BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to them y Public Lodger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 1, 1922

BEGINNING TO TAKE NOTICE THE report of the Budget Committee of

the State Chamber of Commerce is in line with the recommendations of Auditor General Lewis. The members of the committee are business men familiar with the methods that

must be pursued if any busine a enterprise is to avoid bankruptcy. They have been studying the methods of the Legislature and There is no serious attempt made to keep

expenditures within receipts. There is no trustworthy estimate of what the receipts will be. The appropriation bills are prepared and passed without giving any one an opportunity to master their details. They are brought out of committee at the end of the session and are then jammed through in haste, while the Governor, with insufficient information, has to do the best he can to cut the expenditures to fit the revenues.

The committee recommends the adoption of the budget system in the preparation of the estimates for State expenditures. The politicians in Harrisburg have talked about a budget system, but they have not got beyond the talking stage. They will not get beyond it unless the business sentiment of the State forces them to action.

If the Auditor General continues to call attention to the financial crisis in which the State finds itself involved he may be able to stir up sufficient interest in the matter among the voters to create a demand for He has made a good beginning.

SENATOR VARE'S ALARM

CENATOR VARE has informed Governor Sproul of his belief that the Republican Party in this State is in great danger.

Mr. Vare ought to know. If the party is in danger he is doing much to put it there. For even in this say-going country and this easier-going State no political party can hope to survive for long if it is content to be organized as a mere edjunct to the contracting business.

JERSEY'S RATTLING SABERS

THERE will be no actual clash of arms between New Jersey's old military regime and the new. Evolution has triumphed again, and Brigadier General Howof the Assembly from the control of the State's militia.

The Assembly has just acted in time to prevent a general disruption of Jersey's military organization. Most of the active and experienced officers were in revolt against General Borden and the various units were rapidly becoming demoralized. And the nature and origin of the trouble go to prove again that you can find a love of the sounds and sights of militarism in many unsuspected places and that you cio not have to be a German to become intexicated by the glitter of a sword or the crash of a military band.

The row within the Jersey militia was net due to a conflict of personalities or purposes or aims. It was primarily a battle between old ideas and new ones. General Borden and his supporters had been a long time in the National Guard. They had to remain at home when younger men went to Europe to find that all the theories of millitary practice made familiar by past experience were upset and revised in France. When the Jersey guardsmen returned with their officers they found the Old Guard ready to take them in hand again and reads to re-establish a lot of the rules and then ries which they knew to be useless. The Old Guard, which owed most of its prestige in political friendship, loved its uniforms and looked with profound pleasure to the Review Days, when it could glitter magifficently in the sun and be saluted and lift its shining swords in salute to the colors. It held out to the last, while men who knew real warfare threatened to quit if the

The Old Guard stood through a storm of political maneuvering as the French had stood at Verdun. They proved at the last to be made of pretty stern stuff. But they were routed at last. The Jersey militia will be better for their going. If the war taught us anything it thught us that you cannot play at the game of military organization Brigadier General Borden seemed at times determined to re-establish a system of organisation which, maintained previously in all National Guard divisions, had to be discarded when we entered the war for the more modern methods of the national army.

militia wasn't brought up to date

COMEDY AT ST. LUCIE

THE attractions of Florida did not appeal to Councilmen Weglein and Hall until Mayor Moore, surfeited with them, was on

When the Mayor had arrived in Washington on his way back the two Councilmen announced that they were going to St. Lucie is noted as the scene of many conferences at which the political affairs of this city and this Comnwealth have been discussed

Mr. Hall and Mr. Weglein are to be companied to this salubrious resort by generally supposed to be affected by a ation to politics, and Senator Vare will here by water, and may by chance meet rs after he arrives. Congressman s is arranging to join his brother, and aid that the weather hereabouts is so ant that Governor Sproul will fine a seesable to seek the milder clime of St.

While no one will admit that politics will discussed in Florida, Senator Vare has that the gubernatorial situation as a second that the gubernatorial situation as a second training that he return.

