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Philadelphia, Thursday, November 3, 1921

ARE MOTORS A NUISANCE?

MOST of what Mayor Moore said about the abuse of the automobile parking privilege is justified. But those who argue for a "drastle" policy of restriction and feel that the traffic problem will be settled by merely restrictive measures provide no dmirable demonstration of logic.

The motorcar cannot be viewed as a "nuisance"-even if it is the sort of motorear that occasionally drowses at the curb on a busy street. "The parked car," said one speaker at the Mayor's conference, uples ground worth \$25,000 so that the owner may not have to pay a fifty-cent garage fee." The fact is that public garage facilities are inadequate to the needs automobile owners who use their machines to escape the inconventences of trolley and railway service. If parking in the central areas is actually prohibited-and it begins to appear that the police have no alternative-many thousands of people who have grown to depend on the automobile as a daily utility will have to leave their cars at home.

What the Mayor and the police and City Council should try to provide are parking facilities so arranged that there will be no interference with traffic. That would be no easy task. It might mean even the elimination of trolleys from some of the cross streets in the downtown section. It ought to be clear to everybody that you cannot dispose of the problem of motor traffic by the crude expedient of chasing all temporarily idle cars off the streets. Motors too generally used and too helpful to the business life of the community to be "cleared off the streets" by a police order.

COAL

LEADERSHIP in the United Mine Workand at the present moment it is far from mious. The factors that operated to make the rail unions hesifate when they were confronted with the invitation to strike prevail to a greater extent among the miners. Indeed, the bistory of the rail fight is being repeated in the controversy started by Judge Anderson's injunction.

Judge Anderson and the miners' leaders have been at loggerheads for a long time. And the injunction under which the court apparently seeks to cut the ground from

made so much, Mr. Hurley optimistically marshals certain facts, bound to be influential in the end.

Americans as a whole have scarcely realized the magnificent asset possessed by the Government in the modernity of its fleet. Ninety per cent of the 10,000,000 tons of steel ships are oil burners, giving them, explains the former chairman, "a decided advantage over all foreign-flag ships. There are only 5 per cent of all the other ships of the world oil burners and coal burners have

25 per cent less efficiency.' Mr. Hurley directs public attention to a stimulating actuality. The up-to-date equipment of the American fleet is a solid fact which calamity-howlers are prone to overlook. Stigmatizing the whole Federal experiment with ships as a gigantic farce is

favorite practice with the unthinking. Mr. Hurley is to be thanked for infusing gleam of hope into a situation which, though deplorable in many ways, is far from presenting the aspect of wreck which has been the theme of so much thoughtless

and permicious commentary. THE BANKING-JOB COMBINE

ALLIANCE MENACES THE CITY The Time Has Come When the Mayor

Must Force Abandonment of Safety Deposit Vault Secrecy in the Conduct of the Sinking Fund

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

MAYOR MOORE did a courageous thing in declaring his intention to break the political-financial grip in which Philadelphia has been held for years by a little coterie of New York and Philadelphia bankers. The combination in question, the Stotesbury-Morgan interests, has succeeded in forcing its fingers into every financial pie in this city, until today there is scarcely a

public service, municipal commission, fund or loan that has escaped its domination. As a result, the impression became established that unless its personal representative was permitted, practically, to dominate the city's fiscal affairs, the credit of the municipality in the money marts of the country would be ruined.

The absurdity of this claim was publicly and conclusively demonstrated on Friday last, when the entire amount of a municipal loan for \$12,659,800 was awarded to another New York syndicate of bankers at the highest figures paid in recent years, and upon terms so distinctly advantageous that there has been no precedent for decades.

Modern systems of municipal finance recognize the desirability of a redemption clause in long-time loans-the advisability of inserting a callable provision in the contract whereby the securities may be redeemed. If necessary, at varying intervals before maturity

The fifty-year bond issue of last July, upon the advice of the Statesbury-Morgan financial mentors, contained no such pro-The city was thereby bound to a burden

for fifty years without opportunity to relinguish it or liquidate the indebtedness before maturity. In the loan negotiated on Friday last this

clause was inserted on the insistence of these who sought to protect the interests of the city.

