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Philadelphia, Friday, October 28, 1921

THE RAIL SETTLEMENT

REPEATEDLY, while it was clearly apparent that wilful groups in the rail unions and among the railroad executives alike were maneuvering for a general railway strike, it was stated in these columns that there would be no strike; that so bar-barous a method of dealing with a question of vital concern to the public was unthinkable, and that neither party in the dispute would dare, in a final analysis, to hit at the selfish advantages.

The immediate problem of the railroads has been adjusted. There will be no strike. The settlement has been forced, as we said it would be forced, by public opinion expressed through the medium of the Railroad Labor

Neither side quit cold. The unions have been assured that the new pay reductions planned by the companies will not go into effect at present or until further downward adjustments in freight tariffs are reflected in lower costs of living. Thus one of the central demands of the brotherhoods has been granted. The roads, on the other hand, still reserve the right to proceed before the Railroad Labor Board for readjustment of working conditions by which they hope to lower the cost of operation by withdrawing some | Fund's millions from reaching the public of the advantages gained by their men during the war.

The settlement is therefore only partial. Both groups are still at daggers' points. But there ought to be comfort for the general public and reassurance for the future in the extraordinary moral victory achieved by the Federal Government through the Labor Board. Both the unions and the more controversy with diminished prestige. The Railroad Labor Board emerges with new strength and new dignity. The board has found itself. It has established a precedent which is very likely to make strikes and strike panies infrequent or even impossible in the railroad world.

CROWNING THE PARKWAY

THE Councilmen who scrambled down \$1.45. the craters and up the precipices formed

ment over the magnitude of the operation. And well they might be thus moved work in the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth | tem, Controller Hadley's cryptic statistical and Spring Garden streets is proceeding on a scale calculated to amone Philadelphians reained in the school of checker-board streets. narrow thoroughfares and no vistas what-

The present chaos is but preliminary to a municipal improvement of the first order. Not only will a picture gallery with potentinlity for becoming a splendid treasure house and a center of artistic enterprise be erented. but it will be appropriately environed by

scenic charms and approaches of grandeur. It is said that the impression left by the propriation of adequate funds for the prosecution of the work. This is as it should be. The project is too commendable to be interrapted by niggardly and pettifogging tactles.

TOUCHING LOYALTY

THE councilmanic committee which has L rejected an ordinance providing for the stabling of the horses of the municipal street-cleaning department in clean commodious and convenient quarters at Thireenth and Shunk streets, and has pussed a resolution urging the use of the Vare meas in the South Philadelphia lowlands, fornishes a touching spectacle of lovalry

Who has a better right to special municipal privileges than the dominant figure of the political combine? That is what all organization Councilmen are wondering.

Expert restimony to the effect that the Vare stables are insanitary, inadequate and breeders of flies and mosquitoes is impertinent. What have qualifications to do with a problem in political protection?

with the opposition raised by indigrant Councilmen to expert, intelligent functioning of the city's street cleaning enterprise. What is to be thought of such an off inl? The placing of public responsibilities before those which ward workers and division benchmen know to be due elsewhere is enough to make any well-trained, properly

subservient politicians rage. The least they can do is to champion the perpetuation of the old unbenitaful conditions, which however notorious, were not without their financial compensations at the

THE "L" WORTH A TRIAL

THE break-down of four years of negatiations with the P. B. T. leaves the City of Philadelphia with an important. almost completed but physically isolated transit line on its hands. Naturally, Mr. Mitten has painted a dark picture of the obstacles to a successful operation of the road and can see no hope in the ping for its independent operation, which he regards as mistake from every point of clear.

Without questioning the nuthenticity of much expert information of which he is possessed or his right to make out the heat case possible for the organization which he heads, it may be said that his argument has

now become academic. The lease conferences are discussed. "The city," declares Mayor Moore, "will proceed to complete and operate the Frankford elevated line as an independent system." This means, of course, that no connection will be made between the municipal elevated and the transit company's high-speed system. It means that a daring and unique experiment will be made and that the public - I not receive the full measure of benefits originally

contemplated. But there is another aspect of the situation which is worth considering. The protracted season of agonizing maneuvering temporarily at least, over There is scarcely anything which the future holds that can I an egold who set out to force attention | chare at life and happiness.

be as damaging to public interest, to the reputation of the city and to the ordinary conception of business canity as the years

wrangling and stult!fication. It is now the imperative duty of the municipality to open the road and to operate it as efficiently as the long-discussed drawbacks will permit. Its fallure cannot be predicted even by the most formidable array of statistics. It is, indeed, conceivable that there have been miscalculations and that insufficient account has been taken of developments in patronage, capable even tually of extricating the city from a financial

Between a makeshift system and none whatever, the public's choice is unhesitating. The "L" is worth a trial. The command is, "Forward!"

