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than-then attitude. American public sentiment may be said to be heartily behind so vigorous a check to intrigue and the war-breeding rush for trade rights in the Far East.
The resolutions cannot be construed as a depressant upon legitimate commercialism. They point the way for the establishment of a new order in China beneficial alike to that immense nation and to the agencies of development originating without her frontiers.
If modifications of the stabilizing apparatus should be introduced, it is sincerely to be hoped they will be insufficient to twist it out of shape or to deprive the Reference Board of outlined functions.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY IS A CLOSE-WOVEN FABRIC

The Bloc System in Congress Will Weaken the Texture by Tearing the Threads Apart

ON ITS surface the Senate amendment to the Federal Reserve Act is innocent. Indeed, if one chose to do so, it would be easy to argue that the amendment has improved the law. It has eliminated the provision requiring the President to appoint two men with banking and financial experience to the Federal Reserve Board, and it has inserted the word "agricultural" in that part of the law which directs the President in making appointments to have due regard to a fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests and geographical divisions of the country.

OUT WITH MCCONNELL!

IT IS hard for the general public to get at the truth of the situation created by the Prohibition Laws. Two general surveys of the country, conducted by quasi-public agencies, have just been completed. The reports of these investigations serve only to confuse the mind of the student and leave him in deepening darkness. For it happened that the agency which was temperamentally favorable to the banded principle could present statistics to indicate that, despite all the current scandal and criticism, the United States is now actually three-fourths "dry." The agency which began with a prejudice against Volsteadism and rule by constitutional amendment was equally able to show in black and white that the country is no more sober now than it was in 1910, that crimes of violence are not less numerous, that there is no more money in the savings banks than there was before the triumph of the Anti-Saloon League and that we have accomplished nothing through the prohibition amendment but new talent in the art of hypocrisy.

The chief objection to William C. McConnell's occupancy of the office of prohibition enforcement director in this State is that he has been one of the central causes of the doubt and the mystery that surround the whole question of "dry" law enforcement in Pennsylvania. His presence in the office continues to make a bad situation worse. If the active enforcement officers do not lie, by implication Mr. McConnell has been at least hopelessly inefficient. He has ceased under pressure to have any real part in the work of law enforcement. He continues as a costly ornament on an extremely costly administrative system. He should have resigned the office long ago. The people interested in "dry" law enforcement, like those who merely like to see all law respected, are justified in asking for his immediate removal.

OUR FORGOTTEN SOLDIERS

TOMORROW President Harding will deliver a formal address to a convention of army and navy surgeons who are generally responsible for the work that is being done for sick and disabled American soldiers of the World War.
The failure of the governmental agencies to deal humanely and efficiently with these youthful veterans has become something more than a national scandal. It will be more than a national disgrace if there is no exaggeration in the assertions of various American Legion posts that an organized system of profiteering has been established at the expense of the small army of men who were returned to this country with disabilities which the world has moved on. The people and the Government of the United States to provide, at any cost, the most thoughtful care which medical science makes possible.

The Government has not lived up to the promises which it made to the youth of the land when the draft was instituted. It provided the money. There is no obvious lack of funds. Such deficiencies as are apparent in the system of care instituted for helpless or convalescent veterans are deficiencies of science—and of the heart. The method of "farming out" sick soldiers to ambitious private hospitals has been a wretched failure in most instances. There is evidence to indicate that promoters have been finding rich and even extortionate profits in contracts devised to provide rest for disabled men in convalescent hospitals controlled by the Government itself.

Part of the general confusion is due to the nature of shell shock, from which many of the soldiers suffer, and to the inability of physicians to deal with it efficiently or to know in advance the nature of the treatment likely to be most effective. But the abuse of which the Legion complains seems to extend in one form or another to almost all the institutions in which returned soldiers are being treated.

Mr. Harding is a man of kindly heart. It is too much to expect that he can indicate a clear way out of all the difficulties which surround the doctors who have charge of the soldier sick. But he can at least express the disappointment of the country, its sense of sorrow and shame, in such a way as to stimulate the men who are to do that justice and a little more than justice is done for the men who were returned sick or wounded from the war.

THE AUTHENTIC OPEN DOOR

OPERATION of the open door by arbitrary machinery is the striking novelty of Mr. Hughes' plan for the preservation of equal opportunity in China. This feature of the program excludes it from the sphere of merely suave generalizations and is characteristic of the specific methods which the Secretary of State has consistently introduced into diplomatic procedure.
The proposed tribunal, empowered to pass upon concessions, monopolies, trade agreements or preferences deemed inconsistent with open-door principles, is named the Board of Reference, and, if the recommendations are adopted, is to be formed by the special conference which is to revise Chinese customs. The powers of the judicial body are to be advisory rather than mandatory. They are, however, of sufficient breadth to cover questions of past concessions and are thus retroactive.

