Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Monday, January 9, 1927

THE WHY OF IT

MANY unsophisticated persons have been wondering why it is that men will have wondering why it is that men will pay a high license fee for the privilege of selling beer with one-half of I ner cent alcoholic content, an unsatisfactory beverage on which there is not a big profit, and the only alcoholie beverage which can be legally sold.

But saloonkeepers are paying the license tee and they are asking, as usual in the old days, for a transfer of their licenses from one location to another. Seventy-nine re-quests for such transfer were considered by the Liquor License Court on one day last

On the day on which these transfers were naked three men were riding in a stolen taxicab which collided with a pole in the suburbs. One of the men was killed and the others were injured. They were said to be helplessly intoxicated. They explained that they had been drinking in a saloon when a man came along with the cab and invited them to take a ride. one can get intoxicated on one-half of 1 per cent beer.

There is circumstantial evidence here that something stronger was on sale, a drink on which there is a big profit at the prices commonly said to be charged. So long as this stuff can be sold with impunity there will be a demand for liquor licenses in order that the saloon may have a legal

AUTO LICENSES

MORE than a quarter of a million motor-cars are without their 1922 licenses. according to the calculations of the State Highway Department, and this, too, in spite of the ruling under which licenses could be applied for in the last weeks of last year.

Licenses have been issued thus far to only 342,000 passenger cars. The highest numbered license last year was somewhere near 650,000. There has been a greater demand on the

Highway Department in the last few days than it could meet, a condition which is to be expected under the system of compelling every application to be sent to Harrisburg. Other States have branch bureaus in the large cities where licenses can be obtained. If the system works there it ought to be possible to find a way to make it work here. It would add to the convenience of every

THE FURY'S WINGS

ORGANIZED effort to put a stop to war or to limit in warfare the use of implements and agencies devised to strike beyond the traditional battle lines at the sources vitality has been directed or Versailles and at Washington with a view to the future safety of civilian and non-combatant poputheory has tended steadily for years to involve defenseless cities, defenseless ships and even the rank and file of the population of a belligerent country in expanding zones of destruction

The Powers have recognized that there

can be no end to this sort of thing but the ruin of civilization. Nations generally are instinctively aware of this. That is why the submarine was hated and why the Conference for the Limitation of Armament was supported by world opinion in its effort to lmit the future uses of undersea boats to the areas of actual fighting. Now, as we predicted in these columns, the ban of the five Powers has been put upon peison gas. The significance and value of these two ulings cannot be overestimated. We are actually proceeding to a procise and effectual limitation of the sort of armament which all civilization has had reasons to There remain airplanes and airships. With the announcement of the edlet against poison gas there came from the Washington Connot yet see their way to any ordered limitation of the uses of nirplanes in war or to any system of restriction which would climinate aircraft from the list of things which may be regarded as threatening to the noncombatant and undefended areas of countries

which may engage in future wars. This phase of the matter of acmanant limitations is certainly the most difficult and complex one. But it is very likely that there will be no adjournment of the Conference until it is attacked again. For in the view of military men airplanes remain as devices intended to declir future wars

AN URBAN FAIR PLAN

FITHE hearty indersement by the City Parks Association of the Paul Cret site for the World's Fair, utilizing the Parkway the Schuylkill banks and a part of the Fairmount playground, specifies some in teresting merits of this proposal. None of the locations suggested has been without some striking advittinges. It is the obvious intention of the Exposition Committee to weigh these carefully and to base its deciupon the preponderance of potential

Promoters of the Cret plan lay legitimate mphasis upon the convenience of a thornighly urban locale and upon the possiillity of incorporating permanent buildings in the exhibit. Among those suggested as emporarily available for the exhibition are the Art Museum, the Municipal Court, the Public Library and the Convention Hall of which, if construction is properly d, should be in existence by 1926. There is plausibility also in the concenof a new Federal building, a State nce building and a transferred Commercial

seum as adornments of the Parkway. Railway communications by the Pennsylvania, the Reading and the Baltimore and thio are already assured. The Arch street churlkill entrance to the fair will be in a eclamation, long overdue, of both shores be river below Spring Garden Street ordinals one of the signal virtues of the little pressition. It is intimated that the turned one incorporated in the exposition that it appearance privilege included in mation.