HIDDEN EXCESS MILLIONS IN CITY'S SINKING FUND

Stotesbury, Hadley and Moore Could Reduce Tax Rate an Additional 20 Cents if They Would Release

Secret Surplus By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THERE seems to be little hope, at least during the incumbency of the present Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, that the secrets of the manipulation of its millions will be disclosed to the public.

The half-hearted effort of Council some menths ago to force a showdown gives small encouragement that it will ever marshall sufficient courage again to take the bull by the horns. Its own derelictions in its telation to the commission have been so flagrant that they long ceased to provoke comment among those familiar with the facts.

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners under the law is composed of the Maxor and the City Controller, with a third member elected annualty by Council. At beart of the country in a fight for purely present, and for years past, E. T. Stote-bury, head of the banking house of Drexel & Co., of this city, and resident member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, has been the elective member of the board.

It has been years since Council held an election for this position. Mr. Storesbury has been, and is today, acting in his official capacity under that provision of the law which requires that he continue to serve until his successor is chosen. He is, therefore, a Sinking Fund Commissioner through a technical evasion of the law.

This fact is referred to here for the reason that Council is directly responsible for keeping the facts concerning the Sinking

Owing to the cryptle methods and peculiar financing of the fund, the taxpayers have | been left to obtain their knowledge of the operations of the commission from the unsatisfactory reports of Controller Hadley.

The city's budget-makers, the Mayor and Council, will this year make the usual anbelligerent rail executives emerge from the proprintion to the Sinking Fund. It will approximate \$4,000,000, presumable. This is separate and apart from interest charges. on the city's indebtedness.

If this appropriation were similared from the budget estimate the tax rate for 1922 would be reduced by an additional twenty cents below the proposed fifty-cent reduction by Council; an assessment for 1922 of

The reduction can be accomplished simply by the topographical upbeavals incluent to and satisfactorily if the Mayor and Council | the propagandists have more it difficult for the Art Museum project expressed astonish- can but being themselves to an agreement on the subject. The city's go remorts or even the smored secrets of the Sinking Fund need not be disturbed.

> It has been the heast of the Sinking Fund Commissioners that not infrequently therehave been carried as high as 20 per cent excess surplus nasers on their books.

At present it is estimated that there are ferween \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in these excess surplus assets in postession of the board. The exact amount cannot be definitely stated because of the mystery which envelops the handling of these millions.

To secure a reduction of the tax rate asoutlined it is only necessary for Council | in preparing the budget to reduce the appropriation to the Sinking Fund to an insignificant amount, at the same time directing the Commissioners to utilize their excess surplus in tion of the appropriation.

Wails of protest would unquestionably be raised by the commission. There would te alarmist whispers about "the danger limit." "hampering the board." "eresting distrust of the city's finances." "Impairing the credit of the municipality." all of which would be designed to deceive the unwant; a bair to eatch guidgeons.

By directing the Sinking Fund Commissinhers to utilize these assets in lieu of a reduced appropriation Council would be enabled to second visions of two things: Director Caven is reported to be vexed preduce the tay rate for 1922 below the present estimate or else release millions of dollars for public improvements, the report or rebuilding of decaring bridges, the imperative increase of the police force and the protestion of life and property of the ciffzens.

> If the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the interest of the people at heart they world voluntarily suggest, without newspaper suggestion or councilmante initiative, that said artion be taken

BLANTON . THE movement to punish Representati I Blanton, of Texas, for apperting of the matter in the Congressional Record under leave to print an extension of his remarkhad its prevocation long before the specifi-

offense with which he is charged. He has been one of the most pestificrous obstructors of legislation that over sat in the House. He has constructed, not for any public reason, but seemingly for the sine pleasure of making trouble and forcing attention upon blmself.