LETTING BAD ENOUGH ALONE

HOW have the owners and drivers of motorcars met the conditions created by the parking rules now enforced by the police? By the expedient, almost universal nowadays in the United States, of unopposed surrender to impractical and one-sided rules. They leave their automobiles at home and resort to the trains and trolleys, and seem to feel that no appeal has been left them.
Definite restrictions have been put upon the use of motorcars in the busiest areas of the city, where, of course, the need for automobiles is greatest. Sooner or later business men generally in the shopping, hotel and theatre districts will begin to feel an unwholesome reaction upon the present parking rules. Those who were accustomed to use the motorcars as a daily convenience have had to go back to the street cars. Meanwhile, the authorities seem content to let bad enough alone. Difficult decisions have been postponed again, even if no constructive plan has been formulated or even considered to meet a definite public need.

In the interest of the public and business and even in justice to the motor trades the Administration and City Council should at once enlist the services of a commission of competent engineers with a view to removing such restrictions as make the efficient use of the motorcars impossible in the central business district. A way should be found to provide parking space without blocking traffic, but trained minds will have to indicate it. This special service should not be asked in the name of charity, either. It ought to be paid for through a special appropriation. The matter is important enough.

FOR JUDGE BREGY'S PLACE

WILL the Common Pleas bench ultimately be dragged down by the slow and relentless process of political exploitation to the level of the magistrates' courts and made supplementary to the interests of petty bosses? We do not think so, but the scramble for the vacancy created by Judge Bregy's death indicates that something of the sort may happen in the course of time. If the decent opinion of the city doesn't assert itself in opposition to the tendency of professionals in politics to regard judicial offices as part of the routine system of barter and sale.

Mr. Campbell, the Register of Wills, has just moved to the front to insist that the uptown districts should "have a Judge."

Of course, he has a friend to suggest for the place. The Little Napoleon of the Northeast is thinking in the usual terms. He is thinking of a job rather than of a judgeship.

Then there is the rumor from Harrisburg that Governor Sprout may appoint his secretary, Harry McDevitt, to Judge Bregy's seat. The rumor does not ring true. The Governor is not likely to indulge in such a violation of the rules of good taste, even though Governor Sprout usually feel bound to make some provision for their secretaries as the ends of their terms approach.

After the high standard of qualification set by himself recently in the naming of men for high office, Governor Sprout can reasonably be depended upon to choose a lawyer of wide experience, ample training in the work of jury trials and a broad knowledge of legal practice rather than an anybody whose political or personal influence, however strong that may be.

A RICH MAN FOR BERLIN

LANSON B. HOUGHTON, of Corning, N. Y., who it is intimated is to be appointed as Ambassador to Germany, belongs to that class from which it has been customary to select our representatives in Berlin.
Mr. Houghton is a rich manufacturer with a liberal education. He was graduated from Harvard University and took his doctorate at the universities of Berlin, Göttingen and Paris. He has been a frequent visitor to Germany and he doubtless knows the German language. He has had no diplomatic experience, it is true. Neither had James W. Gerard, whom President Wilson sent to Berlin. And John G. Lech, who succeeded Mr. Gerard, had no diplomatic training as president of the Carnegie Steel Company before he served his apprenticeship at Constantinople. David J. Hill was a college president who took up diplomacy as an avocation, and Charles M. Tower got his training in diplomacy in the United States.

Mr. Tower and Mr. Lechman were originally taken out of private life. We have few trained diplomats, and it is seldom that any of them are sent to the principal posts. Mr. Herrick, who now represents us in Paris, learned diplomacy while practicing it, and Colonel Hovey in London may learn it before he goes out to his term. He had no previous experience and, indeed, he was not noted for diplomatic discretion in private life.

The diplomatic service has not been taken as seriously as it should have been in recent years. Colonel Roosevelt in the early days of the century regarded it as a means of conferring distinguished honor on worthy Republicans. But the war demonstrated to every one who had any dealings with Europe that the presence of capable men in the foreign capitals was of the first importance if American interests were to be protected. And Walter H. Page, in London, fulfilled the function of a diplomat with such skill that he is likely to be long remembered as one of the most capable diplomats that our system has produced.