the admission charges. Park beauties could be made an additional attractive feature, as

in the case of the Centennial. The Parkway-river program has unques ionably elements of appeal for Philadel-phians who would like to see the fair become of permanent practical worth to the

PEPPER MEASURES UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARDS

And His Appointment to the Senate Is One of the Highest Political Expediency

CEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, whom G the Governor appointed to the Senate today, is the intellectual equal of the ablest Senator now in office. The present Senators may know more about the detail of procedure in the making of laws, but not anch. Mr. Pepper can quickly master these little matters and begin to function as the representative of the vast interests of this

He will enter the Senate with much of the same kind of prestige that distinguished Elihu Root when he took his sent in that body. Mr. Root began at once to take an active part in the business of the Senate. and no one had the audacity to insist that he should sit silent until he had learned from the lesser men what to do and how

Mr. Pepper is one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania as Mr. Root was one of the leading lawyers of New York. He has a national reputation won by distinguished service at the bar, and by his able legal writings that are in the libraries of every up-to-date lawyer. He was one of the most active members of the Constitutional Commission appointed by Governor Sproul to report on the revision of the Constitution of the State. For several years he was a lecturer in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. And he is one of the most prominent Episcopal laymen in the country. He has been a delegate to the general conventions of that Church and has

taken an active part in their deliberations. During the war he devoted his time and his energies to such work as a man of his years and training could best do in order to assist in organizing victory. This war service was but a manifestation of his public spirit, for he has always believed that it is the duty of a citizen to take an active part in whatever is for the general good.

Mr. Pepper has not been a politician in the narrow meaning of the term. That is, he has not been a ward leader and he has never sought to get control of a handful of votes which he could "deliver" on election day in fulfillment of a deal with other men

But in the broader sense he has always been a politician. He has interested himself in the principles of government and in the policies of the Republican Party.

While the Senate was considering the League of Nations Covenant he became an active opponent of its ratification and was one of the organizers of the League to Preserve American Independence. He debated the issue with Senator Hitchcock in the Metropolitan Opera House in this city and with another Senator in Indianapolis. Although his views on this subject were contrary to those held by this newspaper and by many other Republicans he had a eight to them and to do his utmost to being about their adoption. He dol his own thinking and reached his own conclusions. This is of the first importance in a man who is hold public office.

When Mr. Pepper takes his seat in Wash ngton he will continue to think for himself and to exert himself to personale others to agree with him. His experience as a lawyer has qualified him to state his case with precision and to marshal his arguments in the most convincing manner.

Take him all in all he will be a worthy successor to the most distinguished of the men who have represented this State in Washington. The appointment is like a breath of fresh air in a crowded room.

From the point of State politics it is the wisest thing that could have been done. It shows Governor Sproul has the vision to see what the State needs and the courage to do the right thing. The standard set by the appointment is so high that all talk of lesser men for the Senate should soon cease. Mr. Pepper may carry no votes in his vest pocket as Representative Vare professes to do, but where there is one man who would vote for Vare on his merits there are a thousand who would vote for Pepper.

The Governor has shown that disposition to summon to office the best that he can find which is indisputable evidence of his own fitness for the responsibilities that he now carries and for any other responsibilities that may be laid upon him. He has neved on the theory that what Pennsylvania needs in the Senate is a man who is big enough to serve its interests, and he has rejected the advice of the little men who were urging him to uppednt a working politician as a reward for his services to the party, regardless of his ability to serve the greater interests of the State.

DENOUNCES THE BLOC

GOVERNOR MCKELVIE, of Nebraska, day has had the courage to risk the conngricultural bloc in Congress. He told the Denver Civic and Commercial Association that neither the agricultural blue nor any other class movement has any place in America, and that it is difficult to advance the interests of any class without doing in-

jury to others. This is the kind of talk we like to hear from the West. It is there that the memhers of the farmers' bloc live. If they discover that there is opposition to their course at home they will be more discreet in Washington. If the members of the bloc doi not think that they were making votes at home by their course they would not be obstructing legislation in order to get their own way

PEACE IN ERIN

RATIFICATION by the Dublin Parlia-ment of the treaty with England was one of the great historic acts of the century. The Irish people have not attained all that their more passionate leaders sought. They are not isolated as a completely independent nation. But they have achieved a form of government which leaves their spirits untransmeled, their country's affairs in their own hands and the genius of their race free to make its own way to power and distinction among the peoples who are trying to hew out roads to a better way of life the whole world,

