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Philadelphia, Thursday, December 29, 1921

SPLENDORS OF BRIDGE DAY

REALISTIC and imaginative values are both receiving due consideration in the program in preparation for Bridge Day on Substantial progress in the work is

already signalized by the signing of the contract for the construction of the two great piers on the Philadelphia and Camden sides of the river and by the appointment of a Board of Viewers to assess damages for property holders on the site needed for the Pennsylvania end of the structure. Meanwhile a feeling for artistic symbol-

sem is denoted in the plans for joining the two neighbor States with ribbons spun out from hydronirplanes, and requisites of sentiment and history are recognized in the ussignment of the veteran cruiser Olympia, flagship of Dewey's squadron at Manila Bay, for the river pageant. It is altogether proper that the ceremo-

beautiful. The epoch-making nature of the Delaware bridge undertaking does not lend Maelf to exaggeration. January 6 will be a day of impressive historic significance in this part of the Nation, marking the transfer of a dream long cherished to the frontiers of an equally

ntes should be interest-quickening and

U-BOATS A WORLD PROBLEM

splendid realm of fact.

AS WAS almost inevitable, the difficulty of devising in the Washington Conferonce a submarine limitation program satisfactory to all the participants has revived prospects of additional international parleys enlarged in scope. Even had French resistance to the American and British plans for undersea craft ratios been less determined, the problem of submarine construction by nations not represented in Washington would have remained.

U-boats, as the Germans demonstrated. may be built with sinister rapidity. Compared with capital ships, the cost of underwater boats is insignificant.

Spain is not ordinarily reckoned now as one of the world's militant nations. Yet in an emergency, real or fancied, it would be quite possible for the Government of that country to improvise a powerful offensive and defensive naval arm in the type of ships with which Germany so disgraced civilization. A similar opportunity might not be lacking in Russia.

Practical settlement of Pacific problems has been gratifyingly shown to be within the scope of the present sessions at Washington. Something very like world agreements is needed to extinguish authoritatively reliance upon the submarine weapon.

French obduracy, in itself regrettable, has drawn immediate attention to this fact, which would eventually have been apparent even if accord in a drastic limitations scheme had been reached by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and

but their dominion does not cover the

THE LAST ACT

DISINTEGRATION of the Kn Klux which a free and open fight is beginning ever the spoils. At the request of a squad of Grand Goblins, the Fulton County, Georgia, Court yesterday granted an injunction to prevent any disbursement of funds by higher officers until there has been a general accounting publicly made.

The money paid into the Klan should not

be returned to the folk who got in line to buy masks and gowns. It should be used to reprint in large type the Constitution of the United States. A copy of this reprint should then be forwarded to every man who was so foolish and so lacking in the Amerfean spirit as to "join up" with Wigard Simmons' ridiculous organization.

JOHN HARE AND HIS ART

NEW generation has attained the play-A going age sinc. John Hare, then un-mighted, last delighted audiences in this city with his polished portraits of Quex, the wickedest man in London," and Benjamin Goldfinch, his temperamental oppo-

The fineness and distinction with which this skillful actor invested virtually every part in his career were the products rather of culture and keen intelligence than of an exceptional endowment of histrionic genius.

John Hare's characterizations were etched with the accuracy and finish of the untiring artist. A shrewd sense of values gaved him from the offense of excessive elaboration of details. The result was an exhibit in consummate taste and exquisite artistic proportions, none too common in the present theatric epoch.

It is of record that several players of ability followed him in some of his popular roles only to miss that intangible subtlety which was his primary asset as an interpreter. Neither John Drew nor E. S. Willard, for all their talents, entirely succoeded in depicting, respectively, the sat-urnine assurance of Quex or the whimsical charm of Goldfinch.

His Eccles in Robertson's "Caste," play to the world celebrity of which he contributed so greatly, similarly defied imitation. It was in these three roles and in Pinero's "The Hobby Horse" that Philadelphians of an earlier day knew John Hare. By far the greater part of his profes-

sional life was spent in London, where the once exacting West End received him as the ideal of its conception of the sophisti-ented "man-of-the-world" type.