It is apparent that Mayor Moore's task has only begun. As Chief Magistrate of the city it lies within his power to expose the manner in which this heretofore dominant financial interest has identified itself, to its truly enormous pride, a persistent unwillingness to forgo this or that advantage own great advantage, not only with the fiscal policies, but with the partison politics

of Philadelphia. If there is imagination in the confer-The Mayor is the minority member of the once the memory of the woman in black will never be absent from it. She will be there Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and as a silent witness, as one opening her his first effort should be directed to tearing arms and crying out: "Look upon me! aside the screen that bides its secrets from What do you know of renunciation? the public. The power is in his hands. gave more than my life. What sacrifice The people of Philadelphia have been sigyours could be comparable to mine?" nally unfortunate in their majority selections for the Sinking Fund Commission in A TOLLS INSPIRATION Controller Hadley, an official who will come PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA-"Bunny up for re-election next Tuesday, and in Commissioner Stotesbury, the choice of Vanilla," Mr. Dooley used to call him-Council and the presumptive representative has divested himself in mid-ocean of an ingentous idea concerning the Panama Canal of the taxpayers. tolls problem. They are the technical members of the The former chief engineer of the waterboard; one an accountant, the other a way in the days of the French effort is of the banker. They have worked together with opinion that no treaty rights would be insingular unanimity. They have been in fringed were the tolls paid by American reality the Sinking Fund Commission. Devessels refunded by the United States Treascisions of the board have been based upon ury. He suggests also that the British Govtheir suggestions as technicians in finance. ernment could imitate this plan with re-It has already been pointed out that the spect to Canadian commerce in the Canal, law requires that an annual election be held Nothing is said about France, Spain or by Council to fill the position as the people's Norway, but it may be wondered what is to representative occupied by E. T. Stotesbury, deter the Governments of these nations from of the banking firm of Drezel & Co., active adopting similar methods. It might be asked, if inquirers into this partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New subject were inclined to be rash, how the York, and a financial syndicate manager of arrangement outlined differs, save in exterwide experience. uals, from ship protection by subsidy This law has been disregarded in favor of But subsidy is a word to be whispered Mr. Stotesbury for years. He continues to arfully in this country. Mr. Bunauserve without the formality of an annual Varilla is doubtless acquainted with that election. fact. Perhaps that is why he is diverting himself with conceptions of a shipping-aid Since the adoption of the new City Charter program magnificently typical of the cirthe Sinking Fund Commission has steadcultousness and complexity which seem to faatly refused to recognize or obey certain be considered virtues in the management of of its provisions. American commerce. Paragraph 2 of Section 8 of Article X of the new City Charter declares : IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS Whenever there shall be money in the TNTIL David Lloyd George categorically sinking fund in respect of a particular debt in excess of the requirements for the payannounces that his trip to this country ment during the twelve months next enis abandoned Americans are unlikely to resuing of principal maturing and interest nounce hopes of his appearance in Washingdue, such excess money shall be applied ton. Interest in the parodoxical character the purchase and cancellation of such debt; but if at any time it shall be im of the British Prime Minister, his magnetism and resourcefulness, and prodigious array practicable or financially disadvantageous to purchase such debt, such excess money of his achievements is unaffectedly keen may be invested temporarily in bonds or other evidences of debt of the United States His absence from the conference here. would be occasion for sincere regret. of America, of this Commonwealth or of It is evident, however, that the Anglo any county, city, borough, township, school Irish situation has reached another exceed. district or other municipality or inc porated district of this Commonwealth, Incoringly dubious and threatening phase. It night be said that the negotiations had More than two years have elapsed since reached a crisis. But in this connection the Charter went into effect, but the sacrothe word has lost its meaning. sanct Sinking Fund Commissioners have re-All is climax in these momentons profused to recognize this mandate. ceedings, which may explain Mr. Lloyd It is a municipal body acting in defiance George's reported reluctance to leave them. He may safely be intrusted to remain in of law. Its assumption of self-sufficiency any quarter where drama is at its beight is a fit subject for inquiry. and where the role of protagonist is con-

compel a showdown and an examination of its books. He should demand of the majority members of the commission an observance of the laws governing its functions.

