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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 29, 1021

HEADED IN THE RIGHT WAY

THE criticism to which the financial officers of the City Administration were subjected at the time of the sale of a block of fifty-year 5'g per cent bonds has borne

It was charged then that it was wasteful to obligate the city to pay interest at that rate for fifty years, and it was asserted that there should have been reserved the right to redeem the bonds at the expiration of twenty years or less.

The bonds for which bids were opened yesterday were in two groups. One group was for fifty years, with the city's option of redemption in twenty years; and the other group was for fifteen years. The interest offered was 511 per cent. The city can reduce its interest obligations by refunding this fifty-year loan at a lower rate in twenty years.

A syndicate offered to take the whole issue of \$12,659,000 at 102,399. This would yield to the city a premium of \$430.370.60. Or. to put it in other words, the city will get more than \$430,000 in excess of the amount which it desired to borrow. This means that the city offered more than the market value of money. That value is not 5.25 per cent, but only 5.04 per cent.

The question arises at once, what is to be done with the extra \$430,0007. It is borrowed money. The custom in the past has been to put the proceeds from premiums on bond issues into the current funds and to use them for current expenses. That was done with the premiums from the last bond

The Charter, however, forbids the city, to borrow money for current expenses, The Controller and the City Solicitor will have to decide what legal disposition can be made of this sum.

In the meantime, it is desirable that the financial officers of the city should consider the wisdom of adopting a wiser policy. The city needed only \$12,659,800. It will receive \$13,000,170,60. If it had followed the New Jersey practice and advertised that it wished to borrow \$12,659,800 and would issue the bonds at 514 per cent to the bidder who would pay that amount for the smallest number of bonds, it would have to issue bonds for only a little more than \$12,000,000 and would have mortgaged the debt-contracting power to only that extent, and it would have saved something like \$25,000 a year in interest.

General Gorgas should be located in that practiced extortion upon their customers. Councilman Hall, who introduced the inquiry program, declares that residents of Oak Lane are paying as much as \$7 a month for water in two-story dwellings, whereas for the same supply the charge of the city would be only about \$16 a year. It is probable that an increase, in the tax

rate from the suburban to full city rate would follow the elimination of the private water companies from the territory of Philadelphia County, but unlikely that the higher levy would leave no margin of financial gain. Naturally, the water companies have made the most of their monopolies. It is equally logical for the city to protect its residents. by furnishing them with water at reasonable rates.

The old distinctions between the built-up central portions of Philadelphia and the suburban fringe are being rapidly effaced. The change should be accompanied by an identical municipal water service throughout the whole county.

NEW MOTOR TRAFFIC RULES AND THE CHAUFFEURLESS CAR

Fresh Trouble for the Multitudes Who

Regard the Automobile as a **Business Utility**

THE puzzling thing nowadays, if you live I in a city like ours, is not to get an automobile, but to know what to do with it

when you get it. Traffic policemen are becoming constantly more strict toward folk who go up and down in motors, and it is hardly fair to blame them for that. They are, as the French neatly say, divirait. Yet automobiles are truly marvelous things. Even the littlest of them will return good for evil in a way that makes the family dog seem in comparison like a bleak-souled hypochondrine. They seem to know more than a good many people who drive them. They survive all sorts of shameful treatment with a bright air of letting bygones be bygones.

The lamentable thing is that with the approach of the motor millennium innumerable people in every big city in the East are gradually being deprived of the fullest benefits of a device that seems in its present state to be the actual embodiment of many essential virtues.

