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Philadelphia, Tureday, January 10, 1922

SEEMS TO PLEASE EVERYBODY

THE comments made in Washington on the appointment of George Wharton Pepper indicate that the character and abilities of the man are well known there. It would have been difficult for Governor Sproul to have picked a man who would have been welcomed more graciously to the Senate by the members of that body.

All the leaders who have been seen are pleased with the appointment and make appreciative remarks about the qualifications of the new Senator. His reputation has gone before him and prepared the way his active and immediate participation

in the work of the Senate. This must be as gratifying to the Gov-ernor as it is to every other broad-minded

citizen of the State.

NOVELTIES IN CRIME

IN ONE day's news there were narratives of three men who, at various places and for various reasons, fought stashing duels with police in the public streets. Two commandeered motorcars, poked pistols in the ears of the drivers and so made speed to safety. Another with a pistol in each hand managed to get from New York to this city and to elude hundreds of watching policemen until he was caught yesterday in a Rodman street boarding house,

There was nothing like this in what are called the good old days. Criminals of the violent sort certainly are more violent and more audacious than they used to be. Some persons believe that the new type of gunman is a product of the war and that his psychology is the result of familiarity with firearms gained in Europe. Others Insist that he is a product of hunger and hard times. There are other observers who believe that drugs used as substitutes for prohibited liquor are responsible for the reckless violence of the new type of gunman. There is an interesting field here for speculation and research, and one in which police officials, if they were given to habits of literary expression, might find much to interest the general public.

SUPERFLUOUS TINKERING

TICKLISH problems of interpretation are suggested by Representative Edmonds' plan of a Federal constitutional mendment making treasonable for any person to attempt "to incite by word or deed the establishment of any new form of government except by amendment to Constitution as provided herein." Edmonds has proclaimed himself as for free speech, but not for "traitorous free speech.

His proposal recalls the effort of the first State Legislature under the Sproul Admin-Satration to set new limitations on oral or printed comment. The act passed soon after the residence of Attorney General Palmer had been wrecked by a bomb has never been enforced. In the first place, no occasion for resorting to its authority ever arose: in the second, that authority has been appreciably weakened by amendment ot Harrisburg.

The vast majority of the American public is totally out of sympathy with so-called "red" or anarchistic principles. The average citizen, however, is inclined to rely on both the constitutional safeguards of free speech and the constitutional definition of treason. Section 3, Article III, of the Federal instrument declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and

This is explicit. Announcement permit ring courts to decide what utterances represented attempts to incite revolution and what did not would conceivably lead to waried definitions of the word "traitorous. As it now stands the fundamental law seems to have protected the Nation with considerable effectiveness.

THE SOVIET'S OPPORTUNITY

MONFIRMATION of the report circulated In London that Russia has accepted the invitation to the economic conference marks a heartening and a decisive change of heart since the days of the Prinklpo proposal. Assuredly the outside world would rejoice at any evidence of the Soviet's desire to co-operate sincerely in the settlement of world problems.

Entrance into the discussions at Genoa lays no obligations whatever upon the Communist envoys. If they are appalled at ingrained capitalism they can return to Moscow without sacrificing their principles. But face-to-face argument, however violent, is an immense improvement over isolation in the disposition of knotty problems. Recognition of the Seviet Government by

the major European Powers is made contingent upon Moscow's acceptance of the obligations arising from old debts. But this is a theme apart from the participation of the Russians in the parley. If they are as proud of their policies as they assume to be they should be unafraid to discuss them, even in the presence of alleged enemies,

CITY VS. COUNTRY

TT USED to be supposed that the open country held all the advantages which people seek who desire to get the most happiness out of life. Cities were advertised places dangerous to health. But in the report just issued by Dr. Furbush for the Department of Health it is shown that virtually all communicable discuses are being slowly and surely brought under control in Philadelphia. The progress of this work indicated by the low mortality rate for the last year. Incidentally, Dr. Furbush remarks that virtually all typhoid now found in Philadelphia is "brought in from outside." That is, it is brought in from aces where there are none of the strict | Rabbi Krauskopf will be called recklessly lated nitation laws peculiar to cities and no liberal he more ardent "drys" because tions.

scientific control of the water supply. In some instances the average death rate in American cities is far below that reported

from country districts. Cities may be congested and they do not always provide the freshest air or the most wholesome recreations. But they make up for their natural shortcomings with scientifically organized agencies to apply in the interest of public health and welfare the knowledge which research continues to make available. That is not always done in the

IT IS EASY TO LAY THE LA FOLLETTE BUGABOO

The Senate Can Keep the Wisconsinian in His Place as the House Discouraged the Ambitions of Congressman Vare

THE death of Senator Penrose has brought Senator La Follette so near to the head of the Committee on Finance that certain timid politicians in Washington are talking about asking the President to use his influence to defeat La Follette for re-election this year.