If the millions in the Sinking Fund have been manipulated to the benefit of any individual, firm, corporation or syndicate, the facts should be disclosed. If, on the other hand, it has been man-

aged to the best interest of the taxpayers in au impartial and straightforward way, the public should be made aware of the fact, thus exonerating the commissioners from suggestions of failure or neglect to perform their whole duty by the people.

A VISITOR IN BLACK

Now and then, as briskly as they tell of new trade agreements in Russia or the rise and fall of exchange or the hardships of unemployment among jobless princes, the cables reel off a bit of living poetry more moving than anything to be found ordinarily in books. Thus they have been reporting the departure from England of a tired and wistful-eyed woman in black who has sailed to put a wreath on the grave of the Unknown American Soldier

In Arlington Cemetery. "Red roses from England," say the wires, "and maple leaves and white chrysanthemums and arum lilles from overseas dominions, and shamrocks from Ireland and

heather from Scotland and violets and forget-me-nots from Wales," and "it is expected that Mrs. McCudden, who sniled as the representative of the bereaved mothers of the British Empire, will be generously received in the United States." Generously received? The country will

find it extremely difficult to express in any formal way its pity, its reverence and its honor for that world of women whose miraculous strength and tenderness endured to the end, through every imaginable tide f grief and terror and sacrifice. Mrs. Mc-Cudden is to Britain what Mrs. Bixby was to the United States when Lincoln wrote the unforgetable letter intended to reflect

the feeling of a country for which six of her sons had died. Only girls were left in the McCudden family when the armistice was signed. There had been a father and three sons, and one by one they went "out" and

none of them returned. The visitor in black who will appear in Washington against the background of brilliant uniforms and relinues assembled for the Disarmament Conference will be more than a representative of British war mothers.

will be all the women of the world. She will be, without knowing it, a challenge and an interrogation. Her "red roses from England and shamrocks from Ireland and forget-me-nots from Wales and heather rom Scotland" are very much like her. They are from brave soil that from the beginning, despite all the odds of habit and tradition and organized selfishness and folly, have provided sure and certain footbold for free men and nourishment for the aspiring spirit of the race. Out of these old countries has come time and again the cry that was "like a trump in the gates of evil

kings. There will be many great folk in Washington on Armistice Day and there will be ruffling of drums and blazing of flags when the wreath brought from England is laid at the tomb of the unknown American. The delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments will be there, of course. They might do well to look at the bearer of this unique tribute and keep the memory of her and of her mission well forward in their minds. For as the debates progress there will be a great talk of sacrifices, stubborn efforts to maintain

or this or that strategic banking point in the interest of the world's peace.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE

How James Clarency Mlased the Honor by a Hand's Breadth-Ralph B. Strassburger and His Career. Thomas C. Donaldson, the

Collector

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

JAMES CLARENCY, who was buried today, came within a hand's breadth, in point of time, of achieving the distinction of being the "Father of the House," at Harrisburg. There are very few men in political life

who have attained that honor. I recall only two in a legislative experi-

ence covering more than thirty-five years. Both of them came from Philadelphia. William F. Stewart at the time of his death in 1900 had served in the House of Representatives for twenty consecutive years. John H. Riebel, who died in February. 1913, had, I believe, the record for con-tinuous service. It covered twenty-six years. Mr. Clarency began his career in the House at the session of 1891, four years later than Representative Riebel. Next to the latter, he was the oldest member then on He did not return to Harrisburg after the

session of 1911.