The city streets are gradually being closed

mainess and to the theatre. If the new

parking plan of the police department is

actually put in operation, motorcars will

have little more than the right of passage

in the area between Race and Vine streets

and Seventh and Eighteenth. Lucky felk

who have chauffeurs will be able to send

their machines to wait in a far place. But

the hard-working hus that is accustomed to

drowse at the curb while its boss works for

o he provided in one way or another.

are public parking places where cars are

cared for by the police, who charge a very

small fee for this special service. Where

there are no open spaces there are public

the tires and gasoline will have to pass its

mantry.

irritation

desirable forces of national cohesion. Listening to Director Cortelyou or Super-Mr. Harding has thoughtfully analyzed a case bristling with difficulties. These are ntendent Mills, you realize that we are in the shadow of a day when, to get the best rendered not a whit less perplexing by an aversion to facing them-a fact shown to use of a motorcar, it will be necessary to be in accord with the best Southern opinion. live and do business somewhere in the open

MUNICIPAL HEALTH to the man who drives his own motor to his

COTTODAY we have only fifteen miles of L streets without sewers. Not long ago we had 135 miles of such streets. A few years ago there were 40,000 pigs in the city. Today I doubt if you will find forty."

land where humanity has been at last safe-

guarded against the onslaughts of one of its

Philadelphia can take pride in the incep-

tion here of a "war memorial" which helps

to justify the pretensions of a civilization

which so often appear naught but vain and

THE SOUTH APPROVES

THE carnest tope of Mr. Harding's

em is re-echoed in the comment of the most

influential Southern newspapers. The few

editors who resent interference by a North-

erner in a social and political question pe-

culiarly affecting one section of the country

The spirit of a broader Americanism is

grasped by the Charleston News and Cour-

fer, which believes that the effect of the

speech "will be wholesome"; by the Bir-mingham News, which calls it "wonderfully

courageous': and by the Baltimore Eve-

for the country that the Republican Presi-

dent has officially discarded the old policy and has come to look at facts from the

Journalistic voices such as these testify to

the wisdom of the President in speaking

frankly and tend to support his obvious be-

lief that the time for treating with candor

a theme once regarded as of perilous delicacy

In Atlanta yesterday Mr. Harding touched

appressed that Mr. Harding is seeking to

rehabilitate the Republican Party in the South. The Intention, if it exists, is not,

necessarily reprehensible as a by-product

of a new program grounded in large and

intelligent sympathies calculated to efface

diffusion of political opinion throughout the

sanship in this sentiment than of antagonism

to moss-grown prejudices in States North

and South alike militating against the most

Mr. Harding has championed a wider

There is much less of rigid parti-

outmoded barriers of sectionalism.

patriotic and commonsense standpoint."

ing Sun, which regards it as "fortunate

cling narrowly to an old and obstructive

L Birmingham address upon the race prob-

most terrible foes.

overweening.

convention.

has arrived.

country.

cause of national unity.

It is to sanitary progress of this kind that B. J. Newman, managing director of the Philadelphia Housing Association, attributes the remarkable reduction of the Philadelphia death rate within the last eleven years. The percentage has fallen from 17 to 14 per thousand.

idle moments outside the closed zone. It While self-praise is often dangerous, and will probably be left in the garage at home. especially so with regard to public health onditions, recognition of a great reform in The police whose job it is to keep traffic this instance can be rightly regarded as an moving are doing their best amid a welter incentive to further effort. Able health of difficulties. Yet it would be possible to lirectors such as Dr. Krusen and Dr. Furaccept each new system of motor regulation

such have revealed by the very accomplishwith better grace if the people at City Hall ment previous and perilous laxities. were a little less ready to be content with There is room still for vast improvement. morely restrictive measures. If there isn't We are not yet mosquito-free, like Havana. oom in the city for automobiles, room ought nor without disease-breeding swamps and

11 is beenuse no one ever appears to think in But as metropolises go. Philadelphia preconstructive terms that automobile owners sents a notable instance of hygicalic developwill sooner or later succumb to a moed of ment. What has been done can be most fitly appreciated as an inspiring beginning. In many important Western cities there

J. BARLEYCORN, M. D.

D'OCTORS of medicine are men who culti-vate the quality of mental equanimity as a recognized virtue. Restraint of speech

OUR KINGS IN COUNCIL

The Officials Whom Philadelphia Delights to Honor Had Their Unlucky Prototypes In the Past-And They, Too, Had a Tough Time