His colleagues have been walting for the opportunity to tell him what they think of him. It came when he had the offending matter printed in the Record. Our of al-Democratic associates from his over Store was the first to suggest to the Republican leaders that he be expelled. When Reput-sentative Mondell introduced her resolution of expulsion, the first reaction of an overwhelming majority was that of approval. Second thought, however led many Congressmen to think that a less drastic nonishment might be adequate. Their counsels | trends in the political currents of all civil-

Blanton shares with Herrick, of Other homa, the unenviable notoriety of being an give a voice to the undergraduate opinion illustration of what the untrammeled electorate out de when he be keen to pick out progressions it was expressed the desirrepresentatives in Washington. Illanton is

upon himself as soon as he took his sent He has succeeded beyond his wildest hopes. Herrick has exhibited his eccentricities outside the Capitol by his campaign for the protection of girls on the stage. He is a freak and a political accident. The man chosen for the nomination in his district died before the primaries and he slipped in by default. This much must be said in extenuation of the offense of the voters of the Eighth Oklahoma District who elected him. He will not be returned to Washington. But Bianton has been elected by his Texas district three times and seems to be the kind of man the voters like.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER TWEED

PIFTY years ago yesterday William M. Tweed, the Tammany boss, was arrested in a civil suit for the recovery of money elen from New York. He was then at the height of his power and insoleutly defiant of public opinion. His followers believed him to be invincible and

ther obeyed his orders without question. The disclosure of the frauds came about by archient, when an honest bookkeeper took charge of the accounts of an agent of the gang who had been killed by the over-

The looting of the city began in earnest with the passage of a new charter of the city in 1870. It cost Tweed \$1,000,000 to get the charter through the Legislature. He would have paid more if it had been neces-

The charter put the control of the money of the city in the hands of a Board of Special Audit. One of the early acts of this hoard was to issue an order for the payment of 86,312,000 on account of the building of the new courthouse. Nine-tenths of this sum went into the pockets of the looters. It was customary to levy on the men who had contracts for city supplies 65 per ent of the amount of their bills. This levy was raised to 85 per cent after the new marter went into effect. Then fictitious institutions were created, with three or four politicians as officers, and large sums were ampropriated to them. While this was going on Tweed was

\$1000 to each Alderman to be used in buying coal for the needy, and he gave \$50,000. the needy in the ward in which he was The courthouse to which reference has een made cost the taxpayers \$12,000,000.

posing as a friend of the poer. He gave

Of this sum, one fire alone received \$5,600, -000 for supplying furniture and carpets, the greater part of which went into the pockets of Tweed and his friends Sinceures were created for favorites with

salaries ranging from \$5000 to \$15,000 a And when there was protest against extravagance Tweed Insolently asked, "What you going to do chour it? He found out within a few months.

Yet there still are men, not only in New York but in other cities, who think they can b the taxpayers as Tweed cobbed them and get away with or. And there also are citi cens of these communities who regard the political machines controlled by these menas so powerful that attack on them is futile.

The punishment of Tweed did not destroy buman greed nor did it bemove from the political crooks the opportunities to gravify their desire for easy mone). Whether conditions have improved since Tweed's time may be an open question. The one thing which is certain is that the methods by which the cities are looted have been medified.

NEWS AND YOUR FUTURE

TERY entertainingly and very shrewally. espaper vesterday. Mr. Gilbert discussed phase of the new movement for armement limitation which, though it is all-important. will receive little notice later.

In the days of the Versnilles Conference, and in every smaller cross of homen affairs. I the world to learn the exact crath about the | WPHE building of a modern Acropolis to to the Conference on the Limitation of Armamonts will bring its own press agents. Lloyd George is to be attended by a

specialist, Sir George Richest, who come and writes for a little paper that has a truly enormous circulation among what the British call their lower classes. Sir George can talk to about 10,000,000 Britons every week. In the train of the British Premier Riso will be Matrice Hankey, another trusted maker of opinion who did loyal service for the British onuse in Paris. Other representatives of (oreign tiovern-

ments will be as well equipped as the British to "direct" public opinion by cable. A delegation of Japanese writers arrived in Washington weeks ago and another delega-

Opposed to the trained "makers of opins an" will be the large and capable army of riters who, serving the modern ideal of jeurnalism, aim not to make opinion, but of tell the truth. Most of them labor anonymously, and it is their work that does most buffle the propagandists in America and Europe.

