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THE FAIR MOVES ON A LITTLE

AS A means of initiating practical progmittee-control plan, which the Board of Directors has approved, is unquestionably meritorious. Without administrative subdivisions it is manifestly impossible to infuse vitality into any large-scale enterprise.

The simultaneous functioning of bureaus

or commissions of experts proved invaluable both at Paris in 1919 and at Washington in 1921-22. But the departmental system need not necessarily conflict with the concentration of ultimate power and responsibility in & directing head. Indeed, in an undertaking like the pro-

ected exposition, individual leadership is precisely what is requisite to insure departmental development. In affairs of the first magnitude partitioned obligations are not always keenly realized.

"Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative." This excerpt from one of the most vigorous state papers of the last national Adminiscration is stimulating in peace as well as war. The strength of unified responsibility can be attained by the appointment of a commander-in-chief of the fair, in whom the right of final judgment will rest.

As super-leadership is not always readily obtainable, it is entirely fitting to organize nmittees which can immediately proceed to work, provided that such a program does not militate against the eventual selection the right type of high official. Fortunately. Mr. Moore has categorically stated that the search for a director general has not been abandoned.

It should be possible for the twenty comattees already existent to adjust themselves the Mayor's administrative policy, in ich authority is derived from the Execu-Roard of Directors. The score of subsidiary pureaus are certainly not handleapped by delency of opportunity.

Aside from the decision upon the site, the exposition still is in the nebulous stage. On this account it is gratifying to note a step toward the practical in the resolution urging or pressure upon the National Government in the long-discussed project of a new Fed-

It is the hope of the fair promoters that qui-Centennial and of permanent worth to the community. Similar expectations are extertained regarding the State's contribution, and this also has been embodied in a dution. Sites for the two new structures are available near Logan Circle or on the Parkway.

The beginnings of a definite program are discernible in these appeals. After much delay the contrast is distinctly refreshing.

WRONG PLACE FOR LEGISLATION

IT 18 not too much to hope that in another century or two the foolishness of cluttering State Constitutions with legislative provisions will impress itself upon enough roters to insist that all legislative details kept out of the fundamental law.

The commission which proposed a lot of ndments to the Pennsylvania Constituion did not have the courage to cut all such satters from their draft. As a matter of met, they followed the old rule and proposed lot of amendments to the legislation where they should have cut it all out.

As we have said many times, a Constitution is properly a declaration of principles and a grant of power. The Federal Constitution is an admirable model for the States. That is, it was an admirable model until the prohibitory amendment was inserted in it. That amendment is legislative.
The proper way to have approached the question in the spirit of the Constitution itself was to have granted to Congress the power to pass laws regulating, even to the extent of prohibiting, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This would have put up to Congress the duty of legisleting

They have begun to perceive the folly of legislating by constitutional amendment in New York, where the World is calling attention to an amendment on which the people will be called to vote in the fall. It is bether the Mayor of New York, after the legislature adjourns, shall return bills affeeting the city direct to the Governor or to the clerk of the house in which they origited. There is not a person in the State sho cares anything about this. It is purely matter of routine which ought to be to the discretion of the Legislature. As the orld says, in New York as in most other States pleayune amendments are presented because its Constitution, several times as long as that of the Nation, is cluttered with

THE RIDDLE OF COAL

THE call for a coal strike is out and days of anxiety are on the way for every one the uses anthracite and for every one who ends for a living on industries which use situminous for fuel. People are beginning wonder whether they should fill their coal ins from available stocks in order to keep warm next winter or wait and take a chance hope for the reduction of retail rates hich they were led to expect in the late

It is significant of the whole nature of coal business and of abuses which per-in the operation of basic industries. as coal mines, that no one can safely the public in this instance or inform The future retail cost of coal will deentirely upon the duration of the now called for April 1. If the continues through the summer there be an anthracite shortage in the fal new opportunities for profiteering. If rference bripgs an early end of cheaper coal should be available before coal weather comes

even the continued operation of industries in many fields—depends now upon the whims of a small group of mine operators and the men who formulate the policies of the miners' unions. That is not as it she be. But Congress, after many appeals, continues to wait and trust to luck rather than make an important decision. It has hoped that the coal problem would settle itself. And, of course, it has hoped in vain.

HARDING SHOULD READ THE RIOT ACT TO CONGRESS

The President's Functions Are Threatened and National Safety Imperiled by Our Leaderless and Visionless Legislators

PRESIDENT HARDING is an amiable I man disinclined to strife, but it is pos-sible that Congress may push him so far as to arouse his lighting spirit.

He entered office with the determination to respect the rights of Congress and to refrain from giving reason for the kind of criticism that was directed against Presi-

In the year since he has been in office Congress has been magnifying its powers and assuming that it is supreme in the Government. The Senate adopted a reservation to the creaty with Germany providing that no American representative should sit in the Reparations Commission. This was clearly an invasion of the President's discretion in the conduct of fereign affairs. Whether we should be represented and how was properly a matter in the discretion of the Excoutive. But the President, for reasons that seemed good to him, made no serious protest against this curtailment of his powers. As a result we are handleapped now in our efforts so collect \$241,000,000 from Germany to pay for the maintenance of our troops on the Rhine.