Hare's death at the age of seventy-seven deprives the stage of one of its veterans. who had, however, reaped his honors at the eise period when the cut of the "society" comedy was admirably suited to his artistic measurements. Dramatic styles even in

Lendon have changed since John Hare, with instinctive appreciation of his own resources, renounced alike the "grand manner" and the least indulgence in showy or adventitious effects.

It was his privilege to contribute to the stage the delicious emphasis of understate-

WHEN A DOLLAR LOOKS LIKE THIRTY CENTS

One of the Consequences of War Inflation Shown by the Difficulties of a Manufacturer

THE manufacturing company that made L the dollar famous is now in the hands of a receiver because the war made the dollar look like thirty cents. A dollar watch appealed to the popular imagination, but when that watch had to

be sold for \$2.50 the imagination censed to work and the watches ceased to sell in profitable quantities. The man who was asked to pay \$2.50 for the watch that used to sell for \$1 decided to spend a little more money and buy what

he called a real watch. The cheapening of the dollar that followed war inflation sent many business men on the rocks. It affected most disastrously those who manufactured articles of which the price had been standardized. Nothing that they could do served to keep their business running in the old way. They had to curtail output and wait for better times or shut down altogether. They could not buck a thirty-cent dollar, especially when the pay of a large proportion of their customers was in thirty-cent dollars and these customers had to deny themselves many of the things which they had been accustomed

to buy.

When the inflation was at its worst Prof. Fisher, of Yale University, offered a remody in a plan for what he called a stable dollar. His dollar would always buy the same amount. When prices went up for any reason he would increase the weight of gold in the dollar of redemption, making it worth more, and when prices went down he would decrease the amount of gold measuring the value of the dollar, thus making the dollar worth less, so that, no matter what the course of the market might be, a dollar watch would always sell for a dollar. And this professor of economics seriously thought his plan would workthat by juggling with the value of a dollar he could enable society to escape the inconveniences that come from fluctuating values of other commodities. It reminds one of the plan of the amateur seaman to put a powerful electric fan on the stern of sailing ships to raise a breeze when the ship is becalmed at sea.

The complications arising from the cheap dollar of the war period are not going to come to an end with a few receiverships for manufacturing corporations. They are

going to trouble us for a generation or two. The war debts were incurred when the dollar was worth little. They will have to be paid when the dollar returns to its normal value. The sums required to redeem the war bonds in twenty or twenty-five years will be worth twice as much as the sums which the Government received when it issued the bonds. Then day laborers were receiving \$5 for eight hours' work and skilled mechanics were getting \$10 and \$15 a day. Steel was high and lumber costly, and coal selling for two or three times the normal price.

The man who bought a house during the war when he was making big wages will know just what problem confronts the Government. He is now finding it difficult to pay the carrying charges, and it will become increasingly difficult as the price of the dollar recovers its old value.

The consequences of the war fever cannot be escaped. There will be a long period of convalescence, with a slow but gradual return of ability to bear the burdens

IN IRELAND

TEITHER long-distance clairvoyance Lor N the cautious balancing of political values should be needed to determine in advance the result of the present debate in Ireland relative to the new treaty with England.

The treaty will be accepted, and it will be accepted in accordance with the will of the people of Southern Ireland, whose decision will not imply any lack of respect for the minority which opposes such action. It is the state of mind of that minority which few people take the trouble to understand. The movement which culminated in the

formation and recognition of the Irish Free State was phenomenal. It could not have progressed to a victorious conclusion without stubborn and passionate leadership or without the vitalizing force of extraordinary spirits.

Men capable of doing extraordinary things must always find a finished work unsatisfactory because it is easier to conceive perfection than to render it. The more ardent statesmen in Dublin were carried along to a partial triumph only by the vision of even greater things, and it is natural that the vision should continue to trouble them even while their practicalminded countrymen see in the completed work more than is visible to the eyes of the men who created it.

Ireland is through with civil war, as it should be. It will put its trust in progressive thinking and rely on peaceful action for its future progress and the union of such discordant elements as still divide its

FROM THE STEEL BOX

PRESIDENT HARDING, according to the whispered rumors in Washington, was friendly and generous in his conversa-tions with Mr. Debs and suggested merely that the Pirst Prophet of American Socialism restrain himself for a little while and refrain from trying to rock the boat until the men everywhere who are trying to make a peaceful harbor manage to ball out a rather large accumulation of water.

