COMING OUT

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HOOVER AND THE FAIR

TERBERT HOOVER will be Secretary of Commerce for the next few years even if he will not be director-in-chief of the Philadelphia fair of 1926. Therefore he can—and, judging from the tone of his letter to Mayor Moore, probably will-do slmost as much for the general success of the fair project as he might have done if he were directing the work in this city.

Nothing could be more generous and more graceful than Hoover's attitude of mind toward Philadelphia and the fair. The nature of the problems immediately confronting President Harding and the country at large makes his presence in the Department of Commerce necessary. The President could not easily spare him. Yet as a member of the Cabinet and the head of a governmental department which is constantly in touch with the world of active men at home and abroad Hoover can still be a source of inspiration and help to those who have the plans for the great exposition in charge.

Mr. Hoover's is an extraordinary mind and an extraordinary spirit. He knows the world as few living men know it, and he knows what an international exposition should be if it is to mirror the best achievements of our civilization and the larger hopes of an unquiet world. The fair committee should keep in touch with Hoover and it ought to be glad to accept the co-operation which he so generously promises.

CIVIL SERVICE AND RUM

EFFORTS are making by the Civil Service Reform Association to secure the passage of a law which will put the problbition enforcement officers in the classified service. The association insists that it was a mistake to allow the head of the enforcement bureau absolute discretion in the selection of his subordinates, because this has enabled politicians to control the aituntion.

The scandais in connection with prohibition enforcement, however, have not arisen through the failure of Congress to order that the enforcement officers should be put In the classified service, but for other rea-

If the head of any department wishes to enforce the law he will get men to assist him whom he can trust and who will obey his orders. If he has the widest possible discretion in hiring and discharging men be can control his force and can see to it that it is faithful.

The trouble with all civil service eligible lists is that they are made up without any real guarantee of the moral qualities of the men who pass the examinations. A crook with education can get a high percentage in the examination, and if he is a crook he will lie about it when he is asked about his record. And if men with selfish interests to serve are asked about him they will lie about it also. There must be a court record of criminal prosecution if a crook is to be kept out, but even that is not enough, for men convicted of crime have got their names on the eligible lists right here in Phila-

Mr. Davis, the prohibition enforcement officer in this State, has power enough to put on his staff men of absolute integrity who cannot be influenced to wink at violations of the law. If he does not get them then he alone is responsible under the present arrangements, and he cannot blame the civil service laws for forcing him to accept men of whom he knows nothing

INDIAN OBSCURITIES

THE arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi audis to the complexity of the disturbed situation in India. The sedition of which this leader is accused is unique in that it is spiritual and, in a sense, negative. Furthermore, his mystical philosophy is but remotely related to the practical and sectarian belligerency of the Moslems, who resent the degradation of Turkey, once the independent stronghold of Mohammedanism

It is no secret that Gandhi's teachings have been misinterpreted by realists and that his non-resistance policy has troubled the Indian Government more than if it had been of the conventional revolutionary type, Gandhi is a singular figure which the western world has considerable difficulty in comprehending.

His arrest is seemingly at variance with the Liberalists in the Viceregal Government who were responsible for the publication of he appeal for a revision of the Treaty of The delicacy of the Indian problem calls for tactful statesmanship of the highest

In the light of many magnificent accomplishments in her Oriental empire, it is ridiculous to view England's policy there with sweeping disfavor. As a whole, the record of progress would be creditable to any governing nation. But the World War obclously subordinated Indian interests in London. Unscrupulous radicals and sensacionalists have not been idle. The firing into the mob at Amritsar is now regarded in

many quarters as a tragic folly. The Lloyd George Government is face to face with one of the most trying problems of its checkered and yet inspiring career.

