Evening Public Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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DAVID E. EMILEY..... POHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lacoss Building Independence Square Published Building Artaxine City Press Prices Building New York 364 Madison Average Tol Ford Building Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building Company 1988

LT LOUIS 613 Globe-Democrat Building Unicago. 1302 Tribune Fullding NEWS BURKAL'S

Washington Bernar.

N. H. Cor. Pennsylvania Are a line of the New Cor. Pennsylvania The Sussellar Building The Evening Public Lanuary is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelfa (12) cents are week payable to the carrier.

By noil to boints outside of Philadelphia in the United States, the Lanuary of the United States, thanks, of the United States, of the United

BELL, 2000 WALNUT ATTSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ladger, Independence Squar Philadelphia

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Philadelphia, Tednesday, January 12, 1077

THE FIRST FRANKFORD L CAR

THE delivery of the Brat passenger car for the Frankford elevated adds another realistic factor to a situation which appears to be rapidly emerging from the domain of hypothesis. In expressing its opinion in advance upon certain points of the longdiscussed lease, the Public Service Commisdon he also contributing to the general at mosphere of progress

Optimism concerning the transit situation ims so often ended in distillusionment that it more 'han 'modified capture'' Necertheless the rolling-stock production feature of the case is heartening, especially as the new , have only the most radiocentery ideas about cars seem to be admirably representative of the most modern ideas in urban rallway squipment.

No. 508; which has been cowed in the Bridge street shop of the road, is onpacious and well planned. The three mechanically operated side doors and the wind uation of end exits or entrances constitute a sensible innovation that should make for empid loading and unloading

Another excellent feature is the day storn of a quota of transverse vents, almost a accessity in long-distance rides.

It is to be hoped that the output of care will continue at a lively pace. Nothing our more clearly demonstrate the property of fully equipped for operation, up to date cars and all

A BROOD OF BRIDGES

"HEY, wait a minute." is a concervable reaction to W. Freeland Kendrick's dea for a second Delaware River bridge Considering that physical operations for the first structure only began twelve days ago. it might appear that the Receiver of Taxes is unduly exalted by his own lively mangination. One bridge project of epochal magnitude is about all the city and State and a bandle at this time

Mr. Kendrick, however, although mapor tunate, is not mad. Progress is self-pro- | this course ductive. It is a virtual certainty that the wer the Delaware between Trenton and the sea and the immense advantages to be decived therefrom will eventually inspire in terest in additional undertakings

one bridge connecting two great population arens gives to another. It is sufe to forecast that by the expiration of the next half century the Vine street span will not be

unique in this environment. Meanwhile individuals not entirely Darrer of a sense of humor maf derive amasement from the inception of the two-bridge idea Years of parient endervor were consumed in winning favor for span No. 1. The epterprise is source; thut hed ere write for his

THE PLIGHT OF TWO TORIES

RAYMOND POINCARE, It is said, is no friend of international conferences. It is imaginable that be views with alarm, the publicity which they inecitably received amendment can be adequed without the Jon of the new Frequel Premar.

his prompt engagement with Lord Curnon concerning the Agglo-French Treaty sittlerion. This prestors pair of reactionsciesuggests a scene of mutual commisseration and of common distress over the innert. nent curiosity of more subjects or dillette.

sufficiently parterful to tape allogs they the tide of the hew order. The Ports Comference of 1911 marked a tues closure publicity metit do over the thingrees

sents another # dyamer. The French Prime Minister and the be can restore the past, but requires are against him. The most entire of plant.

moves relicin to nureconded toom! That M. Polingers in fighting in soring in tie is demonstrated by the fact one; his session with bond Curaca became of world news almost as some sections the held. Full fictuits are the natural and time was wif to more but those in the most circles of the changement would be known that the two sufferment two

Diplomated to have become falle that ters with free apable public restaurable

HOOVER. THE UNDISMAYED

DESPITE runnishings of the sand the bland with sand new threats of brotherhood leaders to your contemplated wage curs by a new strike there are some freely signs which has been ise not sonly a fair solution of tuperding trouble on the rails, but something like permanent peace between the men and the transportation managers

most hopeful thing that has large pened in industry, for a year as least. the afparent determination of the appare and the rail executives to experiment onrioust with the syst to of regional course encen suggested originally to the Inquistrant Conference called during the lare days of President Wilson's Administration. The extremely valuable and wise report of that confirence, at which Herbert Houver presided, was prorty generally ignored by out the ganorance of any sort of tall labor men and employers alike. Now, at the carsest beheat of Secretary Hoover, it is belyg again brought to light and seriously

