a reform which has been conspicuously carried out elsewhere in under-river tubes and urban subways.

The lesson of the Paris tragedy will not he adequately learned until steam locomotives are excluded from all tunnels of any considerable size. No system of signals however expertly operated, is proof against the confusion that can be wrought by dense billows of smoke confined in a narrow pas-

ELKTON MARRIAGES

STORIES of hasty marriages and bitter regret unfolded monotonously from day to day in the Domestic Relations Court end too often with the acknowledgment of the distillusioned that "they were marifed in

Elkton marriages sometimes turn out happily enough. But the marriage mill that has made the little Maryland town famous has an extraordinary number of miner domestic tragedies to answer for. Certain marrying parsons in Elkton have frankly commercialized their calling. That has always been plain. But the admission of one clergyman that he entered into an agreement to share the profits of his chapel with taxicab drivers who brought him business has a most unpleasant sound.

This particular marrying parson, the Rev. Mr. Westren, was ordered deposed by an ecclesiastical jury at Wilmington after he admitted the performance of 200 marriage ceremonies since he set up to "the wedding business" last August.

But Elkton will remain. It has become fixed institution. If macrying parsons are kept in check there will be justices of the peace ready to go into partnership with the taxi men. The churches can do most to put the marriage mill out of business by robbing it of the prestige which it has gained by a guarantee of chapel ceremonies. Every marrying parson ought to be squelched as the church jury in Wilmington has just squelched Mr. Westren.

In a race with Jack Peter, Peter. Frost cranberry pick ers in the be the bogs of Punkin Eater ing some juley pickings. Two and three ollars an hour is what some experts are making. We'll all get official notice of the fact before Thanksgiving Day. And at that, there is little likelihood that cranberry prices will fly high enough to meet the incoming turkeys. Oh, well. Some of us will compromise on liver and onlone. And piemaybe.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

City Doesn't Look Half Bad After a Season in the Country, Though the Country Has a Charm All Its Own

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

COMING back to town after a long vaca-tion I was struck by three changes which marked this coming back as unique. The streets actually looked clean. The taxicabs seemed new and were measurably less expensive to drive in. And the police force, represented by the traffic officers at all events, had an air of military spruceness that was what you might call convincing.

That is, it convinced me that the advent of Major Warburton on the Mayor's staff of ommissioners was becoming visible to the naked eye.

If under an efficient officer and a City Trooper the State Constabulary could get a snap and spirit that made it an honorable body to work in and a splendid model for other States to copy, it would be reasonable to expect that an officer of as wide experi-ence as Major Warburton could bring a new impetus to the reorganization of our city police force that would be as much to the liking of the men themselves as to the rank and file of the citizens.

THERE is no reason why a policeman A should not be as honorable as a Judge. He enforces the law; so do they. His pay and his power entitle him to as much respect as a clergyman or a school teacher. He receives better pay to begin with than a clergyman and has a chance of earning more in the course of his promotions than most college professors. He can establish himself quicker than most business men, for he receives within a few months of his ap-plication for membership on the force a salary higher than an ordinary beginner can aspire to.

can aspire to.

His training is a very manly one. He must excel in physical tests, and he must display quickness of action, bravery and judgment if he is to forge ahead. He has to be an out-of-doors man, and it is part of his duty to dress well and carry himself finely." More than to any class of American citizens it is to his class that the newly arrived would-be American must look for direction. It is his duty to arrest law-breakers to be sure, but it is also his duty to protect helpless or wronged or lost or foolish people. Better than most can he even protect fools and sinners against them-

selves.

Any man who can come up to the reason-Any man who can come up to the reasonable requirements of police regulations and who is between twenty-one and thirty-nine years of age and a citizen in good standing in the community can apply and stands a good chance of being accepted on the force. After passing the by no means severe examinations and taking the three months preliminary training an officer's salery of preliminary training, an officer's salary of \$1825 a year is his. His steps of prefer-ment, if he makes good, will be from policeman to sergeant, and from sergeant to lieutenant, and from lieutenant to captain. The city department chief under which he serves is the Director of Public Safety, an appointee of the Mayor. Directly over the police force is the Superintendent of Police. Under him is an assistant superintendent or

THE city is divided into five police divi-Within these districts are forty-two districts over which are forty-two lieutenants. varying number of men under them. The rule is now to divide the twenty-four hours into three shifts so that each group of men, after being on duty, can go home for rest and recreation

The highest salary in this climb upward is about \$4500. With each promotion the responsibility increases and the hardships of the profession decrease until the duties are principally office work. The force is principally office work. The force is no longer dependent on the generosity of the citizens for old age pensions—that is, it is against the law for them to hold up the householder for sick and old age benefit entertainments. The city now arranges a polyadula to provide a pension fund.