THE MYSTERY OF TRENTON

TF ONLY to better illuminate the problbition question as a whole somebody ought to psycho-analyze the Legislature of New Jersey. Both houses at Trenton passed the Van Ness act with a roar of approval, though the Van Ness act was medieval in its rigors. Both houses cheerfully passed a substitute Dry Enforcement which is quite as drastic in its provisions as the Volstead law. Yet it was only after much wrestling with the spirit and a perrific conflict of groups that the Legislature managed to get itself on record for ratification of the Federal Prohibition

All this serves to suggest merely that the Legislature of New Jersey doesn't know its seles, and that it is opposed in spirit to

House and Senate in New Jersey seem to be much like Houses and Senates elsewhere. They are not guided by any settled philosophy. They veer with the winds of political opinion that rise and blow out of the various camps in which sentiment is artificially created for one or another cause or

CALMLY THE COUNTRY DRIFTS TOWARD A RUINOUS MINE WAR

A Coal Famine and High Prices Will Almost Certainly Follow the Coal Strike Scheduled for April 1

TF YOU will think for a moment in terms of economics rather than in the terms ordinarily used by the weather forecaster you may say with truth that April will come in like a lion. It may go out like two lions, For a coal strike of unprecedented dimensions and unexampled bitterness seems inevitable. It is scheduled to begin on April 1.

President Harding did his best to prevent it. He put pressure on the operators to compel them to honor existing agreements and confer with the mine unions in relation to the general question of future working conditions and wages. But some of the operators are obdurate. They will not confer. The miners' unions will not enter a conference that is not representative of the operators' organizations.

Now Mr. Harding is on a vacation. Secretary Hoover, who for years has been trying to persuade Congress to a rational sense of the perils latent in a disorganized coal industry, has gone West. The operators have enough coal in storage to supply the needs of the country during the summer-at a price. Since even the prospect of a general strike is likely to keep coal prices high, the tories of the coal business seem not eager to stand in the way of a miners' walkout. It is significant that soft-coal operators in the Western Pennsylvania field, where Judge Gary's doctrine of labor relationships prevails, have been leading the group of operators who broke their pledge to the miners.

The miners' unions are not prepared successfully to withstand the stresses and rigors of a prolonged strike. In great areas of the bituminous and anthracite fields the mines have been working only part time. Union resources are at a rather low ebb. And, what is worse for the men, their general organization is torn by interior dissension and opposed opinions. Rivalries of a bitter and personal nature have split the directing groups of the United Mine Work-

There are operators who believe that a disintegration of the unions would be one of the certain results of a general strike. So there are mine owners who probably would welcome a miners' walkout.

Meanwhile, the consuming public, which has been hoping vainly for a reduction on coal prices, must face the prospect of a fresh scarcity and continuing high retail rates.

The miners' unions have formally demanded an increase in pay and a five-day week and a six-hour day. These terms. however, can have little more than a strategic purpose.

The men naturally ask more than they xpect to get. It is pretty freely admitted that they would be content with a continuance of the existing wage rates. When they ask for a six-hour day and a five-day week they are trying to attract attention to one of the most painful aspects of the coal industry. That is, they seek to emphasize the fact that the average miner now actually works less than thirty hours a week because of the haphazard manner in which the mining industry is organized.

industry as will equalize working time and eliminate the conditions which force whole regions into periods of idleness and depression and simultaneously require long overtime effort in others. The operators answer that working conditions have nothing to do with the retail costs of coal and that reductions in miners' wages must precede reductions in the retail markets.

Well, let us see. In estimates just issued by statisticians of the United Mine Workers of America it is asserted that the labor cost of the production of one ton of bituminous coal averages \$1.97. The average retail cost of this ton of coal in the period covered by the survey was \$10.41. The difference between the production cost and the retail cost of a ton of bituminous was \$8.44. To whom does that \$8.44 go?

The operators have been insisting that a 25 per cent cut in miners' wages is necessary. According to Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, the average bituminous miner earned approximately \$700 in 1921. If the miners consented to a 25 per cent wage cut we might look, it seems. for a reduction of forty-nine cents from the present price of soft coal, presuming that the operators passed the benefits of the lower wage along to the consumer.

Nothing is said of a cut on the other side of the ledger, where the \$8.44 item of profit and sales cost remains as one of the deep. dark, unexplained mysteries of these times. Yet what man in his senses will not feel that reductions should come from that enormous overhead charge rather than from the wages of workers who at the present moment aren't earning any more than enough to keep their bodies and souls decently together?

SOME HOPE FOR THE STAGE

DRAMATISTS, theatrical managers and producers in New York have combined to organize a voluntary jury system designed to banish indecent and licentious plays from the stage. The representative and diversified character of the movement clears it at once of charges that it may function in a narrow or petty obstructionist spirit. If successful, the plan should render entirely unnecessary the oft-suggested establishment of a political censorship.