In this report it was suggested that railatrikes might be eliminated and justice between the men and the corporations the partial abandonment of the blanket a of wage agreements and the substi-

tation of minor conferences held between union representatives and the employers in various designated localities. It was held in the conference report that what may be a living wage for railway and other employes in one part of the country may be a starvation wage elsewhere because of differences climate and varying living costs. Thus Mr. Hoover contended that regions: reports dealing with specific conditions should be the beginning of any authoritative discussion of wage demands and labor conditions. On the basis of the regional reports higher tribunals like the Railroad Labor Board were expected to base findings tair to every

MUST THE STATES BE TAXED TO HELP THE CORPORATIONS?

body concerned.

Secretary Mellon's Constitutional Amendment Would Help Industrial at the Expense of Public Securities

S THOUGH the people had not had all the constitutional amendments they could stand for a year or two. Secretary Mellon is persisting in his demand that Congress submit to the States an amend ness which will expressly psendt the Federal Government to tax the income from State and municipal bonds.

Common prudence would soggest that Congress wait until the income tax, the woman suffrage and the prohibition amendments had adjusted themselves to the conditions of living before trying any more experiments involving such radius; changes a customary methods of procedure.

The income-fay amendment was urged as a necessary grant of power to Congress for ise in emergencies, but no sooner had if been ratified than Congress began to levy an income tax. The tax law in its present form is far from satisfactory, and it is likely to be many years before Congress can be educated to the point where it will refuse to be influenced by the demagogic but fallaour tien to tax the rick and to let the

The equal suffrage amendment has doubled s perhaps advisable to include in nothing | the potential number of veters by giving the rote to millions of women who have never done any political thinking and who the nature and function of our Federal staten. The women are not to blame for their lack of knowledge and experience. They will gain both in time. But while they are at it there should be no more experiments with extensions of Federal power. And the prohibitory amendment, with all

all sorts of complications the unraveling of

which will tax both the patience and

The Mellon amendment is a natural corollary of the unintelligence of Congress in legislating under the income-tax amendment Heavy taxes have been laid on the incomes prolonged wrangles over the lease terms | from all kinds of corporate stock and from than the existence of the high-speed line all forms of partnerships. The market for corporate stock has suffered as a result. Men with money to invest have sought municipal and State bonds, the meome from which cannot be touched by Congress. This is because the Federal taxes on large incomes are confiscators. The Government has appreciation of the rights of property.

neighboring community and sister can beyond on large incomes. But perhaps it is misfortance knowing that tomorrow is an Mr. Mellon's experience as a floater of this configurable. And, above all, you will see

been poor over since the war doors for law ! was passed. Chin'tal the been of provered in public utility or manufacturing crocks and bonds as permanent investments be New York is a proof of the impetus watch | cause the net yield of these securities after the deduction of the income tax has been

> market for private securities as could ! to his best to make public sources are mattractive as possible. If some number of the Ways and Means Committee, before ishich Mr. Mellon has just been advocating tits platt, does not only him what he is really trying to do it will be because the member deliberated neglects the oppor-tunity to get us the boltom of the matter. Every dealer in industrial so unities tayons Mr. Melion's plan, and every manager of a manufacturing or public critics corporation which needs to float a lean is in a mood to regard it as a life-save-

But it should be remembered that no such "Old ways are bed" is possibly the opin- | consent of the States. And it should be remembered that if the amendment should Evidence of his sympathies is at inted it | be adopted every State and manicipality would have to pay the Federal tox in the shape of a ligher on a contrast on its, bonds. The prespect, therefore, for the speak the same Yinguage. Their interview | thitliestion of any such amendment is remore. That it should be seriously proposed by the Elef them officer of the thevernment should not me their guard all those Who But old diplematic bands as may are I believe in preserving to the States what weither M. Polycare are Lotal Corner | | small degree of secretelinty they will be-