The triumph belongs to the Southern Irish, no matter what the unreconciled leaders of the revolution may feel or say. De Valera and his supporters thought more of the spirit than of the substance of the agreement with England. They desired a treaty that would not only grant the rights of self-government to Ireland. They wanted

as well a treaty that would be in some ways an expression of their inherent distrust and dislike of England. Their mood may be understood. They were at the end of a bitter fight in which many of their parti-sans had grievously suffered. But it is fortunate for Ireland and the world that they were overruled by the conservatives. The signing of the treaty will set at rest a hundred irritating affairs in all parts of the world. And it will give Ireland freedom after 700 years and a new start toward the realization of a fine and ancient dream. It may not be a perfect treaty. But where can you find perfection in the world of

THE ROAD TO RECONSTRUCTION

THE delusion that the armed conflict in L Europe differed fundamentally from civil war on a vest scale is fading fast. Not a shred of that dangerous pretense survives in the frank and rational program of reconstruction launched by the Allied Supreme Council at Cannes.

The call for a general economic conference marks at last the return to realism, the identification of problems by the correct names, which is the indispensable preliminary to solution.

The practice of affixing political and nationalistic titles to issues essentially economic, the trick of disguising material interests in a haze of sentiment, is of ancient lineage. Deliberate conspiracy is not always the root of the evil. The confusion of labels has often over

unconscious, notably in wartimes, when the sincerity and fervor of the mass of combatants is scarcely to be questioned. Even the political leaders themselves are sometimes victimized by venerable formulae and glittering catch-words. flood of misconception ran high at

the outbreak of the World War, for which, among others of different type, cogent economic causes must be ascribed. Despite much constructive work at Versailles, the old phantasms were grim visitants at the sessions. But since 1919 the

folly of dodging facts has grown increasingly apparent. The primary ills of Europe are conomic and directly resultant from a civil convulsion upon a continent which cannot be restored to financial health unless the principle of homogeneity of interests is sanely recognized. It is for this reason that neither Russia nor Germany can be safely ignored in any reconstruction plan. The conferers at

Cannes have, therefore, with a discernment worthy of the highest praise, invited every state in Europe, regardless of its position in the war, to exert a common effort "to render to the European system its vitality, which is now paralyzed." Mr. Lloyd George, upon whose initiative the proposal is made, rightly regards the responsibility of victorious nations as heavy

Duty and collightened self-interest are joint factors in this honestly conceived attempt. The conference, which will probably be held in Genoa in Murch, will undertake an expansion of the principle acknowledged in a relatively provincial way in the formation of the Little Entente and still more cently in the trade agreements reached by the Danube states and fragments of the

former Austro-Hungarian Empire. That an immediate panacea will be devised for debt burdens, for coinage debasement and for the breakdown of industries and commerce is unimaginable. But the meeting will have the virtue of stressing economic considerations and of viewing Europe not as an armed camp of aggieved or hostile nations, but as a unit the continued degeneration of any part of which presages the collapse of the whole,

No strings are attached to the qualities: tions of any of the delegates, but it is permently set forth that formal recognition of the Soviet Government is dependent upon acceptance of the obligation of debts, in eluding, naturally, those of the old Russian Government, and subscription to a pledge "to abstain from propagamia subversive of countries.

It is the intention to make agreement on these scores mutual, the suggestion also being made that "all nations ought to make a common agreement to abstain from all aggression on their neighbors."

Doubtless the restrictions regarding Russia-which do not, however, debar her from sending representatives to Genoa-are the result of French insistence, and are part of the price which the British Premier paid for the prompt indersement of his program. While it is idle to expect that national

fears and prejudices will be entirely eliminated from the proceedings, every effort will be made to contine the argument to economic questions vital not only to the welfare of Europe but of all eigilization It is in this broadest aspect of the work

which the United States is concerned. This Government is to receive an invitation to the parley, and either as speciators or direct participants our delegates will be welcome. It is important for Americans to realize

that their prejudices against political alliances are not involved in this situation. Economic reconstruction, once begun in

There should be inspiration in the fact that parochialism has already been renounced by the Allied Council in a program grounded in the bedrock of realities.