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

DID not Council at its recurrent meetings D amuse itself by pranking with the lives and safety of the people of Philadelphia, the antics of its vociferous majority would be

antics of its vocifierous majority would be diverting. Were it not that its leaders, Councilmen Hall, Gaffney and Weglein, are gentlemen of protean versatility, with eloquence instantly available for every subject, from sinking funds to horse stables, a considerable num-ber of taxpayers would feel they were scarcely getting their money's worth from the weekly performance. The vote of confidence in the Vare organi-ration which was given by the citizens at the recent primary election has inspired the gentlemen of the majority to renewed ac-tivity and fresh outbursts of flamboyant and impassioned eloquence.

The fact that bridges are closed to traffic as being dangerous to life; that in this, the second city in the Nation, one patrolman on an average is detailed to the protection of 2000 deallies and the protection of 3000 dwellings, and that almost every sug-gested improvement is hamstrung by Council without a hearing from its proponents, are minor matters that must be set aside until the vital issue of leasing an insanitary horse stable from a local boss has been decided upon.

indirectly upon the same subject, empha-sizing the value of the distinguished services NATURALLY, it is just what the people want. They expressed their desire for this sort of thing in no uncertain way at the of Henry W. Grady as an indefatigable conciliator with a broad conception of the oolls last month They will reaffirm that desire November 8 In some quarters the suspicion has been

when they vote finally to retain in office the friends and "buddies" of their Kings in

For Philadelphia today is ruled by Kings instead of Councilmen. They have usurped, in their joyial and clamorous way, the administrative functions of other city officials.

They have elevated the rubbish can to the pinnacle of honor.

When a distinguished Tammany leader some years ago enunciated that gem of political wisdom, "What's the Constitution between friends?" his prophetic soul must have visualized in the dim future a Vare councilmanic combination.

THERE is another political axiom equally I applicable whose truth has been verified A applicable whose truth has been verified in the history of cities and of nations: "People usually get the kind of govern-ment they deserve." Councilmen elected as reformers have turned renegades. City officials have be-trayed their constituencies and delight in uarading the fact.

Meantime, their masters, the citizenry

outinue to be maimed and robbed for lack of sufficient policemen.

They complacently traverse bridges that threaten collapse for lack of repairs or rebuilding.

They smile indulgently when hundreds of thousands of dollars of their money is voted into the pockets of favored contractors. Having been smitten on one check, they

not only submit the other, but assume a position subserviently adapted to the application of the boot.

Citizens who resent the autocracy of this

councilmance combination still retain an illusive hope that history may repeat itself in the case of the "Charlies," the "Joes," the "Dicks" and even the "Alexises," for each of these councilmanic Kings has had prototypes in history.

In every instance the analogy is not only striking, but is at times absolutely startling.

TillE voluble, impetuous and undisputed I leader of the Kings in Council, Charles II, surname Hall-for Charles I, patro-II. sufmine that—for Charles I. parro-nymic Seger, was also of the Seventh Ward —has immerable points in common with another Charles II, King of the West Franks a thousand years ago. He tried to seize a

a thousand years ago. The tried to seize a kingdom, but fell down on the job. He was a bridge expert, too, for, as his-tory records, he tried to "put a barrier in their way of having bridges built over all the

"ME FO	R YOU!"		
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June Contraction			
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NOW MY IDEA IS THIS The calling off of the railroad strike was a victory for public opinion. Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best devotees of the arts and the mews? secretary of the Curtis Publishing Com-pany, will explain what the foreman's rela-DR. J. H. WILLITS On the Importance of the Foreman In evitable seem willing to put off the evil day of final passage. Industries

WHAT is a foreman? Has be any particular industrial and social status?

Is it necessary that he should have a knowledge of the policies and problems of his employers beyond what immediately con-cerns his own duties and the duties of the men under him?