Without the news reporter the interests. of the majority would have little recognition in disarmament conferences or anywhere else. Yet it is only on rure occasions that the jublic 1s reminded of its obligation to one of its least estentations and most useful servants. Yesterday in Harrisburg George E. McKirdy, of Pittsburgh, addressing a conference of the penresentalarge industries, reminded his hearers of a mistake common to a good many of them. He remarked that the representatives of big and little industry should help rather than hinder the press in its efforts to tell the truth, because the truth can be us helpful in industry as it is in everyday life.

PRINCETON'S CONFERENCE

WAR, for the men who make it, is a busi-ness of armebnirs and areside thrilis, f after-dinner speeches and songs of enthusiasm. To the youth of the world, war in it - modern forms is a nightmare of reaccorations, of sweat and cold and mod and cermin and long-distance impersonal slaugh

It is through conferences such as returnsentative undergraduates of many universities have been holding at Princeton and through the surprisingly large literature of objection which followed the close of the conflict latween the Germans and democratic civilization that the younger generations are breaking an immemorial silence and presenting most algorithman challenge to all their olders. To sympathize with the views expressed at Princeton one need not be a radical pacifist. The shocking unreasonable ness of war is in itself enough to range every informed and sensitive mind on the side of peace and the peacemakers.

e saving grave of chivaley, no bright quality of individual courage, serves now a mostly the committees; view of war All great struggles between nutions corners between masses of men tems wearty beceff of all ordinary human right him horses of pondering imphinery.

It is said that wisdom belongs to ago Berhaps I does Youth, however, is becoming doubtful, and its doubts are enormously significant. If the Conference of the Limitation of Armaments should full utterly, we may see some startling new

The Princeton conference did more than as it is developing in all American and forof all the mith of the works for a rate

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Temple Triumphant is to Commemorate in Washington the Great and Worthy Women of the Past

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAVE lived long enough to know that the enthusiasm of one person-if that person is astate enough to appeal to either the sentiment or the business sense of his fellows—can carry into effect as great an enterprise as Northfield or Hampton against every kind of obstacle and in the face of great general indifference, provided he never iets up on his plan and is not diverted by any side tuene

I was newly convinced of that latent quality of success in humans by a conversaion I had with the woman who is the inventor and the organizer and the financial propagandist and the advance publicity agent and, incidentally, the president of the Woman's National Foundation of Washing-ton, D. C. She is Mrs. Clarence Crittenden

ton, D. C. She is Mrs. Clarence Crittenden Calhoun, of Charleston, S. C. It was her idea to build in Washington a kind of temple of women's clubs and welfare organizations that were national in their scope, a large Capital-like edifice that would embody both sentiment and power in its type of architecture-remind one of the actual Capitol, and yet be designed in its interior rather as an auditorium for music and symposiums of various women's interests, with halls of fame to satisfy sentiment and offices for organization to satisfy busi-

TN ORDER to finance so gigantic an undertaking and focus the largest assortment of feminine interests about the spot. grew up in her mind subsidiary plans for mildings that would at once advertise her main scheme and play a monetary and a sentimental part in its development. To make it easy and practical for women to center about this great capitol of women's in-terests plans for two buildings were devised -one democratic in character, a hotel for women run on modern and co-operative principles that would insure the greatest comfort for the least money; the other somewhat pluteeratic in its character, a club whose shareholders would be its members at \$1000 a share, with a life tenure of both their membership privileges and an admin-istrative position on the Burrel of Governors of the whole foundation. To these nuclei of interests there were added certain em-bellishments, such as the "Silvan Theatre." "Hall of Friendship" and a "Hall of

Presumedly, the hotel once built and uninged would has for itself, and more, too, a Washington; probably a club starting with a thousand members at \$1000 each would also pay its way and more, too. If all the great organizations for women like the League of Women Voters, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U. and others would join at the rate of a dollar a memher several million could be enrolled almost automatically and pay for the building and the equipment and the maintenance of the great central building.

There were a good many "ifs" in the

T DO not know whether Mrs. Calhom is The author of the very sumptions annother of a poem that graces its first page and I seem to recognize her style throughout. If to our hard Northern perceptions It seems conched in a language—conched is the only word I can apply to the language that breathes of gift books and floral embleas of yesteryears. I can only say that the lady most responsible for it has been uble to get several building firms interested in his disputed from Washington to this | in advancing the money and labor to construct some of the buildings at once; and to judge by the names on the prospectus, she has enough club members at \$1000 each to insure the purchase of one of the fines: Washington, But I will be her speak for herself, or chant rather, in a kind of poetic proce.