WHEN WOMEN DISACREE

Willer was one unsended man who said less Pales is takers of juries of mad read another on he their abilier count from of they and stick to it through views "in" out offig the average in-

One commit would out in the pary black tried Fair's Arbuckle in San Francisco one state accessible for her eleven ascociate to return the cerdset of appointed on who ... all agreed. Ainther woman a le by Auditorian court has just broken up She demanded the acquitted of Burch Below Kernens, the victim in the new You noux "Obenefinia case". Like Mrs. Hunmed at san Francisco Mrs. W. H. Birdof Low Augeles refused to be moved by the on prayers of net associate-

COMPERS: BITTER-ENDER

ton 7 lie 77 test figuriti-

MR. GOMPERS' intred of the 1 W. W. y by intense that you can allowed hear from a still day. And no I. W. W. ever was have to find words adequate to suppress his lagred of Mr. Gompers. The combines what their eyes and servers when Samuel's arms is a entroped. Samuel in the main who made it impossible for them to stampeds any just of the Federation of Labor when it was the fashion of radiculs to believe that he being red one inight be rich and happy with

Gempern' violent detestation of the I. W. W., rather than the shrewd foresight that ordinatily observerizes blm, is reflected in the text of his solemn warning to the United States to have nothing whatever to do with the Genea Conference so long as any representative of the Moscow crowd is permitted to have a part in ft. The Soviets of Rus-

are parts of the Internationale whose gospel

Lenine has been preaching. Doesn't Mr. Gompers know that the Soviets are reforming, that they have confessed the failure of their theories, that Russia is moving rapidly toward constitutional government and that even now an I. W. W. would seem unduly radical in contrast with any of the shrewder com-

missars at Moscow? We can stay out of the Genoa Conference if we desire to hand the trade privileges of Russia and the new Europe over bodily to other nations. Doing that we might achieve some dim sort of moral victory in defense our conscientions prejudices. Gompers would be permitted to feel that he had delivered a last rousing kick at the groups that have totled only to bring about the disintegration of the Federation of Labor. But what would he say to the skilled workers in the unions when, at a later date, they found themselves unable to make a living because of the steady decline of our foreign trade?

OUR OLD BEN

GENERATION after generation of Americans continue to look backward upon Benjamin Franklin with a peculiar sort of fondness. They find in the record of Benjamin's life and achievements and character an odd sort of reassurance in times of mental or spiritual depression. In a time of confusion of tongues, when poseurs are trying everywhere to dens by their influence the community the hopes of citizens who like to believe that honor, courage and comnon sense are ruling traits in this country. is good to feel that a man like Franklin once lived and labored happily upon our native soil. For what can happen once can happen again, and if we had one Franklin we may, at some future day and in some approaching period of emergency, have an-

Benjamin was no gasher. He was no pecrite. His wisdom, and he had plenty it was not sterilized by formulas and to abstractions of any half-understood science. Courage seems to have been Bentatain's greatest virtue until you think of is modesty. Modesty was his in a great legree, but so was patience. It is hard to name the greatest spiritual attribute of a man - variously gifted. We tremble to think of what his life would be like if he were walking about the streets or writing his aphorisms today. He would be in a perpetual row with a great many people who consider themselves beyond reproach parl intinitely wise,

Would be be a "dry"? Well, he had the has dollar he ever earned hammered out genuity of the most skilled enforcers of the into a very novel punch strainer. Would he he a reactionary? Hardly He never believed that you could be happy by being morely rich. Would be be forever laboring to centralize government by constitutional nmendments? Benjamin believed that the mass judgments of plain people reflect inevitably a higher sort of instinctive wisdom. He couldn't have been a snob in politics. in social life or in any of his personal or professional contacts. That is because he had aimost limitles- humor.