The sincerity with which the new program is being considered is proof of an intelligent regard for the dignity and importance of the American theatre. The progress of the native stage is not infrequently overlooked by theatregoers in whom the spirit of reminiscence is active.

Speaking at the Bok Award ceremonies in the Academy of Music the other night, James M. Beck alluded to the drama as a neglected art and lamented in strong terms its de endence.

But are the forces of corrosion and degeneracy really at work? Some two decades ago Mark Twain inveighed specifically against the frivolity and inconsequential character of the American stage, and compared unfavorably its offerings with those of a European capital like Vienna. The weight of his evidence was unquestionably crushing. But a survey of facts today discloses strikingly changed conditions. There are, it is true, numerous futile and unworthy productions, but the development of American dramatists has now become one of the most heartening indices of a betterment of taste It is readily demonstrable that

the so-called legitimate theatres in New York are devoted to well-intentioned plays than to musical comedy or banal revues. Such an organization, for instance, as the Theatre Guild is executing the once-lauded intentions of the New Theatre, without the plutocratic pomposity of that shipwrecked

enterprise.

Philadelphia in a sense is still the recipient of crumbs from the table of the producing center. But the effect of meritorious accomplishment over there is indisputably experienced in this city.

The current season here has not been generally regarded as especially notable. Yet such productions as "Mr. Pim Passes By," "Mary Rose," "The Skin Game," "A Bill of Divorcement," "The White-Headed Boy" and "The Bad Man" have been brought forward, and "Liliom" and two Shakespearean

companies are in the offing.

That there is life in the American theatre is conclusively shown by the vast increase in the exportation of our plays to London. The pathos of distance lends a roseate hue to the "palmy days."

Such critics as Mr. Beck will not inevitably stultify themselves by patronizing certain of the contemporary offerings. The proposed bun on salacity is a sign of an authentic awakening of good taste and artis-

CITY WATER FOR ALL

THIE purchase of the Holmesburg Water L Company, as provided for in an ordinance now pending in Council, is in line with sound municipal policy. Independent water companies operating within the city

limits are anachronisms.

While it is undeniable that the private organizations originally performed commendable service in the outlying districts of Philadelphia, the development of the city has now rendered this work superfluous and indeed, in some instances, a burden to residents. The municipality is in a position to extend the system of the Bureau of Water throughout the city limits, thus ending monopolies possessed by private organizations in the semi-suburbs.

The proposed purchase of the Holmesburg company property at the price of \$850,000. fixed by a board of appraisers three years ago, will not only conform to municipal traditions, but it will relieve city institutions in the northeast of an unnecessary financial strain, will tend to equalize water rents in Philadelphia and protect residents from pos-

sible monopolistic encroachments.

The present policy should be followed until all privately owned water companies are excluded from the city. This would mean the purchase of that portion of the Springfield Water Company's plant which lies within the municipal boundaries. The organization has long imposed stiff rates upon property holders who are just as much entitled to municipal service as residents

and livelling owners in central Philadelphia.

The passage of the ordinance terminating independent control of water rights in the Holmesburg region is earnestly to be recommended as a move in the right direction.

WE ARE THE GOVERNMENT

A LTHOUGH we have had democratic government in the United States for nearly a hundred and fifty years, it periodically happens that groups of citizens forget what the Government is.

Theoretically they know that the Government is the people organized for the preservation of order and the protection of life and liberty. Practically they look upon it as something apart from themselves, with inexhaustible resources that can be tapped at will.

The bonus advocates are taking this view at the present time. They are saying that the Government is rich, with billions of gold in its Treasury, and that it can easily pay \$500 or \$600 apiece to the men who were drafted. But who would pay this money It would not be the abstraction known as the Government, but the people themselves.

For example, John Doe and Richard Roe. who went to France with the first detachment, live on a block in West Philadelphia containing ten families. These two men want the Government to pay them \$600 each, or \$1200 all told. This money will come in practice from the ten families on the block. including the families of the two men. It means that each family would be called upon to contribute \$120 to John and Richard in appreciation of what they had done in the war. This is a minimum estimate of what the family contributions would be. Some figurers have put the amount at \$200

But the point which we wish to make is that the money asked for the bonus will come directly from the pockets of the neighbors of the men who are asking for it. These neighbors will have to pay it to the Government before the Government can pay it to the service men.

