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N. E. COT. PENDAS IVADIA ATC. AND 14'S S.

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NEW YORK HURBAR.

THE SAME BUILDING SUNGED THE BUILDING SUNSCRIPTION TERMS

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CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND SECOND Philadelphia, Monday, January 16, 1922

BRINDLE PLEADS GUILTY

BRINDLE, the clerk in the Auditor General's office who stole \$7000 while Charles A. Snyder was his chief, has put no defense and will soon be sentenced for his crime.

His arraignment for trial was delayed a long time, it is said, in the hope that he would refund the money. He has no money and no one has come forward to advance It for him. He must now take his punish-

But when Brindle's defalention was discovered Mr. Snyder made light of it. He said that fully \$500,000 had been taken from the State funds in the past by menwho wished to use it, and that it had all been returned without any one being the wiser. He seemed to regard it as a proper proceeding. It was all right for men who had the custody of public money to use it for their own profit provided they paid it back again before the State needed it.

It had been supposed that the lesson of the Quay prosquition had been enough to put a stop " this sort of thing in Hairisburg, but it is becoming apparent that it

THE LESSON OF RESPONSIBILITY ALTHOUGH Raymond Poincare's efforts to include Rene Viviani in the new French ministry have been fruitless, the

attempt alone lends point to a heartening political truth. The critic in power is often not such a

terrible fellow after all. Divested of authority. M. Poincare has been an impossi The type is not unknown in America. Mark what has happened here to the doctrine of isolation within the last few In his eagerness to obtain the services of

M. Viviani as a co-worker the prospective Premier of France significantly inclines imself toward the principles of moderation and displays a new respect for realities, It is easier to look daggers than to use The nervous tempo of international

lities has siewed up considerably since the barassed M. Briand's sensational exit. After the explosions, leading British jour-zals are expressing friendliness for France. Mr. Lloyd George has arrived in Paris. The

Cannes conference may not be irretrievably disrupted. M. Poincare discloses doubts of the Genoa conclave, but the note of outright sity is not sounde Evidently the responsibility for wrecking

Europe is not coveted even by one of the most virulent of French chauvinists. The situation is obscure still, but not without some encouraging glints of light.

"DREAMING TRUE" IN IRELAND

FROM the official standpoint it was a shadow - the Dail Eireann - which elicited the intense interest of civilization in connection with the Auglo-Irish Treaty. To the unrecognized republican Parlinment of Ireland Britain looked for aid in the establishment of a new autonomous state in the empire. The shadow was the determining factor in inaugurating a new

The substance-the Parliament of South ern Ireland, specifically authorized by the Ireland Act of 1920-provides the unsenational anticlimax. It is distinctly set forth in the treaty that ratification of that instrument will not be conclusive without action by that body.

Approval has been unanimously perorded De Valera and his partisans remaining absent, and compliance with the requisite sechnicalities necessary for the formation of the provisional government has been duly manifested.

It was the Dall, however, which made the vital decision. Britain so regarded the event, and in her assumption displayed a flexibility of temperament lacking for so many years in her treatment of the Irish problem. It is no mean task for an Eng-Hahman to "dream true" though Peter Hobetson did so in English literature. For the Celts of the green isle, for Years, for A. E.," for Douglas Hyde, for Edward Martyn, for De Valera, Griffith, Collins, even for George Moore and George Bernard

Shaw, voluntarily in exile, the feat is easy The Dail of the dream-world has produced the Ireland of realities. The legalized Southern Parliament prevents the exciting epilogue to the throbbing spiritual drama. The situation would be inconceiv-

able anywhere on earth but in Ireland. It is touching and typical. Britain has acknowledged that there are more things in seaven and earth than can be found on the

statute books. The Irish capital is reciprocating in chivalry. The evacuation of Dublin Castle. long symbolic of British rule, is proceeding under the protective scrutiny of Irish republican troops. It is the "outlawed" army which prevents disorders and the jeers of the emaneinated.