JAMES CLARENCY, bibliophile and publicist, was one of the most modest and

unassuming men I ever knew. The unassuming qualities of a Senator or member of the House of Representatives can be judged by the length of his auto-biography in Smull's Handbook. State Senators are invariably more prone

to self-laudation in Smull's than members of the House. The longer the autobiographical sketch

the less important the Senator. James P. McNichol told the story of his political career in four lines. Edwin H. Vare has been content with five

lines. I could select a dozen Senators who re-

quired from twelve to seventeen lines of small print to recite their glories. They never amounted to a row of pins as political leaders.

James Clarency in 1891 utilized five lines for his autobiography.

TT WAS the first session of his twenty years' continuous service as a Representative from the Twelfth District. When he left the House at the close of

the session in 1911 his autobiography measured just one line more. It was needed to recite the dates of the legislative sessions he had attended.

The remainder of his sketch was word for word as he had written it twenty years before.

DALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER A bought the Norristown Daily Herald the other day.

He is a comparatively young man, as years go, but with a rather comprehensive experience of the world on two hemispheres. His father was District Attorney of Montgomery County.

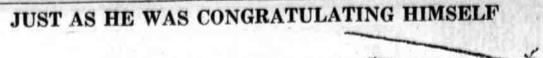
Young Strassburger was a cadet at Annapolis, and it was during this period of his life that he first met the young lady who became his future wife. Her father was an official of the Singer Manufacturing Company of sewing machine fame.

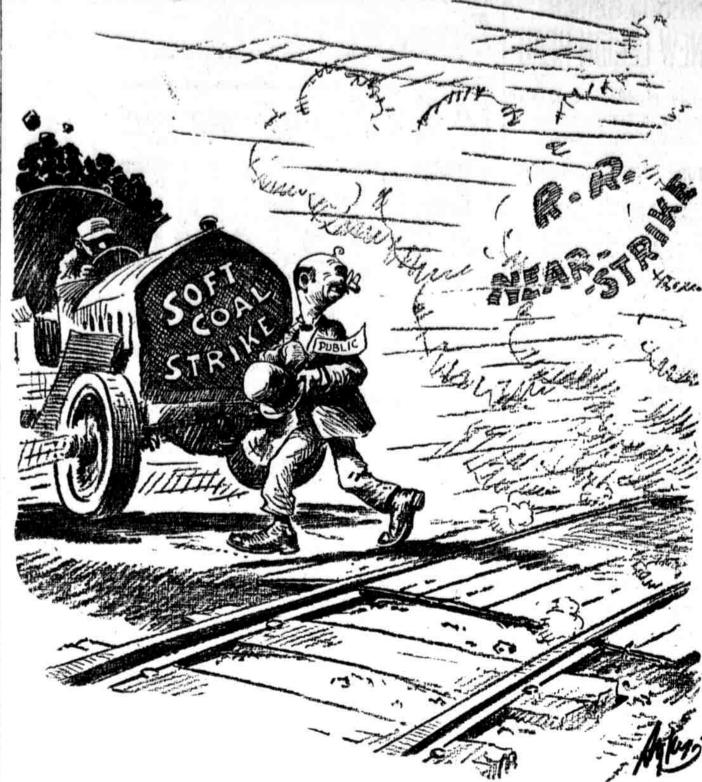
MR. STRASSBURGER'S varied experi-M ences of life have led him into the fields of local and presidential politics, diplomacy, post-war European investiga-tion, agriculture, stockraising, authorship

and now newspaper work. For some years past he has been gathering material for what promises to be the most comprehensive history of the Perklomen region in Montgomery County ever written. A year or more ago he told me that his A year or more ago he told me that his collection of documents, original sketches and old maps of that section had accumu-lated until it might be difficult to select from his store of documentary riches. I fancy that his purchase of the Herald pressures an interaction future for Bernh

presages an interesting future for Repub-lican polities in Montgomery County.







NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MISS REBECCA W. BALL On Employment for Women

THE war created conditions for women in

I the labor world which were never paralleled before, and in the opinion of Miss Rebecca W. Ball, superintendent of the State Employment Bureau for Women, are not likely to exist again in the history of this country, except possibly under some such abnormal conditions as another great national crisis might create.