ALASKA NEEDS THE PRESIDENT

MR. HARDING'S desire to visit Alaska M is reiterated in a letter received in Santa Ana, Calif., where a sister of the President resides. If the Executive goes to the Pacific Coast next summer it is virsually certain that he will proceed to the great Northwest Territory. It is to be hoped that this large-scale

Western trip will be undertaken. Economic and political conditions in Alaska are apparently none too healthy at the present moment. There was a decline of nearly 10,000 in population in the decade ending 1920. Gold mining has fallen off and the extraordinary coal resources have as yet been scarcely tapped. The forestry situation has occasioned strained relations between the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture.

On the other hand, a monumental work the Federal ratiway system, has been almost completed. Its operation should initiate new chapter of Alaska development on lines hitherto inadequately exploited. But steamship facilities, without which the railway would lack much of its value, are still in sufficient. It is proposed that a Shipping Board line to the coast terminus of the new railroad should be established to stimulate competition.

Alaskan affairs have plainly passed the stage in which they can be regarded abstructly. Spirited administration is needful. It is fitting that the President should personally survey the situation, clarify it and set new wheels of progress in motion

THE CRIME OF CONCORD

SENATORIAL nagging with respect to the Four-Power Treaty has disclosed the fact that British policy in the Pacific been coinciding with our own. The shock of such testimony agitates Senator Robinson, who vehemently suggests that the actual drafting of the mooted covenant was done by Arthur Balfour. Mr. Hughes denies this. But Canada

Australia, New Zealand and the United States were unitedly in favor of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the establishment of a new order in the Pacific

The pressure upon Britain from her over seas dominions was emphatic. The result is an Anglo-American accord and the prospective removal of a possible war menace or source of international irritation. The distaste of opportunists and cheap

politicians for tangible accomplishment is The American people are, of course, at liberty to bewail a great constructive proposal if their outlook upon the possibilities of a better civilization is as warped as Senator Robinson's.

The tireless wireless never stops for gas.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

University of Pennsylvania Clubs Hold Debates on Interesting Subjects and Achieve Déserved Publicity

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

SOME time ago I wrote down my experi-column. They were my experiences as pub-licity chairman rather than as column writer, but in passing I mentioned some of the material that comes to a column writer which cannot be used, as well as that which can. I think I quoted excerpts from both

A day or two later I received the following letter, which is a very good illus-tration to my thinking of the kind of letter a column writer likes to get and is glad to

"University of Pennsylvania, "February 25, 1922. Miss Sarah D. Lowrie, Evening Public LEDGER.

follow up:

"My Dear Madam—It is with a great deal of hesitancy that I pen this brief to you, for I have but shortly finished reading your article of the 24th instant. "It would be a superhuman feat to re-member the writer as the coach of the Boys"

Library League Club which won the oratori-cal contest last May, at which contest you kindly acted as a judge, and a very able one, too.
"May I impose upon you because of your interest in the Library League in the fol-

lowing way? 'Inclosed you will find some invitations and programs of the literary and musical

evening to be given by the Economites—a graduate branch of the Library League— together with the Falamites, a society with lmost similar purposes as the former so-These organizations are well known in South Philadelphia; in fact, they are the leading clubs of their character downtown, and their affairs are closely followed by

Philadelphians throughout the city.
"Because I believe it would be a news item of absorbing interest to these people, I am writing to ask you to giance at the program, scan the list of names on the Board of

Judges and observe the prominence of these "The subject of the debate was very carefully selected and is one of the greatest im-

portance to the public.

"Upon the fate of the railroads depend the fate of our business men and it is not going far to say the fate also of our Nation. "As soon as the labor contracts expire-which is very soon-the country may have to face a severe railroad strike, and now that the Brotherhoods have drawn up their agreements with the miners' unions, who can

predict what calamity will befall!
"But if we are to give the Labor Board power to enforce its decisions, can a strike be prevented as it was prevented in Sep-tember, when, I believe, the board did not have its present power?

"I am sure you must now agree with me in the news value of our literary evening. I do hope that I will find in the inclosed envelope some welcome news when the next mail arrives in my home to be received by hands that are eagerly awaiting it.
"Hoping that you will take the same interest in this affair that you did in the boys

oratorical contest, I am

'Yours sincerely "DAVID B. GORDON "P. S.—Whether you give us publicity or not, you must attend our evening, and please bring some friends

NOW I put it to any one. Wasn't that real news? And is it a wonder that I 'glanced at the program, scanned the name and observed the prominence of the judges"?