"Industrial specialists," says Dr. J. H. Willits, head of the Department of Industry at the Wharton School, University of Penn-

tion to cost figures and production records is, and why it is necessary that every detail of expenditures be known. H. K. Hatha-way will speak of the care of materials and

equipment and the planning of work. And so on until the end of February, when the general course will be completed for the term by a general discussion of the pros-perts of a business revival. "We are not advocating particular sys-

tors Pat Harrison and Tom Watson are attacking his Birmingham speech. Football fans may now overhaul their Bartlett for "Of all and things of tongue and l'enn" and "Pitt-y 'tis 'tis true." tems of management, but elucidating and explaining methods. In the teaching we are

The number of men who are saying "I confining ourselves to the things which bear you so"

SHORT CUTS

Who says that our city Solons are not

Scuators who deem the Tax Bill in

Another boost for the President. Sena-

reservation of the right of the city to deliver only so many bonds at the price offered by the bidder as would net to it the sum which it wished to borrow. This is what a private business man would do who wished to conserve his resources and keep his debt oblirations as low as possible. It is not too much to expect that the city will ultimately adopt this policy.

"THANK GOD. IT'S AVERTED"

This is what the president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said when he learned that the stelle had been called off.

He said that thousands of wives and children of the trainmen had written to him asking him to do what he could to avent the strike.

These dependents on the workers know what idieness of the breadwinner at the beginning of winter would mean to them.

They are the sufferers in all strikes. they could be considered a little more frequently there would be a greater disposition to settle wage disputes by arbitration. Strikes have cost the country in dollars

and cents more than they have ever non for the workers.

THE GREAT CAPTAINS

ON THE eve of the Disarmament Conference General Pershing, back home again. and Marshal Foeb, making his American debut, are joint recipients of marked public enthusiasm.

If there is a seening paradox in this sit uation, it is at least auspicious and stimulating in character. Happily, it is onite possible to way fercent over the simultaeous appearance of these two distinguished military leaders without speciously glorifying war.

It is quite conceivable that in times must a soldier with a Pershing record could have carved for himself an easy path to the presidency of this Republic. In the Ferner bygone days an even richer opportunity for a conqueror like. Foch cam be magned.

Count must, of course, he raken of chills izing influences in the two untilnes, but equally significant are the personal attrainabof the two chieftains.

Technically, so far as belowinger of the art of war is concerned, there is much that is Napoleonic in Foch. Morally, he presents the complete antithesis of the ambitueurs Emperor.

Of the self-seeking military politician there is in the modest Pershing nor a discernible spark. Both great captains made war to terminate the most hidrous threat ever made by a maddened nation against mankind. They were peace bringers, 11.15 as such that they are publicly regarded

The times are out of joint for Boulangers and Fremonis. They are ripe for such praise as will be Fach's portion on his nation-wide tour and Pershing's on his return to untive soil. The cheering is spontaneous, and rightly so.

WATER RATE EXTORTION

SSUMING for the nonce the somewhat A unfamiliar role of public honefactor, Council has definitely interested itself in the ancient but surviving abuses suffered by residents in the outlying sections of the city at the hands of private water supply companies.

The departure takes the form of a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to report 13 Council the rights and status of these organizations and the possibility of relief by municipal service.

It is the simple and bitter truth that suburban and country water concerns have long

garages operated under a reasonable of rates.

You cannot solve problems such as the olice are wrestling with by merely driving notorears further and further away from the city's center.

There is a great deal of open space at the eastern end of the Parkway which might be used for a motor park. It is conceivable that if the commercial traffic were diverted to some of the smaller streets, sections of Broad street might be made available for idle cars without hindering traffic. Since motors naturally follow the better paved streets, the entral highways are most seriously congested. A time may come when it will be

ceessary to remove trollers from one or more crosstown streets to make an unlin poded, well-paved way for commercial tracks.

Director Cortelyou did not over state the space when he said that the traffic police are now almost at their wits' end. To understand the nature of the problem with which the traffic department is confronted accessary to take a long look at Market street or any of the other streets used by westward traffic late in the afternoon.