"Our bureau." said Miss Ball. "has been In existence only since March 1 of the present year, the work we now are doing having been done by the Federal Board during the war. At the close of lines. the war, or rather as the conditions created by the war began to disappear, it became apparent that some ald from the State was necessary to help in the stabilizing of conditions in the field of labor for women. "It was in March, 1921, that the reaction from the labor prosperity of the war became most evident. Things were about as dead in the labor field of the country, especially for women, as could be imagined. There has been a decided improvement within the last two or three weeks especially. It is hard to say to just what this improvement is due, whether to the work of the recent unemployment conference at Washington or to gen crally improved business conditions throughout the country and the feeling of greater confidence which such conditions inevitably napire,

as they had studied many others, but when the time came to put their knowledge into practical application they made good. "As in many other cases, these women employers find out, as they did during the war, that the women are both faithful and efficient, there will be many of them re-employed, perhaps not at the work which

they did during the war, but in some allied

is not

found that the war had produced openings for them which, at the close of hostilities. were no longer open to them. But as busi-ness improves, as it is bound to, and the

The Hard Physical Work

nust have soun P. R. T.

SHORT CUTS

- There is merit in the system, from the point of view of Vare, When the Mayor checks the Council and the
- Council checks the Mayor. But the citizens and taxpayers find a lot to grieve and vex. When the checking checks all progress they
- draftsmen. They had studied the subjects are really worthless checks
 - Industrial life is just one strike after another.
 - In one sense the sales tax is a new sense tax.

That chief of the wets, J. Pluvius, still has a lot of dampness in reserve.

Not a rabbit complained of the rain during the first days of the bunting season.

Yesterday's first car on the Frankford

under the unions is not due to any new friction in Indiana. It is an attempt to restrain the mine workers from unionizing the mine fields in West Virginia. Thus the fight between the independent operators in West Virginia and the mine workers may sooner or later be extended to include very large areas of the anthracite and oituminous fielde.

The injunction which has aroused the ire of the unions is intended to compel the operators to abolish the "check-off system" that is, the system established under national agreements by which union dues are deducted in the company's office from the miner's monthly pay. Judge Anderson rules that this system is founded in conspiracy and justifies his decision by asserting that the effort of the unions to force their organization into unorganized Virginia territory are being continued with the help of owners of zed mines.

If there is trouble it will come later. Great quantities of coal are in storage. The infunction is to be tested in an appeal. The unions will wait. But the decision of the Federation of Labor to back them up in a strike against the injunction principle promises that if a fight is precipitated it may be a memorable one.

AMBASSADORS ALL

ECHOES of the older diplomacy, no longer the recipient of popular admiration, are heard in the announcement that the Amer-Ican delegates to the Disarmament Conference are elevated to ambassadorial rank. This particular survival, however, is harmless enough and is indeed likely to prove of marked practical value.

It is obvious that Mr. Hughes will not serve in the parley as Secretary of State, nor Mr. Lodge nor Mr. Underwood as a Senator, nor Mr. Root as a private citizen. Their new status entitles them to participate in the negotiations as extraordinary representatives of the United States.

The fact that the Capitol is nearer to the Pan-American Building, where the sessions will be held, than the Quai d'Orsay or Downing street merely emphasizes in this case the relativity of distance. The functions of the American delegates will be unquestionably ambassadorial, and it is entirely fitting they should be invested with the name as well as the obligations. placing them on a parity with the foreign envoys.

The duties of these visitors are of so anthoritative a nature that the delegates are regarded as outranking even the regular massadors of their nations.

Nicetles of dignity may seem of petty conequence beside the great underlying pur-poses of the meeting, but to view the matter in that light is to be needlessly obstruction-

Mr. Harding is aiming at an ideal, but his thod is realistic. That is clearly why he has disposed at the outset of a fine point of ence, which, if ignored, might have recedence, which, harp enough to be emarrassing.

THE MOST MODERN FLEET

THE present release of Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has evidently not dulled his lities with regard to the difficulties now embarrassing his successor. "I have every confidence in Mr. Lasker," assorts his antecessor in office, "and in his efforts to uphuild an American merchant marine."