If you was a second to second the second to second the second training to the manufactural situation it will be

recalled that a demand for the appointment of Congressman Vare was made on the Governor, and his reply was the appointment of George Wharton Pepper. A demand that the Governor indorse the candidacy of Harry Mackey may result in his indorsement of - well, some one who resembles Mackey no more nearly than Congressman

EPOCHAL ACCOMPLISHMENT CROWNS ARMS CONFERENCE

Constructive Adjustment of an Array of Momentous International Problems Removes All Doubt of Its Success

THE Washington Conference, now fast I drawing to a close, has been a brilliant and extraordinary success. The note of optimism is not strained in this appraisal. which is supported by an array of heartening and substantial accomplishments which t behooves an anxious and somewhat wary rubble to recognize.

The deliberations in the capital have not transformed human nature or inaugurated an ora or sweetness and light commensurate with the dreams of extreme idealists. The meeting was not called to work miracles. Its participants have not posed as necromancors. Their actions have revealed the representatives of nine nations as practical statesmen engaged in the solution of practical problems which were none the less difficult because of actuality.

In the main, controversies of the first magnitude, which have clouded the path of progress and imperited the stability of civilization, have been adjusted. The open session of the Conference in Washington today-the first since December 10-marks in a sense the beginning of the last act of an imposing international drama. Loose ends of detail remain to be assembled, but disposition has been made of virtually all the

Twelve weeks, the duration of the conclave thus far, is not an abnormally long period for the transaction of momentous business. The public is, of course, invariably an impatient audience. Its capacity for drar atizing its ambitious and then setting Impossible standards of achievement is notorious. Mr. Hughes unquestionably whetted this appetitie with his prompt and explicit program of naval disarmament, admirable though this was

But if the light of retrospect he permitted to shine, all reasonable minds may derive stimulation from the devetalling of aspira. tions with performance. Conspicuous factors of friction with Japan have been removed. The Angle-Japanese Treaty has been delivered to the scrap heap. A basis of cooperative development and protection has been established in the Pacific. For the first time in history five great nations have voluntarily resolved to reduce and restrict their navies. New standards of policy, bulwarked by a reawakened spirit of fair play. have been established regarding China.

Adult Americans will not sacrifice their self-respect or their alleged reverence for the principles of common sense by applauding the summation of well-directed energies. Even the Senate, if it is capable of blushing, may perhaps be embarrassed by the passing of its favorite goblin, the Shantung dispute,

It has been fashionable to regard this question as a mare's-nest. The Treaty of Versailles left it unsettled and it was genceally viewed as a topic of alarming delicacy. Encouraged by suggestions from President Harding and Arthur Balfour, the foremost principals in the controversy, China and Japan, have evolved a compromise which rethe former nation and original possessor, This categorically means the Japanese evacnation of Kiao-Chau. The railway agreement is a compromise, providing for payment for the line in Chinese treasury notes running fifteen years, with the option of complete redemption at the expiration of five years. For the same period the traffic manager will be Chinese, with a Japanese

While the renunciation of the claims of he Tokio Government is thus somewhat qualified, the situation scarcely resembles hat impasse of 1919 in which possessionof Kino-Chan was deemed by its occupants to be a Japanese fruit of the World Wat.

The naval-reduction trenty, held up for everal weeks by discussion respecting fortification rights, has been clarified by definiions of the highest historic importance. No restrictions are placed on strengthening of const defenses in "Japan proper," New Zerdand, Australia and adjacent territories, including New Guinea: ner on the mainland of the United States, Alaska, Hawnii and the Panama Canal Zone. The status quo is to be preserved in the Philippines, Samoa, luam. Hongkong and, with the above exeptions. British insular possessions east 110 degrees east longitude, in Formesa, he Bonins, a few other groups of Japanese slands and in the Kurile group lying beween Saghallen and Kamehatka.