NOT long ago. I remember, a very rheu-matic policeman, who could not have chased a cat successfully, let alone a thief, used to appear regularly twice a year with bunches of tickets for the householders on our block. It happened that we employed a private watchman in our neighborhood to protect us, besides, of course, paying taxes for police protection, and that twice yearly assessment for the pension fund, disguised as bright-colored tickets to a show too far away for any one to attend, was sort of a last straw. Or, at least, I used to think was until one day I received a bunch of ickets in a letter with an unstamped and directed envelope. The letter I saw to my istonishment was apparently from myself. nddressed an unknown police captain as 'Dear Sir,' and asked him to find inclosed my check for the amount due on the tickets and was signed "Yours respectfully," with my mane spelled wrong typewritten be-

THAT was too much! And the tickets and the letter and my protest went back to some one higher up who wasn't quite

I fancy the men did not enjoy getting their pensions and sick benefits that way, and are thankful that that poor makeshift practice has been abolished.

Much that is more agreeable than begging for own pension has to be abolished for the sake of practicality in this growingly bigger One regrets the garden patches Spring Garden street having to go on the score of safety first, but when one considers that this city was designed for some 300,000 inhabitants and that it has now some 2,000,000 living In it, and another million and a half passing in and out of it every weekday. It is small wonder that some charming old obstructions meet the same fare as some ugly ones.

It is not so much the two millions who live in the town who jam the approaches of Broad street from Spring Garden street as the million and a half motor commuters who live out of town and who come in every day for business or pleasure at about the same hour, and then speed out at about the

TT IS almost an amazement to me the way those country people cannot stand the daylight hours in the country. I have been visiting in the country this week, and every morning my host and hostess and all their offspring made a bee-line for town. They regarded me commiscratingly when I sug-gested staying out in the country by myself and enjoying the late splendors of the gar-den, and a book in the mellow sunlight of vine-covered purch

"What will you do with yourself all day?" said my hostess in such a bewildered and said tone that I actually felt in a panic and elapped on my hat and went with her to town at the last moment. Having nothing ital to do there. I shopped for things I did not need and lunched in a crowded, place, and bought tickets for a show, and met all the other people from the country doing the same thing, and stopped and talked with them and agreed that it was very depressing seather for this time of

So I do not fell superior or blame any one for crowding into the town, where there is already too much of a crowd, and so making it necessary to make Spring Garden street as much of a misnomer as Spruce or Pine street, for I've done it myself. But I do think the people who live in town are more logical. They know they are fond of it, and so they live in it and are at home not only at night but part of each day, which is a great advantage to the home and to themselves.

They, too, enjoy the city streets, but in a

different way and with more gayety. Last summer 30,000 of them used to dance twice week on the broad asphalt spaces before be bandstand when the City Police Band the bandstand when the City Police Band played for them on summer evenings under a starlit and moonlit sky.

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ticular place and for some particular reason.

In order to prevent them it is only necessary for each citizen to learn that the rubbish pile, the bonfire, the careless handling of matches, the carelessly used cigar or cigarette, the olly floor mop stored in a closet, the putting of hot asses into wooden boxes and similar everyday conditions there.

and similar everyday conditions cause fires which contribute very largely in a seemingly

small way to the great waste that is caus-ing a heavy direct tax upon every individual

in the country—a tax which is unheard of and unknown in any other great civilized

"It takes a very little thing sometimes to start a very big fire, and it is this fact

ulcate into the minds of the citizens of the

Nation. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in almost any case, but in

the limit within the last thirty years to replace the property destroyed by fires.

And in these figures the loss by forest fires is not included. This, too, is a very heavy

loss, and in many cases results from entirely preventable causes. The Government is also

put to very heavy expense to guard against forest fires and to maintain a force sufficient

to fight them when discovered.
"The only way in which to reduce this

enormous loss is to have fewer fires. And

the best way to do this is for every citizen

to learn care on Fire-Prevention Day and to practice the lesson then learned through-

out the entire year. Care in the small things is the greatest of all, especially in the care-

ful handling of fire in all its forms and the preventing of the accumulation of large piles

absolutely useless and unnecessary fire waste

Today's Birthdays

ator from Connecticut, born at Simsbury,

from Maine, born in Detroit, Mich., forty-

even years ago.