They below us within sight of Bennanam's greatest virtue. That virtue was of the tages which it might have collected a leather. Hamor broadens the mind. It is its tax laws had been framed with any , an lover light of the best philosophies and preciation of the rights of property. The wisest of minds. If you happen to have it is astonishing that so experienced a the serior burner that Benjamin had you banker as Mr. Mellon should seek to mure | will never take yourself too seriously,, you the crit by abolishing the refuge sought by will never regard any situation as hope-capital from confiscatory taxes instead of less or any mine as without some good in by arging that more reasonable taxes he will be will be tolerant in the face of

dustrial securities that has led ham to take a conculsing times in the necleosions of smoles, hypocrites, Lucius and Lurs, knowing that | comt-private, just as years ago many of has a way of seeing beyond the pretentions. before he can accomplish any great harm The time will never come when people of

America will not continue to think affecttionately of Franklin. He was one of them and, what is far more significant, he re-Now, if a many were interested to backing I mained one of them to the day of his death, He didn't have a good beginning and a doubtful end. He was Benjanda to the last, Benjamon the vilizen, believing in other citizens, neknowledging manfully his own railings and being therefore readily tolerant of the failings of others. He was a great Americal and a great philosopher because he knew that people could be good without being perfect and that perfection is for higher words than ours. Benjamin never pretended to have origa sprouting on his shoulders. Excretore he didn't hate other people who were content to be ordinary mercals and do right in the manner of lemman beings assent of making sorry ex-

MUCH ADO ABOUT LITTLE THE morbid manna for ancarthing back

I thoughts and secondary intentions from perfectly obvious and simple observations is manifested anew in the disposition to "in-Attack! Womiton Wilson's little address to meanth by fit of his adialiters last Sunday.

The former President expressed the opinby that the Lengue of Nations had not reason to live and that its principles were stra work advocating. Could its erstwhile mest consplexions simplen in America have species otherwise. Was it not foreordained has no should address a group of friends of precise it those terms which they were for per and landing?

Mr. W. testr's brief remarks were conventotal and employees. Yet from a mere grashous formulity, explorers of the dark morths of political ore assume to have detired hen restimons of partison strategy

Aroung other dire forecasts, it was hinted that Mr. Wilson would organize the Democratic cohorts into open apposition to the Page-Power Pacabe Teenty and that the the amstructive program of the Arms Conference a impersied. Multi- with a presumed understanding of

centives should be astumed to circulate sich nonsense. It is no secret that Mr. Wilson is physically unfit to re-enter the positical fray. His present attitude, as Mr Gilbert, Washington correspondent of this newspaper, has significantly pointed out, is one of extreme detachment from the Washington ouris durit. made't change her mind, she said, though

Mr. Wilson's ambitions, endeavers and conferences are part of the national. provide. It is untikely that he will make further important contributions to history. There is not the least indication of an effort to that direction in his wholly tagensature, at display of consistency to a cause

orges that Dublin Castle be razed lest it "destroy Than Sense the Irish Free State but as he was writing for the London Morn ling Post, consistently no apponent of Irish Home Rule, there is little likelihood that his advise will be followed. Still there is a nderice will be followed. Still there is a conch of Irish parter in the thought. The egistic to hear a victim fell it, was a devil

An eighty-year-old Tennessee woman has just completed a tour of Europe undertaken to get material for a book she contemplates writing. Everybody will join in the wish that she may complete the book and be able to go abroad for material for-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Gardens Good for the Soul: Little Gardens for Individuals and Big Gardens for a Composite Individual Like Uncle Sam

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

SEVERAL years ago there was published by the United States Government, under supervision of the then Secretary of the Interior McLane, a most beautiful book of photographs of the national parks of the country. The mere turning over of the pages was enough to make one patriotic and exalted. The pictures were pronounced by experts to be finer than anything that had yet been accomplished in photography. Uncle Sam certainly could have spared no expense to make them the "best ever," it being the Government's idea to "enthuse" Americans about their national parks so that they would rote more money for their conservation and for adding to the number by setting aside more and more great spaces of forest and river and mountain scenery for public en oyment. Then the war came and another

kind of propaganda was in order.

But with the return of peace—of a sort—Uncle Sam wants to open his great picturebook again and show us some of the joys and advantages we have as American citizens

At least that is what I rather gathered today when I hear it announced at the Woman's Republican Club that Mr. Stephen Mather, Director of National Parks, of the Department, of the Interior, was to speak to members of the club and any of the public that cared to join them on the afternoon of Monday, January 30, at 3 o'clock, at Griffith Half and show the wonderful Government slides of our national parks. He is here to speak of conservation; and the purely nominal entrance fee of fifty cents is by way of udding to the funds of the club and to pay the few expenses incident to the occasion. It will be about the greatest thing in pictures that has ever come to Philadelphia, and I am wondering why so small a hall was taken. It is the sort of information and illustration that if children could be got interested in would help the future of the national parks idea more than a little.