This last exemption is noteworthy in its relation to an agreement that the United States will not fortify the Alcutian Islands, tretching from Alaska almost to the mainand of Asia. This chain is a comparative! near neighbor of the Kurlles. The situation comfortably suggests that prevailing on the anadian frontier, where the ban on fort; fications has proved one of the most pressuring saleguards of pence, redounding to the credit of Britain's largest deminion and the world's for most republic-

Settlement of the bisular protection probe a gravity and return to the earth. lem should clear the way for a correct understanding of the Four-Power Treaty, pleiging the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France to submit all future Pacific disputes to arbitration. It would be abound to deny that this part, which supersedes the Anglo-Japanese Tresty, is not nothertic-insurance against war. The Shantung accord renders possible the indersement by China of the Nine-Power Trenty restoring to a great but weak nation ingredients of national integrity, hitherto ignored during a season of competitive aggression by out-

The withdrawal of the Japanese from Siberia is a subject which the Conference declined to examine deeply. Evacuation is now dependent upon the ultimate good faith of the Tokio Government. The disfavor with which the United States regards the present occupation has been formally recorded.

Restrictions upon aircraft and submarine building is another topic which the seasions did not press. The question, however, is certain to be revived in the commission to frame the rules of warfare, which will succeed the Conference.

But the lapses of the conclave, if they may be so described, weigh lightly against

its treasury of good deeds. With a fidelity rare in the annals of international conferences a program, in its outlines that of Secretary Hughes, has pushed to a tri-

Balling and the second second

umphant conclusion. The perspective of history will be of service in establishing the worth of the Washington Conference. Closé to the event, however, merits of the highest order are discernible.

The statesmen who will set forth the achievements in the plenary session today have no need to be apologists. Apologies are out of place in a situation made stately by the elequence of accomplished facts,

MARGOT ARRIVES

NO ONE in the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, so far as we have been able to learn, had anything to say about the Mennee of the International Lecturer to the Cause of World Peace, and no delegate appears to have been able to formulate any plan adequate to cope with a practice which still tends to firmly establish a tendency toward homicidal mania among the national characteristics of otherwise well-meaning peoples. So Mrs. Margot Asquith, wife of the former Premier of Britain, arrived, like W. L. George and the rest of them, without interference. We have reasons for feeling that it would be better for us to withhold complaint. For Vachel Lindsay was lecturing not long ago in England, if memory serves, and one Vachel may easily be as painful as ten

Mrs. Asquith, whose impoliteness in print gave her international fame, has come to lecture. She will not discuss British polities or British labor or the social state of England. The international lecturers never talk of the things they know. And there is one strange thing to be said about all of them, whether they are Britishers holding forth to the people of the United States or Americans lecturing to the British. They appear to know less about a subject after they have studied it than they knew when they knew nothing. So, at least, it appears after a survey and analysis of the things said and written in England. and even on the Continent, by the literary adies and gentlemen who like to exploit on the platform the transient fame that is theirs as the writers of books.

One may venture to guess at the cause of all this. The literary trotter on either side of the ocean sees only the more lamentable aspects of a hurriedly visited country. Mr. Wells saw little of the United States but overcrowded and over-lavish restaurants and hotels. Margot Asquith will see Broadway and Congress. She will see much of the hotels, and it would be like her to believe that the United States is a land-populated wholly by bell-hops. What is more, she would be ready enough to say as much in a book of essays entitled, let us say, the American Scene. Whatever book she writes about America-and she is sure to write one, because they all do it-will be unkind. If Mrs. Asquith couldn't be kind to her own friends she cannot be expected to be kind to her distant cousins across the

water. The literature of misrepresentation which grows out of these lecture tours is continually expanding. A very large reading public in England visualizes the United States as a place in which each day's work is a riot of high-hatted, white-vested men for any dollar that happens to be brought to light and one in which the captains of industry wear two or three pounds of diamonds on each hand. In a similar quarter in the United States it is fashionable to suppose that the English do nothing but drink in their jorbs and scheme to steal other people's trade and other people's territories.

It will be interesting to listen to Margot Asquith-after she returns to England. Her book was said to have been devastating. It was devastating-to the British aristocrats' reputation for good taste. Like all the other itinerant intellectuals. Margot will look at Upper Broadway and the House of Representatives, and say, "So this is America!" Similarly our own wanderers look at the Paris boulevards and the Cafe of the Cat Dead or Paul Poiret or Clemenceau and say, "So this is that heroic

International conferences called in the future to seek out the enuses for the persistent distrust and dislike which exist among nations will surely put a ban of sort on the international lecturer. There will be established boundaries within which each country will be compelled to keep the talkarive folk who do not know what they are talking about.