This is a sympathetic and sportsmanlike ibute to a fellow sufferer, but happily Mr. riey is not content with a more generaliion. Granting the obstacles of which the

The Mayor as minority member of the

board forced a reluctant decision from his fellow members, Stotesbury and Hadley, to open its meetings to the public. Not that

the public has benefited appreciably as a result, for the proceedings, in the absence of definite knowledge of the condition of its books, couvey no information whatever. Apologists for the Stotesbury financial interests declare that there have been no secrets, or possibilities of scandal, connected with the manipulation of the Sinking Fund

millions. If so, then why the mystery and evasion the cryptic and unsatisfactory reports from Controller Hadley concerning its proceedings? Why the necessity for secret sessions and the obstinate refusal to take the public

into its confidence? It is against this combination that Mayor Moore should direct his efforts. He should

sequently alluring to his temperament. The New York World points

Pickwickian out that when Senators Ledge Ambassadors and Underwood are commis sioned as Ambassadors to the

international conference Section 6, Article I of the Federal Constitution would seem to indicate that there will be senatorial vacancies in Massachusetts and Alabama, Democrats and Republicans, Administration and opposition forces, statesmen and laymen, may here unite in chanting the ancient query: "What's the Constitution among

friends?" New York milk drivers who Milk Punch make \$35 a week and con sions averaging \$20 to \$30

week in addition are striking for \$5 a week more and two weeks' vacation with pay. This is, of course, due to the fact that their work is highly specialized. Not every man can drive a milk wagon. And employers must expect to pay for exceptional work.

TOSEPH K. COSTELLO, the secretarial head of the Delaware River Bridge Commission, will fire his first big gun in the preliminary campaign for that monumental tructure within the next seventy-two hours. It will be, really, the signal for com-

mencing actual work on the structure,

Advertisements have been prepared in-viting bids for the two great piers and the first publication will begin in a few days. Bridge builders all over the country have been looking forward to this event. So that no one will be overlooked the advertisements will be scheduled to run for about five The pier work includes the very inter-

esting submarine or caisson work. In which a huge tube will be sunk in the bed of the river, the water pumped out and the "sand as the workmen are called, lowered logs, to the bottom for excavation work.

Mr. Costello informs me that the next great operation will be that of constructing the vast anchorages on either side of the Notices have been served on property

owners whose holdings are to be taken over by the Bridge Commission, and this phase of the undertaking will shortly be well in hand

The piers will be about 100 feet in height. THOMAS BLAINE DONALDSON, the State's efficient Insurance Commissioner, should have been an antiquarian rather than

an insurance expert, according to the doctrine of hereditary instincts. His father, in a quiet, unassuming way,

was one of the most enthusiastic and persistent collectors of documents, relics and historical souventrs I ever met. For years prior to his death, and begin-

ting as far back as 1890, it was the custom of Thomas C. Donaldson to visit one of the daily newspaper offices every Sunday evening and spend from two to three hours going through the exchanges of the previous week in search of historical matter

Mr. Donaldson, Jr., speaking of this, told me that after his father's death he was engaged for weeks in erranging his father's ollection

Unfortunately thousands of newspapers, whose value was alone known to his father, were disposed of to junk dealers. Rooms in three warehouses

with historical relics. Many of them were retained in the family.

Historical buildings in Philadelphia were hobby with Thomas Corwin Donaldson. It was through his efforts that a number of them were identified and the sites rescued from oblivion.

from oblivion. The Thomas Jefferson house, which stood on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, is indebted for the bronze tablet which adorns its successor today to the persistent agitation of Mr. Donaldson.

Even though the contention of labor caders is correct (which is fair subject for debate) and Judge Anderson has violated the Clayton act and nullified existing industrial Clayton acc and intered into through the influ-ence of the United States (overnment) by proscribing the "check-off" by operators of union dues, the fact will not justify the calling of a strike. The bare possibility of such a contingency accentuates the necessity for safeguarding the third party to such controversy, the general public; the innocent bystander who is swatted by the missiles thrown by the belligerents on both sides.