The jam is becoming intolerable and dan-It is nothing unusual for cars to genuitspend twenty minutes in getting from Eighth street to Broad Street Station. The delay is due, of course, to the crush of tchicle traffic on the central and cross streets.

When remains to the streets are didshed nd when parking is rigidly restricted within for zone defined in the latest police plan the movement of all sorts of traffic will be facilithied. But it will be facilitated at the cost many thousands of motor owners who have reason to regard the automobile as an indispensable dally convenience. Of these words the city will have to think seriously efore it is much older. Wider and better proved streets in the downtown regions would che enormousiv. Some new system of melting or storage will have to be devised. The traffic problem will not be settled by

a partial bani-himent of motors from the secure. It will merely be evaded.

A WARRIOR'S MEMORIAL

A BATTLE monument to a soldier of A melligation start is the vital meaning of the Gorgas Monorial Institute of Troutcal and Preventive Medicine, the basic plans which were laid at a noteworthy meeting of physicians Government officials and disinguished workers in the field of human refinre held in this city this wook.

The people of Pannin have donated the e for the institution, which is to adorathe capital of the Isthming republic. Its malutearnee will be seenred by a foundation imitar to that susporting the work of the

are gir and Recheleller enterprises. As a restorative of faith in the currents. of human progress it would be difficult to surpass this noble project.

As a leader of the forces of enlightenment, General William Gorgas takes rankas one of the great captains of history. Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon - these were ethal conquerors. General Gorgas had life. is ameldoration and carichment, as the tandard of his unitring ambition.

all his triumples that at Panama was the mat signal. The materialistic fruits of that comment

res marked by the great caroli, but the sides ory, over yellow fever transcends that elievement. It is in the highest degree

firring that the institution which is to commemorate and carry, on the lifework of i getuer.

and temper and calmness in the face of calmuity are characteristics of their everyday lives. But the rage inspired in doctors everywhere by the sly efforts of Washington to callist them as pinch-hitters for the barboys of old 1s none the less dangerous bechuse it is suppressed and revealed only at rare intervals in some ley pronouncement. om the lords of the profession. If the hysicians believe that the weis and the rys alike are trampling destructively on heir spered preserves, if they feel, in a word, hat they are being belgiumed, they cannot

When the doctors should have been called in to advise Congress they were utterly ignored. When they wanted only to be left alone, Mr. Mellon, without a word of warning, commandeered them for extraordinary dury in the field. All the distinguished onthologists in Congress were content to blaze their own trail when they set out to ormulate legal definitions of intoxication

and intexicants. They knew what was good for people and what was bad for them. Mr. Volstend's long practice of medicine and his profound knowledge of human dysiology were adequate to inspire comlete confidence in the loss distinguished devilcions who crowd the House and the Senate. Medical men who tend the sick veren't asked to testify regarding the worth worthlessness of alcohol in beverages.

They weren't invited to aid in the effort to define the quality of an intoxicant. The dry move in Congress was a crusade which became a stampede. Mere science wasn't permitted to have part in it. There were doctors who looked on and

wondered and made no sound. A great many of them refused to believe that light wine < a poison-but they were compelled to act ording to that belief. None of them helieves that beer is medicine. But the order of the Secretary of the Treasury requires that they never that belief as it has been newly formulated tomewhere in the neutral one between Mr. Mellon's office and the Capiton

Tir. George E. Armstrong, rotiring president of the American College of Surgeons, nut- the case mildly when he suggests that nost doctors will refuse to not as interconjugies between the brewers and the multi-

tudes that thirst. He doesn't say, as he might have done, that Mr. Mellon's order, opening a way to easy money for unwincipled physicians and unprincipled drugvists, leaves reputable and conscientiout members of both professions at a disadyantage. A doctor who refuses to prescribe medicinal heer will be in some danger of losing some intients whose well-being he insists on safeguarding. A druggist who doesn't sell here will not make as much money as the one who does. Yet the man

sho is in business to doub legitimately in irage cannot afford to run a bottling estabishment or heer department on the side He would have to reorganize his whole de-HVNTS SASTEM. It would have been far better if Mr.

