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Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 20, 1921

NO-PARKING EXPERIMENTS

LAW or an ordinance which is not A explicit is always likely to cause trouble and to fall into absolute disuse sooner or later because it provides too many opportunities for the practice of favoritism by the enforcing agencies.

That is why the new scheme of motortraffic regulation is pretty sure to prove unsatisfactory. Mayor Moore, in ordering the police to apply the no-parking rule in the central areas, refrained from suggesting the strict enforcement of the ordinance and he left much to the discretion and judgment of the traffic men. Obviously the Mayor. dealing with a condition complicated by long neglect, is seeking to improve traffic conditions by eliminating the worst factors in the general problem and to learn by careful experiment with the new restrictive rules. There is nothing else that he can do.

Meanwhile the plight of motor drivers yesterday was not pleasant. The police say that all drivers were anxious and nervous. and "in the air." That is not as it should be. A clear definition of rights is what is needed for motor owners and drivers. When the leaders in Council and the police officials sit down in a rational mood and acknowledge the usefulness and inevitableness of automobiles, and seek a way to accommodate as well as restrict them, it will not be necessary to carry out experiments with unenforceable ordinances or to put upon policemen on post the responsibility of making their own laws to suit the occasion.

A way will have to be found to park motorcars in the central section of the city. Council and the police should admit that, and, if they cannot see how such provision can be made, they might call a few traffic engineers in to help them. To say that motors shall have little more than the right of passage in the shopping, hotel and theatre districts is to step backward into the cighties.

A PLAYED-OUT TUNE

THE ex-Kaiser's latest protestation of innocence of war responsibility and Von Hindenberg's publication of the Hohenzollern letter, suppressed since last spring. are clearly intended for propaganda purposes for use while the reparations question is in the critical stage.

In the clarity of these methods there is merit. The ex-war lord is revealed a clumsy apologist and the field marshal as an almost pathetically ingenuous champion. It's unlikely that liberal opinion in Germany, which has been strong enough to preserve the well-meaning Wirth ministry through many trials, will be seriously in fluenced by this crude exhibit.

As might have been expected, the former monarch invokes the heavens, once erroneously regarded as guardians of despotic thrones, but there is nothing in his letter explaining precisely why the Caesar was so swiftly converted into a skin-saving fugitive. This is a point which has interested Germans more than the rest of the world, and upholders of the new order are inclined to dwell upon it when Hohenzollern lamentations are heard.

As a propaganda trick the substance of the epistle will doubtless waken the sympathies of just those reactionary factions in Germany that are in need of no persuasion. As a contribution to international affairs it appears, like its writer, to be unimportant.

DECORATIONS FOR CARPENTIER

TTHOSE good people who look askance a everything done in France will find their point of view justified by the decision of the French Government to decorate Carpentier, who was defeated by Jack Dempsey in Jersey City last summer. They will argue that any nation that would decorate a prize fighter has something the matter with it.

There are at least two ways of looking at this, however. The decoration which Carpentier is to receive is that of a new Order of Physical Education which has been instituted so as to encourage the youth to train their muscles. The order will have knights, officers, commanders, grand officers and grand crosses. The ribbon is to be violet marked with a white line.

At the first bestowals not only is Carpentier to be made an officer, but his manager is to be made a knight.

The decision of the French Government to encourage physical education will meet the approval of every physical director in every university of America, and every young man who served in the army and was compelled to take setting-up exercises and long hikes will agree that there are great benefits to accrue from attention to physical exercise And they will not be so squeamish about boxing, which is the exercise of which "prize fighting" is the commercial manifestation.

CLOSING THE COLOMBIAN CASE

DISMAL reports of opposition in Begota to the treaty adjusting all outstanding controversies between the United States and Colombia are auspiciously offset by the news that the compact, passed after long delays in the American Senate, is assured a substantial majority in the Congress of the

tropical republic. The passage of this agreement, which disposes finally of all the questions arising out of the acquisition of the Canal Zone and the control of the waterway, will be a significant step forward in the betterment of Pan-

wican relations. Aside from the aspects, ethical or othervise, of the financial bonus to Colombia there can be little question that the settleent of a long-standing dispute will be

healthy for the entire Western Continent. If ratification is obtained the last chapter the chronicle should be written by the

ceased to be a partisan matter, since with some changes it is the pact originally devised during the previous Administration.