The names of the officials of the Falamites were on the back of the program: For the Falamites—Hyman Schwartz, M. V. Harrison, Harry J. Colcher and Joseph Ominsky. For the Economites—Herman Pollock, Abraham J. Levy, Isidore Forman and Herman Zlotnick. The Board of Judges and the Debating

Teams were as follows: Board of Judges.—Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Sc.D., chairman, dean of the Whar-ton School. University of Pennsylvania; George William McClelland, Ph.D., professor of English, University of Pennsylvania; Grover Gerhardt Huebner, Ph.D., professor of Commerce and transportation, Univer sity of Pennsylvania. Chairman—David Bernard Gordon.

Debating Teams: Affirmative—Maurice N. Lackier. Martin T. Glass, Joseph Ominsky; Harry C. Liebman, alternate. Negative—Morris Weisman, Maurice Wex-Isidore Katz; Abraham J. Levy, al ternate. And the subject of the debate ran thus

Resolved, That the Transportation Act of 1920 Be So Amended as to Empower the Railroad Labor Board to Enforce Its De-"isions.

PPENDED to the program was the fol-A lowing descriptive explanation of the two organizations: "The Falamites and the Economites are

organizations of university men whose pur-pose is to promote among their members a spirit of friendship and to cultivate an ap-preciation of art, literature, music and things cultural."
Of course, I had every intention of going

It was held down at the Settlement Music School, 416 Queen street, and that would have been a pleasant background for any gathering. I accepted promptly, and then at the last minute I was detained, as were the guests whom I had invited to share also the guests whom I had invited to share the interest of the evening with me, so I have no idea how the debate turned out, which side won and who made the speech, irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the case. I am convinced, however, the debates and

debating are becoming the popular occupa-tion of men, women and children. They were in the air last winter, and the Academy forums have given them a boost. the better! And on every ject. A generation ago we had to listen to oratory and monologues and sermons. This generation is impatient of oratory and nonologues and sermons, but enjoys forums, the more open the better. By the next generation we may arrive at great conversat which is quicker, eleverer and more telling than debating, because it is spontaneous. Mennwhile South Philadelphia is learning to express itself courteously and to the point in public which will help South Philadel phia think more clearly and more to the point in private, which eventually affect the political sense of South Philadel phia's civic responsibility for that act which speaks louder than words and is the most

"Red" MacGillisray Mere Guesswork says the only mystifying thing about the Antigonish house is the fires. He says the noises in the house were probably caused by frost, and that the slaps the reporter and the detective experienced were merely twitching muscles, the result of fright. But the fires he saw for himself. Moreover, he saw one of the burned rugs a mile away from the house. How did it get there? That's what he wants to know. All right, Red, we'll guess for you. The rug was carried off by, a whimsical dog. And, as for the fires well, has the radio broadcasting station been wholly exonerated?

If, as Dr. Aston asserts, Our Hands there is energy equal to 257,000 horsepower in Are Clean a spoonful of water once the hydrogen it contains is electrically battered until every individual atom has its mass shattered, and that if a machine could he invented to bring about such transforma-tion it might result in the destruction of world, then far be it from us to interfere with its mass play. It can continue to make goal in its old familiar way for all

Banking Commissioner Fisher is low of the opinion that women can't take a joke, especially if they are non-partisan Democrats.



Daily Talks Witt Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. A. P. FRANCINE

On an Adequate Tuberculosis Program A N ADEQUATE program for the care of the inherculosis sick is one of the needs of the State, and especially Philadelphia, according to Dr. A. P. Francine, chief of the Division of Tuberculosis of the State Department of Health.

"Such a program," said Dr. Francine, "consists in (1) a sufficient number of dis-pensaries with nursing complement to educate the public and get active and suspected cases in; (2) sufficient sanatoria beds for the treatment of active cases of tuberculosis and particularly for children exposed to or suspected of having the infection.

"These provisions can never be attained by the State acting alone or by local comne but they can be attained by a combination of these forces.