Mr. Houghton will have to justify his appointment as an Ambassador by the way in which he conducts himself after he gets to Berlin.

WHERE PATIENCE WOULD HELP

IT IS obviously too early to pass final judgment on the matter of American participation in the Genoa conference. The status of that proposed gathering has unquestionably been clouded by the recent ministerial upheaval in France. Until it is more clearly demonstrated that M. Poincaré will conform in the main to the policies of his predecessor, the outlines of reconstruction in Europe are not clear.

By their very nature, however, crises must eventually subside. Within the last few days belief has evidently grown in Europe that the French republic will find it impossible to maintain a violently obstructive attitude.

Invitations to the economic sessions have been sent to European countries except Turkey and to every nation in the Western Hemisphere, including the United States. Not a few of the Governments solicited may find it advisable to defer decision. Economic rehabilitation has been so long delayed that the offense of a few weeks' postponement may well be outweighed by the advantages of a conference need not rank as more than venial.

Half-way or sporadic measures will not suffice to clarify the tremendous problem of the economic salvation of civilization. The attack should be vigorous and general all along the line.

Forty spectators in a Chicago Court of Domestic Relations were arrested by order of the Judge and fined the full amount of the money they had in their possession. It amounted to \$1,000 all told—less than an average of fifteen cents apiece. Perhaps people are morbid who attend court habitually; perhaps they should be taught the error of their ways; but, since court hearings are open to the public and the spectators here hadn't enough money to take them anywhere else, we wonder by what authority the Court ordered their arrest and relieved them of their belongings.

A NEGRO NORMAL SCHOOL

It is Flourishing in Delaware County Under the Finegan System—More About the Peppers—Stephen C. Foster's Centennial and the Sequel

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

SENATOR A. D. MacDade conveys the information that the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, near Media, is functioning admirably under the new arrangement.

I wonder how many people in Pennsylvania, outside the Society of Friends, a select number of educators and the people who live in the vicinity of the school, know just what the Cheyney Training School really is.

It is in fact they were enlightened. Particularly, as Pennsylvania is one of the Northern States that lead in this system of education.

It is an institution where colored students may obtain a normal school certificate qualifying them to teach in any State in the Union.

It is a miniature Hampton Institute minus the manual training.

It is a normal school for colored students. Within the last sixty days it has become a part of our State normal school system and the facts are interesting.

THE Society of Friends conducted the school for years as a private institution. Today it has an enrollment of 100 colored students of both sexes.

Its graduates are teaching in colored schools throughout the South.

The Cheyney school property is estimated to be worth between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The State obtained the property for \$75,000.

When it was taken over by the State Board of Education it became a part of our normal school system.

I do not know that the colored population quite appreciates what that means.

It means that the State of Pennsylvania, in education, has placed the bright young man or woman of the Negro race in a position to acquire the same training as bright young men or young women of the Caucasian race.

DR. THOMAS E. FINEGAN, whose policy has been cloaked and criticized largely has not given any subject consideration, is responsible for this improvement in the educational facilities of the Commonwealth.

It was made possible by an enabling act passed by the last Legislature, and it was sponsored by Senator MacDade, of Delaware County.

It was a part of Governor Sprout's policy to encourage the colored population to improve from an educational standpoint.

One of the most distinguished educators of the country, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, is president of the new normal school. He is a graduate of Harvard.

BURD S. PATTERSON tells me that an odd coincidence exists in connection with our approaching Sequel-Centennial.

Mr. Patterson is secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

He is also secretary of the State Association of Historical Societies.

The coincidence lies in the fact that while we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of our nation's independence in 1926, the State will have the opportunity of celebrating the 100th anniversary of America's greatest song writer, Stephen C. Foster.

Mr. Patterson says that he was born on July 4, 1826, and, as Mr. Patterson observes, if every other song that he wrote were lost to posterity his name would live in "Way Down in the Sawdust Hole."

Mr. Patterson is the most untiring worker on behalf of our great exposition.

He was the author of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Historical Society of Philadelphia, calling on the National Government to aid Philadelphia in making it a success.

Though it was not enough the society has tried to aid in making the celebration in Philadelphia and throughout the State a success.

Philadelphia needs a few Burd Pattersons.

I HAVE received a communication from a member of the Pepper family, which says:

"In your article of January '10 on the Pepper family you have made one error—of which I am sure you are not aware—instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art."

"In fact, he was president of both for sixteen years until he resigned in favor of Mr. Theodore Sauer, who was born in 1826."