There are people who dislike Mr. Hearst intensely because he contributes only de structive and inflaming criticism to the general discussion of international affaire. is pretty generally admitted that there is suspicion and hatred enough in the world for the time being, and that even the telling of important truths which happen at the moment to have only a negative value might well be postponed for calmer and more settled times.

Mr. Wilson himself admits that he doesn't know what was in the now famous steel box which he brought back from Paris. The box, it seems, contained not only the minutes of the Big Four and the Council of Ten. It held, as well, the records of private and secret conversations carried on among the few men who directed the course of events at Versailles. These documents are to be published serially and in book The news which will thus be provided for the American people-and other seoples, for that matter-may be sensational and revealing, and in the end of great value. For the moment it must be viewed as news that is at once a little too late and

little too early, The Versailles Conference is over and it's covenants are signed. Such errors as its leaders committed cannot be repaired at this time. Had the complete record of its work been printed from day to day matters might have gone better in Paris and in the any harm.

world at large. But the great diplomacy of Versailles was not openly arrived at. To dig up old complaints, to suggest new indictments among the Powers, to reveal, as the records of the steel box may reveal, unsuspected trickery, obstruction and even betrayal as the work of one group of statesmen against other groups, may be merely to cause new commotions in waters already

seriously troubled. It is idle for members of Congress to question Mr. Wilson's right to make the records of his and others' work at Paris public. The more that is commonly known about such things the better it will be for everybody and the sooner we shall get the great processes of government and diplomacy out into the daylight where they

But it is hard to escape a fear that the publication of the Versailles record at this time may help to undo some of the work that all Governments have been trying to get fairly under way since the fevers of the war abated. There may be a renewal of hatreds and passions and suspicions such as will revive rather than dispel the mood that prevailed in Paris to defeat some of the higher hopes with which the Peace Conference began.

ENGLISH FOR OPERA

TTHE singing of "Lohengrin" in German At the Academy of Music Tuesday night was a concession to the custom of giving foreign opera in a foreign language. This

custom is peculiarly American. The Parisians usually insist that opera be sung in French. The librettos of operas written in other languages are translated into the tongue of the Parisians. A similar rule is followed in Rome. It rests on the desire of the opera-goers to understand what is going on behind the footlights. They love the music, but they are also interested

in the drama. But here we submit to opera in a foreign tongue even when we do not insist on it. As a result we have German operas sung in French and French operas sung in Italian if the singers happen to know the roles in these languages and not in the original. We forget that the translations which are sung to us were made in order to enable the French or Italian audiences to understand the play when the music is sung to them.

"Lohengrin" was sung in English last year to the satisfaction of almost every one. English was then used because of the prejudice against everything German which was still strong. The argument for opera in English, however, is not based upon a dislike for German or French or Italian, but on a preference for English as a language which every one understands.

The late David Bispham argued in favor of it for years. And he was an experienced opera singer, familiar with all the technical problems involved. Walter Damrosch is another advocate of the practice and his qualification to speak with authority cannot be denied. He is the composer of two excellent operas in English.

It used to be said that there were no singers who could sing in English, as the opera stars were all foreigners. But this can no longer be used as an excuse for the continued use of strange tongues. In the east on Tuesday night there was only one singer who could not have sung in English with perfect case. Marie Jertiza is an Austrian who has not learned English, but it should have been no more difficult for her to sing in that tongue than it was for Orville Harrold to sing in German. Her English pronunciation would have been no worse than the German pronunciation of Harrold.

There are enough American-born singers of high rank to fill the cast of almost any opera that the management desires to put on. If the foreigners discover that they must learn to sing in English if they wish to get the high salaries paid here they will learn quickly enough.

a dramatic as well as a musical event. The operas which have silly plots offensive to common sense will be forgotten, and the great musical dramas will come into their own in America as great emotions in action set to an accompaniment of interpretative and supplemental music, and we shall know more fully why they were considered great by the races in whose language they were first written.