"THE EASIEST WAY"

TY ANY ONE thinks that President Harding does not know how to play the game in which he is engaged that person has another guess coming.

The President has just appointed Sena-Kenyon to the bench of the Federal District Court in Iowa at an annual salary of \$8500. The appointment is for good chavior. The Senator has accepted it, and has announced that his tastes Incline to the beach rather than to political activity.

But the Senator was the head of the agricultural idoe. He was making trouble both for the President and for his Republenn colleagues. The other members of the blue depended on blue to plan their cam-His retirement will leave them

The President has not said anything about the blue to the Senator. He has tempted him by an office to which his taste makes him inclined, and be has said many nice things about the fitness of the lawn Senator for the bench.

Once more it is demonstrated that ther are more subtle ways of removing an obstacle than by blowing it up with dynamate, a way which does not endanger the hend of any one when the fragments of the dynamited obstacle obey the law of

WHO LIVE LONGEST

TRILE death at the Forrest Home of Mrs. Annie Ware Barnes, an actress, at the age of elghty-one years, will remind the abserving that the people of the stage live long. A woman seventy years old is acting a leading part in a play in this city at the When "Erndnie" was revived a scoman

seventy-five years old, who erented one of he parts in it, was called back to the stage play the same part, and Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper, both more than sixtyfive "years old, were as agile as in their youth. Joseph Jefferson continued to play ong after he was seventy. There are scores of old actors, famous in their day, who are now living in retirement. But actors are not the most long-lived

persons. Some one once made a list of 1000 famous men, showing the age at which they died, and found that the average age of the physicians was highest. They lived to 70.41 cors. Historians came next with 70.3d Statesmen died at the age of 67.37 and Kings at the age of 58.55 years. Poets lived only a year and a half longer than Kings. There seems to be a fatality about kinging and verse making that does not afflict the writers of history or of prescrip-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Gentle Radicalism of Gentle Radical Soothes to Gentle Slumber-But Conditions Discussed Were Conditions in England

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

ANY ONE who has read much English biography, especially of the Victorian period, must have a sense that, whatever family lost or gained ground, the Russells managed to keep somewhere near the center of the stage politically and intellectually.

And the same thing might be said of the family in this first quarter of the twentletic century, only the politics of the most conspicuous of them is of so radical a type compared to his seniors that the fact that he is in the line of succession to the headship of the family must be an astonishing thought to some among them.

Knowing the Hon. Bertrand Russell's leanings toward pacifism and his out and out sympathy with the English Labor Party and the rumor of his arrest and of his being spirited away out of harm's reach by solicitous family friends during the war-I say rumors, for they were never explained, and when he turned up later in Asia, or was said to be in China at least, that was never explained—but knowing what he was and hat was rumored concerning him I bought a book he published some time ago and sa own to read what I thought would be the high talk of an enthusiast. So it may have been, but as it had to do with higher mathe-matics it left me cold. Incidentally, he is university professor, and the book was a technical treatise on some soft of higher cal

When the English labor program that was so fine and utopian came out during the war and was more or less accepted by English and American progressives as the last and best word on constitutional socialism, many persons thought the agreement had been worded by Russell, since it was undoubtedly the English of a university man, and Bertrand Russell was the most conspicuous university man from the viewpoint of America who had identified himself with the Labor

But that theory has never been verified, and certainly there was nothing in Bertrand Russell's book on higher calculus that was anything like the Labor Party's platform English. However I have continued to have an unflagging interest in Bertrand Russell just on general principles, first because he is a Russell, then because he is a progressive and last because, whatever he does or says, even the English conservatives do not seem to think he ought to be shut up or squashed or put a stop to, which shows that England is a great deal sore solidly sure of her conservatism and its powers than we are over here.