> Womanhood at the Nation's empiral is controlling thought and first objective of he Woman's National Foundation

The main structure of this magnificent group of buildings, ail to be of superlative beauty and of utmost utility, is the Temple Triumphant, which is designed to commen orate the great and worthy women of the to offer a fitting forum to the women of this and coming generations for the ment of humanity

The initial step toward early consummaof this pinn has already been accomplished. A group of antionally prominen-women, to whom the first president of the foundation presented the basic plan, and who immediately caught the vision, have most patriotically contributed sufficient money to indertake the work and to bind by a material payment the purchase of an ideal site. This site comprises approximately ten acres rich in beautiful contours, with a wealth of great old trees, situate upon a high plateau in the heart of Washington, and commanding sweeping panorama which embraces the United States Capitol, the White House, Washington Monument and the official and

business sections of the city. "Although the foundation's home will be magnificent in its massiveness and compel ling in its beauty, the insistent requirements of utility run throughout these plans. Every building that is to be here constructed will not only be self-supporting, through the neinsure material income to the foundation for he carrying on of its national program, to the end that every member, regardless of hor remote her residence may be from Washington, will receive airest henefit.

"As stated, the main building of this group is the Temple Triumphant, which will he approached from Florida and Connecti it avenues by monumental steps and from the opposite side by a generous driveway ending to a porte-combine formed by a loft;

The Temple The applicant will house the executive offices of the foundation and other women's national organizations. It will contain the Hall of Friendstap, which will be the hendquarters of affiliated clubs of other

countries. In the Temple Triumphant is to be all Hall of Memory with its commanding colon-nade of pillars. On each of these pillars will be engraved the names of lumous women selected by members of the foundation in the respective States and Territories. Statues of onen famous in the Listory of this country shall be placed in the hall and other counries will be invited to here commemorate heir greatest Women

Here also, most imposing in size, amid beautiful and appropriate surroundings, prominently placed in the Hall of Memory prominently placed in the Hall of Memory on a circular dais of white marble, will be the Book of Remembrance. Its puge-of everlasting purchasent will be engrossed with certificates of remembrance to women builders of the temple desire to The opportunity to become a builder

In addition to this permanent record being entered in the Book of Remembrance builder-member will receive from the foundation an official certificate duly and dimilar to the reproduction of on the opposite page. The like pictured on the opposite page. The like privilege of nonlinating the name of any remain chosen for entrance in the Book of Remainbrance is also granted to any man and makes subscription to the building fund of the foundation of \$10 or more.

T REGRET that lack of space forbids further quotations.

I am wondering as I copy it at its curious mixture of romantic verbiage and business

I believe, if she lives, Mrs. Culhounts temple, with all its appendages, will get built and eventurily paid for. The International Reds have a corimperfect knowledge of Unite Sam's make up or they would know that the very poores

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

end a note of thanks to the person report-

ng the offense to us and send him another

blank eard in case he sees another wolation.

chine has been reported and ask him to come

to headquarters, where we tell him of the mature of his offense and urge him to use

greater care. No arrest is made unless the violation be criminal, but the complaint is

Every Complaint Recorded

record. Each man will have a separate card, and when the complaints against him be-

come too numerous or too serious to be dis-

missed with simply a warning, steps will be

taken against him with the idea of revoking

his license or of taking some other measure

P. R. T. on which traffic violations may be

reported to us when there is no officer at

hand. Such violations will consist of driving

dangerous speed, driving without lights or

"Still another form will be for the use of

past standing cars, crossing the tracks at

at excessive speed and unnecessarily delay-

the patrolmen at the various station houses,

that to be provided for the P R T men

All these eards reporting violations will be

sent to us, and we will take charge of the

Keeping Tabs on the Drivers

be the keeping of all charges against drivers,

No record of this sort has been kept hereto-

fore, as all complaints laye been recorded only against the car. Thus if a reckless

driver were reported a number of times when he worked for one company and then

left to go to another company, the only charges of record would be those against

the car and not against the man who had been driving it. Now we shall keep both

tioned leaves one company to go to another, the charges against him when in the employ

of the first company still stand, and may be referred to at any time. When a driver