TARIFF FOR MOVIES

WORKS of art such as paintings, sculp-ture and books are subject to a duty tax which averages 15 per cent. Art is supposed to uplift the national spirit and illumine the national mind. That is why the tariff makers were broadly liberal. All pictures and all books are naively

supposed to be artistic. They aren't. It is hard to say what some of them are because the necessary word has yet to be wrought out of bitter emotional experience.

Doubtless, in attempting to decide whether the movies should be protected by an import tariff, Congress will be guided, in part at least, by existing precedent. Yet the rule that holds in relation to good and bad books, pictures and sculpture can be of little value when it is applied to the foreign films. Something ought to be done about the foreign films, but it need not be done to protect the American producers, who even now are virtual monopolists in the most profitable of fields. The greatest fear among American movie

makers seems to be of the German pictures. But the Germany will have to revise their technique and their whole system of artistic and dramatic values and change some of their inherent national traits before they are able to compete seriously with the movies made in the United States.

We have a wholesome habit of enying hard things about many of the American pictures. But the native producers have a lightness of touch and a sort of vivacity even in their worst moments that the foreign producer lacks, and it is a touch almost perfectly suited to our own national taste. The German film-maker is heavy handed

and almost Gothic in his method. He exhibits an inborn respect for many of the older rules of pictorial composition. He adheres to the standards which he has been taught to regard as classic. His wit is slow. His humor is weighty. In this country the movie men, who often know and care little for sheer artistry in picture making, have a leaning toward informality and case which is in fact nearer to life than studied dramatic effort may easily be. And the best American films disclose airy charms and a sort of carcless beauty that the less versatile and more studious German could not imitate if he would.

Impartial critics will complain of imported films not because they may compete dangerously with the native product, but because too many of them are morbid and suggestive of the depressing spirit of one part of the contemporary European stage. The first widely heralded German film to be shown in this country was nothing more or less than a nightmare product of unhealthy war psychology. The clumsiest of American pictures would have been more refreshing and enjoyable.

Properly, there should be no tariffs on works of art. What is needed is a set of standards by which it would be possible to sift out the little art that is produced in the form of books, pictures and films and then sink the base imitations before they can do

MINISTERS AND MARINES

Also a Little Incident That Proves That There Sometimes is Sentiment in Politics-Some Small Talk About Tattooed Ladles and Artists

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, who goes soon to a new charge in Washington, tells a good story whose title might be, "The Three Honest Preachers."

Three clergymen were discussing "church" one day. Among any other trio of men of the world and the flesh, it would have been called "talking shop."

They had reached the stage where the lim-

itation of speech from the pulpit was the subject.
There is, be it known, a limit to comment. suggestion, adjuration and condemnation from the sacred deak among discriminating dispensers of the Word, which is duly recognized and, as a rule, observed.

"What would be the result if you told what you think of people and things from

the pulpit?" asked one of the trio of an-

"I'd have to put a screen up in front of me as I talked," he smiled.
"And you?" he asked the third brother.
"Me? Why, I wouldn't have any congre-gation left when I was through."

KNOW a man, a semi-public man, who dought to know better, who never has seen and, I presume, never will see, anything good in any man who bears the title of politician.

Another, who is himself a political officeholder, holds in such contempt the word
politician that he will not appoint to place

any individual who bears it. There is an almost universal misconcep-jon of the "politician man," as I heard an Irishman express it a few days ago. There are good and had among them. I'm not are good and bad among them.

going, however, to analyze the species or give a dissertation on the subject now. I only want to tell a little story, unexpectedly rich in sentiment, about a quartet of politicians, or political leaders, that dis-proves much of the popular idea of those who stand cutside and look in on the

A high State official called on the tele-phone the morning of the day before Christ-mas a prominent Philadelphia officeholder. He desired to fix an hour when he could meet him that afternoon on a matter of business.

It was a raw day as you'll remember.

Cold with gusts of blustering wind.

"Can't meet you this afternoon, old man," came the reply. "I've got to go to the "Who's dend?"

"It's not a funeral this time. Just a little remembrance of a good friend. There's four of us going." Then the touching little story came out.
For years, ever since the death of State
Senator James P. McNichol, four of his
long-time friends and followers have made it their rule that his grave should be kept green

at Christmas time.