THE other day when I was asked to go to a Seventh Ward meeting of the League of Women Voters and to incidentally meet the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell and to hear her talk on English politics. I was very glad to go. I knew that Mrs. Russell was an American—was, in fact, a par-Philadelphian and a Bryn Mawr girl, all of which made her interesting apart from being Bertrand Russell's wife—but what I wished to observe was whether she would seem radical to an American or just Eng-

A cousin of hers had told me last summer that when she had met her some years ago at a reception at Bryn Mawr, given in her honor, as she was swent past her along the line by a rather peremptory introducer she had murmured to Mrs. Russell: "I think we are kin?" knowing full well they were second cousins! Whereupon Mrs. Russell had looked at her with kindly but

removed interest and murmured:
"What is kin?"—and left it at that.
I wanted to see if Mrs. Russell looked as

hough she would still ask that question. arranged in a most comfortable armeinir and Mrs. Russell came down stairs and was pleasantly introduced by her hostess and ours, Miss Marion Reilly, and began to talk ery amiably and without any tiresome in reduction about the political differences be-ween this country and England, all more er less in favor of England, but not insisted ipon with any complaisant assurance. felt so soothed and comfortable and at rest about her neither being too radical nor too English that I dropped off into a lovely sleep through which I heard well-rounded leep through which letinitions and some pleasant quotable thing

"In America things are much more strenuous politically; is it perhaps because in England a man 'stands' for Parliament,

while here a candidate 'runs?' '-and-'I am told that in some States your baliots are marked with the party signs to designate the affiliation of the candidates, and that an eagle typined the Republicans and a fountain the Prohibitionsts, which was not always as clarifying as it was hoped the fountain, and the Socialist choosing who She remarked on the comparative sing

plicity of the English elections with four or or tremendous ballets of sometimes 200 names and national, State, county and municipal offices to fill.

T GATHERED from her that the Labor Party in England is what the conserva-tive Labor Party of the Gompers brand is here, except it is politically organized to vote, rather than make its pressure felt by strikes. It leans very far away from social ism of the communistic sort and has departed from its original collectivist trend. That is is working toward a constitutional de

meeracy.

She said very rightly that with the present system in England the minority parties have a better chance to make themselves felt there than here, because in Parliament the power on any measure brought up by party chief in the House of Commons. the by election is also a weapon in the hand-

of the minority.
That is, on the death or resignation of a member, the variant sent can be contested for in an election in which the whole country can take part, since a candidate can run-or stand, rather—for the seat from any party

and from any part of the country.

On the death of Penrose, for instance, his specessor for the unexpired time would no have been appointed had it been in England he would have had to stand for election, and the parties could have put up Hoover or Wood or Pershing or any man they cho THE Labor Party in England is very

I here about the Government-owned pub-

he utilities, as well as banks and mines and insurance. The taxable property and the per cent of tax would make the great estates prohibitive, Mrs. Russell casually remarked I suppose if she had been talking about aising the taxes right here in Philadelphia would not have dropped off so gently it etween her cheerfully voiced remarks. ated shooting preserves in the heart of England, and the frightful overcrowding of London with its brutal poverty, I thought as I dropped off : "Good enough for them. But I have thought since that if we were villing to listen to the Labor Party's plan for England from a laborite, we ought to listen to labor's plans here and from a labor ite with the same easy "live-and-let-live" feeling that we had in that drawing reon listening to the Hon, Mrs. Bertrand Russell.

> Senators Phipps. War-Disguised ren and Sterling recom the incorporation of unions. The suggestion will meet with

much opposition; the passage of the law, though just, may work some hardship here and there; but indubitably such a step would be in the right direction. Many who evade responsibility later, when it is thrust upon them, cherish it as a privilege. demnation

PASSING AWAY



according to the law, the functions of the

inspectors cease and are taken up again only when a complaint as to the safety of the building is received, or when the structure

comes directly under their observation.

"Building inspection is practically the same all over the United States in its general features and method of operation. Public

and semi-public buildings receive more at-

tention than others for obvious reasons. But, in the end, the safety of any buildings is immediately in the hands of its owners, and

it will continue to be so unless a sufficient

force of inspectors can be provided to give

continuous attention to every building erected in the limits of their jurisdiction.