The House will serve All-American relations an excellent turn by contributing the stamp of finality as soon as possible after the Colombia approval.

FRENCH CRISIS WAS TOO TRANSITORY TO BE REAL

Swift Adjustment of the Naval Ratio Problem Tells an Instructive Tale of Hands Consciously Overplayed

TRENCH acceptance of the naval ratio originally laid down by Secretary Hughes reduces a showy collection of fireworks to the condition of damp, descending skyrockets.

The result is naturally bewildering to the igonists, sunk to the delights of extreme depression only three days ago. If accommodations are so swiftly to be the sequel of crises, the authenticity of Conference clashes is laid open to suspicion. In the present instance, indeed, it may well be questioned.

Such inquiry does not discount the fact that French naval "demands" caused disfinet anxiety in Washington at the end of last week. But the preposterous nature of the "feelers" put out was in itself proof that the situation could not be fairly judged

The practice of overstating conflicting sides of a controversy is not uncommon among either nations or individuals. Those Americans who are inclined to shiver whenever marked differences of opinion occur in armament conclave apparently closed their minds to the lessons of some other momentous conferences.

All parties to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 overplayed their hands. The consequences when all the pyrotechnics had been discharged were the three great compromises, without which this Union, in all probability, never could have been formed.

The small States, nervous and distressed, won the uniform senatorial apportionment concession. The basis-of-representation quarrel between the Northern and Southern delegates was settled for some seventy years by the three-fifths rating for slaves, and the congressional control over foreign and interstate commerce was established by extending the slave-trade permit until 1808,

And even with these adjustments the sessions continued for some time to be strained Rhode Island took no part in them. The New York delegates went home in anger.

It is idle, of course, to maintain that these ructions were wholly spurious or that the modern specimens lately on view in Washington were purely theatric. France, it is certain, has a bargain to negotiate which she hopes to conclude as advantageously to herself as possible, but it is scarcely conceivable that infatuation for a huge and costly navy supplied the underlying motive for her taction. The influence of outstanding problems

losely involving France and Great Britain has obviously been pronounced. Adjustment of the reparations question foreshadowed in the impending meeting of Briand and Lloyd George is virtually sure to exert some bearing upon proceedings in Washington. The French have also the Near Eastern

muddle on their hands, complicated by their new treaty with the Turkish Nationalists. The rapidity with which the fleet "demands" have been recalled is evidence that they were being used as leverage.

There is every indication that Secretary Hughes was fully in touch with the intricacies of the case. There were strong American eards to be played, including especially those setting forth possible jeopardy to sympathetic relations with France. The present French Government, whatever its ambigood feeling of more than a century. Economic and financial conditions also strongly support the American contentions.

The accord, dramatically reached following the visit of Ambassador Harvey to Premier Briand in London, is a most hopeful augury of the establishment of a genuine program of disarmament.

As now outlined the prospect appears to be ratios of 5-5-3-1.70-1.68 for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, respectively. This will mean that within the next ten years the total tonnace of France in capital ships will be increased from 164,000 to 175,000, a trifling accession. She had tentatively asked for 350,000

The submarine question remains undetermined. There are hints that on this point France and the United States may be found favoring the under-sea arm in opposition to the attitude of Great Britain. which favors its great reduction or total abolition. Thus another factor in the capital-ship ratio harmony may be sensed.

In private as in international affairs wapping of assets and matching of resources are likely to continue for some time. even in a world dedicated to peace. Beside the splender of a five-Power compact pledg ing its parties to drastic naval reductions and limitations, the bartering methods displayed in attaining such a result would shrink into relative insignificance.

There will be new crises before the sessions close. Patience and concentration on a practical ideal in sight may be recommended as antidotes to nervousness.

END STATE CONTROL

CITATES on and near the Atlantic sea Doard have made slower progress toward the solution of the problems of municipal government than those further inland.