NEWBERRY

WHEN the Senate begins today its formal consideration of the Newberry case it will sit in judgment not on Senator Newberry alone, but upon the system of higher political strategy that has come to play a dangerous and rather ugly part in the affairs of both parties.

Newberry is not a villain nor a deliberate

offender against the American ideal of political ethics. He is a politician of a familiar type. He is good-humored, able, tolerant and slightly cynical. In his race for the Senate he reacted to the familiar American impulse to "get there at all hazards." He damped money into the He damped money into the Michigan elections and probably felt that he was doing the accepted and sporty thing. His friends, similarly minded, helped to make the matter worse.

Other runners for important offices have done the same thing and continue to do it, and if the Senate condemns Newberry it will have to condemn directly or by inference many men who have conspicuous and useful pinces in American public life.

We express no doubt as to the accuracy of the dispatch from Charles-ton, W. Va., of a short-Forgotten order cook who set are to his gasoline-saturated clothes, tried to hang himself, fired a istol and fell into the river. Naturally the ullet severed the rope and the fall into the water extinguished the flames and the poison was probably adulterated. Anyhow swam ashore right into the arms of the correspondent who needed the money. what, we pulse to inquire, was the matter with the ruser, the gas jet and the deadly electric wire? Couldn't they have been rung in somewhere to make the story snappy

monplace a matter to Personalities be phonographed as to photographed - to have your voice taken us to have your pichave your voice taken as to like your ture taken. Aiready a recording laboratory in New York has been thrown open to the public. Recorded vocal greetings may yet take the place of Christmas cards. And this take the place of Christmas cards. And this is only one of a thousand quaint possibilities.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Birds Who Want to Get Out of the Cages of Environment May Twitter Briefly on the Coast for a Thousand Bucks

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS asked the other day by a man who I has been hard at it all his life and has not seen much of the world beyond Atlantic City on the East, and Harrisburg on the West, and Baltimore on the South and Scranton on the North what I thought there was in traveling anyway. And supposing I had only two weeks and a half at the most to spare, where would I go and what time of year would I choose to go in, supposing there was enough money in the bank to go off with a pal and travel de luxe for that length of time.

Well. I was as quick as a hair trigger with my answers because I really had some thoughts and some experience in the matter of a short holiday, and I know as well as any one what is to be got out of travel in the way of mental stimulus if your body does not get fatigued in keeping up with your mind or your mind does not sag into spinelessness from a too relaxed body.

I would say that a contrast was the great thing you were after in travel, a contrast from your every-day experience. And you can get that better and more dramatically by going from winter to spring in a single day or in the course of two days than in any way I know.

TF YOU belong to a big manufacturing city such as this, and to a farming State such as Pennsylvania, to go through a country of deserts into a country of intensive gardening such as California is to give your-self another dramatic contrast. Of course, California is not so exciting as Italy, just as Florida is not even in its exuberant winter colony spots as well done and theat-rical as the Italian Riviera or the Italian lakes or Algiers or the French Cornici from Cannes to Monte Carlo; but the value of California to a Philadelphian is that it is American, and there is the reward of great labor and great desire in it, and its flowers and fruits as well as its roads and hotels are the results of all the busy, wistful questing that Americans have traveled the world over to divert themselves with. It is what the Centennial was, what the World's Tair was to their makers and visitors. So far as may be, they have made a Garden of Eden on the rocky slopes of a sea as blue as the Mediterranean, and they have driven back the desert mile by mile by making it blossow as the rose. So that there is a sense of clation and a proud sense of possession and chievement to an American who goes up and down the roads of California that he acks when he travels in Europe.