Mollon had broadened the rule and made it possible for every man to write his own prescription and have it filled at a saloon. Then we could all be doctors together. Certainly the average man is as well qualified

dandard of his unifring ambilion. His war against disense, e-necially in that otherwise favored garden which near call the readers, was fought on many holds, but it. If the four-rate warts to legalize as Mr. Volstead to practice medicine. light whose and here it might to have the courage of its convictions and my so. All this ducking around the bash is futile and

undigothed. -----One way of punishing Blanton and Hereick would be to make them loaf to-

From beginning to end of this first King Charles' reign he was constantly in hot water.

FITCIN

Ilis fingers were always getting burned, though there is no record that he discovered a municipal scandal in the fact that his Director of Public Safety in one year had creeted fifteen electric lights in obscure corners of his capital city where crime prevailed. 80 million (1997)

WHAT more appropriate than that the prototype of the first Joseph II should a Roman Emperor? In the words of the historian: "In 1761 society.

he was made a member of the newly consti-tuted Council * * and began to draw un minutes, to which he gave the name of 'Reveries.' A weird prophecy, quaintly applicable to the present-day Emperor Joseph, surname toffuey, recites. "These papers contained the germs of his later policy and of all the disasters which finally overtook him." The astonishing parallel between King Joseph of 1780 and King Joseph of Philadelphia

'ouncil is completed in the further words of his blographer: "He threw himself into a succession of " " policies all sized policies all aimed at aggrandizement (of the Vare dynasty?) and all equally calculated to offend his neighbors." But why continue?

"M the wall of a King Richard. Hun-dreds of years later it may be the wall of another Richard in a mayoralty battle. The end of Richard II, the prototype of the president of our Kings in Council, is one of the saddest stories in English history.

It has never been solved to this day. He just disappeared. fidelity almost unbelievable this With a Richard of today. Weglein of the Twentyninth, runs true to type. He could qualify as the reincarnation of the English Richard, son of "The Fair Maid of Kent." In the greatest crisis of his of Kent." In the greatest crisis of his life the latter planned a reversal of the

Government under Gloucester, which, in the wording of the ancient chronicler, premature and ill-advised." "WAS Subsequently, so the record runs, "Rich-ard changed his methods,"

Therein lies the germ of a great hope for Philadelphia that is wholly subservient to is King in Council of a later day. The golden thread of prophetic analogy might be continued indefinitely, but another strand will suffice.

Alexis The thread leads into the mists of history

304 years B. C. in Athens. The first Alexis was peither a charcoal ddler, a lime burner, au advertising socitor nor a porter; much less a King.

He was a comic post; the funny fellow Athens. He began as the village cut-up of Thurtum

and was crowned as the King of Comedy by friends and neighbors of the Greeian city 1) tickled him so that he gave up the ast and died during the ceremony. gh He was then, according to history's frag-

ments, 106 years of age. The fact of age alone suggests hopes of reform in his namesake of today.

VOTERS of Philadelphia, men and women, are getting what they desire, It is what they pay for, according to the wisdom of the aucient maxim. In the words of the immortal Dr. Munyon,

however. "There is hope !" The present travesty on municipal con trol may ultimately end when, like some of

their ancient paradigue, our Kings Council recognize that they are not Counci whole Government and that they do actually uwe a duty to the people.