Ohio and Michigan and several other inland States have amended their Constitutions in such a way as to permit the cities to draft and adopt their own charters and to amend them from time to time. Under the Ohio plan the City of Cleveland has reently decided to adopt the commission form of government. It was not necessary to go to the Legislature to ask the representatives from the rest of the State to consent to what is in essence a matter that concerns ('leveland alone,

No State Legislature is particularly interested in the details of local government of the cities. In this State when the revised charter of Philadelphia was before the Legislature it was regarded as a nuisance. It held up general business for months until it was got out of the way. And the legislators expressed the hope that they were free at last from giving most of their attention to Philindelphia business

But this was a vain hope. A large number of Philadelphia bills were before the Legislature last winter and some of them were amendments to the charter which had been adopted only two years before. And a score of amendments are not submitted to the next Legislature every one who is watching the course of events will be sur-

The same thing is happening in New York. The charter of New York City was adopted in 1901. A legislative committee which has been investigating affairs in the city has just made a report in the course of which it says that since 1901 fully 1600 House of Representatives, empowered to amendments have been made to the charter, make the appropriation. The treaty has to say nothing of the passage of a large

number of general laws which affect the

government of the city.

The committee does not go so far as to recommend that the Constitution be changed so as to permit the cities of the State to draft their own charters, subject to general limitations of power. It does recommend, however, that a greater degree of home rule be granted to New York so that when it is desired to abolish offices or consolidate departments or create new departments it may be done without troubling the

State Legislature The committee is controlled by Republicans and New York is normally a Democratic city. If it were normally Republican the committee would probably have recommended a plan which would have put the affairs of the city more completely in he hands of its citizens. Its recommendations leave the Legislature with power to interfere at will. This power is not likely to be surrendered lightly by a Republican majority in Albany. The up-State Republican legislators wish to keep a whiphand over the populous Democratic city for the political advantage it gives to them.

No such reason for denying home rule to Philadelphia exists in this State. Yet it has been impossible to free the city from the control of Harrisburg. There are State laws creating new positions here and fixing salaries, and in general taking the control of their own government from the people of this community. A large part of the an-nual budget is fixed by State laws beyond reduction by the Mayor or the City Council. And the farce of a dual system of government is maintained which would be done away with by the passage of the proper kind of a home rule bill.

ERIN'S POET-STATESMANSHIP

ITTLE now remains of the original Irish question but the settling dust of an ancient conflict, some random echoes of the great debate that has led to what will almost certainly be a durable peace in Ireland and a luminous assortment of great hopes in Dublin, where young and ardent statesmen are thinking not only of a government of their own, but of a new way of life for all their people.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Sinn Fein sought only political freedom. They seek as well to create-or rather to restorea civilization such as poets dream of, a civilization at once a little less complex and a little more kind than that to which generations of the recent past have been accustomed. The sharpest differences between Belfast and Dublin have not been lines of religious separation. Equally marked are the differences of social and economic outlook. Ulster, talking of its modernity, its hard work, its industry and its thrift, looks with doubt and misgivings at what it calls the "unambitious and shiftless South." But if Ulster is proud of its efficiency and its wealth, Dublin and the Sinn Fein are proud of their freedom from industrial pressure and of the tranquillity of the simpler life in regions where the efficiency man has not yet penetrated.

The poets and intellectuals who have had such a large part in the making of the new Irish Free State do not envy Belfast. Indeed, they hope to establish a civilization that will be as unlike that of the industrial North as it might be unlike the civilization of Pittsburgh. If the most earnest of the Sinn Fein leaders have their way the South of Ireland will not be industrialized in the modern sense either by Belfast or London or lively minded folk from the United States.

There are statesmen in Dublin who believe that the right to sing, to walk leisurely in the sun and to breathe fresh air, and look at a clear sky is quite as important, quite as much a thing to be fought for, as freedom of government. They have been dreaming of a state in which there would be an organized concern for the hearts and spirits of the people, and they believe that such a state can be founded by them and their associates.

When the plenipotentiaries from Dublin signed unpronounceable Gaelic names to the treaty with England there were a great many practical-minded statesmen smiled grimly and said the trouble was beginning. But the Dubliners seem to have sought merely to demonstrate the trend of their sympathy for old rather than for new things. They weren't trying to establish Gaelic as a language of diplomacy. Their plans may prove difficult of realization or even impossible. But they are at least idyllic plans, and they are touched brightly with the colors of imagination.