THEN, too, for a short journey there is I just enough history, just enough an-cientness and foreignness about the crumbling mission buildings from Texas to San Fran-cisco to make one cudgel one's memory for old, half-forgotten tales of Spain. And if the route lies through the South to New Orleans and along the Mexican border past San Antonio and El Paso into the great Salton desert that was once a sea, one gets as much foreignness of a French and Spanish and Mexican sort in three days as he can cram himself with by just walking the streets between train times. If the route back from the Pacific Coast is along the Sante Fc, from the train windows you can see more of a wild, semi-civilized country than most travelers to Europe were able to get in the highways and byways of the continent open to the tourist. And if you read all the little local papers as you find them, and buy the things the Mexicans and Indians and Chinese and American painters and curio collectors have gathered o tempt you with on the car steps and in the hotels and in the foreign quarters, and if wherever you stop you drive on the breakneck roads around the sharp curves with the men who used to drive the overland stages ou can pick up enough sensations and tenderfoot tales to make you feel like a forty And if you stop over and see the Grand Canyon on your way home through the desert you have seen a greater sight than any in Europe in the canyon and a desert more mysterious and beautiful than any in

GETTING back to Chicago through Kanit is well to see Chicago, and whichever way you enter Pennsylvania you are proud and gind to have been born in it and you settle down comfortably to enjoy its easy, gracious contours as though you were settling down to enjoy your easy chair and slippers and a

warm fire at home.

I have made that trip twice, and I would like to do it again with a little more motoring in California than I had either time before. The point is, if it is done in, say, twenty days, it must be done de luxe or

the body will be worn to a frazzle and the mind will not take it in. Twelve years ago it could have been done luxuriously for two people in a drawingroom there and back and the best hotels and all the extras for \$600. Five years ago it

cost about \$700. Now it would be \$1000. But for that thousand, two persons who know how to feel and to store up memories and to reach out for knowledge and to look down long vistas and to enjoy great sur-prises and to supplement old impressions would get enough holiday food for the mind to last ten years.
I look at men behind bank cages and

tilting their chairs at desks and hurrying out of stations and hurrying back to stations from home to office and from office to home, selves so as to keep down their jobs without a rush now and then out to lands and cities that will give them a taste of being citizens the world. I was talking to a boy the other day who

has managed to be a citizen of the world even though he is only a little into the

In his vacations he looks up a ship that is going some "long where," the longer the better, and he goes abourd sometimes as ommon seaman, sometimes as a steward and in this way he has gone through the and out to Honolulu and back, and he hopes next summer to go to Europe. He has only a port view of the world, but he knows all the harbors between here and Vancouver as most boys know Atlantic City. He is a good, healthy, independent soul, not in the least afraid of being stranded and able to get along with a great assortment of human traits without lesing his own viewpoint.

KNOW a man who was deprived of travel or adventure as a lad and who wanted it awfully, so much so that when he had done the thing he set out to do-i. e., earn enough money to support his mother and sister and his wife and children—he resolved that his boys should have what he had missed. So he has set them in the way of great adventures and they have taken to it after a pause of puzzled hesitation like good sports. One of them has been around the world as a supercargo on more than one great trader, and his experiences have rejoiced and rewarded his father, who incites him on to observing and tabulating and getting ideas of trade and business and politics that have stimulated a world sense in him.

I have always felt that missionaries had as much love of adventure as Pears or Stan-ley, and I've felt glad they had that outlet to their restless seeking and pertinacious finding tendencies. All children have it, and most young persons. It is methodically discouraged out of most fathers of families and the majority of subordinates in business. Yet woe to the man and woman in whom it has died wholly! Then, indeed, he is a pris-oner—a prisoner looking out on life through the rusting bars of his own environment,

"Oh, well," remarked the Governor, as he glanced over the political situation, "there's a sponge for every slate."



erally uniform time. Instead of making the collections from the various boxes at 7:15.

7:30, 7:45 and so on, they will all be emptied at about 8:45, thus giving the public an opportunity of dropping letters in the boxes from an hour to an hour and

a half later and still having them taken up

in the first collection, and therefore, in many

Good Also for Carriers

"It will also save the time and effort of

sides allowing them to devote all their at-

tention to one matter at a time—the deliv-ery on the way out with no collections, and

the collections on the way back with no de-

the first trip under this plan of about 40 per cent. This, of course, means 40 per cent of the amount of mail formerly col-

lected on the first trip and not 40 per cent

lection is of unusual importance because so

many persons write their private letters at home in the evening. If for any reason they

than an hour to get them in in the morn-

What Do You Know?

When was the city of Washington cap-tured by the British?

Who said "The reason why so few mar-riages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets and not in making cages"?

How often are the regular elections for members of Congress held?