"It was he and not Dr. William Pepper who was officially connected with the centennial."

"I would like to restate what I said before, that it was taken from the autobiography of Dr. Pepper published in 1898 by James S. McCartney in his 'Prominent Pennsylvanians of the Nineteenth Century.'"

"The fact contained in the McCartney history was naturally corrected by the Congressional Directory and Small's Legislative Hand Book in which statements and near statements were their own autobiographies, the fact contained in the McCartney history were furnished by the subjects themselves."

HEREWITH I quote directly from the letter in question:

"He (Dr. William Pepper) was medical director of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and for his services in connection therewith was decorated by the King of Sweden as Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf."

"Dr. Pepper was largely instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts, and in the establishment of the Free Library of Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the establishment and rapid development of which is largely due to his organizing and administrative ability. He founded the Folklife Institute and of numerous organizations connected with the University."

"William Platt Pepper, another distinguished member of the family, was, during his life, one of the prominent citizens and leading spirits of Philadelphia."

"He was a cousin of Dr. William Pepper. It is entirely possible that the honor of the establishment of the School of Industrial Arts was a joint affair of the two gentlemen, and that William Platt Pepper's contribution to its later success was his able administration as president."

"Information from the family is that both William Platt Pepper and Dr. William Pepper were instrumental in founding the annual charity ball which has since become an established institution for good in Philadelphia."

Mrs. William Platt Pepper still resides in this city.

DR. ROBERT N. KEELY, surgeon of the school ship Annapolis, is in Paris.

Under some date he forwards me an extract from the Paris Daily Mail, sent to him between his writing and my receiving the extract. Its story has been telegraphed around the world. I fancy.

It relates to the will of William Bedford Gladstone, of London, who died in 1902. He left his entire estate, about \$30,000, to his wife, Elsie. In a splendid tribute to his will he described her as "the ideal wife."

To live with Elsie was to live in Elysium. To come to her was to be a better woman ever lived."

Just the same there is no record that the name ever applied for or received the "Dunlop" award. It is a pity that the name is so silent on the subject.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

STEWART WILSON

On Employment and Civil Service

PHILADELPHIA'S employment conditions are accurately reflected in the Department of Civil Service, according to Stewart Wilson, secretary of the Third United States Civil Service District, which includes Pennsylvania, Delaware and a part of New Jersey.

"The secretary of applicants for positions in the civil service," said Mr. Wilson, "is not unusual during the war, attribute it largely to the salaries which are offered and, in many cases, the disinclination on the part of the applicants to leave the vicinity of their homes. This is especially the case in such positions as teacher in the Indian Service, and added to this particular position is the environment inseparable from such work."

Effect of War Wages

"The high compensation paid to all classes of employees, whether skilled or unskilled, undoubtedly has much to do with the reluctance of workers now to take positions which were eagerly sought only a few years ago. If we were to announce today that salaries during that period and are now unwilling to work for what, under present economic conditions, is a fair salary."

"Then again the Government has to compete with private enterprises in certain lines, such as those of dietitian and hydrographic and topographic draughtsmen. The former require a high technical training and the latter are practically in a class by themselves. Applicants for these positions are naturally scarce at all times. The dietitians can get more money locally for their services and the draughtsmen are used by shipyard and engineering concerns to make blueprints and do other technical work, and can command larger salaries than the Government pays."

"Nevertheless, the market for skilled labor has never been so tight. There is still a very large number of applicants for the 'popular' examinations. These include railway mail clerk, department clerks, female stenographers and typists and first-grade clerks. If we were to announce today an examination for these positions would be held ten days later we would have several hundred applicants for each class."

Male Stenographers Scarc

"One of the most difficult positions to fill is that of male stenographer and typist, and it is a scarcity that I am somewhat at a loss to understand. If young men only realized what a stepping-stone to something better a place of this kind is, there would be more of them. If a young man has any brains he will not be content to remain long in such a position, and, under the same conditions, no employer would let him; he would be promoted at the first opportunity."

"The demand for male stenographers and typists is double that for female. We have to hold an examination for male stenographers once a month, whereas those for female stenographers have been discontinued for Philadelphia until further notice."