"In the case of the erection of buildings,

the owners pay for certain duties to be per-formed, and it is their duty to see that this

service is in responsible hand, and that it is fully performed to the best interests of the public and those who may use the build-

their work merely because an inspector can-

not be present all the time, and these are the only kind which owners should use in the

"It goes without saying that every one should build safe buildings regardless of the

Our Buildings Safe

of Philadelphia which are used for the pur-poses of public assembly are not only strictly safe, but all of them are provided with ade-

quate exits, to be used in the case of

"But in the case of a panic, the matter of

ample exits is a minor one, although some terrible disasters have occurred in public

none now for a good many years, as the im-portance of ample and readily accessible

exits has long been fully realized. How-

ever, a panic can occur in an open street so far as that is concerned. It is only a matter

of those who are behind pushing over and trampling those who are shead.

the speed of those who are pushing them on-ward and can keep their feet, there is little danger of disastrous consequences, although

there will be much jostling and a wild rush

rlous injury to many with possibly loss of

What Do You Know?

What fabulous animal is single horned? What were the names of the Three

Graces? What is the third smallest State in the

4. In what part of the Continent of Asia is the city of Singapore? 5. Who were the nine Muses? 6. Who was William Wycherly?

Who was William Wycherly?
What is the origin of the expression,
"The glory that was Greece and the
grandeur that was Rome."?
Where and what is Firenze?
Where does the accent fall in the word

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Carillon is a chime of bells, played by machinery or finger keys. It was originally a chime of four bells, to which there is reference in the name, derived from the Latin "quantion," through the old French "careignon." An emu is a large Australian bird, allied to the cassowary. It has two large.

3. An enu is a large Australian bird, allied to the cassowary. It has two legs.
3. The correct title of the book popularly known as "Alice in Womderland" is "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."
4. The chief city of the Azores is Ponta

5. A fess in heraldry is two horizontal lines, as a bar across the middle of the field.

of the shield, elvetia is the Latin name for Switzer-land, it is used on the Swiss postage

one of the ones of Horace, "Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni," which means "Alas! the years fly away swiftly," apellmeister music is music written by the kapellmeister, or director, of an orchestra. The term is applied depreciatively to compositions of unlnapired correctness.

correctness.

The last syllable of the word conduit should be pronounced "it." The "u" is silent.

An aye-aye is a singular necturnal lemur, a kind of monkey, with long fingers, sharp nalls and ratike teeth. It is found in Medagascar.

The Latin expression, "Eheu fugaces," is an abridgment of a famous line from one of the ones of Horace, "Eheu!

But when one goes down, the danger

life is very great.

'As long as those shead can keep up with

buildings for this reason. There has

"I may say that the buildings in the City

expense incurred to make them so,

erection of any building.

Responsible contractors will not scamp

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EDWIN CLARK

On Building Inspection THE best and only practicable way to I prevent accidents in building is to hold the owners strictly responsible, is the opinion of Edwin Clark, chief of the Bureau of

Building Inspection. "Accidents such as that which occurred in Washington last Saturday evening," said Chief Clark, "are exceedingly rare and, in an important feature, it was different from most great theatre disasters. In most ac-cidents in pinces of amusement, the death roll is vastly swelled by the panic conditions which follow the actual accident, but in this one, panic evidently had little to do with the number of fatalities. When a panic is created, the building is not endangered by it it would appear that the out in this case. building simply fell in.

"Concrete roofs are numerous and they are ordinarily safe. It is not the kind of construction that causes any danger, and the ordinary concrete roof should safely bear far ordinary concrete root should be several feet of snow, provided that the material used is of the best quality, that the workmanship is first class and that the design is correct. And of these features, design is the most im-

Stresses Should Be Calculated

"If these three elements are as they should be, the concrete roof is absolutely safe and should bear safely a great deal more strain proper method of construction is to calculate he greatest stresses which will be put upon a structure and then provide the material. corkmanship and design to more than bear these stresses safely.

"The owners of buildings and the contrac tors who erect them are responsible for their construction. It would be the best thing possible for the safety of the public if the sponsible for the conditions which exist thereon. "The officials connected with any city do

not underwrite the safety of the building of that city. If they did, the city government would be paternalistic and it would be necessary to have the funds at band to make such repairs as would be found necessary.