Joseph E. Ransdell, United States Sena-

or from Louisiana, born at Alexandria,

A., sixty-three years ago.

Patrick H. Kelley, representative in Conress of the Sixth Michigan district, born

Cass County, Michigan, firty-four years

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How many poet laurentes of England have followed Tennyson and who were

What is meant by the "pons asinorum"

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

10. What is a myrmiden?

George P. McLean, United States Sen-

onn, sixty-four years ago. Frederick Hale, United States Senator

in fact, the only, way to reduce the

is becoming a staggering load upon

of rubbish of any kind. This is th

the Nation.

American resources have been taxed to

which Fige-Prevention Day seeks

the case of fire above all others.

nation of the world

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT

On Fire Prevention FIRE-PREVENTION DAY should be made one of the most important days of the entire calendar, according to Fire Mar-shal George W. Elliott, because it is a day which, if properly observed and its lessons taken to heart, will have a beneficial influ-

ence upon the lives and the pocketbooks of the whole American people. "Fire-Prevention Day," said Marshal Elliott, "falls on October 9 each year, but this year, as the 9th is on Sunday, it be observed on Monday, October 10. into was fixed in order to commemoral anniversary of the great Chicago fire of 1871. The day is each year becoming more and more generally observed. The-President of the United States, the Governors of many

of the States, including our own, and the Mayors of most of the great cities, again in cluding Philadelphia, have issued proclama-tions calling upon the citizens to observe the day, in an endeavor to get the citizens to co-operate in fire prevention. "The annual fire losses in the United States have grown to such a tremendous ex-

tent that at last there seems to be an awakening of public interest in this mo-mentous problem. The 'National Ash Pile,' as it has been well termed, has now grown to \$500,000,000 a year. Of this enormous total, Philadelphia's contribution last year was \$8,000,000, resulting from 4955 fires, as against \$3,918,345 in 1919 and \$3,911,350 in 1918.

Most Fires Preventable

"Of the 4955 fires in Philadelphia in the last year, it is conservatively estimated that the causes of fully 60 per cent of them were within the control of the householder the business man and the factory owner. Of the remaining 40 per cent, there is not the slightest doubt that a goodly number may be classed as 'crooked' fires; that is, where there was a deliberate fraud practiced upon

"Fire prevention aims chiefly at the prevention of those fires which result from carelessness on the part of the citizens rather than those which are caused by design or intent, and at the enforcement of laws and intent, and at the enforcement of laws and ordinances in the matter of building erection and occupancy. Then, too, an effort which may not be entirely within the scope of fire prevention is now being made in order that every citizen of the United States may be ought to realize the enormous per capita

rost of the fire waste. "In Philadelphia, based on a population of 1,825,000, the per capita loss last year was \$4.77, and this, it must be remembered, is a loss in created values which had to be eplaced. This loss of \$4.77 per person in als city does not include the per capita cost of fire protection or suppression, by which I mean the cost of maintaining the fire department, the cost of water and the many other items which enter into the extinguish ment of fires.

This per capita fire waste is a direct tax non each of our citizens, and if the Philadelphia loss is very heavy the cost is felt by the citizens of the whole United States as

When I say a direct tax I mean that everything we use, everything we cat and everything we buy has figured into it as a art of the cost of production, this amoun to cover the cost of fire waste. Therefore the matter of fire prevention has come to be an economic problem which must be conidered seriously in the economic life of the

Must Pay the Price

"The citizens of Philadelphia must awaken to the fact that they cannot have not fires a year resulting from the careles use of eigars and eigarettes, 841 fires each car resulting from the careless use matches, 212 fires every year caused by mis-chievous boys and 160 fires each year resulting from rubbish, without paying the cost of them, and that cost is high 'As direct evidence of the carelessness

which is usually manifested in our everyday life and the huge part which it plays in the great national fire waste, reference need only be made to the tubulation of the origin of the various fires in this city. This table shows very clearly the part

which soot in chimneys and uncleanly play in the year's fire record. It shows that fires from soot increase month by mouth, from one in the mouth of August to twentyfive in the month of January, and that similarly, fires from defective channeys increase from one in the month of August sixteen in the month of January. it is easy to recognize that if the chimneys were cleaned properly, as they should be during the warm weather, a large propor-tion, if not all, of these fires would have 'Fire always has its origin at some par-

It isn't generally known, but lots of things happened in the world mesterday be-

> The strictness with which Japan keeps aliens away from her possessions robs her plea for social equality of much of its force. The Shipping Board has apparently not yet made up its mind whether the Leviathan

SHORT CUTS

whale of a ship or just a white ele-The endocrine balance may be chock-full of interest, but said interest (save to a savant) is not quite so evident as that of a

bank balance. The resignation of the Prohibition Director of New York State betokens a Hart howed down by weight of woe.

distasteful to him, he says. There is little comfort for business and small encouragement for its revival in the declaration of Sanator Penrose that the pending Revenue Bill is merely a temporary

One unexpected thing the Limitation of Armaments Conference may bring about is American recognition of the fact that there is in existence a body known as the League of Nations.