The spectacle is rich with implications. The infusion of imagination in British statecraft has borne fruit in the display of the most delicate Irish sensibilities. The thought occurs that had England been less literal years ago Ireland would long since been spontaneously her friend and

THE NIGHTMARE'S END

F ENINE of Moscow is at this moment the most consplcuous example of the feller who needs a friend. Emma tioldman and satellites, who have just been hurled out of Russia as undesirables, are searching their is for words with which to express their hatred of the Boishevists and their dietators. The Russians themselves are pretry of Lenine. The French are continuing fight to bar him and his representatives m the Genou conference. The voice of ennized conservatism is raised

lted States to warn President Harding arkly that by accepting a sent in any conerence attended by representatives of the Government he will be according engnition to the Sevicts.

The fact is that the Sovjet Government

is changing so swiftly that it must find it difficult to recognize itself from day to day. Communism has been dead in Russia for months. Those who sit in the Genoa conference will not recognize the Soviets. They will recognize, instead, the enormous social, political and industrial potentiality of Russia and its 180,000,000 people who have no active part in bolshevism and no desire to support it if a way of escape is opened to

HONESTY IS HAMSTRUNG BY EFFORTS TO CHECK ABUSES

Civil Service Regulations and Business Laws Are Based on the Assumption That Men Cannot Be Trusted to Do Right

RAYMOND FOSDICK'S criticism of the civil service laws as they apply to the control of the police fails to give due weight to the theory that is back of nearly all the reform laws of modern times if not of an-

That theory is that all men are dishonest and can be prevented from improper use of opportunity only by the passage of penal statutes. Under the spoils system office was a reward for party service. The man who refused to obey the orders of the boss was dismissed without mercy and a more complaisant man was put in his place. Under this system the police force of the large cities was frequently used as a black-

mailing device to force tribute from the purveyors of vice. The officer who refused to levy on the keepers of vicious resorts was reduced in rank or dismissed or life on the force was made so unpleasant that he resigned.

In order to stop this sort of thing laws were passed providing for the appointment and promotion of policemen under the direction of civil service commissions, and the removal of a policeman save on proof of actual misconduct was forbidden.

The plan has not worked ideally, but it has removed some of the abuses. It has tied the hands of the crooked mayors and police commissioners. But it has also tied the hands of honest executive officers. They may not remove a policeman against whom there is a moral presumption of unfitness. There must be positive evidence that will convince a jury. And as there is usually a conspiracy of silence among the members of the force, it is almost impossible to get uch evidence

As a result the efficiency of an honest Mayor is lessened in order that the power for evil of a dishonest mayor may be weakened. In the present state of distrust of the motives of the politicians it is not likely that there will be any radical change in he laws.

The same suspicion of the honesty of men is embodied in most of the restrictive business legislation. All sorts of regulations have been made to prevent men from doing business unfairly. They are so restrictive that they hamper men who would no more think of doing a dishonest thing than they would consider murdering their wives. And the laws are so complicated that no one can tell whether any new business enterprise which involves a combination of two legitimate enterprises is criminal or not. Arbitrary and artificial crimes have been created by statute, and no man can tell when he will be arraigned in court to answer penal charges.

The lawmakers have for years been in the mood of Hamlet, who, when one of his friends remarked that the world had grown honest, lexclaimed. Then is doomsday The world is dishonest, according to them, and laws must be made to protect it from the consequences of its own victous purposes. But every one knows that no successful business has been founded upon essential dishonesty. The late J. P. Morgan once said that character was the most valnable asset that a business man possessed. and every business man knows that there would be few commercial transactions were not for the faith which men have in

the integrity of one another. When we discover that it is the misdeeds of the minority which hamper the majority there may be a prospect that the majority will frown so blackly upon the minority as to discourage its crookedness. Then some of the hampering legislation may be repealed. But it is not likely to be repealed until that time.