Of course, theoretically every one believes the Government's acquiring land for pub parks, but if it is good land and likely be profitable for town sites, or for mines. or for hunting grounds, or for lumber, or for water power, then the inhabitants thereabouts wish the Government would choose ome other wonder of the world and leave theirs to be exploited for private picn's parties or for something that they could reap the almighty dollar by holding on to.

O'tri Wyoming this various van Dyke and some others were looking 'T in Wyoming this summer Dr. Henry great stretches of grazing land at the foot of the Teion Mountains with a view to judging whether or not it would make a great national park. The land was already hiefly owned by the Government, not having been homesteaded for the most part, and a it was the grazing land for quantities ranches. The cattle were branded and llowed to graze for months on the "no men's land" of the U. S. A.

It was very convenient, and it cost nothng. It was felt that however great the cusure of the tourists might be over the enery, and however future generations ight enjoy the preservation of the land and iver and mountains in their pristine beauty might spell ruly for more than one cattle

I suppose there is always a good reason by a good thing should not be done. It is Mr. Stephen Mather's losiness to persuade the great American public that there are even better reasons for making public parks than for leaving them as the private possession of the few, no matter how worthy the

CURIOUSLY enough, in the matter of public parks and gardens there are alwho argue for their being kept ductive. It is a virtual certainty that the It is undenstead that the Land on the first public static span destrict and public utility seconds and public utility seconds are larger than the preference and the public static span destrict and public utility seconds are larger than the preference and the public static span destrict and public utility seconds are larger than the preference and the public static span destrict and public utility seconds are larger than the preference and the public static span destrict and public utility seconds are larger than the public static span destrict and public utility seconds are larger than the preference and the public static span destrict and public utility seconds are larger than the public static span destrict and public static span destrict span de ush in and despoil the grass and trees, and relding mobs or roughs there might be vioient animals such as must dogs or infuri-ated bails. Those were in the days when coosters cawed on Pine street and pige grunted in the back premises of Lombard and South streets and a constant procession of leef on the hoof and lamb in the wool rotted stolcally down Walnut and Locust

> toughs disappointed every one by sitting like gentlefolks on the benches and feeding the shows live gray squirrels under the trees. At least if they were not tought then there are no toughs, for no one came but to enjoy the gardens and allow others to do the same

> > MERTAINLY no public building, charch

concert half or theatre has given the

pleasure one of those green-garden squares has given to generation after generation of soung and old. Nothing can really compensate one for living in the city but a flash and glimpse of the country, and if that flash glimpse can be concentrated so as to trees as well as grass, flowers as well as follage and water as well as paths, the ld has a foreground for his plays and presents and long, long thoughts that ought his imagination from sheer atrophy. There is nothing like a garden for giving one long long thoughts' that come to his slking to Prof. Herbert Everett, of the University, not long ago, and he confessed that his summer's recreation from the and art had been bringing back to life ir original contours old New England gardens that had been turned into tends courts, croquet grounds, drying yards In roday's mail I have a note from Miss

Surtain, of the School of Design, telling me of some lectures up at the school the next months on garden architectural design Tals new course will be devoted to the als of garden design, with definite emphasis on the architectural plan and the design of garden accessories. It must not be confused with the upual classes in handscape.

FRIII scheduled work will be divided into I historical study, technical training to omposition design and armitectural render ing with also frequent visits to important gardens. This will be supplemented by additonal free hand drawing under the faculty of the fine arts. The innount required will be determined by the need of the individual of the time arts.

Miss El-a Reliments will have charge of this class. Her practical experience as a landscape architect, added to an unusualis broad training on architectural lines, will make the historical, architectural and prac-tical aspects of the work equally balanced and interesting. She will be assisted in spe-cial problems and architectural renderings by Mrs. Verna Cook Salomonsky, who com pleted her studies in the Ecole clutestare in Paris and Columbia Uniereits in New York.

First. Historic gurdens in so far as they riffence the garden of today.