The wife of a local detective this week received two postal cards mailed by her husband fourteen years ago. Though credit may be given to the present Postmaster Gen-eral for speeding up the mails, the blame in this instance cannot be placed on Burleson.

svlvania "have long since provided the an swer. They say a foreman is the smallest common denominator of the quantity 'boss' his charge othe workman who has in workmen for whose usefulness he is re-sponsible to his superintendent or manager "If a foreman has no definite and recog

nized status in industry, he should have or "A broad knowledge of the principles which regulate his own and other industries and industry and wealth in general, will make the foreman more valuable ployers, widen his influence with his men and considerably elevate his own place in

School Board Takes Hand "The project of educating foremen in the subtler problems of finance, credits, industrial management and industrial costs has entered into its second year under the acgis of the Board of Education and the Philadel

phia Association for the Discussion of Em ployment Problems. No exact or even satisfactory estimate of the number of foremen employed in in-dustries of Philadelphia has been made, but the number has been approximated at 20,000. Of these, about 700 were enrolled last year for the weekly classes conducted

in the Central High School. "This education of foremen is proceeding under the direction of William C. perintendent of vocational education in the public schools, and myself.

"There are, besides the general course in foremanship, special courses for works managers and production superintendents and textile foremen, courses in time special production problems and traffic and shipping.

On Broad Scale Here

"On a community basis such as this, the indertaking is unique. In this and other cities, however, some great industrial plants organized their foremen into classes for brief instruction by industrial engineers and certain correspondence schools have in cluded a course in foremanship.

"But such training concerns itself with meeting the problems and circumstances of a particular trade or a particular set of cor-related trades. While this instruction is and forms a fundamental part of valuable our own courses, it does not serve to bring the foreman into constant association with foremen from other industries.

"Association through discussion from varied viewpoints makes for a wider and easier understanding of questions involved. and, what is important, brings out the problems that are peculiar to foremanship rather than to a particular business.

"Last year, for example, our lectures and discussions brought out the various types of Industrial organization, the relation of the foreman to those organizations, the ways of planning and scheduling the routine of work.

Human Factor Discussed

"The human factor in industry was dis ussed-how the best resulfs can be got from men of varying temperaments. what the relations and responsibilities between employes and employers and between the foreman and worker and between the foreman and his employers are. The priniples of health and safety supervision, essential to any indusiry, were discussed. This year it is proposed to go consid-his beyond that. We have already had

erably beyond that. Deputy Governor Hutt, of the Federal Reserve district here, talk to the men on exist ing financial conditions, explaining the sit-uation of the European exchanges and the influence on trade and production in this country. For example, he told them what country. For example, he told them wi is meant by such a process as liquidation. "This theme will be continued next week

by C. W. Hufer, formerly general manager by C. W. Infert, formerly general manager at the White Motor Company, and in the week following by Churles R. Weirs, vice president of the De Long Hook and Eye Company, who will deal with the economic situation which requires lower selling price in order that buying may be encouraged.

Other Plans for Year

"I might mention some of the other lectures to be given this year. Walter Fuller,

on the foremanship. is unusually large and unusually truthful 'To be eligible for the course a foreman has only to be a member of the Philadelphia Association for the Discussion of Employ-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the age qualification for presi-dency of the United States?

4. How long has the system of standars

5. Who wrote the novel, "Eisle Venner"?

6. How many degrees make a great circle

7. Who was the legendary founder and first

10. What is meant by a star chamber session?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A sesqui-centennial is a 150th anniver-

sary; a semi-centennial is a fiftleth anniversary, half a hundred years after the event. Begonias are named after Michel Begon.

a noted French administrator m patron of sciences. He died in 1710.

Prince Otto von Bismarck died in 1898. The fleur-de-lys is a conventionalized flower in heraldry, said to have been suggested by the tris. It is a very old emblem and appears in the arms of the

Empress Theodora. The ancient arms of France was a blue field sprinkled by fleura-de-lys. Later their number

by fleura-de-lys. Later their number was reduced to three. Bogota is the capital of Colombia in

South America. 7. Samuel Roa is the president of the Penn-

syltania Rathroad
 Later Empire is the name sometimes given to the Eastern Roman Empire with its espital at Constantinople. The

Turks in 1455.
Turks in 1455.
The first Prince of Wales was afterward Edward 11 of England.
Boston, Mass., was named for Boston, an English borough, originally Saint Botolph's Town. The Indian name was

Today's Anniversaries

ographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, horn in Edinburgh, Died in London June 19, 1795.

in a Californian port, the Otter, from Bos-ton, arrived at Monterey.