The Irish conferees still float slender raft through the dark night on stormy sea, and the thought that sustains them and gives hope to interested onlookers the ancient belief crystallized in an old "Dark's the hour before the saying : dawn.

Japan's reported willingness to withdraw reservations made when she accepted the invitation to the Washington conferance may result in a few mental ones being made by Chine.

Conditions Are Improving

"Nevertheless, whatever the cause may be he improvement is noticeable and we have had a larger number of calls from employers asking for workers than we have had for long time. Just before this improvement set in there was a 'slump' and during Sepember and the early part of October we had very few requests.

"Perhaps this time was the darkest hour which always precedes the dawn, and the long-looked for days of general business prosperity are at hand.

"Our method of work is not. however, to wait until we get applications for workers from employers. We have a field representative, Miss Hezlep, who is nimost constantly visiting various employers and putting them in touch with what our office 1 trying to accomplish.

'This serves a double purpose; it keeps us better informed as to where the openings are for women workers and 11 11 80 gives us some knowledge as to the environment into which we are sending those girls whom we are able to place. The work of the field representative, however, is by no means that of an investigator. The State keeps track of labor conditions regarding environment and other physical matters pertaining to the situation, but this work is done through another department ; our province is simply to locate the jobs and then to fill them with the best material which we can get.

Skilled and Unskilled Labor

"At the present time the demand is for skilled rather than for unskilled labor. When times are not at the best there are too many skilled workers out of employment for the employers to take the time and patience and bear the expense of training the un-skilled workers. It is only in the really busy periods that the unskilled labor is in great demand, when the employers are using all the skilled labor they can get and have to prepare others to take the extra places.

"We handle all kinds of employment cases for women at our office, except domestic service, but our specialties are office workers such as stenographers, typists and bookkeepers, factory workers of all kinds and institutional workers.

"In all kinds of business times, the more highly educated women are generally able to place themselves in fairly satisfactory positions, when such are to be had at all It is for the less highly educated that our work is especially planned.

Results of the War

"At the close of the war and the return of the soldiers, many women who had been doing expert work were thrown out of employment, so that their places might be given back to the men who had given them in order to serve in the army. The up losing of these positions was not at all a matter of efficiency, because the women had shown themselves to be expert workers and fully capable of doing what was required of

Prominent among these positions were those of chemists and draftsmen. Just now these women are among the most difficult to place. In regarding this phase of the labor situation, it must be said that most of these girls were not especially trained chemists or

again be employed in large numbers at the bard physical work which so many of them did and did well. all things considered, during the war, when it was impossible to get men and the work had to be done and done at

"Taking this field as a whole, women have shown that they are not fitted for work of this kind and they have been naturally eliminated from It. As one large employer said, the girls worked during the war at which they were not physically work for fitted, with a zeal and a patriotism far herond their real strength. This is all right for a limited time and during a great naional crisis, when every one had to do his utmost for the good of the country, but as a life work it is not a possibility. I think that most of the women feel this way about the matter, too, much as they liked the large wages which they received for the work. But

as both they and the employers think alike. do not think that there is a possibility that they will ever again do work of this kind-at least not in normal times, when men can be secured to do it.

A Labor Clearing House

"The employers have been very cordial egarding this new departure in State work. We serve merely as a clearing house for the female labor situation, for we make no investigations into working conditions, management, the wages paid or any other de-tails of this kind. We receive the applications from the workers and have an interwith each one to ascertain her capabilities, education and general personality ; hen, where there is an opportunity we put the applicant in touch with the employers and our work stons.

"We do no 'follow-up' work whatever That is, we do not go to the employer and ask how the girls whom we have placed are getting on, except in a few very exceptional cases. This sort of work is done by the factory inspectors and other social agencies, but lies entirely without our province.

"Naturally, our applicants vary enormously in mental capacity. We want all possible to be of the best class of workers and we discourage the 'floater' who is a menace to the stability of the American labor situation and who exists among the women as well as among the men workers, although perhaps to a lesser degree.