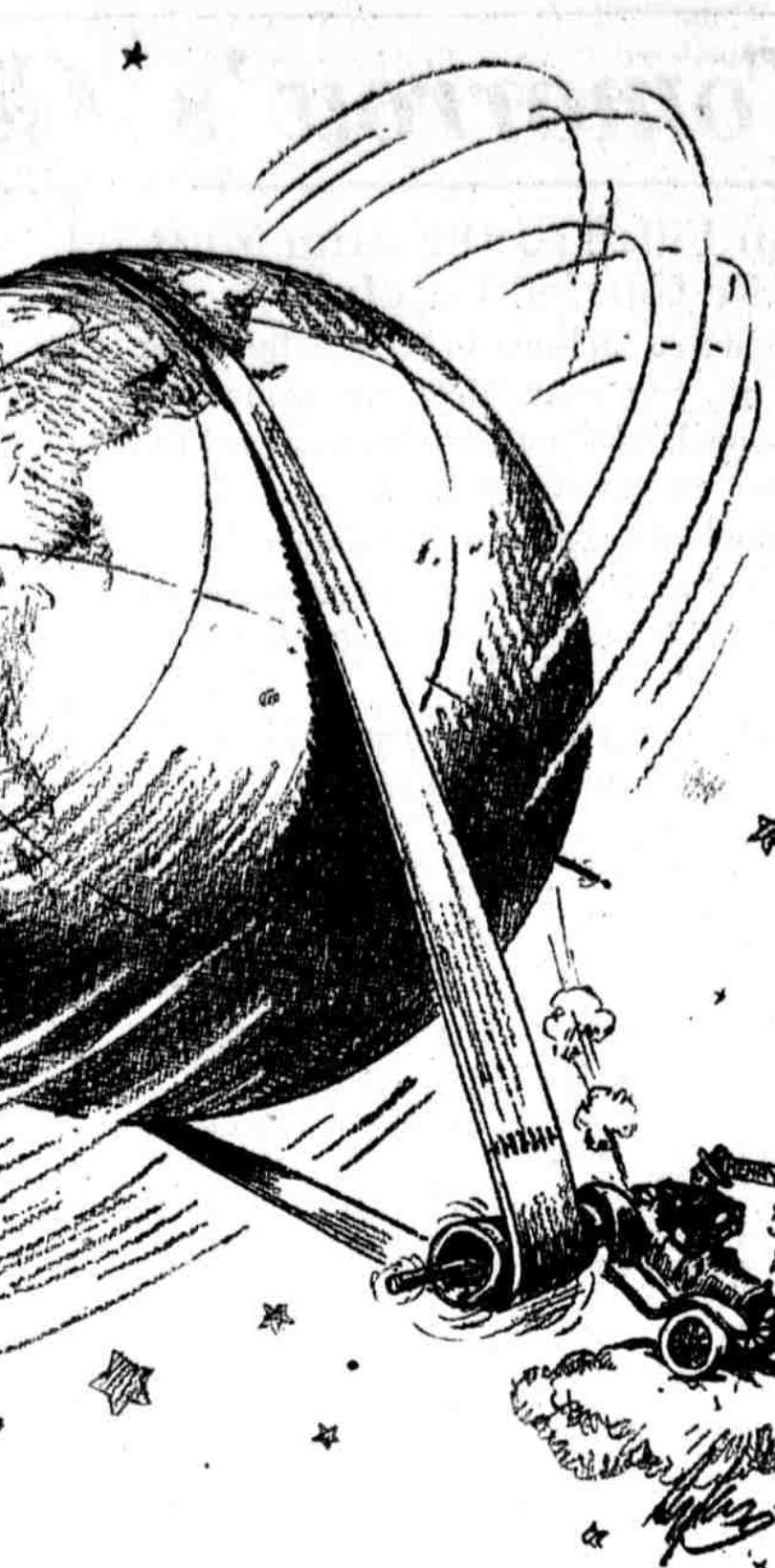
"To illustrate how the market for semi-skilled labor has been breaking, with approximately twenty-one days' advance notice, it was necessary to examine applicants for positions of clerk and carrier in the Philadelphia Postoffice in twenty-five sessions, there being just a few short of 100 for each session."

Appointments Tightening

"Appointments, as a rule, are tightening up, and they are being made now only for replacements; that is, to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or dismissal. Very few new projects are being started, and where they are the preference in employment is given to former employees who were laid off owing to reduction of the force."

"The state of labor conditions is represented accurately in our office in the quality of the service made them necessary. At the periods of great unemployment this office would be overcrowded if an examination were to be announced. But our examinations are held only when the demands of the service make them necessary, and they are held whenever required to take care of the needs of the service, at the same time consideration is given to the matter of so procuring persons who can qualify for the respective positions. Much as we would like to do so, we cannot hold examinations simply because labor is plentiful; to do so

SOME DAY, MAYBE!