The House, seeing how easily the Senate accomplished its invasion of the President's functions, is preparing to interfere with the Executive control of the army and the navy. There is a group of Representatives seeking to reduce the number of soldiers and sailors below the point of national safety. It is going even farther than that, for it is pro posing to order the President to recall all troops from China, from Hawaii, from the Canal Zone and from the Rhine.

The distribution of the troops properly belongs to the commander-in-chief. He must have the widest possible discretion in this matter if the national interests are to be protected. If he has to ask Congress whether he may increase or reduce the size of the legation garrison in China or the number of men needed to take care of the fortifications in Hawaii or in the Canal Zone he ceases to be the commander-in-chief and the duties of that office are performed by Congress.

President Harding has definitely announced that if Congress attempts to exercise this authority it would "necesarily be disputed." It remains to be seen how far he would go in his dispute. . He could veto the bill recalling the troops, but his veto might be overridden. Then the test would

Andrew Jackson, it will be recalled, once defied the Supreme Court when it sought to reverse some act of his that was within his discretion. Jackson remarked when he heard of the court decision: "That is John Marshall's opinion. Now let's see him enforce it." Marshall did not enforce it. Would President Harding keep the troops

in China and the other places where he thought they were needed? Secretary Weeks would undoubtedly co-operate with him to the full extent of his ability, and every citizen with any proper conception of the constitutional powers of the Executive would support the President and the Secretary of War.

of the army and the navy and to dictate to the President regarding the disposition of the military forces and to isolate the country has its origin among the Little American pacifists. They do not want any army or navy. They do not want the United State to have any dealings with any other nation, but they wish it to remain isolated on this continent. Agreements with other nations to co-operate in keeping the pence of the world are abhorrent to them. They fought the Versailles Trenty and they are now fighting the Four-Power Treaty.

They do not seem to understand that I we are to be isolated it will be necessary to maintain a large defensive force against the rest of the world, or that if we make peace agreements with other nations the defensive force can be reduced to a minimum. They do not seem to recall that bitter experience has proved the folly of Mr. Bryan's fantastic notion that we could raise an army of 1,000,000 men overnigh which might rush in jitneys to a threatened point in time to defend it.

It may be necessary for Mr. Harding take Congress by the collar and shake som sense into it. Congress lacks both vision and leadership at the present time. It has no perception of the great issues involve in our foreign relations, or even in the do mestic questions of taxation, and is blundering along without regard to the conse-

ABOUT WEATHER

SOMEBODY - Mr. Shakespeare, wasn't Certainly it is easy to wring a sermon out of wenther.

Weather is something that affects every body alike and asks no questions and makes no apologies and plays no favorites. Observe the weather if you want to know how difficult it is for any one with general responsibility to make every one satisfied or

"This." mutters the man in the street, 'is a rotten spring. Too cold for decency ! People in cities suspect that the weather forecaster is somehow in league with the coal combine. Yet if the spring were other wise than cold the farmers would wire their bloe in Washington and demand an explanation. For it is very important to farmers that winter wear itself out now and ex pend all its chills before April. Cole weather keeps the buds under cover, well out of harm's way, where they can store up energy which later will bring large fruit

Crops.

Warm weather now would bring the buds out to maturity, and, for all you know, one grand belated swish of winter's tail would leave them dead-as it did last year.

A "BUSINESS" CONGRESS!

I A man's business was in such shape that he had estimated last fall that his receipts up to the end of June would \$2400 less than his expenses, and that the deficit at the end of June next year would increase to \$30,000, what would his business associates think of him if he yielded to the importunities of his wife and bought

her a \$10,000 limousine? The Federal Government is in the position of this hypothetical business man, but its position this year will be relatively much

worse than his. Secretary Mellon estimated last fall that the Treasury would be faced with a deficit of \$24,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and that next year the deficit would amount

The receipts thus far indicate that his estimate for the current year was too low. Rearly sine months of the facel year have massed and the leavest guess at the deficit is

now \$144,000,000, and it is said to be more likely to rise to \$200,000,000 than to fall below that figure. There are fewer than ten days of the current quarter remaining. The Treasury receipts, which were expected to be \$460,000,000, had amounted to only \$310,000,000 at the close of business on Monday night. If they reach \$400,000,000 by the end of the month every one will be surprised.