"Pennsylvania has a splendid system, but with certain defects. Its strength is the thoroughness and extensiveness of its organization; its weakness was over-centralization. The State was trying to do all the work and pay for it all through its dispensaries and State sanatoria. This was an impossible proposition because of its mag-nitude and expense. Fortunately it was recognized by Commissioner of Health Ed-ward Martin that it was only by a combi-nation of local and State effort that such an extensive system as is necessary could be permanently maintained.

Part of Local Communities

"It remained, therefore, to call upon local communities to do their share, to decentralize this system, maintaining the ele-ments which made for permanence and efficiency and eliminating those which ignored local responsibility and response.

"The idea of the State entirely maintaining a local institution, run for local com-munity welfare under local administration, is not only anomalous, but wrong and for-eign to American ideals. The first point was to make local communities respond by undertaking the responsibility for a share in the maintenance of these so-called State clinics, essentially local clinics. The State was willing to bear much of the expense in order to make these clinics permanent, to give them the prestige of official backing and to enable the sick to secure entrance to State sanatoria. It was not willing to pay rent for buildings or rooms as had been the practice; this, it was felt, was a part of local responsibility. This not only relieved the State of a great financial burden, which could not be carried if the work were to be extended, but it aroused a sense community ownership in these clinics with an increase of interest in and use by those they were meant to serve

Campaign Met Ready Response

The campaign to put this over was not so difficult as had been anticipated. It was surprising how readily local communities recognized the justice of this position. It was also a practical demonstration of the part these clinics were playing in community welfare, and the local appreciation of this in the universal unwillingness to contemplate the loss of the clinics. It was really a great step forward. "These clinics should be a part of any

local welfare movement, and, therefore far as possible, housed in the local welfare center. This was done. Another logical place for a tuberculosis clinic was in a pital, where it was suitably located. From hospital point of view the clinic creased its service to its community without added expense, and hospitals have unani-mously been glad to furnish clinic space and run a State clinic as part of their service.

"So successful has been this movemen that after a year and a half there remains today only one clinic for which the over head charges have not been provided locally. This, however, means something more-that this great service is being extended apace.

Clinics in Philadelphia

"In Philadelphia, for example, there have been only three clinics, one at the Phipps Institute, one in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and one in St. Mary's Hospital.

Recently two new clinics have been opened, one in the Northeastern Hospital and one in the Northeastern Hospital and one woman's Medical College Hospital. and arrangements, are being discussed to open clinics in the Presbyterian, St. Agnes, Jewish, Germantown and Abington Hos-These would cover areas of the city not now adequately reached by existing

"Each new clinic serves greater useful-"Each new clinic serves greater useful-ness in the prevention of tuberculosis by reaching new centers of population. To get out these cases the clinics must be readily secondly to those they are meant to serve, and a loss district is not adequately cov-

program. ered unless it has its own center and thus does intensive work in a restricted area. "With 1922 greater work became possible through the saving incidental to this policy, and from the number of communities which have applied for State clinics, offering quarters, we should soon have the State covered in a way which the late Commissioner of Health, Samuel G. Dixon, who ncome tax.

created the State system without, however, contemplating local response, could hardly have dared to hope. Increased Local Interest

"This increased clinic service means inlocal interest and education in tuberculosis, increased reaching out for early cases, increased cases to be handled and consequently calls for increased sans-toria accommodations.

"The 2000 beds in the three State sanatoria should be reserved for curable cases and for children. The waiting lists for admission had grown so long on account of the prolonged stay of advanced cases that admissions were practically at a standstill. It was defeating the usefulness of these institutions.

"A useful propaganda has been carried on r a long time by the Anti-Tuberculosis sciety of Penusylvania, advocating the care society of remisjivania, advocating the care of tuberculosis cases, particularly the more advanced types, in the local county sanatoria. A bill was introduced by the Department of Health and passed by the General Assembly in April, 1921, authorizing counties to build and maintain such sanatoria and providing for a referendum on the question at any general election and the financing of the

Met Ready Response

"This again met with a surprisingly ready response, and seven counties voted for local sanatoria at the election last November. In four counties sites have been selected, and early action by the other three counties is At least five other counties plan to submit this question to the people at the coming election. With the completion of these local county sanatoria, supplementing the State sanatoria by many bundred beds, Pennsylvania will have made a great stride forward in the fight against tuberculosis.