The future of the Irish Free State will. erefore, be a wonderfully interesting thing contemplate. Industrialism in its larger was is almost everywhere triumphant, and there are men as wise or wiser than the Sinn Fein leaders who believe that it is fundamentally necessary to the progressive movement of all modern life. Southern Ireland is, of course, not without well-organized industries, and it is no part of the Sinn Fein program to retard the natural development of Ireland's national resources. But they do apparently wish to subordinate industry to life, to see that happiness is beloed rather than hindered in the new order and to have a scheme of existence which, in the words of one of the poetstatesmen of Dublin, shall "satisfy the heart.

How all this is to be accomplished remains to be seen. The Dublin Parliament will contain an unusual number of intelbectuals who believe that happiness is the right of all people and that you cannot be happy if your life is all labor and ordered

THE JOHNSON PICTURES

THE decision of the city not to appeal from Judge Gest's decision interpreting John G. Johnson's will disposing of his pictures and expressing the wish that they e housed in the residence which he occupied South Broad street will be disappointing all those who had been hoping that the onintings would be exhibited in the new Art Museum.

The Mayor's order that the house be put in shape to receive the paintings will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. The house is not fireproof and it not properly arranged for a museum. Just what arrangements are to be made is not vet approunced.

Mr. Johnson, it is known, wished that the house be preserved as nearly as possible as it was when he occupied it so that it might exhibit the paintings as they were shown in a private residence, with none of the stiff formality of a public art

It is assumed that as the city intends to accept the wish expressed in the Court's interpretation of the will, it will also accept o far as possible the wish as to the arrange ment of the house,

It is going to be a white Oh, Christmas Christmas, says the Weather Man, which will please those who believe that a green Christmas ninkes a fat graveyard. It is true, too. There have been thirty-two green Christmases since 1872, and they all made fat graveyards. And so did the fourteen white Christmases, and, without doubt, the three Christmases, presumably brown, black, blue or pink Christmases overlooked by the statistician. True, true! True, also, of the Fourth of July and All-Fools' Day and the day on which the income tax is due. All All made fat graveyards. It is one of the things the days are for. All the days. Why worry

HIS PATH WAS SMOOTHED

His Upbringing Proves That Underwood Was In No Sense Ever an Underdog-New England Breakfast Food

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

CENATOR OSCAR UNDERWOOD, mem-D ber of the American big four at the Arms Conference, is not one of your roughand-tumble, up-from-the-grass-roots poli-

He was born in Louisville, Ky., of "Bluegrass" stock, as contrasted with "B'ar Grass," "Pennyr'yal" or "Purchase."

In his upbringing he never did a thing so crass as to attend public school, but on the contrary was carefully tutored in the private institutions of the Old South.

When he went to the University of Virginia to complete his education, he carried with him a thoroughbred riding horse and a Negro valet to take care of his clothes.

Finally, as a young lawyer, he went to Birmingham to hang out his shingle, but not

endure the customary starving period of his kind, but on an advance guarantee of an adequate income.

There he married the daughter of J. H. Woodward, the daddy of the blast furnaces which have made that city the Pittsburgh of the South, with money enough to sink a

One could hardly say that Oscar has had

TF YOU go back home after twenty years' A absence, at some point along the way some particular thing will happen which makes you know that you are again in the land where you went barefooted and took castor

There is W. W. Husband, for instance, who is Commissioner of Immigration down in Washington, and who grew up in Vermont. Last summer he was tracking back to the land of his nativity, and on the way became necessary that he should stop a a New England village restaurant for breakfast. He settled down and the waitress took her place with her back against the wall, natural like, south by southeast of his

"Have you any breakfast food?" inquired the Commissioner. "Yes, sir," said the waitress. "Mince, apple and pumpkin."

Husband knew he was at home.

MERRITT C. SPEIDEL is now owner of the only newspaper published in Iowa City, Ia., but two years ago was companion country editor and lifelong friend of Warren G. Harding, over in Ohio.