'If a woman comes to us who is mantfestly unfitted for any normal employment. we do not try to place her at something which we feel that she cannot do well, but send her to one of the various social service agencies where such cases are investigated and the proper steps taken. Our work is only to find the right person for the right job in as many cases as possible."

Today's Anniversaries

1784-Thomas Coke arrived at New York he first Protestant bishop in the New World. 1800-The second session of the First ieneral Assembly of the Northwest Terri-

tory met at Chillicothe, O. 1815-John Mitchel, a conspicuous leader n the Irish rebellion of 1848, born in County

Ireland, Died in Cork. Londonderry, Ir March 20, 1875. Printing in Western Europe was about fifty years old at the time of the dis-covery of America.
 The substitute for writing in use among the auclent heas of Peru was a sys-tom of knotted cords.
 Parnasus is a mountain near Delpht. Greece, sacred in classic times as the abole of the Muses.
 Au oxide is a compound of second period. 1891-William McKinley was elected Gov-

rnor of Ohlo. 1894-Prince Kung acknowledged the de-

feat of China in the war with Japan, and requested foreign intervention. 1896-William McKinley was elected

President of the United States, 1909-Commander Peary's polar records

vere approved by the National Geographic 1912-Turkey appealed to the Powers to

intervene in the war with the Balkan allies, 1919-United States Senate rejected Mr. Lodge's proposal to eliminate the Shanting provisos from the Peace Treaty. 1920-British labor leaders ended the

great coal strike.

That nation is alive and vibrant in which every man says to his soul, "More service, please.'

Every day brings assurances that Lloyd George will be at the Washington conference and that he won't.

In the matter of that gallows hidden in a clump of pines perhaps somebody has been stringing Tom Watson.

The New York milk strike is another gesture designed to prove that the general public is a piece of cheese.

Impecunious ones will wonder if there is cause for thanksgiving in turkey "as low as fifty cents a pound."

Not the least important delegates to

the Washington conference are those who will stay at home and pray.

guess to rend: It will be the Sesqui in Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Fair over the rest of the

of building graft in New York, has headed a

group of prisoners in Blackwells Island who have offered their blood to the city hospital

authorities for transfusion operations, Great

vice nor crime is incompatible with altru-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was the Great Mother of the Gods?
 Where is the Great Basin?
 What are thumb-box sketches?
 What is the singular of the word bacteria?

5. What is the difference between anachro-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
I. The word Yankee is said to have been derived from the attempt of the Dutch in New York in Colonial times to make a diminutive of the name John in allusion to the many New Englanders who bore that appellation. John became "Jan" (pronounced Yan), and ittle John. 'Jankin' (pronounced Yan), and ittle John' Jankee. Another explanation is that the word is descended from Yangees, said to have been the result of the Indian attempt to pronounce the word English.

word English. Admiral von Beuter has declared that he

Admiral you recter has declared that he Buted on his own initiative in giving the order for sinking the interned Ger-man floet in Scaps Flow in 1919.
Parciment is named after the ancient elly of Pergamum, in Asia Minor, where the article was first made.
Printing in Western Europe was about fifty years eld at the three of the dis-

T. An oxide is a compound of oxygen with another element or with an organic

was the legendary founder of

Nincych, In Genesis he appears as the son of Cush and grandian of Ham and is described as "a inlightly hunter be-fore the Lord."

to painter Brokard fired in the latter of the states

of the absteenth and the early part are 1482-1520. His dates

randem is three horses harnessed tan-

dem, or a carriage or team so driven. A tandem is a team of two horses, one of which is driven behind the other.

en was the Battle of Sedan fought?

between apple-john and

mism and anachorism? Where is the forest of Arden?

at is a patio'

Distinguish

radical.

s Nimrod

10. A

apple-jack.

Vhat is a wake-robin?

and wonderful is human nature.

ism, self-sacrifice and a fine courage.

the rest of the country.

Demosthenes McGinnis modifies his

John T. Hettrick, in prison as a result

Neither