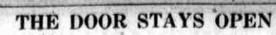
Second. The spirit of the garden, its place and its design in the consistent and complete development of the home-ground or

Third. Trees, shruis and flowers in their unrious use in the garden and estate—taking up especially such topics as succession of on, plant distribution, foliage effects and Fourth. The scope of landscape archi-

tecture as it influences our surroundings and I can think of no happier way of avoiding the agliness of winter in the littered and windy streets than to escape into those lasses and plan for the coming spring

The Same Thing

rom the Hopkins. Mc., Journal. Money makes the mare go, but it takes nechanic to make an auto go,





NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best.

tion of society.

whether vengeance, deterrence or reforms-

tion, the immediate purpose of the criminal law is to deter persons from the doing of

is one of the most serious of all crimes, and there is every reason for a strict enforce

percentage of persons parallel for homicity is very small. The record of Philadelphia

in this re-pect is about typical of all Amer-ican cities. In 1916 there were ninety have

ders with sixteen convictions: 1917, eight two with twenty-four convictions: 191

"Other lesser offenses against the crit

105 with sixteen convictions.

100 with him teen convictions; 1919, piners

eight with fitteen convertions, and 1920 had

law are the sale of eigarettes to metors which is generally violated with impornity

these relating to automobiles, the carrying of firearms, the sanitation laws, the Sunday

hrws, those against profanity, gambling and other from of which are rigidly enforced.

Statutes regulating the conduct of people a far as their admissments are concerned as

Effects of Non-Enforcement

"The effects of non-enforcement are seci

ous and far-reaching. The mere existence of a law on the books has little deterrent

value, and the failure to enforce it results in disrespect, not only for this picticular statute, but for the law generally. Graft and blockmail, with the consequent democrat

ization of the police, are by products of non-

enforcements while cannot be slewed to-

"The public presenter and the trial

Judges, being elected, are both sensitive to public option as to the popularity of laws, and in the pelies the matter of politics often

enters. There is also impular indifference as to the inforcement of the eriminal law.

This exists to some extend in sections eners and as one goes down the scale of colors ;

increases. The loss settleds the string, the

less concern is there that the law he en-

public as the victum of part back, lighting for his freedom against the powerful imper-

somal Commonwealth, Amellectual dishones; gno disrespect for the law are other great

elements in non-conferencement. The admin isotation of the combined by in any Ameri

ega community below determinent upon publi

H hat Do You Know?

What was the laster treather short-site

What is the lorgest squaduet in the

What there godden and network as a

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

parting is adjusted wights. Raymond Political to the present the

History
To World's speed through the service to a motoriosi restant was under my Distrol on Sentingles 0, 1921, by Miss America II, where attained attained as produced sales the marks of 80.567

catalogue in the content of the catalogue in the catalogue in the catalogue in the catalogue in the content in the catalogue in the content in the catalogue in

in the deighborhood of Beh Square. Cupreous means of or like copper

The evincina is two offer metacod by the

seldom strictis enforced. If at all

wrongful killing of a human being

EDWIN R. KEEDY

On Administration of Criminal Law certain acts which the law deems wrongful, the ultimate purpose of it being the protec-THE enforcement of criminal law in this country depends entirely upon public opinion, according to Prof. Edwin R. Kesdy. of the law school of the University of Penn sylvania.

"The administration of eraminal law said Prof. Keedy, "is an interesting subject I have devoted some attention to it, the results of which I embodied in a paper read ment of the have providing for punishment in such cases. As a matter of fact, the at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. In view of the present apparent prevalence of crime, the matter ems to deserve some consideration from the public.

"In Philadelphia and the other large cities murders seem to occur almost daily. while burglaries and robberies are so frequent that they are sometimes tabulated in the newspapers under one heading.

The Prohibition Problem The Volstead net prohibits the mann

facture, sale and transportation of any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol. In many communities, specially the large Eastern cities, this haw being violated freely,

Prohibition officials have been crying out at the wholesale violations of the law and at the refusal of juries to convict the viola-tors. There is an element of irony in an act passed at the last session of the Penn sylvania Legislature providing for the sale. under license, of liquors fit for beverage purposes, other than such as are, from time to time, determined and found to be in-toxicating, by net of Congress. This means that whisky, for instance, containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, may

How Criminal Laws Are Made

At the common law, a crime was conceived of as a wrong committed against the public. The act might affect the public dis-rectly, as in the case of nuisance, or indirectly, as in the case of murder. cases, however, there was a general test for determining whether an act was a crime. As crimes at common law were determined from the viewpoint of the public, there was a certain natural coincidence between the "But while the courts were compelled to

follow a general principle, the Legislatures have never been so restricted. Apart from onstitutional restrictions, they were bonnel er no precedents and governed by no prin-They may prohibit, under a penalty, acts which possess none of the qualities of a common law crime and which never have been regarded as criminal or wrong.