"It is an anomalous thing that the most populous and richest county of the State is so backward in providing for the local care so backward in providing for the open are of its indigent cases, of which there are thousands. Philadelphia has about 300 beds thousands. Philadelphia has about 300 beds thousands. thousands. Philadelphia has about 300 beds in the Philadelphia General Hospital suitable for the care of advanced cases, but able for the care of many there is a prejudice on the part of many against going to this institution, splendidly dministered as it is. "A more regrettable thing is that there are no municipal accommodations in Phila-delphia for tuberculous children. Philadel-phia should at least provide a suitable local

institution for children in a nearby rural section of the city. It is a crying and immediate need. Only second to this in importance is a suitable municipal sanatorium for the care of adult cases. Were Philadelphia to do this it would be the greatest single local step in the fight against tuberculosis in this State. The gainst tuberculosis in this State. The noney should, could and can be found. The

problem is immediate and distressing. problem is immediate and distressing.

"With approximately 2500 deaths a year in Philadelphia from tuberculosis, meaning at least 25,000 living cases, it is apparent that the State, with its 2000 beds, could not adequately handle the tuberculous sick of this community alone, even if it producted. of this community aloge, even if it neglected tuberculosis in the rest of the State, which reaps a toil of approximately 7000 deaths

In conclusion, then, let all those interested in public welfare help actively in the extension of local tuberedlosis dispensary facilities in which the State stands ald and in securing proper local institu

Elk Rapids, Should Call off Strike Strike been strike been ser his congregation play quoits and delay the service when the game is close, and others of them hold hands behind hymn books. The minister should learn with others that strikes are foolish. There is very evidently munity spirit in that church and all it needs

The busy arctotherium and the bustling Are hustling plesionurians in far-off Puta-In their haste to hit the boozeshop wiere

Drink Antigonish raw spirits with a lot of thirsty seribes.

A slippery Mitten balks many a Tri

SHORT CUTS

All the Genoa conference lacks is

The way Islam pronounces it nowads

There is no tactful pressure about t Time to brush up the spring hou

If it only knew the disappointment is world feels the Antigonish ghost would p in an appearance.

leaning jokes.

Well, anyhow, nobody can say that unseemly haste has been shown in the sale tion of a fair site. Will the radio broadcasting station en interfere with newspaper circulation?

on your comic strip Speaking of ghosts, that was quite wallop Charles Darwin handed Willia

Jennings Bryan in old Kentucky. Tenth and Bainbridge streets her steps into the ghostlight. It would go ha if old Philadelphia couldn't dig up a ghe

Daytona will now proceed to obserthat the President addressed the pill will politeness. It is a habit confirmed by intercourse with the Senate. If four householders with four many vegetable gardens agreed not to keep chidens, would that constitute an alliance

The only people who appear to be at ting any satisfaction out of the present of gress are the Democratic campaign managers—and their joy is tempered by Dem

cratic alignment on the treaties

L'Envol to the Ballade of Antigon written by the Spook and forwarded Short Cuts by grapevine wireless: O Prince, your visit is in vain. I've realized my earnest wish.

I've put upon the map, 'tis plain. Astonishing Antigonish. What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who would have become President of United States had Andrew John been found guilty in the famous peachment trial:

What is a quadriga? What is the original meaning of word myriad? What is the capital of India?

What are persiennes? 6. In what battle of the American Re-lution was the Marquis de Lafare wounded? . What is a sackbut?

What does a rapid rise in the barone 9. Name the twelve apostles. 10. How did the Romans write the num

Answers to Saturday's Quir The majority of the inhabitants of the Majority Philippine Islands belong to the Majority

The generic name for the diames hearts, spades and clubs of play cards is pips. The adjutant is said to be the high flying of all birds.

flying of all birds.

The Treaty of Paris of 1763 enged for the State of the State of

6 A creel is a large wicker basks fishing.
7. Chung-Hua Min-Kuo is the Chinese parties of t

for China. he fireworks, Catherine wheels, their name from the heraldic of a wheel with a tire armed hooks to represent the instruments of the martyrdom of St. Catherine the martyrdom of St. Catherine the martyrdom of St. S. Th 9. A codex is a manuscript volume cially of an ancient Bible of text.

There is strong likelihood that Ghandi's 10. Philip Freneau was an early arrest has been too long delayed to be effect poet, a native of Freshold piet.