1740-James Boswell, the celebrated bi-

1796-First vessel from the United States

1830-Chicago was visited by its first

1896 - Many Littled in a coal-mine explo-

1909-The Woman Suffrage Party in New

York City held its first city convention in

1919-King Albert of the Belginus laid a

wreath on Washington's Tomb at Mount

sion at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Constanting to the

hristian Roman Empire from the

tillo years, its end being marked by the capture of Constantinople by the

last cadured

Murray is the chief river of Aus-

been operative in the

What is a "liederkranz"?

in angular measure?

States

tralin

C 1967

big fire

Carnegie Hall.

Vernon.

King of Ro

8. What is a saxhorn?

9. What is a wallaby?

The Cynical Cuss opines that the reason ment Problems. The course is confined to druggists object to handling beer is foremen because we regard them as key that it will interfere with their whisky trade tones of modern industrial organization. the top sergeants of industry. Later it muy be extended to include other executives.

United

and

We gather from reports from India that the difference between a Mopiah and a Hoopla is that the latter is actuated by joyous enthusinsm.

What the Congressional Record appears to need is an editor with a blue peneil. Had Blanton been censored there had been no 1. What President of the United States and what Vice President were Pennsyl vanlans? need of his being censured.

"The Pacific question once settled." said Premier Briand to the French Chamber Deputies, "disarmament will come up." Here is optimism full grown and smiling.

More than balf the families in the nited States live in rented houses, says be Census Bureau. Lots of room here for healthful "Own-Your Own Home" propaganda.

A turtle 150 years old laid six eggs on one day, says the steward of the United Fruit liner Taloa, which had fifteen of the critters aboard. It is a good record, but, of course, in 150 years she must have had lots of practice.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, cut his hand while smashing the camera of a nan he thought was trying to take his pic ture. He seems to have made the punish-

The Middletown, Conn., man who married on the day his father was sentenced to death for murder and plans to take his bride, after the honeymoon, to the bungalow where the murder was committed, cannot be said to be cursed with imagination.

Connellsville physicians have pledged themselves not to write prescriptions for beer and wine, and Connellsville druggists have pledged themselves not to fill such prescriptions if such should chance to be presented, thus leaving a clear field for the bootleggers.

Youth has never been given a fairer searing than that accorded by the press of the country to the plea of students at Princeton that war be abated by limiting cumment. Youth sometimes speaks words of wisdom while Age and Experience are fumblingly searching for the right phrase.

There were so many visitors in Philedelphin on Sumbry last that the hotels had to urn many of them away. How proud Philshould be to be so popular! adelphia How ashamed Philadelphia should be to have no better recommodations for her guests! How wise Philadelphia will be if she begins to plan at once for the big fair crowds!

Why, asked the Suburbanite, why can't R. T. operate the Frankford "L and the city guarantee to meet deficiencies on the understanding that the moment the proposition becomes profitable the city shall reimbursed for money advanced? Because, he went on pessimistically, because is poor bookkeeping that can't delay profits.

The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Re-

money they spend. The women,

plan to hold a bugnar. Just in a little while

division he continued, but that the

therefore, #

Today's Birthdays

publican State Committee has resigned, be-cause, in his oninion, the women's division Queen Marie of Rumania, who has exrecord a desire to visit America, born fortyof the Executive Committee was spending alsix yours ago together too much money. Vice President Earl of Dundouald, the larg of Lady-mith Coolidge, appealed to, suggested that the

٨

heen in Eagland sixty nine years 520. Major General Charles S. Farrosworth. members be called upon to raise some of the chief of infantcy of the United Stares Army forn in Lycoming County, Pa., fifty-night ears ago. Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, the new president

the free and independent electorate will be called upon to patronize a rummage sale 19 of the College of William and Mary, born in Caroline County, Va., forty-nine years provide funds for boosting political canddates. Later on there may be donation parago. ties for ill paid officaholders.