The President is not likely to interfere with the freedom of choice in Wisconsin even if he should be asked to do it. It is dangerous business for a President to try to dictate in the choice of members of either house of Congress. No President has ever done it without being condemned, and presilential interference has seldom accomplished

the ends sought. Mr. Harding is the kind of man to say that if the voters of Wisconsin wish to be represented by La Follette in the Senate no one should say them nay. La Follette has satisfied them for nearly eighteen years. It may be that he will continue to satisfy All efforts to exclude him from the Republican Senate caucus have thus far falled, and his refusal at times to abide by the enucus decisions has not been enough

o induce his colleagues to deny to him Republican standing. The chances of Senator La Follette's becoming chairman of the Finance Committee depend on the enforcement of the seniority rule. He is now the third member of the committee. Senator Smoot has served on it onger than he and is now the second member, and Senator McCumber, who has succorded to the chairmanship through the death of Senator Penrose, has moved up from second to first place through the operation of the rule that the man who has been on the committee longest shall be its chairman. La Follette is also the third member on the Committee on Interstate Commerce and the second member on the Committee on Indian Affairs and the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He is getting

presents. That problem can be solved by the Senate itself without the interference of the President in Wisconsin politics. The simple way to do it is to abolish the seniority rule and to make up the committees in accordance with the fitness of the various Senators o carry out the policy of the party through the action of these committees,

so near the top that serious consideration

must be given to the problem which he

The case of La Follette is not the only one which would be disposed of by such a ourse. Senator Berah may trouble the committee framers some time, for he is the third member on the Committee on Foreign Relations,- Senator Ledge, an old man who will seek re-election this year, is chairman of that committee. Senator McCumber, who has just become chairman of the Committee on Finance, is the second member. and Borah is the third. In the event of the retirement or disability of Lodge it would be necessary for McCumber to choose between the chairmanship of his present mmittee and that on Foreign Relations. He could not well preside over both com-mittees. If he should prefer the Committee on Finance then Borah, under the seniority rule, would become chairman of the committee which handles all treaties and has general charge of all matters relating foreign affairs.

He is the kind of parochial-minded Amerlenn who ought to be kept in the background when the foreign policy of the Nation is being framed.

The House of Representatives found a eny out of a similar predicament when James W. Good, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, resigned. Charles Davis, of Minnesota, was in line for the chairmanship and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, came next to Davis. But instead of making Davis chairman the place was given to Martin B. Madden, of Illinois. Daniel J. Anthony, Jr., of Kansas, was placed next in order to Davis, and Vare, who had been the third member of the committee, with Good as chairman, is now the fourth member of Madden's committee. If the House can dispose of the pretensions of Vare to the chairmanship of one of its most important committees the Senate ought to be able to dispose of any claims of La Follette or Borah.

AN ARMAMENT QUANDARY

DRITISH opposition to restrictions upon B the arming of merchant vessels was forecast when the submarine limitation plan ailed of adoption by the Washington Con-

The conversion of merchantmen into warships of a sort was justified during the World War as a defense against the atter savagery of the U-boat depredations. From the standpoint of international law was not because of the capture of trade hips that protests were raised, but on account of the ruthlessness of the methods

It is plain, therefore, that objections the equipment of commerce carriers with guns are equivalent to suspicions of the validity of the pleages made concerning the use of undersea craft. If submartnes are not to attack units of the merchant marine, t would appear that the arming of these ships is contrary to the spirit of the limitalons program.

The largest commerce-carrying nations-Great Britain with twenty-two million tons of shipping and the United States with seventeen-will enjoy vast naval potentialities if their peace fleets are militantly transformed in war. Naturally it is France and Italy, with greatly inferior tonnage, that are most eager to have merchant ships excluded from the bellicose class.