6. What is the original meaning of the word boudoir?

7. How many yards make a rod, pole or perch in long measure?

S. What is the meaning of the legal terms "feme covert" and "feme sole"?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Manna is the sweetish juice of the European flowering ash. It is used medicinally. Tamarisk manna, found especially in the Valley of the Sinai Peninsula, exudes in June and July from the slender branches of the "tamarisk Gallica" in the form of honey-like drops which

'tamarisk Gallica' in the form of honey-like drops, which in the cold temperature of the early morning are found in the solid state. The secretion is caused by the puncture of an insect. According to some authorities the manna of the Biblical narrative, notwithstanding the miraculous circumstances which distinguish it from anything now known, answers in its description very closely to the tamarisk manna.

2. The tonnage of the largest American merchant ship, the Leviathan, is 55,000.

5. Petuntse is white earth used in China for making porcelain.
 6. Jean Groller de Sevieres was a celebrated book collector and bookbinder of France. His volumes are highly prized by bibliophiles. They were usually in brown leather, Renaissance patterns, with stripes and plant arabesques. Groller's dates are 1479-1565.
 5. The villa and property of Castel Gan-

The villa and property of Castel Gandolfo, a town in Italy, thirteen miles southeast of Rome, is Papal territory similar to the Vatican enclave, and is italian Government.

The Angura from which

S. The Angora from which Angora cats are named is a town in the highlands of Asia Minor and is the present seat of the Turkish Nationalist Government.

9. The Battle of Chancelloraville was an important conflict between the Federal and Confederate troops at Chancelloraville, Va., eleven miles west of Fredericksburg, on May 2-4, 1863. The Federal Army under Hooker was defeated.

defeated army under Hooker was defeated to "cities of the plain" was a name given to Sodom and Gomorrah, which were situated in the plain about the Jordan and were destroyed because of their wickedness.

ing and still make the first collection."

Who was George Cruikshank?

5. What is a barbican?

9. Where is Tasmania?

10. What is its capital?

'In the residence sections the first col-

I anticipate an increased collection on

livery detail to think about.

of the total collections.

cases, having the advantage of getting at

LOOKS LIKE ROUGH SLEDDIN'

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

COLONEL GEORGE KEMP On Postal Service

IN THE first delivery of mail in the morning the Postoffice performs one of the greatest of its services to the public, in the opinion of Colonel George Kemp, the new Postmaster of Philadelphia.

"The public at large is probably in ig-norance of the fact," said Colonel Kemp. said Colonel Kemp. "that two-thirds of the clerical work of the Postoffice is done at night, and, for that matter, two-thirds of the whole work of the Postoffice is done while the people of the ity are asleep.

"My own experience as a station super intendent has taught me that one of the chief desires of the public which we serve is for an early delivery of the mail in the morning. And, speaking of the work of a station superintendent, I might say that such a position gives a man a peculiarly good opportunity for obtaining an excellent training in postal work.

Superintendent's Work

The station superintendent is in singularly intimate relations with the public is he who receives their complaints, it who receives the orders from front, and it is up to him to get the re-sults. By reason of this relation, therefore, he knows as well as any postal official what the wishes of the public are with re gard to the mails.

"Without taking up at this time whatever of reorganization may be found neces-sary in the Postoffice. I realized at once the matter of the first delivery in morning was an important matter to the people. My first order, therefore, was to the effect that the carriers must leave the office for the first delivery promptly at 7

"The importance of this first delivery may be realized when it is known that more than two-thirds of the cancellation work— that is, the cancellation of the stamps by the machines used for that purpose—is done at night. In the central office alone there are more than 800,000 pieces of mail canceled each night, and in the whole city the number is approximately 1,500,000 pieces.

Quantity of First Delivery 'All night long the city's mail is pouring

in upon us by every train, and the office force is busy to the full extent of its capabilities. This vast amount of work, done while the city is sleeping, makes the quantity of mail sent out on the first delivery equal to from 60 to 70 per cent of the entire mail of the day