ILLICIT DRUGS

THERE is no use in denying that the I lilleit drug traffic is expanding. The general extent of the traffic was suggested on Saturday when raiders took \$6000 worth of narcotics from one house on Master street.

There is in some quarters a continuing disposition to ignore this new menace to the health and morals of the country. Advoeates of prohibition fear to do or say any. thing that may seem to be corroborative of some of the contentions advanced by the more rabid wets, who, of course, endeavor to make propaganda for their cause out of every new revelation of an increasing illicit use of drugs.

The question of the drug traffic will have to be viewed apart from the question of liquor prohibition. It should not be obscured by propaganda of any sort. country ought to be permitted to know the truth about it, and only Congress and the Legislatures of the various States can direct the sort of inquiries through which the necessary information can be obtained.

A NATIONAL MALADY

TOHOUGH Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, is a Democrat, with a Democrat's habit of deploring everything done newadays in Washington and making speeches at antiprohibition banquets, it is necessary to ndmit that he standiles at rare intervals on a shining trath or two and says things that are worth temembering.

The gentleman from Kentneky has been

speaking in Chicago, where he reminded a large audience of the fallucy of the belief that laws alone can correct any of the social and economic faults which appear from time to time in the scheme of American life Mr. Stanley became hourse with passionate exasperation when he talked of the flood of hills poured annually through Congress and the various Legislatures by people who helieve that a millennium can be attained by the "drastic regulation" of business, of public morals, of personal habits and even of individual habits of thought.

The state of mind which causes people to seck such ways out of the confusion of modern life and such remedies for real or imagined ills is dangerous chiefly because it is misleading. The country has experimented for years with laws devised to regullate business and to make something like public spirit and morality dominant in commerce and industry. Every one knows that theories of restriction and regulation were carried to extreme limits in special laws. It was supposed that there never again could be combinations in restraint of trade. Yet the country has suffered more through artificially created trade restraint in last few years than it ever suffered in the worst days of unregulated trusts. One combine virtually brought house building to a standstill in most parts of the country. Others jockeyed with food prices. Others

are obviously in control of the coal supply.

from any taint of disloyal or red doctrine. It is becoming apparent that taboos will always be useless in themselves and that it is a waste of time to try to compel people to be good by threatening them with jail or fines. Censorships on movies, books, plays and the like serve only a negative purpose so long as people continue to desire the things which such laws attempt to forbid. When business men can be made to feel ashamed of doing wrong and when they can be made to understand that the hog is never a happy animal; when people are so educated and enlightened that ugly and destructive stage exhibitions offens them and turn them away, we shall be on the way to spiritual and intellectual health in this

ountry and not before. The general rule here suggested applies to a considerable degree in the case of prohibition. The best way to eliminate the liquor traffic would be to convince people that alcohol is bad for their health and worse for their future and the future of their children. Better education, tending to a better general system of ethics, may yet have to be depended on to do the work which multitudes of restrictive laws have not done and probably cannot do.

MOTORS ON PARADE

TT WOULD be easy-it would be, indeed. almost pleasant-to start a noisy controversy with folk who insist that there are no clearly discernible signs of a creative art sense in America and that we, as a people, have yet to develop that indispensable quality of civilized minds.

Isn't it fairer and even wiser to believe that an ability to appreciate and create beautiful and significant forms is naturally inherent in all people, like curiosity or the sense of sight or hearing, and that it is realistically manifested in new and novel ways unfamiliar in tradition to meet the changing needs of particular times, places and environment?

The creative art sense of America is revealed in many of the modern skyscrapers. in monumental bridges and much of the magnificent machinery of modern industry. through which gifted minds have brought about a truly exquisite balance of immense physical forces that is in itself proof of a restless and far-reaching imagination.

To admit that creative impulses may be expressed otherwise than in paint or bronze or marble is to admit that the modern automobile is worthy of the annual salons in which it is paraded for the delight of the multitude. The automobile is an achievement of human imagination. And the man who goes fuscinated from machine to machine in each annual show is, without know. ing it, a councisseur of artistic values.