If, however, their acceptance of humane principles respecting submarines are sinere, it may well be asked why they are so emphatically opposed to armed trade ves-The situation raises some delicate problems in good faith.

Certainly submarines that are well behaved reduced the perils of unarmed merchantmen. Is the new covenant to exclude trade ships from attack an authentic prom ise or a gesture?

There will be a disposition to assign the pledge to the former heartening category ow that a six-inch gun limitation in merchant fleets is said to be in the draft of the four-Power treaty.

LIGHT ON BARLEYCORN

CHANK, open and vigorous discussion is good medicine for all the social, political and economic ailments with which humanity is afflicted from time to time. There is no refison why any man with a particular view of the prohibition question should hesitate to express his beliefs or why he should not be applauded for so doing. But

he flatly and frankly said that the Volstend law is too rigid to be useful, just or prac-Similarly Bishop Berry was assailed for a sizzling arraignment of the new anti-"dry" organization and its members.

What Rabbi Krauskopf and Bishop Berry seem to forget is that a law like the Volstead act cannot be created or destroyed by those who discuss it in public addresses. It is through such discussion that public opinion is clarified. No one knows what the public actually thinks of the "dry" laws. It is doubtful whether the public has made up its mind. Opinion commonly expressed is obviously inspired by zeal or prejudice or irritation or annoyance or some other state of mind that is clearly temporary and transient. Some "drys" bave become "wets," but a far larger number of "wets" are slowly becoming "dry." The man who complains loudest about what he calls a restriction upon his personal liberties will invariably hesitate if you ask him whether he would permit a renewal of

the public sale of whisky. Crimes and abuses and frauds perpetrated by bootleggers have disgusted thousands of people with whisky and the whisky business. Still the country needs open and intelligent discussion of the philosophy of Volsteadism. By that means and that means only we shall be brought to a common acexplance of the law or to a mood in which s revision may be rationally considered.

THE WORLD AND IRELAND

OBSERVANT and sympathetic world, listening to the debate at Dublin, desires most of all to see Ireland at peace with herself and with the English. The struggle and the strife, the conflicts of spirit and purpose and aim and the tides of misfortune that have swept over the greenest of isles for centuries without interruption would have utterly exhausted a less virile country. Ireland needs time for rest and recuperation and tranquil reflection and effort. And, like virtually every other country under the sun, it needs to cultivate an ability to forget much.

The past of almost every civilized State is sad enough. The history of the white pinn's civilization is a strange record of impulses magnificent and base, of saintliness and deviltry, of vision and violence. If the Irish people continue to stare intently into the past they will find much to grieve and embitter them. So, for that matter, would the people of any other land.

The world has come to see that it is only the future that matters and that the less we think and talk of what is done the sooner we shall find peace. It is for that reason that the treaty for the establishment of an Irish Free State must seem satisfactory to any reasonable Irishman and to all the innumerable friends of Ireland. The Irish and the English need each other's friendship more than they need any other thing in the world. In no other way can they be

prosperous or be safe. The refusal of the Dail Eireann to admit the validity of Mr. de Valera's claims by re-electing him as President of an Irish Republic shows clearly that even the fighting Nationalists at Dublin see the folly of a policy that would permit ghosts of the dead past to stand forever between two peoples whose chief desire is a better, richer and happier way of life.

Generations ago Ireland's right to a new deal in government was recognized by all fair-minded people. But, even though justice was delayed, there can be no good in effort to hold the present generation of English statesmen and English people responsible for the sins of the Tories who preceded them. If they will remember in Dublin that the English reactionary of the old school did nothing in Ireland that he didn't do to the defenseless poor of his own country reconcillation of Ireland with the newer England will be easier.

Like many other peoples-like the French. e example, and the Italians, and even the Americans-the Irish have been handicapped by legendary and romantic conceptions of character encouraged among other peoples. Even now it is fashionable to think of the Irish as whimsical and headlong folk, and great dreamers fonder of fighting than of the fruits of a victory. Such conceptions are possible only among those who know little of the actualities of

Irish life and history. The traditional economic policies visited on Ireland by the past generations of absentee rulers almost depopulated the island and drove out of the British Commonwealth the most spirited part of a spirited race. In later decades these policies have been corrected, but even in this country the impression still prevails that the Irish revolution expressed little more than the Irishman's love of a fight.