Inspection of Buildings

The cutef part of the work of the build ing inspector lies in the inspection of the buildings while they are under construction. It would be a fine thing if the building in-spectors could be continuously present while buildings were being creeted, to see that the specifications are with, but this is clearly impossible. 'Another important

should be occupancy licenses, and no building should be used for occupancy unless it well adapted to the purpose for which its use is contemplated. In this manner, both the public and all private tenants would be amply protected against the use structure not in every way fitted for

purpose of the occupant.

"Building inspectors are something like policemen in a way. Where they find ilgalities or the existence of dangerous con ditions, these are promptly rectified; but in asimich as it is impossible to have continuous inspection of each individual job, defects may, in some instances, creep into the structure. To hold the building inspectorresponsible for the safety of such a building would be somewhat similar to holding a police officer responsible for not catching a lawbreaker for an offense that the policeman did not see committed.

Make the Owners Responsible

"The only solution is to hold the owners strictly responsible for any accidents which may occur in their buildings. If this were done, the owners would soon see to it that they employed only thoroughly efficient and responsible men to do their construction responsible men to do their construction work, and they would see to it, furthermore, that the materials were of the best and that the workmanship and the design were such as the structure demanded.
"When a building permit is issued, it

goes to the owner or to his authorized agent and when there are condemnation proceedings, those also go to the owner. The contractor is not officially recognized in either the issuing of the permit or in the con-The function of the building inspector

has to do only with construction and has nothing to do with the maintenance of a building. When buildings are constructed

SHORT CUTS

Shackleton dead remains an inspiration. Afterthought is what runs Coroners'

The stork has visited Mrs. Koo. Its burden soon will murmur "Goo." Heffin, of Alabama, will henceforth be

The Toddle Topper wants to know if Kenyon was benched for criticizing the

As Mayor Moore sees It. Congress will readier to recognize the Sesqui than to finance it.

There are times when "escheat" seems to be trotting around with more letters than Judging from recent interviews with

Mrs. Asquith, reporters are not making much progress with the argot of Margot. Mrs. Margaret Sanger says super-men will result from birth control. Mr. Henry Peck says they are little better than supers

Mauch Chunk hosiery mill working full time, taking on employes and paying big wages. More work for the First National

Bank of Lisle. When the practical joker who is sending in false fire alarms is captured he should be placed in a snowdrift and have the hose

played upon him. Despite disorganization of the Russian railroads, American food supplies are reaching the famine districts. Charity occasionally s superior to economics.

The pigeon that tried to steal a diamond ring from a Middletown, N. Y., jewelry store probably wished it to be known that she was not a common carrier.

Former Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, interviewed in London, says Gotham police are unequaled in the world. Individual subscription. Special rate clubs.

Sarah Bernhardt is sick, but her doctors feel no nlarm. Her condition is robust, they say, because she is determined not to quit work. Love of work is a great life pro

Investigations now being conducted in all the big cities of the country prompt the thought that, while the groundwork of the drama may still be uncorrected, the roof

that shelters it is no longer neglected. One suspects a wicked sense of humor back of the bill introduced in the New York Legislature which provides that any person who for pay or reward shall advocate and support any legislative measure calculated restrain the exercise of personal shall be guilty of hypocrisy, punishable as a

misdemeanor. Ludlow, Vt., man strangled bobeat with his bare hands. Grasping its hind legs with his gloved hands, a Minneapolis, Minn., man slew a large timber wolf by smashing its head against an iron fence. Tish, tush! One of our city's hired hands

killed two shining hours with a snow shovel on Walnut street this morning. "It is persistently reported," says the Senate resolution to investigate the Washington theatre tragedy, "that contractors and builders, acting in collusion with buildhave scamped their work

ing inspectors' have scamped their for gain. The chances are that a man for gain. made his money in that way now feels that made his money in that way now ice is toat. Fate has played him a scurvy trick by making him responsible for the deaths of so many. Not, of course, that he will hold himself responsible. The world never sees a failure of the alibi crop. Poincare wants no Su-

All Turn preme Council And Repeat to discuss the German Government's statement of the program it intends to adopt for paying

reparations, preferring that the matter be submitted at once to the Reparations Commission. Which, of course, may mean that there will be a repetition of the Cannes dance which broke down in the figures, as it were, when Briand was unfortunately called away.