Michael Angelo, versatile as he was, never laved for qualities more clusive than those which are necessary in a perfectly designed camshaft, a device that can be as subtly and variously potential as a well-balanced The modern motorcar performs its miracles only because of something very much like magic operating, as the engineers say, "under the hood." Ford was an artist f sorts who expressed himself in a magneto of revolutionary design. And if it were not for a multitude of abler men who think enough of steel to work with it as patiently as earlier artists worked with gold and paint, multiple-cylindered motors and the pen-air life which the moderate-priced family car brings to almost every one nowadays would be impossible.

The romantic sense which conventional works of art evoke and stimulate in the average man answers swiftly to the implieations that radiate from a motorcar. It is something, surely, to make of metals a thing half alive, a thing of energetic obedience which actually makes definite claims to a man's loyalty and his sense of grati-

Why will the owner of an automobile actually lie for the honor of his particular machine-whether it be a fut and burly monster of power or an unwashed and reckminiature de HIWHIGON YEARS HING years old? The genius of man has put spirit into these things. The roads they have traveled, the far places and green to which they have flicked their owners, the hills they have climbed, the wild flights they have made in the line of duty, the races they have won for undeserving drivers, have left traces in and on them and given them a quality of character almost poignant. Because they are mysterious, because few people know why they go at all, motorcars are wonderful, Behind them and largely responsible for them are the marvelous mechanisms in which the restlessly aspiring genius of America is revealing itself-devices that can almost think, devices that seem to have brains of their own.

The motorear industry, like the motorear itself, is packed with undiscovered romance. It has all the courage and energy and versatility of youth. For all its claborate advertising it is still inarticulate. It hasn't been able to tell its own wonderful story or do justice to the geniuses who people it. In the far future we may be permitted read of new and imposing motorcars with "camshaft by Jones" or "motor by Brown" or "ignition system by Jinks." and then there shall be recognition for some of the able artists of the times. For after all. when you are going up hill or down at fifty an hour or hitting it for the distant horizon or for home, you have more than metal to thank for your sense of delight and security. You are being propelled by the spirit of some anonymous genius or other who translated in terms of alloys or design the line integrity of his own mind.

THE TIGER RETURNS

CLEMENCEAU is eighty. But he is Clemenceau and that means more than taseing years. He has burst suddenly from retirement to establish and edit a new newstaper in Paris a newspaper which, according to all signs and omens and rumors. will be Yesuvinu in character.

People who do not sympathize with Clemencean the unrelenting politician find it | easy to sympathize with Clemenceau the irrepressible patriot of France. A year or so ego the Tiger was telling the world that he through with polities, through with striving, through with worry and with publife. He would seek peace and quiet and the others fight it out? He was not in be best health. Since then it has seemed as if the great

Powers, intent on wiping out old grudges for I the sake of the vorld's future peace, might actually isolate France and leave her without the allies that she needs to continue the policy which her public men deem necessary her continuing security.

It was the thought that France was again endangered that appears to have revitalized Clemencean and forced him again into the arenu. "Does my country need me." sars the Tiger in effect, "then I shall be young Such men are few. It isn't often egain : that spirit can triumph so magnificently over matter. Clemenceau may be a stubborn Clemenceau and a wrong-headed Clemencenn but-Vive Clemenceau!

A New York sensollis Hard Lines died after a right which for City Boys resulted in a fractured skull. The moral of the story is not that boys should not fight. The scrap may be good for them. What the tale The so-called Espionage Laws were use-less. The intelligence-and conscience of the mass of the people, rather than any of the hysterical efforts to suppress opinion and free speech, saved the United States

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Home, Sweet, Sweet Home-There's' No Place Like It When You're Well and It Isn't Half Bad When You're Sick Enough for a Hospital