SHORT CUTS

Spite of Poincaré and Curzon, the world do move.

What State politicians appear to be banking for is a man with a whip.

Mr. Sprout by this time realizes that the Governor is often known by his appointments.

There is already evidence in the mind of Philadelphians that one bridge breaks another.

The President evidently believes that the way to chop a bloc is to let it have its own way.

As Magee sees it, Vane can be leader so long as he leads in the direction the Pittsburgher favors.

"Leino May Go to Genoa"—Headline. Well, well! Do you know that isn't where we expected him to go?

Miss Anne Morgan is of the opinion that as a fund-raiser for war-ridden France there is virtue in "Salome."

Without desire to be a crepe-hanger on sex equality, we merely point out that as a jury-hanger woman, lovely woman, she mere man beaten forty ways.

Now that Mrs. B. Thrift is keeping a budget she insists upon having a book-keeper's wages as well as a housekeeper's.

The first Frankford "U" car is said to have "vertical and lateral seating arrangements." The vertical ones, Percipar opines, must be for the straphangers.

A thousand would-be cops were examined yesterday. Evidently do not agree with Gilbert's assertion that, taking one thing with another, a policeman's lot is not a happy one.

Can it be said that extremes make queried the Peripatetic Philosopher, who it is known that Chief Davis heads the City Water Bureau while another Chief Davis is head of the Bureau of Fire?

"I like your politics," said Senator Pat Harrison at the Poor Richard Club. "You do it so smoothly here." The Vares it is known that he has bowed acknowledgment had they been notified.

There isn't a thing in the world wrong with having a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board. But the man who is put there by sandbaggers doesn't properly belong, whether he be farmer, banker or plumber.

Every time I consider the agricultural bloc, remarked Demosthenes McClinton, I find myself thinking what a fine and inspiring sight it would be if our even-tempered President would get hopping mad—just once.

Pennsylvania's State Health Commissioner says Philadelphia's water is better than New York's. To which may be added that our "booch" is no worse. Hurrah for Pennsylvania, the land of Anthony Wayne!

Extract from a fairy story of the distant future: "After the Jack National had invaded the Giant China's country and arranged things to their satisfaction the giant began to use beans and decided to arrange things to suit himself."

In nominating a successor to William McConnell, nominal Director of Prohibition in Pennsylvania, whose resignation is considered a foregone conclusion, Senator Pepper will probably proceed on the assumption that he can't please everybody.

Now that there is possibility that the Public Service Commission may consider the gas question, there is also possibility that the city will take from the pigeonhole, where it lies, the report of the Mayor's Gas Committee. But, be it noted, possibility is not likelihood.

Four lawyers will defend Luther Boddy, the Negro who killed two detectives in New York and was later captured in Philadelphia, and already they are fighting for delay in a trial, which will probably be long-drawn-out and costly. Many reasons for delay are to be found in the shadow of the electric chair. The moral that seems to be concluded in the facts is that the heaviness of a possible sentence is less a deterrent to crime than the certainty of punishment. Crimes like that of Boddy should be punished swiftly and surely.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Where is the Vale of Cashmere?
2. Who has been called the "Washington of the South"?
3. What is the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States?
4. What is meant by Wardour street English?
5. When was the great famine in Ireland?
6. Who succeeded Frank Pierce as President of the United States?
7. How did Pierce pronounce his own name?
8. Was it at war with Austria that Germany began to use mustard gas?
9. What is the origin of the expression "the wages of sin is death"?
10. In what book of the Bible is the statement "The wages of sin is death" made?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Julian the Apostate ruled over the Roman Empire from 361 to 363 A. D.
2. A. Lauder is chairman of the United States Shipping Board.
3. The weight of the standard silver dollar is 412 grains.
4. The longest part in Shakespeare is that of Hamlet, with 1589 lines.
5. The name of the ship which was wrecked in legend is the name of a man who was killed in a battle.
6. The Flying Dutchman is the name of the story which is treated by Wagner.
7. The fastest recorded short-distance railway run was made by a train of the Philadelphia and Reading system on Harbor and Brigantine Junction, N. J., in July, 1901. Four and eight-tenths and thirty seconds, the rate being 112.2 miles an hour.
8. A city in the world is the world is the city of New York. It extends for 110 miles, especially in Spain and Spanish America.
9. The name Magnolia is derived from a Magnolia distinguished botanist, who died in 1718.
10. Artemus was the Greek god who was pictured as a hunter. The Roman equivalent was Diana.