That afternoon, the day before Christmas, was the day of their annual pilgrimage to Storm, snow, sleet or cold have never postponed their service of sentiment and affection through all the passing years and

the mutations of politics.

Who are they?
Clerk of Courts Thomas W. Cunningham, Blakely D. McCaughan, Collector of Internal Revenue; "Jimmy" Carcy, leader of the Fifth Ward, and William F. Campbell, Register of Wills-elect.

DR. GEORGE W. DOUGLAS was disleagues one day recently.

The kind one sees in museums and at re-

positories of freaks at senside resorts and They warp the human shape out of all likeness to the handiwork of the Creator. The short and stout grow long and lanky. The lanky develop into pudgy, wide-faced

He recalled the story of a young chap head was exceedingly sensitive to her diminutive She paused before one of these distorting mirrors. Instantly her ladyship shot up into a gaunt, gangling creature in its shining

Her lover suffered agony. He manifestly wanted to shout with laughter, but he was afraid. It might insult her ladyship and all his future would then be wrecked.

He endured in silence just as she did when a moment after he posed before the

same looking glass, Then the reminiscent doctor, apropos of the distorting mirrors, told of the famour Burne-Jones and a friend who visited a side show to see a tattooed lady who had Leo-nardo Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" tat-tooed on her back.

Five years later Burne-Jones rushing into his friend's office in great excitement cried "That tattooed woman's in town again. I went to see her. She's grown fat now and all the apostles' faces are stretched into a

TRVIN H. BARDMAN is treasurer of He also, let it be noted particularly, bears the proud title of "country editor."

He belongs to that select coterie of rural ournalists of whom the eloquent Dr. Lutz the northern end and the clever essayist Moser at the lower end of Montgomery Coun-Mr. Bardman is a public benefactor. And

e is in politics, too. In Philadelphia the newspapers recently tried to induce the men whom the people elected to office to decline fees and accept only the salary attached to the job.

Not they. One term alone enriches the
Register of Wills in Philadelphia County. Irvin H. Bardman has been in office going on two years. He's made a fine record. The last Legislature passed a law giving

County Trensurers a fee for every dog and fishing license issued.

In Montgomery County it amounts to about \$2000 a year. It's a nice comfortable addition to the Treasurer's salary.

Did Bardman jump at the chance of mak-

ing this extra money-legitimately too. He did not. He announced that it wasn't nuch additional trouble in his office to issue he licenses. He did not want the fees. Would not take them, but instead would turn them into the County Treasury for the benefit of the

people of the county. His calary was suffi-Some set of bright township road sup isors will name a road after Irvin Bardman one of these days.

A stretch of road ballt with the thousands

he might have taken but didn't. TAN this be possible? O A city official, who is something of a pedestrian, tramped down to League Island

few days ago for exercise.

He essayed to enter but found five marines The essayed to enter but found five marines on guard, one of whom was enough to keep him outside the gates.

"Will re yeth from?" queried the sentinel.

"Phinadelphia, of course," was the reply.

"Can't go in."

Cause yer from Philadelphia. Yeh be-long here, that's why. Go get a pass from headquarters. "But suppose I was from Chicago, or De-troit or New Orleans?" "Well, I guess you might get in. They come a long distance and we don't like to disappoint 'em." said another sentinel who

disappoint
stepped up.
"And because I am from Philadelphia I
can't get into League Island yard while
people from other cities one?"
people from other cities one?"
people from other cities one?" Affected Modesty

of these cases. the Galveston News. Another reason why we hate to see a lady go in swimming with her thimble on in because we dislike affected modesty.

The state of the s

detective forces generally get the man or solve the mystery, if there is one connected

with the crime. Un to yesterday there have been 102 murders committed in Philadelphia

since the first of the year. Of this number.