The revolution was, in fact, expressive of Ireland's desire for justice, for a dignified antional existence and for an opportunity to express through an independent Government the ancient Irish reverence for culture, enlightenment and strength. The Irish are imaginative and they are generous. If these two traits of their character can be brought to aid them now they will look forward and not back, and the Irish Free State should be a vehicle through which the race can give to its native soil much of the riches of its spirit which for centuries have been scattered in the service of others almost everywhere under the sky. The new ship of state goes forth proudly enough from Dublin. The world, watching anxiously, will wish only the friendliest of winds for her sails.

ON SECOND THOUGHT MARLES GARLAND, the young Bos-

C tonian, who declined to accept \$1,000, 000 as his share of his dead father's estate because he was opposed to a social system under which it was possible for a man to accumulate a large fortune while others went beingry, has decided to permit the money to be paid to him.

He has declined, however, to explain why he has changed his mind. It may be that he has discovered that his refusal was doing no good to any one, as the social system was as firmly intrenched after his refusal as before. It may be also that he has decided that he will take the money and do what he can to mitigate the sufferings of those who cannot get along in the world.

But whatever may be his reasons he has ceased to be a martyr to his theories. He is very young, but he is a year older than when he refused the bequest. One can learn a great deal in twelve months. Perhaps in another five years or so he may discover that it is not the social system that is wholly o blame for poverty. There is such a thing as improvidence, and observers have noted for thousands of years that nothing can be done for the improvident that will prevent their suffering the consequences

The old proverb that every tub must stand on its own bottom has a great deal of suclological truth in it, just us there is a great truth in the fable about the man and the bundle of sticks. But the two supplement each other. The strength of the bundle is derived from a combination of the strength of each individual stick. Rotten sticks may make the bundle look bigger, but will not add to its strength.

It is always wise for a young man to think at least twice before he decides that his conclusions are wiser than the accumulated wisdom of mankind for many genera-

THE PEPPER FAMILY

Its Most Distinguished Members a Scientist and a Senator-Its Fortunes Began Long Years Ago in a Little Sixth Street Brewery

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE PEPPERS of Philadelphia have been A as conspicuous in the social, professional and public life of Philadelphia as have the Peppers of Kentucky in similar fashion.

The appointment of George Wharton Pepper to the United States Senate by Gov-ernor Sproul will naturally bring to the

front all sorts of interesting stories about the man and his family. Not all those who bear the name of Pep-per in the city directory and the telephone books, however, are of the old ancestry. And yet Pepper is not a common name.

The descendants of the original Pepper family, which goes back to the eighteenth century in Philadelphia, are nearly all identified, and have been, with the learned professions or with finance in this city.

THE beginnings of some of the best-known American families, the roots of whose family trees go deep into Revolutionary or pre-Revolutionary soil, have been modest, to

while Chauncey M. Depew was unquestionably right, in the majority of cases, when he said that there are only "three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt

The Astors, the Vanderbilts. Goulds, Armours, Crockers and Rockefellers had their origin in good, virile American earth. The fathers and grandfathers of many socalled iron and steel magnates of Pittsburgh once worked in the mills or wheeled cinders on the dump, as I well know,

These facts add emphatic truth to a oncepopular song, "It isn't what your father was, it's what you are yourself."

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER and the late Dr. William Pepper, provost of the University a quarter of a century ago, stand conspicuously as the most noted representatives of a noted Philadelphia family.
Dr. William Pepper died suddenly of heart disease at Pleasanton, Calif., on July

29, 1898, He had a distinguished career. When only twenty-five years of age he was appointed lecturer on morbid anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1877 he was chosen to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, and four

years later was unanimously elected provost of the University. It was during his period as provost, which closed in 1894, that the University of Penn-

TT WOULD require a column on this page to give even an outline of the work ac-complished and honors received by Dr. Willlam Pepper. He was medical director of the Centen-

sylvania made its greatest forward stride.

nial Exposition while still a very young Was knighted by the King of Sweden and received distinguished honors from foreign scientific and medical organizations. He founded the Medical Times and was

largely instrumental in founding the Penusylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.
Not only was he a fellow of the College of Physicians, but was also a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the

Pathological Society.