It was during the nomination campaign

that Mr. Speidel went out to Iowa to David Harum a bit for the newspaper which is now his. As a sharp trader he did not want the real purpose of his visit known, so he pretended to be interested in politics. For camouflage purposes he asserted boldly that his friend Harding would get the nomination for the presidency, and advised Iowa Repub-licans who favored Lowden to be satisfied with the second place on the ticket for their candidate. He was called to headquarters and gravely consulted and ended the conby making a deal which resulted in these Iowa politicians pinning the button of Warren G. Harding on their lapels above that of Governor Lowden.

Speidel got his Iowa paper, but because of his prognostications as to Harding he also got a reputation for political wisdom which his new activities. has given him high standing in the land of

NOW, let's see, there's Coleman du Pont, recently appointed United States Senator from Delaware, the outright owner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building Company, and a string of huge hotels that reaches all across the United States; numerous coal mines, etcetera, etcetera. Senator du Pont has a remarkable memory

for faces and likewise a remarkable mem-ory for numbers, but to save his life he can't retain the names of the folks he meets.

He was down here in Washington for the Harding inauguration and put up at one of the leading hotels. One night he played

a ruber of bridge with some gentlemen whom he l l met casually. At the termina-tion of the same one of them suggested that whenever he had some time to kill he call him up by telephone and they would have another game. This gentleman gave Just the other day Senator du Pont en-countered him on the street. He remembered

is face and the occasion upon which they had met, but he hadn't the slightest idea as to the man's name. He hailed him genially, however, and recalled their former meeting. "Your memory is most remarkable, Schayou should have remembered me so readily

readily."
I admit it," said Senator du Pont, trusting to luck that it would not be necessary
to call this man's name. "My memory is
quite remarkable. I can even tell you your
I in Claydand 412". telephone number. It is Cleveland 642." This number was correct.

WHEN Elihu Root was Secretary of State the Supreme Court handed down a decision with regard to our Coloniol possessions and the Premier was being questioned as to his interpretation of this decision. Did it mean, he was asked, that the Constitution was not to follow the flug?
"It seems to follow it," he said, "but it

es not seem to quite catch up with it." Upon another occasion, being pressed as to the truth of certain statements which were appearing in the newspapers, he answered is inquisitors by taking up from his desk book and reading from it Parson Weems' story of George Washington and the cherry tree. They did not know whether he meant them to take it that these stories were o questionable accuracy like that of the cherry tree or whether he meant them to hold that admitted the truth of these reports since like George, he could not tell a lie.

TOLONEL JOHN T. AXTON is the como manding sky pilot of the United States Army, which is to say that he is the chief of chaplains of that organization. He it was who did the praying on Armistice Day at Arlington. Colonel Axton says that to him a remarkable thing about the present Arms Conference is that everybody in the army, and officers, is enthusiastically in favor f their own drastic reduction,

Whenever Colonel Axton leads in prayer hese days, somewhere in that prayer there nearly sure to occur that line which says that the job on God's worktable must now

Sergeant Sam Woodfills, who went out and got himself nineteen Germans in one morning's fighting, and who was selected by General Pershing as the greatest hero of them all, was co-guest of honor with Elsie Janis at a dinner at the National Press Club Post of the American Legion down in Washington. Across the table there sat an officer in

uniform who had so many service bars in-dicating campaigns in which he had paricipated that the whole front of his jacke from collar to Sam Brown belt was covered with them. Sergeant Woodfills sat across the table and contemplated these bars the table and contemplated these bars throughout the dinner. Finally, he leaned over and whispered to his neighbor; "Buddy," he said, "the captain over there just don't know what peace is."

"BEAUTY," says Dr. Sylvanus G. Mor-ley, who has worked for fifteen years in Central America in an attempt to de-cipher the heiroglyphs of the Mayas, "is very largely a matter of viewpoint.
"Take these Central American Indians,

for example. To them one of the most out-standing points in beauty is cross-eyes. A proud and ambitious Maya mother is to fasten some bright-colored object between the two eyes of her baby daughter in the hope that its attempt to look at this object will cause it to attain permanent cross-eyes."