Missing-Person Problem

not accused or even suspected of having committed a crime. The number is aimaz-

Finding the Guilty

"People are often amazed that the de-tective forces should lay their hands directly

upon the criminal in so many cases, apparently by guess. But there is no guesswork

about it; it is just a matter of experience. We have on our staff men who have special-

ized in many branches of crime. They do not do this work exclusively, for they are

used on whatever cases come up, but when certain crimes are committed, there are cer-

tain men who know more about that kind of

offense than others and they are assigned to

the work. Thus our automobile specialists know the names and addresses of pretty

nearly every auto thief in Philadelphia and

the same detailed knowledge of the criminals

"Frequently the manner of the crime will

give an almost unmistakable clue as to the

perpetrator, and in these cases it is easy to find out the facts and apprehend the of-

fender. I am speaking now, of course, of robbery cases. The murder case is alto-gether different. Murder is almost always

spontaneous affair and each case has its

own individuality and must be handled in a

"The protection of the people of a large

city against crime is not a small matter. We cannot hope entirely to eliminate the

eriminal, but we can afford an increasingly larger measure of protection to the citizens.

What Do You Know?

1. Who was the first Attorney General of the United States?
2. What is a dinosaur?
3. What is "call money"?
4. What is jade?
5. What is pade?
6. What is no calrai?

What is an octro?
What is an octro?
Who was John Hare?
What Greek delty personifica the soul?
Of what country is the present Queen of
Italy a native?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

the like as four blockwichians of Dickens' "Post-humous Papers of the Pickwick Club" were Samuel Pickwick, Nathantel Winkle, Tracy Tupman and Augustus

Snodgrass.

2. The Latin phrase, "noit me tangere," means "don't touch me."

4. The fourth city in the United States in population is Detroit, with 993,739 inhabitants, according to the census of 1920.

5. Texas entered the American Union with

exas entered the American Union with the provise that it could, if deemed necessary, be subsequently carved into four separate States.

he Battle of Agincourt was fought between the English, under Henry V. and the French under the Constable d'Albret, on October 25, 1415. The latter were decisively defeated, Agincourt is a village in the Department of Pro-de-Calair, France, about twenty-nine miles southeast of Boulogne.

cooked and ato an omelet. His dates are 1824-1897.

Creat Carring was a brilliant and distinguished concert planist. She was born in Caracas, Vonezuela, in 1852 and died a few years ago. She composed the national hymn of Venezuela. Messin is an inhabitant or native of the city of Metz, Lorraine, France.

different manner to every other case.

in other lines is possessed by other officers.

all but seven are entirely cleared up.

OH, WELL, WE'VE LANDED THE BIG ONES

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CAPTAIN ALFRED SOUDER On Protection Against Crime

are de Charles and Control of

TT IS becoming increasingly difficult for the criminal to commit a crime in the large cities and get away successfully, according to Captain Alfred Souder, chief of the Detective Bureau of the City of Phila-

"The great cities of the country are country in the course of a year-persons who have simply disappeared and who are iking every possible precaution against the professional criminal," said Chief Souder, 'and by giving each other the warmest cooperation, we are succeeding in making it a difficult thing for a man to commit a serious crime and escape punishment.

"Each case that comes before our bureau presents different conditions from those of every other case. Sometimes those which on the surface look to be the most foolish prove to be the hardest to solve and other apparently abstruse cases will prove relatively enery of solution. In a case of a crime, you simply never can tell.

"It is becoming harder and harder all the time for the criminal to disappear absolutely. The conditions of police work for the clearing up of crime are becoming better all the time and as a result it is getting harder and harder for the criminal. This situation, carried to its logical conclusion, will mean in time as much absolute control of crime by the pelice as can be expected.
Of course, there will always be crime

and there will always be criminals, but the more frequently there is a prompt de-tection of the persons committing the offenses and an equally prompt punishment, the sooner the born criminal will realize that he cannot escape forever and the fewer persons will enter the class of professional crooks.

Co-operating With Other Cities

"What has been achieved here in the detection of crime has also been accomplished in other large cities, and it has been done by means of co-operation of the police and de-tective forces in the various cities. Flight is the first instinct of the man who has com-mitted a crime and when he goes to another large city, or when a criminal from one of them comes to Philadelphia after his offense, the detective forces of the city to which he goes furnish the means for his capture. "They have, of course, an advantage which could not be possessed by a stranger

in that city, no matter how brilliant a de-tective he might be. They know the resorts of the criminal classes of their own town and where to look for fugitives. We have the same knowledge as regards Philadelphia.