breaks the law too many times we shall ask

for the revocation of his beense, and when

these men realize that every complaint

ngainst them is being kept by us and that the

continuation of his liceuse depends upon

good behavior, he will be much more care-

indexed by districts, by numbers and alpha-

Drivers Mostly at Fault

"I should say that 75 per cent of the saturnable accidents result from the care-

esaness of the driver and only 25 per cent

But one plan is to cover all other kinds

from the carelessness of the pedestrian

are idents us well us those of truffic

shall have equally complete records of aeci-dents by falls, fires, drowning and every

other kind, and we shall pay especial atjen-

tion to the safety of the children. From January I to July 1 of the present year

fuers were more than 800 cases of accidents

to children in the city. We shall also issue cards for the schools, welfare clubs and

imilar organizations, arging more care on

the part of pedestrines, recommending that the children use the public playgrounds in-stead of the streets, and other sensible

methods for the reduction of the number of

Carelessness the Usual Cause

this work is to reduce the number of pre-

public to use greater care at all times.

tion- which public-spirited citizens

and every person in Philadelphia

safety that can be provided."

operations on Tuesday next,

"Most accidents are the result of enceives-

ess on the part of some one. Our aim in

entable accidents by the education of the

"Our new bureau expects to start active crations on Thesday next, November 1.

Like all work which is just beginning, the

first ten weeks will be somewhat experi-

mental, and we will welcome any suggest

make to help us reach the point of the high-

ceive the legity support of citizens of every class, because it is something which is sorely

needed and which has not been done before,

realize that everything possible should be

done in order that they and their children

may travel the streets and go about their

daily business with the greatest measure of

hand in New Jersey, refused to sell it, re-

fused to out wate it and refused to rent it

g rensonable figure, a lot or New Jersey, would congrate. That, and not over

If a few men owned 60 per cent of the

"We need and hope that this work will re

needlenes both to children and to minits.

These reference eards will be cross-

Thence if such a driver as I have men-

"An important feature of this system will

ing a car by driving ahead of it.

"A complaint eard will also be provided

he motormen and conductors of the

"Every complaint against a car or against

driver will become a matter of permanent

recorded in our books against him.

which will protect the public.

"We also send for the man whose ma-

GOOD WORK!

whole proposition, but apparently not enough to dannt the inventor, organizer, advance agent and first president. Mrs. Calhoun,

> Know Best CAPTAIN JAMES J. HEARN Talks of the New Police Bureau of Accident Prevention THE Police Bureau of Archieut Preven I tion inst organized is an entirely line of police activities and one which will prove of great benefit to the citizens of

James J. Henry, the chief of the Bureau. "The idea of this larreau," said Captain Hearn, "is not to make numerous arrests or to make arrest- at all where it is not necessary, but to educate the people of Philadelphia, as well as the drivers of vehicles, the pedestrians, and especially the children, to the necessity

the number of accidents to a minimum. Complete Investigations to Be Made

"Of course, in all necident cases a ther ough investigation is the first step to be taken, and we have devised a very careful and complete system of records which wi be permanent and not only show the detail of all accidents, but also show every man entire record with regard to accidents.

"Naturally, where the circumstances r veni criminal carciessness or such negligeners as demands punishment, the disciplinary powers of the Police Department will be sed, but our principal aim is to study earthen to decise ways and means of preventing "When several accidents are reported

from the same general point our investi-gators will be sent to ascertain the reasons for them and report as to how they can mess effectually be stopped. If they occur on a truffic post and we find that the truffic other has been negligent, our bureau t the removal of such an officer. If they occur in a section of the city where there is no traffic post, our investigators will remain on duty there until the reasons for the recurring accidents have been learned.

The Traffic Problem

"In Philiolephia and in every other large city in the country the traffic situation in become a serious problem. With the increase in population and the much large proportionate inchease in the number of motor-driven vehicles the volume of truthhas multiplied many times, and as a result nize this and that to reduce them to the

smallest number possible.

'The reports of our investigators will be as complete as they can be made. One im-portant feature will be that the fault or the neapagity of the injured person will be shown: If he was incoviented, ill, crippled hind or deal, it will appear on the report If he crossed a citeet not at a crossing nent records, whether he was going to dent imported in front of or close to a school. In this manner we will learn the chief dange points of the city, and where the greatest amount of protection is needed.