NOT IN A FLIRTATIOUS MOOD



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thunking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

POWELL EVANS On Traffic Difficulties

tween the two rivers and from Race to Pine street as well as along North Broad street to the Parkway. "By such a system, for instance, when the release light was flashed for travel down THE traffic situation in Philadelphia is a A matter which needs the immediate and careful attention of all concerned as well as of the city authorities in order that condi-tions which are now sufficiently bad may not become worse, is the opinion of Powell Evans, president of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

"As I see it," said Mr. Evans, "three pressing problems are associated with mechanical transportation on our highways and streets. First, the ordinary policing of travel; second, the storage of owner-driven cars and the parking of employe-driven cars, and, third, the synchronization of travel through the congested area of the city.

"The first of these, the ordinary policing of travel, is well understood by both the authorities and the community, entirely re-gardless of how this policing is performed, and requires no detailed discussion.

Storage and Parking

"The second, however, is more complex that is, the storage of the owner-driven car and the parking of the employe-driven car. By the owner-driven car I mean the vehicle in which a man comes to his work in the morning and does not use the car again until he is ready to go home for the day. This requires an all-day storage.

"The limitations on the use of our crowded and narrow streets which caused in part the recent enforcement by the city au-thorities of existing ordinances have passed beyond what is desirable and the solution of the traffic problem has now become essential. The city might wisely, however, in connection with more rigid control, provide such means of alleviation, especially for a driven cars, as can be accomplished.

"The City of Chicago permits an enormous open-air storage yard on an otherwise unused lakeside park area along Michigan Boulevard. Something of the sort might be done here to relieve the congestion.

Cars Well Cared For

"This area was roughly drained and covered with cinders. It was then all in-closed in a strong but inexpensive wire fencing and laid out in orderly streets and alleys under regulated concessions granted by the city.

"The operators of the concession charge nominal fee and locate and police the car for all the time it is left in their care. A ticket is issued to the owner, which he surrenders when he takes the car away. "This plan seems to me to be a practical

one, perhaps with some slight changes, for Philadelphia. Thousands of cars could be tored in this city along the unused areas bounding the new Parkway by the joint ac-The transportation of the owners from the places where their cars were stored to the center of the city could be arranged pos-sibly by having buses run down the Parkway to City Hall for a nominal fare

Synchronizing Vehicular Travel

"The third point is the synchronization of travel through the congested areas of the city. The physical peculiarities of Phila-delphia's geographical plan, consisting as it large number of usually narroy gridironed streets, make the movement of vehicular travel of the current magnitude unusually dangerous and wasteful, unless it thoroughly policed along some synchron "I suggested this plan some years ngo

out apparently the subject had not then become such a nuisance as to warrant its serious consideration. Later New York City adopted the plan with respect to Fifth ave-nue and its crossing streets. The plan is largely mechanical, consisting of centrally controlled stops, visible at each street inter-section which is thus regulated. "Flashlights are employed as the stops, namely: red to stop, yellow as a warning

of a change in the signul about to come and green to proceed. In other words, it is a practical application of the well-known and long-proved railroad signal system to surface street control. How It Would Work Here

"Philadelphia's central city area is now so congested and menaced with vehicular gravel as to warrant the application of thin system to every main street intersection be-

The performing seal that performs the most efficiently is the Christmas seal.

Chestnut street, a like light would automatically flash on every other controlled street east and west, and simultaneously every controlled street north and south would be shut off, say for three minutes or peron every intersecting street, notifying all vehicles to prepare for a shift in the signals. Then would follow the cutoff of travel on the east and west streets and the resump tion on every street north and south; and all simultaneously.

"The New York experiment has definitely shown the practicability of this control, considered from every angle of daily experience and regulating a larger and equally complicated traffic as compared with any found here.

Big Time-Saving Noted

"The saving there in accidents and in time has been found to be very marked. It is also noted that when the public became accustomed to this visual control it respected it almost as faithfully in the absence of the police as, for instance, during certain hours on Sunday, as it did when the police were actually present "It would seem most desirable at this time

those in charge of the solution of Philadelphia's traffic problem to study it with great care. They might profitably collect the results of the experiences of other great communities with regard to their traffic difficulties and then apply them here, and do it speedily."

Today's Birthdays

Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator, now a Representative from Ohio, born at Jefferson, O., seventy years ago. David B. Hanna, president of the Cana-

dian National Railways, born in Scotland sixty-three years ago. Elsie de Wolfe, formerly prominent as an actress of the American stage, born in New York City fifty-six years ago.