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAD occasion not long since to visit one of my kith and kin in the private ward of hospital. The corridors leading to the om were stately and spectacularly hygienic and the elevator was prompt and the nurses were crisp and businesslike. The patient's room left nothing to be desired in the way of light and possibilities of air and the solid practicability of the furnishings. Every-thing looked antiseptic, from the bed to the salt cellar on the supper tray. I feel sure not a germ could live to reach the room, or if it grew in the patient it could not subsist outside of him for a second, for from the ntrance of the hospital to that third-floor bedside the air was heavy with something that smelt like cabbage and was, they assured me, the ordinary hospital odor of dis-infectant. There were no surgical cases on one of the floors and no fever cases on another and there were strictly nervous cases on still another, but the whole great building was saturated with that dull, penetrating atmosphere.

The patient in whom I was interested is a placid soul and has a mind that is used to providing him with thoughts and problems of an unworrying and occupying nature, but he complained of the duliness of his experience and was, I thought, singularly depressed for a person of his equable temperament. He was not actually ill; he was there for the convenience of the doctors, who were examining him constitutionally for the possible root of a recurrent malady; they were proceeding about their tests and examinations in no particular burry to be through and with much else of more importance on their minds and a kind of genial vagueness as to results, one way or an other, to us inquiring relatives.

THERE is no doubt in the world that hospitals are of first importance to the physicians who can control them, and there is no doubt that for very ill persons and for very poor persons hospitals are great godsends. And there is no doubt that for the majority of cases that are treated hospitals patients are Letter off than at home. And it is also true that rules have to be made for the majority even though a minority suffers.

But with the present knowledge of antisepties, with the prevalence of electricity in most private houses, with the skill of the trained nurse and the whole hygienic disripline of a modern bedroom and bathroom. with the telephone for quick consultation and with the motor for quick response to sudden calls, the nursing of a patient in his home is simpler than the nursing of him in a hospital was fifteen years ago.

To convalence in one's own agreeable rooms, to gradually come back to life with the strict regime of the first weeks little by little simplified into normality, to have sick diet and trays of one's own familiar and attractive sort, to have no going and coming or gossip of other sick folk and to be spared the weekly board and room bill among the other items of one's budget, all these, if they are not counteracted by some deterrent influence, shorten the dreariness etting back to health enormously. of getting back to health enormously.

While for the patient's family the difference between the wear and tear of keeping constant oversight of his welfare in a hospital and in the sunny third-floor front at home, there is no comparison.

CAN hear some one say: "What about the servants? What about having trained nurses around? What about keeping the patient within bounds?"

Well, as far as the servants go, and the matter of the alet and of the trays and of cleaning and currying, these must be arranged systematically and understood and provided for possiily as an exten. It will not cost anything like so much extra as the hospital private room would.

here for the patient and for the patient only. Why make her a member of the She does not want family or include her? the society of the family or their friends it she is the right sort. She has her own fam lly and her own outside interests and would be better when freed from her putient to get into another atmosphere out of the house. Her tray can be as well arranged and as tempting as the invalid's, and her goings and comings can be so inconspicuous that her presence in the house outside the sick room need scarcely count.

SOME ONE may say: "All this is simple to say, but not simple to carry out."
Well, this year I have been for a month in the house with a very ill, nervous patient with two nurses. As I keep house I know all about the meals and the servants. 1 have only seen one of the nurses once, and other a couple of times, and I have neither heard the patient nor seen her. though I pass the doors of her rooms many times daily. Her diet is very carefully planned and her regime exceedingly strict and her progress toward recovery than normal; yet, though in one sense the recovery, there is no surface sense of inalidism or of anxiety or of anything out of the ordinary, the family life goes on. To nurse an fil person at home costs money, but not so much money as a rest

cure in a sanatorium. TT MAY be said: "Well, but that is just

a case for rest cure, not for adept nursing and hospital appliances and hurry-calls and for sudden crises." Four years ago I managed a case of pneumonia from the outside in just the same way. That is, the patient was nursed and recovered without the pressure of the libress being apparent in the general family life, and the requisite quiet was obtained and the burry calls were attended to withthe downstairs life being made different or those of the family not in charge required to change their ordinary habits, not boasting of this; it was not What would have been difficult

small have been to have and the anxiety of the illness, coupled with the constant re-minders of it is all one's daily life, or to have had to have a very 10 person entirely ependent on the paid services of doctors and nurses. Sometimes one has to do that a save a life or to expedite a cure, but it is a great strain if the patient is dear to And if it is only a case of inconveniencing some and conveniencing others I would rather inconvenience those who can be paid for their trouble than the patient