He was a prolific writer and author of ceveral biographies.

Above all he was a great physician.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, the new United States Senator, is a nephew of Provost William Pepper.

He was one of the executors of his uncle's Among other prominent members of the family are Dr. O. H. Perry Pepper and Dr.

William Pepper, of this city.

An antiquarian friend, whose information about old Philadelphia families is almost encyclopedic, has handed me a nut-brown of newspaper a half column in length dated 1887, which contains an interesting story of the beginnings of the Pepper fam-

The story is apropos of my reference to the Astors, Rockefellers and Armours. No Philadelphians stand more promi-nent in social circles or are more respected

than the Pepper family.
"They have half a dozen representatives in honored positions in this city," says the article in question, "notably Dr. William Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, a man of undoubted talents and great energy of character. 'In social life no fashionable ball or party complete without some member of this

honored family being present. Yet the starting point of the great wealth they inherit was begun in a little old brewery on Sixth street above Jayne, which a few years ago was torn down in the march of modern improvements.

"NOT that there is any discredit in being a brewer. The present lion of Philadelphia society, Count Pappenheim, owns several breweries in Austria and is an excellent judge of good beer.

"The Pepper brewery adjoined the Old ck Falstaff Hotel, famous in its day for its fine old ales, served in pewter mugs which were always scoured as clean as a new pin. "Grandfather Pepper, as we called bim, had two partners, Messrs. Smith and Sickels, and a peculiar sign heralded their anmes singly. "Thus in walking from Chestnut street the

first name seen was Pepper. A little further on Pepper was transformed into Smith, and that in turn was superseded by Sickles, looking from Market street. "The Pepper mansion stood on Chestnut street above Seventh, north side, and was

orn down to make room for the old Masonic hall, which stood on the present site of Mr. Singerly's big granite bank building. "Brewer Pepper also owned many other operties on Chestnut and Walnut streets the center of the city, and the rise in alues of these has turned millions into the

coffers of the Pepper family." "GEORGE S. PEPPER" continues the ber of the family, "though he died an old

bachelor, was a great beau and society man in his day. 'He was always close in money matters, and in the latter part of his life was ex-

took a prominent part in artistic,

musical and social matters.

"He was one of the projectors of the Academy of Music and chairman of its Building Committee. The two large candidates. delabra that adorn the front of the stage of the Academy were put there through Mr. Pepper's efforts, and while they were manufactured he spent two-thirds of his time superintending their construction. "Despite his possession of several millions he never ate much more than a dish of hot

ontment for breakfast.

For dinner he would buy a tender chicken in the market, take it to a restaurant and have it cooked to his order.

With all these triffing peculiarities he had many good points, one of which was to remember tried friendships and faithful servants." Today's Birthdays

Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec orn at Levis. Quebec, eighty-two years

Carroll S. Page, United States Senator from Vermont, born at Westfield, Va.,

seventy-nine years ago.

Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, born in Louisiana, fifty-five years ago.

Lucian W. Parrish, representative in
Congress of the Thirteenth Texas District. born in Grayson County, Tex., forty-four

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinkin, Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

travel.

SENATORIAL SOUP

venient in both land and building for the

uses intended and making a full utilization

solution that it is necessary that the land-scape architect have a liberal education in

many lines, supplemented by experience and

"One day he may be planning the small-

"For all this he must be acquainted with

the fundamentals of

and know how to apply the principles of

art for good design and composition of com-

ponent parts and the fundamentals of architecture and civil engineering, as well

as horticulture. Thus, in the matter of plantations, for example, the landscape

architect, having no connection whatever

with the nurseries, but being in constant touch with them, is in a position to know

where the best materials may be procured

at the lowest cost to his client. Generally speaking, he will advise the purchase of smaller quantities of trees and shrubs than

the client would otherwise be advised, and

what he does recommend will be the best

suited both for usefulness and appearance,

as well as for hardiness and general adapt-

Demand and Supply Laws

laws of supply and demand and be able to adapt himself to new and changing, as well

as existing, conditions. Nothing does more to discourage the employment of a land-

scape architect than to have the general feeling by the public that, after he is through

with a piece of public work, he has advised the investment of money in the development

of land which can never be recovered by

more than the amount invested, whether

in a real estate operation. This can only be accomplished by the right sort of a plan

at the start and by making the maintenance

What Do You Know?