Robert Lee Williams, former Governor of Oklahoma, born at Brundidge, Ala., fiftyhree years ago.

Branch Rickey, president of the St. Louis National League baseball club, born at Lucasville, O., forty years ago.

What Do You Know?

 What is the shortest day in the year?
 Who composed the music to "Home. Sweet Home"? 2. What is the title of the ruler of Afghanis-3. What is the title of the ruler of Alghanis-tan?
4. When did Henry Clay die?
5. What are the hoardings?
6. Where and what are the Pillars of Her-

cules?
7. Why were hansom cabs so called?
8. What is an iguana?
9. What is gules?
19. What is the correct pronunciation of the

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Geodetic Survey investigates the curvature of the earth with especial relation to coast lines.
 The full name of the present Government is the Russian Federal Socialist Soviet

Republic.

3. The Wall street bomb explosion occurred on September 16, 1920.

4. Lord Birkenhead is the present Lord Chancellor of England.

5. The original of the character of D'Artagnan in Dumas' "The Three Musketcers" was Charles de Basts, Seigneur d'Artegnan, Gascon gentleman, born at Luplac about 1611 and killed at the siege of Maestricht in 1673.

6. Camille Saint-Saens was a noted French musical composer. His dates are 1835-1921.

7. Two of his most famous works.

1835-1921.
Two of his most famous works are the opera "Samson and Delilah" and "The Danze Macabre."
"Tout ensemble" means general effect, the thing viewed as a whole. The literal meaning is all together, it should be pronounced "toot alm-galimbl."

In the matter of the Christmas stocking every amateur Santa Ciaus depletes his roll

for his own.

Lord Riddell, it would appear, is mighty

What is the Dail Eireann going to give

There's a suggestion of near beer in France's naval ratio figures.

What the wise nation inevitably learns is that deficits are worse than taxes.

Erin for Christmas?

The man who invented the spring hed has just died, aged ninety-three. May his sleep be peaceful.

What motorists will have to do is to build another city with wide streets and a lot of parking places. There are prisons and prisons. Whe could blame Debs if he looked with envious

eyes on Karl and Zita? "Forget the unpleasant past," urges a local lecturer. And among those who borrow small sums he has many devotees.

Ragpicker in Scattle left \$45,000. Why shouldn't he, demands Tom Farrell, when his business was always picking up?

Three bandits got \$10,000 in a New York theatre hold-up. That was one crook play that didn't net the management anything. Judging by opposition to the peace pacts in Washington and Dublin the big job

nowadays is to make democracy safe for Governments that accept the 5-5-3 naval ratio and people who favor absolute

disarmament may now alike modify their transports. It may be that by the time the rail-road problem is solved air transportation will have made the settlement a work of

The latest wrinkle in hosiery, we are informed, is the embroidered knee. We now await the enterprising individual with ability to remove wrinkles.

One of the things that affect reparation negotiations between Germany and France and England is the necessity each bas of allaying the suspicions of the other.

A committee of the National Research Council is endeavoring to answer the ques-tion. "Do metals get tired?" But don't all men who shave themselves already know the

When a woman's hair is gone she knows it won't return, so buys some more; but man, poor man, pours money on his head and hopes and hopes and hopes. This, in effect, says the Director of the Bureau of Health Education of New York. Would it be proper, dear Alphonse, to speak of this as a held statement of fact. as a bald statement of fact?

In the matter of a naval ratio France may be expected to yield gracefully for value received. What she wants is not so much a larger navy as assurance of national safety. Nowadays the world is beginning to look on sea armament not so much as a jewel to be worn as a burden to be borne. And it may be La Belle France has read

Albertism is the name

of a new feminist prin-Up to Date ciple according males the right to domestic duties while the sturdler wife goes out and makes the living. It sounds too funny to be true, but the idea is seriously advanced. We suggest as a battle hymn of the new cult :

Matrimony

Dare to be an Albert! Dare to stay at home! Dare to be a lowly worm

And let the wife roam!

Which, be it noted, is neither a sneer at the woman who works nor at the man, forced by industrial conditions to be idle, whe helps around the helps. 10. Eumenides was one of the Greek names for the Furies, the avergers of blood in classical mythology