ORIGINALLY, of course, private rooms in hospitals for nearly all illness came to be desired because of the lack of antiseptic cleanliness and hygiene in an ordi-nary private house, because of the great double beds and moor lighting and the family bathroom and the idea of cheering the patient with company, and the nurse's do-mands on the servants and the servants disobligingness with the nurses, and the depressing effect of a sickroom attendant at the family meals and the doctor's being unable to be on hand for an emergency, And, indeed, in many houses all or some of these reasons would still hold good, but they need not held good, which is the point am trying to make,

Illness is bad enough, but if it can be freed from the smell and the sounds and the sights and reminders of other illnesses tch the better! In England, where the hospitals have m

private rooms for well-to-do patients, for the most part they have invented a more heerful substitute for a hotel of pain : the have nursing homes, pleasant little private infirmaries holding a patient or two in some sunny, siry spot with nothing of the institution about them and much that is individual and cony-or what the English would call

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

ROMAIN C. HASSRICK On Legal Aid Bureau

ONE of the chief features of the Bureau ment of Public Welfare is the Americanization of those of foreign birth who apply there for aid, according to Romain C. Hass rick, chief of the bureau.

"We have," said Mr. Hassrick, "what I like to call a legal clinic for the poor people of Philadelphia. It is the business of the bureau to render to deserving poor persons of the city free legal service, so that in no case shall justice be denied to any citizen o Philadelphia because of inability to pay counsel fees.

"Just how great this need has been is illustrated by the fact that on one day last week ninety-four persons applied to the bureau for assistance. On the same day 100 persons scheduled as 'old clients,' which means that they had cases here, called at the bureau in reference to their affairs. 30 per cent of them were accompanied the bureau was visited that day by nearly 300 persons.

Poor Frequently Victimized It is almost impossible to realize the

methods employed by unscrupulous persons against the poor. The sale of worthless stock, in which many poor people invest of months, is a favorite means of extracting money from credulous persons, poor and not so poor. The surprising part of it is that those who seem to toll hardest for their those who seem to toll hardest for their money are usually the least suspicious with regard to the things for which they spend that money or the property in which they

'In these, as in all other cases, the bureau endeavors to get the point of view of the applicant and to render courteous and effective service. Most of those who call at che bureau do so in relation to a matte which is apparently of more vital consequence to them than anything else at that particular moment.
"Therefore, it is essential that applicants

he given the advantages of the full resources of the bureau, even to the extent that worthy cases will be prosecuted or defended in the courts.

Only the Poor Aided Free

"Not all of the applicants receive the services of the bureau, because many are able, according to their own statements, to employ counsel. Our initial inquiry, addressed to all applicants, seeks to develop information as to the financial standing of he person secking free legal aid, and if the facts which we obtain indicate that person can afford to employ counsel he is advised to engage a reputable attorney,

We have a rule against referring the applicant to any particular attorney. I the ease involves a question of public policy, then the bureau might make inquiries and obtain facts to ascertain how extensively the public is involved, so that the rights of other citizens may be protected. The bareau has just prosecuted success

fully a series of complaints against a Christfrom a large number of persons and was no paid buck in accordance with the agreement. When this case came before the court there were at least 150 persons who against the defendants, indicating widespread was the imposition practiced against the investors of small amounts of All Nations Represented

"There come to as persons of all na

tionalities represented in the cosmopolitan population of Philadelphia. In order to sect this situation effectively, the bureau has so selected its personnel that twenty languages can be translated by persons al ways in attendance. In only one instance since the bureau has been organized has it been necessary to call in an interpreter from another branch of the city government. "It is important that the foreign-born be given especial attention. The bureau nime

to exercise an Americanizing influence in the community, and it is a decided step in this direction to assist persons from other lands who come to us to obtain their rights under our laws. "The bureau further seeks to place itself

in the position of a triend to the foreigntime of trouble, provided he is without funds and his case is within the prisidetion of the bureau and it is right and proper for us to take it up.