'The matter of the first delivery has always been something of a problem for the postal officials of Philadelphia and the other great cities, partly for the reason that im-portant must trains sometimes arrive later than their scheduled time. In this case the rapid kind of work handling the mail for delivery on the first trip of the carriers. Often every available man in the station is put to work helping to sort it and prepare it for the carriers. "To accomplish this early delivery has

also required a considerable revision the transportation facilities of the city, both train and automobile. "The early first delivery will mean that 1268 carriers, in addition to the supervising officials, will have to rise at a much earlier hour in the morning. This will not

be the case, however, in the matter of the

clerks, because they work at all hours of he day and night. 'Some may think this a hardship, but I to not consider it as such, and I have done t for many years myself. I always made t a point as a station superintendent never to issue an order which I was not willing to obey myself, and I never expect to issue such an order. Our whole idea in the con-ducting of this great governmental department, through which such an enormous amount of business is done each day. As to give the best service possible. lea, and I find that it is heartily concurred in by all the employes of the Postoffice, from the highest to the lowest. With such a spirit we should accomplish good results.

Speeding First Collection "Another thing which I feel will greatly

benefit the public is the speeding up of the first collection. This is made from the mail boxes by the earriers when they make the first delivery. "Under this new plan the carrier, instead

of collecting from the mail boxes as he makes the first delivery, will complete his delivery of the incoming mail. Then as he returns he collects from the boxes on the

SHORT CUTS

Life is full of disappointments, oh, B. Vare.

De Valera is and has resigned can't be one without the other.

Perhaps it is Bill Vare's idea to make Pennsylvania sufficiently sorry that Penrose is dead.

By insisting on a dirt farmer for the Federal Reserve Board the agricultural bloc does the President dirt.

New York doctor says he is able to make wild women meek by injecting sheep glands. Baa! Somebody's making a goat of him. With Sproul and Grundy "not far rt," now is the time, plends Senator Ed

for all good men to come to the aid of a party named Bill. Senator Borah has proposed a change the rules whereby all pairs will be abolished. Evidently wishes to make a full

house on the draw. Congress has approved an appropria-tion of \$9,250,000 for prohibition enforcement. A war tax on bootleggers would more

than provide the necessary cash. find it impossible to drop the letters in the boxes that night, they will thus have more We rise in defense of the chorus girls ruthlessly attacked by Dr. R. Tait McKen-zie. "Tain't true, Prof., that they're all

knock-kneed. Some of 'em are bowlegged

Young men of Upper Silesia are cutting the hair of girls who have dealings with enemy troops of occupation. And at that the girls will think themselves a cut above their fellows

. The submarine mongrel has not had his teeth drawn, but he has been adjured not to bite. There remains with us the trouble-some recollection that war dogs so readily forget covenants.

Henry Ford doesn't know exactly the amount of his bank balance, but he says he can guess within ten million dollars. "He has nothing on me," remarked the Impecunious One. "So can I."

When France balked in Washington limitation of land armament America grieved. Now that France grieves over America's lack of co-operation in the

New York crook shot a policeman pinched; paroled; shot and killed two de-tectives. This tenches us to be very careful not to hurt the feelings of our criminals by keeping them too closely confined. If this genial killer's progression is sufficiently encouraged he may yet pot the sentimental

at the request of United States Attorney General Daugherty has called a meeting of all State and United States District Attorneys for the purpose of taking some acmerchant ship, the Leviathan, is 55,000.

3. Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England during part of the reign of Charles II, was the grandfather of two English queens, Mary II and Anne. His daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York, who succeeded to the throne as James II, and in turn was succeeded by his daughters Mary and Anne as monarchs.

4. Guard is the name for a railroad conductor in England.

5. Petuntse is white earth used in China for making porcelain. tion for the better enforcement of the crim-The meeting ought to result is some real nice resolutions.

A young Dane recently naturalized in New York has invented a color organ which plays 'songs without sounds, symphonies et si'ence, endenzas of color.' The rhythmic motion of colored lights on a silver screen may yet, its devotees declare, become popular as jazz. One advantage it will assuredly have: One may shut out the songs when they become too jazzy simply by shutting one's eyes.

Bitter Sweet

When Peggy bakes a huckleberry pie She gives the cloying sweetness of the fruit A dash of vinegar, enough to suit he whim of appetite, that needs must t To sharpen up its edge, oft blunted by Here are the berries sweet; and here,

Of joyous tang an adequate supply

Still wags the world where pain gives point

And hope springs happily from chillief fears.

A little hate will never love annoy

And laughter's sweetest when it's wash with tears.

Soft, weeping clouds in blue and so skies!

And vinegar in huckleberry pies!