"The same report will show in detail the general location of every accident, whether the intersection of streets, at a crossing, place protected by elevated stanchious. aixles of sifety, unprotected car stops, on one-way streets, on a bridge, sidewalk or wherever else it may have happened. On for a detailed report of collisions between two vehicles, giving the immes of the driverof both, the becase number, any defects of the vehicle, the fault or incapacity of the deteces if ant, as well as the conditions the weather, of the street and much more

Value of These Reports "With these complete reports we shall be

the to proceed intelligently in our campaign to acold similar occurrences. In case one or more of the victims of the accident ere been taken that bespecial and ere smattle tythe time to give such details as we wante, blank space is left out the early which will la tilled on liner when the large to constron to talk about it. This on a single card we shall have everything about an accident which can be learned. In suce no arrest is made the legal proceedings are added, down to the four finding of the courts and the whole becomes a unitter of permanent record to which we can refer at any time. "We are also getting out eards which we shall distribute later to members of the natomobile clubs of the city and to other citi zen . On these earls see ask for the licens number of any vehicle which has been seen ejolating the traffic laws. The citizen noting such a ciointion bar stand; to give the num-ber of the machine, together with his own es of inducing him to release the Boston name and polices and the nature of the violation. When we get the earl we had

SHORT CUTS

Life in Ireland is just one darned crisis

To the bird on a tree this seems to be a pretty good day to celebrate.

Would it be proper to speak of chain telicatessen stores as sausage links?

Having selected a new chaser, Germany gulps down the Upper Silesian dose. We observe that an effort is made to prove to those having to do with insurance that honesty is the best policy.

A more or less interested world hasten assure Charles that if he abdicates it will be the very best thing he has ever done.

Harvard is to teach Chinese. Ever graduate may therefore be gratified to read description of his shirt and underwea

In a world sense there is nothing that

President Harding said of the black man that does not also apply to the yellow man The President's colorful speech prove-

that it is no trifling tack-hammer he use when he wishes to drive his statements home We hazard the guess that Joyce Kil-mer's poem on "The Tree" will appear is at least one publication in the United State-

The American steamship Clyndon, now on this port with sugar from Cuba, has or board a goat that eats eigarettes. That's all right. Our only objection is to kid smoker-

Bather than have Lloyd George mis-Washington conference, a news-loving but also peace-loving world would willing; bave the Irish truce continued until bi-Japan is said to be planning a navy a-

big as that of Great Britain and of the United States combined. Which suggests with the long box should not be overlooked

One of the committees of the coming Conference for the Limitation of Armaments be given the task of reviewing General Ludendorff's new book, "War and Politics. which he urges the German people to prepare for the next war.

W hat Do You Know?

Distinguish between semi-centennial and sesqui-centennial.
 Why are begoning so called?
 What is the cliff river of Australia?
 When did Bismarck die?
 What is a fleur-de-lys?

what republic is Bogota the capitals of its president of the Pennsylvania Railroad? S. What is meant by the later empire?

9. Who was the first Prince of Wales?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1 Zita of Bourbon and Parma is the ex-Empress of Austria-Hungary

2. A centurion was the commander of a century, a company of 100 men, in the ancient Roman Army.

5. Jean Arthur Himband was an eccentre

10. What was the original name of Boston?

can Arthur Rimband was an excentre and gifted French poet and adventurer. He traveled and traded extensively to Abyssinia and other parts of Artica and was supposed to be dead when Paul Verlaine published a collection of Rimband's poems. "Les Illuminations," which created a literary sensation in Paris, Rimband died in a hospital in the collection of th

Marsellies in 1891.

act called the "Tariff of Abominations" was passed by Congress in 1728.

It imposed heavy duties on raw materials and was for this reason particularly detested in New England.

Lepanto is the name of a great mayar victory gained off the coast of Greece by the allied Itelian, Spanish and Papal Fleets under Don Juan of Austria over the Turks. The battle put an end to the threatened domination of Western Europe by Turkey.

ranels Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, Pa., signed a protest in 1688, addressed to the Friends' Years Meeting in Burlington, N. J., charac-terizing slavery as un-Christian This protest is said to have been the firs' formal plea for emancipation made in America. The name Patagonia, given to the south-

ern portion of Argentina, is supposed to be derived from the Spanish, "patagen," large foot, in allusion to the large footprints of the natives found by the first explorers, eriwinkle in a molluse, much used for food, especially in England, and is also the united for the arms of plants.

crossing, is a but is the amitter with Japan

the name given to a genus of plants traffling evergreen shrubs with light bine flowers. lghau is a short-horned Indian ante-

lope.
Integer is a whole number, undivided quantity, thing complete in itself.