Who said "Those who do not like to be governed only want to govern others":
 What famous German is buried in West.

what famous German is buried in West-minster Abbey?

What is the labarum?

What is a scrimshaw?

What founder of a great religion mar-ried a widow?

at word means pointing in every

pout, and a half yards make one rod,

16. What race of people live in Iceland?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

charges reach the minimum sum."

grandmother on one brother and a sister? Who was Ingres? What word means role

'If his services are to be economically

a suburban property or numerous plots

a property should always sell for

its subsequent sale.

"Furthermore, he must understand the

ability to the conditions of the property.

"HOT STUFF!"

F. FURMAN BETTS On Landscape Architecture

ANDSCAPE architecture performs one

of all existing features.

"Landscape architecture is not a branch or a phase of architecture or any other profession; it is a distinct profession in itself. The scope of the work is so broad and the problems involved are frequently so intricate and so difficult of satisfactory solution that it is processary that the lead of its most important functions in the cultivation of good taste on the part of the public in matters pertaining to the de-velopment of land of all types, according to F. Furman Betts.

"The term 'landscape architect,' '' said Mr. Betts, "often miscalled 'landscape gardener,' is in itself vague and often misused, frequently giving an erroneous idea as to what sort of activities it is meant to describe Six Haveley Parker. For the Six Haveley Parker Parker. describe. Sir Humphrey Repton, in England, about 1795, was probably the first to call himself a landscape gardener. He be studying or directing the organic as a of a large public institution, such as a park system or hospital group or a country park system or hospital unit. laid the foundations for the best English work and through his writings we gained certain fundamentals applicable in own American work, particularly the treatment of natural nark-like scenery in a broad, restful manner. But the term landscape architect, adopted by the elder F. L. Olmstead, whose work is probably the best known in this country, is in general

Planting Only Incidental

"The principal work of the landscape architect is by no means restricted to planting, but consists primarily in the economical design of the whole area under consideration and in the direction and supervision of all kinds of construction. Planting is simply a means to an end

"In brief, landscape architecture is the art of arranging land for human use and enjoyment. To be successful in this, the objects to be attained are twofold, namely:
"An economical division of the land and the objects thereon, for convenience and

"The production of the most pleasing effect at a minimum cost of execution and of future maintenance,

Every one will agree that a small, wellplanned house is more livable and economical than a larger house poorly planned and full of waste space. In the same way, land, organized for the use to which it is to be subjected, can be made more livable and convenient when well planned.

The Plan of Arrangement

"Thus, for example, a plan of arrangement adapted to the site, upon which inter-related buildings are placed in an orderly manner, connected by a circulatory system of roads and paths, built suitably for their expected usage only and all carefully graded, even in its bare outlines of orderliness, impresses one with a sense of dignity coupled with efficiency which may be further en-hanced with plantations, the total effect being that the site existed for the design

and not the design for the site.
"How infinitely better this appears than a haphazard scattering of buildings connected by wriggly roads and paths, and the whole either smotherest or else dotted with exotic shrubs and trees, the results of misdirected and unconnected growth. building upon a firm foundation and ap-plying the principles of good design and mposition the landscape architect produces in his treatment of breadth and simplicity that unity and harmony combined with variety which give style and individuality to the land under consideration, whether it be public or private property.

Its Financial Value

"No piece of land, large or small, can be brought to its maximum market value unless it is carefully developed and all the space utilized. Nowadays, men have come to realize that there is an advantage in the employment of an architect for every building, because they believe that in so doing their interests will be better served and the building will be exected for convenience and efficiency for the uses to which it is to be put and, in the end, will appear to better advantage before a fast growing public demand for good appearances.

"Here appearances have a commercial market value; so have they in the development of land under the direction of the landscape architect, provided, of course, that the development is economically sound and adaptable to the uses of the site. In addition to the best arrangement, by adaptng the scheme to the site, by the correcplacing of buildings and roads, the landscape architect will frequently save the owner more than the cost of his fee on grading plans alone by the careful and studied ad-justment and handling of earth-work in order to get a balance of cut and fill at a order to get a balanding, minimum cost for handling, "The ideal arrangement

indiscape architect and the building archi-ter work together, producing between them well-organized and developed scheme con-

SHORT CUTS

Pepper wins the pot.