Teaching Americanism

"These adpilicants men curve to look new the largest us an agency of the city goverament which will nested them in redress-ing their wromps and which will fight for

b. March order internal memb "Fait Tues-day."

It has been estimated by German experise that the projectles from the famous long-distance runs in the German bombardment of Peris in 1918 rose to the height of twenty-five miles above the earth.

10. In the early days of the Nation the Democratic Party was usually called. them in asserting their rights.

"We even go so far with these as to assist them in obtaining their naturalization papers. This is one of the first inquiries a such cases. If the applicant has taken

Japan is adept in having her own way while making a gesture of renunciation With Mr. Hays a \$150,000 close-up

come from foreign countries within a short time and have not been here long enough

to learn from among their own people what the country holds for them and what protec-

tion is thrown around their property and persons by the laws of the United States.

Victimized by Own People

"Unfortunately, many of these are fre

quently victimized by their own people.

This, of course, destroys their confidence in

all persons with whom they come in con-

tact. We find many, especially of the poorer

of the foreign born, who have been imposed

upon to such an extent that they are re-

in such cases is to win their confidence

This is not easy to accomplish, but one

done, it makes the bureau the recipient of

many applications from their friends and acquaintances, for they eagerly tell each

other of the assistance which they have re-

"The necessity of such an organization

is emphasized by the fact that from De-comber, 1920, to December, 1921, we han-

dled 13,452 cases at an approximate cost

of \$25,000, so that each case cost the city about \$1.87. Although the bureau is now

only one year and largest municipally controlled legal aid bu-

"Director Warburton, who succeeded Director Tustin upon the death of the latter,

is in full sympathy with the aims of the bureau and the work which it is doing. He

is greatly interested in the proposition that

the poor people of the city shall have an agency to which they may come for free legal advice when they deserve it and when

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

China?

What is the largest triumphal arch in the world?

What is the casternmost projection of the United States?

Who wrote "The Dynasts" and what

6. In how many clays did Columbus sail

8 What is the lightest known metal?
9 What was the middle name of Presid Cheste, A. Arthur.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The first Secretary of the Interior of the United States was Thomas Ewing, appointed by Zachary Taylor in 1849, Mississippi was the first State to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Con-

stitution. ne Congress of Berlin (net under

6. The Congress of Berlin met under the presidency of Bismarck in 1873 to settle questions which had arisen out of the Russian defeat of the Turks in the War of 1877-78.

7. Truman H. Newberry represents Michigan in the United States Senate.

8. Mardi Gras Richally means "Fat Tucks"

Democratic Party was usually called the Republican Party, the name Demo-cratic becoming firmly established in the Jackson period.

10 Who was Pere Marquette

Name two famous paintings by Whistler. What are the two chief religious of China?

merit of their cases justifies our acting

only one year and five months old, it

rean in the United States.

in their behalf."

"The first thing to do with these people

luctant to trust any one.