"When we receive a request for the apprehension of a criminal who has fled from prehension of a criminal who has fled from another city, we do our utmost to find him and return him to the place where he is wanted and we have captured and sent back a lot of them. This makes our relations with the detective forces of the other hig cities very cordial and they do as much for an allow we want may one who has ded as us when we want may one who has fled to their jurisdiction. The result is that it is their jurisdiction. The result is that it is now very difficult for a criminal to escape detection no matter where he goes. His natural inclination is to go to a big city, where he will find friends of his own kind who will hide him and where there is the safety of numbers.

Little Haphazard Crime

"There is little haphazard crime now. Prompt detection and punishment have con-vinced the criminal class that it is not safe to take any more chances than are absolutely necessary and nearly all the work they do is carefully planned and carried out with equal

care. The real professional criminal goes about his work as carefully and perhaps more so than many a workman in other and legiti-mate lines. He is taking chances and he knows it, no matter how carefully he works. But the care with which he works makes it that much larder for us to find the man and obtain the evidence against him. "In spite of this, we have had considerable

"In spite of this, we have had considerable success, and I read the other day that there are about 400 persons now in the full awaiting trial on criminal charges and that there will be more criminal courts added to take

"Very few serious crimes now remain un-solved. It may take time to get to the bottom of some of them, but in the end the

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Time to get your New Year resolution

Haiti also furnishes proof that people like to go to the devil their own way.

SHORT CUTS

There is still possibility that the submarine issue may be sunk without trace.

The transportation tax is now under the hammer. Going, going and gone on Satur-

"Another thing which goes far to show how difficult it is to disappear 'without trace' is shown by the number of missing persons who are located throughout the There is no end to the trouble submarines make, in times of peace as in time of war.

Oh, well! We still have a couple of days in which to brace ourselves for the New

It being his sixty-fifth birthday we are surprised to learn that former President Wilson passed it quietly.

We gather from the headlines that run would not be so plentiful in this country if

We'll all rejoice in the ribbons that span the Delaware on January 6, but will set our faces against red tape. If history may furnish precedent, India, after four or five hundred years of agitation,

will become the Indian Free State. The Young Lady Next Door but On nes that a revolving fund must have something to do with the turnover.

Columbia University co-cds want to Easy. When Gabriel pipes all hands. The Senate will ratify the treatles sold secause it will be unable to think of

While Moscow is extending the has of friendship to the Western Powers she is passing a dagger to their foes in the Net

sufficiently good cocuse for defeating the

We have a picture of the capitalist class quaking in its boots at the threat of Deb to give it no rest. It looks like a place of the control of the capitalist class cla

The demands of Adly Pasha remind u the finds corn in the land of Egypt and sar

Secretary Hughes had better look to it Overworked delegates to the Washingto Conference may yet strike for a forty-four

Lenin says he is compromising will capital for a period just long enough learn how to trade. A smoke screen 1. A vivarium is a place artificially pre-pared for keeping animals in their natural state—zoological gardens and the like.

Chile, Bolivia und Peru may settle the differences in Washington. Belief is growing that there is virtue in the America young table.

Turkish Bolshevists call their organisation "The Green Apple." Prenumably & signed to give civilization a pain in I

little tummy. We'd simply love to have a thrivis merchant marine; but an infant industr fed on Government pap seldom comes to

The expitul class Debs threatens is cludes every owner of a Liberty Bond as every depositor in a savings bank. If no twenty-nine inites southwast of Boulogne.

7. The Black Forest is a wooded region in the southwestern part of Germany occupying the southern part of Baden and the western part of Wuerttemberg. The name is derived from the dark foliage of its pine and fir trees.

8. Biondin, the French tightrope walker and sorobat, whose real name was Jean Francois Grayelet, crossed the storge of Niagara Falls on a tightrope, sat down in midcourse on the rope and cooked and ate an omslet, Ilis dates

If proof is needed that France has take a wrong position in the matter of sub-marines it is furnished by the fulsome prai-lavished upon her by the Hearst newspaper

Expert Testimony than rust out," runs odd proverb. To who may be added, "And be not in a harry wear out." It isn't work but worry to tills. To the human machine delless weer out." It isn't work but worry thills. To the human machine, delicate organized, work is oil, but worry is Ex-Governor Stuart on his sixty-ele-birthday spoke words of wisdom. Busy and stay young," he said.