It would seem that De Valera resigned in a Pickwickian sense.

State Highway Commissioner Sadie will not change his harness.

It is a poor conference that does not give the delegates gratification. Come to think of it, the bonds of friend-

ship are also entangling alliances. "Gin a body pinch a Boddy," hummed Magistrate Scott, "need a body cry?"

It was high moral principle that prompted the Governor to let George do it. est city or suburban property, the next advising on the development of a whole regional survey, while on the third he may "Where do we get off?" demand the Vare leaders. The location is immaterial.

> It is the desire of economic reconstructionists to tie the Cannes to the welf of Europe's doorstep. We aim to be the first to pull the 1922 variation of the 250-eyed Musca domestics

Jape. That's swat! Though money talks, the billions of dollars Europe owes us will need an American

France's stand on land armaments and submarine tonnage in Washington is now bearing fruit in Cannes. Ireland to all intents and purposes

now a free State, which De Valera insists merely preliminary to a free fight. Now that a solution has been found to the Irish problem, we may look forward to

seeing chaos crystallize into prosperity. Ambassador Harvey is said to be doing more golfing than talking. He has the hearty indorsement of his countrymen.

If France can safely keep down he army her expenses will also be kept down and the matter of reparation payments becomes less vital.

While the tripartite agreement is pigeonholed in Washington, the Anglo-French pact provides a new footing for the Congressman Vare may console himself with the knowledge that he is one of the

very few Congressmen who have been ab to break the seniority rule. The fact that the Cannes conference

considering reparation payments that will permit Germany to recuperate shows that the world has taken an important step for

Out of the conference of congression leaders with the President we guther the hopeful thought that next to teamwork the most desirable thing is a thorough appreci-Fied a widow?

6. Name seven noted characters in history who were buried secretly.

7. What celebrated woman ruler married her brother at the command of her father, who himself had married his own sister and whose grandfather and grandmother on one side were a brother and a sister? ation of the necessity of teamwork.

Senator Lodge and Mr. Mondell agree that pending legislation should be disposed of as soon as possible so that Congress may adjourn and "give the country There is here an appreciation of the popular mind that is wholly commendable.

The task of the Irish provisional got ernment is going to be more than ordinard difficult. It will have to do more than avol having a monkey wrench thrown into the machinery. It will be its task to manufact ture the machinery out of the monker

Investigation by a Federal Grand Juri

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Washington was captured, burned and sacked by the British under Ross and Cockburn in August, 1814.

2. Jonathan Swift, in "Thoughts on Various Subjects," wrote, "The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages."

3. George Cruikshank was a noted English caricaturist, illustrator of "Oliver Twist" and "Sketches by Boz." His dates are 1792-1878.

4. Regular elections for members of Congress are held every two years. Representatives are elected for two years. Senators for six. in New York of an episode of last June when 495 machine guns were found on a freighter bound for Dublin, draws attended to the fact that ratification of the Angle Irish Treaty is a great grief to some gentlemen in this country. Governor General Wood urges the Governor General Wood urges the left that Is resentatives are elected for two years.
Senators for six.

5. A barbican is an outer defense to a city or castle, especially a double tower over a gate or bridge.

6. The word bouder originally means pouring place, from the French "bouder," to pour.

Igorrotes to qui eating dog meat. We the general grows intolerant. If the the general grows intolerant. love dogs, why in ertire with their innoce pleasures? We fear also that he is due for shock when he later comes to Philadelphia Even U. of P. students have been known to cat hot dogs.

Because Germany violated the ban of poison gas it does not follow that the restatement of the inhibition by the Washington Colors and the inhibition of the commandation Colors and the commandation of the co ton Conference is futile. All the commu-

7. Five and a naif yards make one rod, pole or perch in long measure.

8. The legal term, "feme couvert," means a married woman. A "feme sole" is a spinster, widow or married woman entirely independent of her husband as regards property.
Tasmanla is a large island and a State of the Commonwealth of Australia lying off the south coast at the eastern end of that continent.
The capital of Tasmanla is Hobart or Hobart Town. international conscience will eventu-