"In theory, the actions of legislators re-sult from and are in accordance with the general sentiment of the people, who are supposed to have definite views as to what their laws should be. In practice, these two conditions seldom exist. While in an unr-int situation, such as war, the demand for egislation may be met by the legislators. ere does not ordinarily exist a well-defined entiment on the part of the people, nor does egislative action bear a close resemblance to the opinions of the mass of the people.

Even where there is a demand for a new law or a change in an old one, this opinion is usually an emotional reaction. It is not public opinion, but the opinion of small groups that usually determines legislation in this country. These groups may be roughly divided into three classes: those seeking law-for their own benefit: those who are disinterestedly concerned in improving conditions and those who desire that the conduct of other persons should conform to certain standards upheld in theory, at least, by the members of the groups.

"Associations of business at professional

men and large corporations are examples of the first class; particitie societies of the sec-ond, and some of the Blue Law group of the third. In the case of the Federal prohibition laws all three of the groups concerned, each carrying out its own pur-

"The matter of enforcement has two aspects. First, whether those committing effect that laws providing punishment for certain acts have upon the conduct of the persons to whom they apply. Whatever may be the view as to the theory of punishment.

Delay is the guy that puts an aspir on the Frankford "L."

DuBois' cow got soused by eating his mash. Probably felt she needed from Whenever Uncle Sam misses his colle button he finds it under some bureau.

There is little unemployment in Germany. Sometimes it pays to get licked,

There wouldn't be so much barging that door in China if it were really ope

One of the Irishman's castles is has now become concrete -- the on Parrons of the bootleggers who

been operating a rum-running airplane the Mexicun border know that whisky es nigh newndays.

That Malone, N. Y., man was : mg crepe on the door and then ham himself evidently had strong appreciation eternal fitness of thing

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having report the first robin, Pottsville, Pr., announ he appearance of snakes in the snow,

The shimmy and lack of corses destroying girls figures, say- a Paris dressmaker. Well, the girls cannot be cused of resing to concent the fact, if The attention of prohibition di

drawn to the fact that a member of Massachusetts Legislature has resigne cause he feared he was not carning There was a serumble in Cheage

10,000 new pennics fell from a torn battle street outside a bank. We hazard success that in Los Angeles nothedy the taken the trouble to pick them A Newcastle, England, scudical

effered a purse of \$150,000 for a match between Dempsey and Carpenter may go in England, but it would arous more interest here than the second Arb Mayor I'nger, of Tiffin, O., las et

six cents apiece, the regular loca-being eight. London Punch could lobe out of that—something about taking the artch out of hunger. A Jetsey City man has been sen

three brend shops where he sells loave

bug women. Working days he may d to providing for his wife and family bere instruction for all mashers. little romances always have weak ends There is a shortage of eider in St

(Over a last transmind Julian the Apostate Phile kind when Who is challenned as an United States - Supporting thank!

What is the Westell of Scaler dodlar? What is the Julian's main in Shake spents and drama when the state of the Physics What was the main of the Physics bore. N. J. This, take it from those based its kick, is hard. Not being as net as the lady in the case they easy hards. Muffer's spider who, verucious history that down by older and frightened the

A local man, eighty-three years inst died from a broken hip received the kicking a football. For a man of that to kick a football was doubtless indisc but doubtless also the spirit that prof him to kick it was the spirit that & him to live to a ripe old age

serve but to control. The true, and they're not all Government either. May we make the frivolous tion (sines a serious one has not presented) that what we seem to ureau to control the bureaus?

William Jennings Bryan, wh membered as a Democratic politic the last generation, complains that the Conference has accomplished little and that all the good it has done has been Democratic rather than Republican He is a melancholy example of whit juice may do to a man. He actual seem to know whether he