ON THE ROCKS

no steps in this direction we help him to take out his first papers, and if he has already done this we assist him in the prowas merely preliminary to a Cabinet fadecuring of his final papers. In other words, we make him a full-fledged American citizen as soon as possible. Thus he gets not only "Other People's Money" as staged in Harrisburg is just one tense situation after the advantages of legal aid, but he is also another. put in line to become an American citizen at

the earliest moment legally possible. "On the whole, the foreign-born appli "Pshaw!" scoffs Roxborough, bidding for the fair, "Tacony has no more chance than a rabbit." cant does not understand or appreciate the extent of the benefits to which he is rightfully entitled in the United States. This is particularly true of those who have

Germany may do much to remove the difficulties between England and France by gloating over them unduly. Our principal objection to the duel be-

SHORT CUTS

An appropriate motto for the Poincare ministry would be "Watch your step."

tween Count Sigray and M. Banffy, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is that they proved such poor shots. "Yellow and green," observes Prof-Thaddeus L. Bolton, "are the most pleasing colors in the spectrum." And old Tight-

wad inspecting his roll remarks. "I quite agree with you. Doc. "Look pretty and warm, not expensive

and cold," the Dartmouth Outing Club advises college girls invited to the winter car-nival. Sensible advice. And, at that it sounds very much like a plea from a love We refuse to poke fun at Johnny Lukas, "unkissed hero," We like his nerve.

belongs to the chivalrous group that kisses but never tells. Hundreds of poor families are suffering from sickness and undernourishment, say the secretary of the Society for Organizing

If he is guilty as indicted, time has some-thing in store for him. If not guilty he

Charity, and urges the appropriation of \$100,000 by Council for welfare work. It is a matter that should be looked into with-out loss of the council to the council loss of the council l out loss of time. From the convention of clothes designers in New York we learn that bell trousers are coming back and that accordion gussets

will mark men's coats; from which we gather that the classy dresser is going to be regular symphony. And the careless dresser a phony symp. We take no credit for the prediction that while the plaudits of Senator Pepper's

fellows were still ringing in his cars somebody would throw the hooks into him. It happened, of course, but it was inevitable. And, knowing his own mind and strong in his own convictions, it won't hart him .

The arrest of a man for drunkenness disclosed the fact that a family of seven bad been living in a wagen near Seventy-seventh from Pales, on the coast or Spain, to the Guif of Mexico? hat is the fastest trip ever made around street for six months. His wife was about to become a mother; all the children were suffering from disease. It is not a pleasant story for Philadelphians to read. It calls for action at once drastic and helpful.

The National Board of the Congress of Mothers plans so to direct the training of children during the next ten years that when S.x famous lunatios in literature are King Lear, Don Quixote, the Ancient Mariner, Barnaby Rudge, Mr. Dick, in "David Copperfield," and Hank Morgan, the "Connection Yankee in King Arthur's Court." they become voters they will make the ten years' naval boliday permanent. It is something much to be desired; but the fact that peacefully inclined women from time immemorial have had the care of boys who King Arthur's Court.
Twenty-one republies compose the PanAmerican Union. They are Argentina,
Bellyla, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa
Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic,
Echador, Guatemala, Haltl, Honduras,
Mexico, Nicaragun, Panama, Parabecame warlike men tempers one's hope with a little bit of doubt.

Civil service is, according to locality, environment, training, custom and the like, a kindly agent that protects good officehold wicked agent ers from bad politicions or a who protects bad officeholders from righteous executives. It's all right in its way; but it'll be retired as soon as an effective and connectent substitute is found. That substi-That substi-

greater prosperity. Perhaps this may mean that Pennsylvania fruit will be advertised and sold as lavishly and plentifully in Pens sylvania as the fruit of California.

It declares that Sensief Pepper could not have studied the evidence, as he had only been in the Senate a fer hours. What, then, is the nlight of the editor of the World, who hasn't been in Senate at all?

Echador, Guatemaia, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragun, Pomama, Paraguny, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uriguay, Venexuela.
There are five United States Mints in the United States—at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver and Carson City, Nev. The Inst-named mint is equipped as an assay office. The first Secretary of the Interior of the United States was Thomas Ewing. tute may be an executive with plengry powers readily held accountable by the people. Frederick Rusmussen, State Secretary of Agriculture, told farmers in West Ches-ter, during discussion of the promotion of dairy products and the pench and apple has passed and farmers were on the eve

Come, Let Us Be still frothe at the mouth over the Newberry ens.