It is, of course, yet too early to decide

whether the prophet who picked a Peckin-paugh for popular approval picked a peach or a prune. There are still several games to be played. France will defend her present army at the Limitation of Armaments Conference. and Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Stinnes hasten to break into the news to furnish her

Sylvia Punkhurst, expelled from the British Communist Party, is said to have joined the German Red group. And once upon a time we had a notion that all Sylvia

If the man who had monkey glands transplanted in his innards could, as a re-sult, pitch winning baseball in a World Series he would have no difficulty in keeping on the front page of the newspapers.

Scientists at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., have developed a conl-black chicken. Which prompts one to quote the kid whose father as just concluded a successful game of soli-What are you going to do now, The latest bloc is composed of "Baby

Congressmen"—members young in service who are out to down the "ruling oligarchy." They have pep; the country will stand for them till they ask for pap. Then the bloc will pop off like a pup with the pip. Hindenburg's demand that Germany

2. What is meant by the "pons asinorum"?
2. Name two of the most celebrated sleges of the American Clvil War.
4. Of what party is the present Conservative Party of England an outgrowth?
5. How many planets are there in the solar system?
6. Who was King of France at the time of the American Revolution?
7. What is meant by a "American the time of the American Revolution?
8. What is planets by a "American"?
9. Where and what were Scylis 81.4
10. What is a myrmiden? keep up her fighting spirit takes on the as-pect of a hope capable of fulfillment when taken in conjunction with the French declaration that every German regiment allowed under the Versailles Treaty has three hundred non-commissioned officers, two hundred of them serving as privates.

Fans are said to have been fooled on the day of the opening game by reports that it was impossible to get into the Pole Grounds, but the fact that there were 8000 waited in line through a long, cold night,

of the champion middleweight lady wrestle them there now what you call 'em super Sure, Mike! the kind of to wrestle with a carpet. The champion lady wrestler of the next generation max be the offspring of an anemic carpet weaver and a neurotic novel writer. Dan Cupid loves to throw the books into eugenica every once in a while.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Alfonso d'Albuquerque, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, conqueror and founder of the Portuguese Empire in the cast, was known as the Portugueso Mars. He was born in Liston about 1452 and died in Gon. India, in 1515.

2. The face that sunk a thousand ships was that of Helen of Troy, abostrophized thus in Christopher Marlowe's play. "Fr. Faustus": "Was this the face that sunk a thousand ships and burnt the topless fowers of Hume"

3. Malabar Const is 5 name often given to the western coast of British India, broperly confined to the southern part.

4. Thomas A. Hendricks was Vice President of the United States during the first form of Grover Cleyland, 1885-1889.

5. Alcales is the name given to several kinds of verse, from Alcaeus the ancient Greek poet, their reputed inventor. empty seats at the opening game would seem to show that it was the management that Also, the enthusiasts who Lord Northeliffe was indulging in ne they wished theirs to remain a white man's country they would better get busy at once and promote immigration. Occupation would so obviously solve Japan's problem of overpopulation that the solving of England's problem of the same nature in the same way seems the only possible course for them Mike Marion, a New York manager of 6. Alcales is the name given to several kinds of verse, from Alcaeus, the ancient Greek poet, their reputed inventor.

6. Senator Kenyon is from Iova.

7. The first convention to consider an American colonial confederacy was held in Albany on June 19, 1754. New Hamp-bire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Peinselvenia and Maryland were the colonies represented.

8. The invention of the hydro-airplane in 1911 is ascribed to Gienn H. Curtiss.

9. A grig is a small cel, a grasshopper or cricket.

10. "Raison d'etre" (literally, reason to be) is a French phrase, meaning the purpose that accounts for or justifies or originally caused a thing's existence. freaks, announces the forthcoming marriage and the champion free style eater of hard food, including carpet tacks; and in an open letter to the president of the Eugenies So clety of Great Britain be wants to know if such a union should not result in some of that throws a tit when his wife asks him



"SINCE NOBODY'S LOOKIN'!"