This condition in the Treasury reflects the conditions of business. But in the face of these figures the House of Representatives is going ahead with a plan which, if carried out, will involve the Nation in the expenditure before the year is closed of no one knows how many millions, and before the bills are all paid will involve the ex-penditure of about \$5,000,000,000. It is showing the same kind of financial folly that the business man would show if he bought his wife an expensive motorcar when his receipts were not enough to cover his

"OPERATED BY STOCKHOLDERS" CIGNIFICANT in many ways and almost astonishing in its incisive sprightliness is the sign displayed in trolley cars to inform all who ride and read that each car is now "operated by stockholders" of the P. R. T. Old-fashioned people will rub their eyes. All the stockholders of familiar legend wore white vests and two-pound gold watch chains upon their main facades. Doubtless the conductors and motormen of Mr. Mitten's army of progress will rub

their eyes, too. But there the sign is and,

what is more, it tells the simple truth. And

it implies far more than is contained in the

simple text. If a man may own one share of stock he will be in a way to own two or two hundred. And there is no doubt that if stockholders of trolley corporations had been accustomed to operate their own cars, or even to ride in them now and then, the history of street-railway management in America would not be the drenry record of exploita-

tion, graft, futility and failure that it is. Undoubtedly the newest sign in the trolley cars is intended for the eyes of the employes as well as for the eyes of the public. It pledges courteous, efficient and safe service, and, oddly enough, it goes far toward making that sort of service possible. For a stockholder in a corporation, even though he be a small stockholder, will experience psychological processes unknown to the mere employe. He is pretty sure to have a greater respect for the property and its patrons, and a new sort of outlook on his

A lot has been written about the discourtesy of trolley men and some of it seems to have reached the consciousness of the Mitten management. But it is only fair to remember that almost every one has moments of the blues and moments when his nerves give way to accumulating irritations. The butcher or the paker or the candlestick maker may retire to his front parlor and regain composure, and the banker can shut himself in his inner office to do his worrying. But the trolleyman must stay in the center of the stage.

Courtesy and an even temper and a willingness to go along in the spirit of the Mitten management will greatly help the trolley corporation and its men and its management in carrying through the happy experiment just begun. Good and efficient and safe service will attract patronage.

The public ought to be courteous, too. It does not always exhibit an ideally polite manner in the trolley cars or toward the trolley crews. It ought to be glad that things are as they are. For it is conceivable that trolley conductors and motormen who didn't seem to take their jobs seriously and who didn't think that the public or the service mattered greatly were only following the lessons taught by the people higher up, whose every action, during a long period of years, said more plainly than words could say it, "The public be damned!"

FRENCH NERVES UNSTEADY

CCORDING to General Castelnau, A leading spensor for the new French Army program, the republic, of which he is a distinguished figure, "is a great pacifist nation." "We cannot," he adds, "youch for others."

It is easy to view this declaration of policy as an echo of the militarism which caused the World War transferred west of the Rhine. The imperial Hohenzollerns prepared for peace with the bayonet and the machine-gun. Without the previous exstence of great standing armies, it is hardly imaginable that the world conflict would have been waged.

But the problem in France is complicated by membries which react against the amplification of the logic of the situation. nation which was invaded by foreign armies three times within a century cannot be pitiessly condemned for entertaining fears. Time must be allowed for recovery of French nerves, and it is not surprising that less than four years after the armistice they

It is General Castelnau's idea that, owing to disparities in population, "France must have three men to one for Germany as a

But this militaristic talk does not accurately represent French opinion. The new Army Bill, now in the Chamber of Deputies, provides for eighteen months' compulsory service, which is a marked reduction from the pre-war regulations.

The progress toward an alleviation of French fears has been slowed and constantly embarrassed by an aggressive chauvinism which has been capitalizing the national psychology. Americans who may be dis-pleased and troubled by the present situa-tion have no means of knowing whether they would be capable of thinking more clearly than Frenchmen if enmeshed in similar circumstances.

This is the hundredth Nearly Made Good anniversary of the birth of Dr. James M. You may not remember Peebles. In his ninety-ninth year he wrote and then foosled on the last hole, dying last month in Los Angeles. The only proper time to explain, expound or brag is after

Nobody thinks Borah a Excusing Borah knave; nobody thinks him a fool; but neither knave nor fool misinterprets the truth more successfully than he. Some little flaw in the nirror of his mind distorts the thing it reflects and makes a monster out of a commonplace. A kindly hope thus becomes a dire conspiracy and every brief misunderstanding

A prisoner waiting for death at Sing Sing craved music and asked for a mouth organ; but this was denied him, for there is metal in the mouth organ and the prisoner might be tempted to do injury to himself. When the law aims to do some killing it brooks no opposition.

Those who believe radio will hurt the business of the telephone and telegraph companies are akin to those who feared the motorcar would make the horse as extinct

Penology will have made a big advance when it can bring malefactors to tears of repentance as well as to tiers of cells.

won't begin wearing clothes to match their invisible hairpins. Highfaluting language in excellent comOUR GREAT CENTENNIAL

First Big Exposition on Western

Odd and Interesting Facts About the Hemisphere-Had a Narrow Escape From Bankruptcy

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

RETROSPECTIVE glance at the Cen-A tennial Exposition of 1876 is particularly interesting just now, in view of the work to be done in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial.

Comparatively few people believed at the time that the Centennial could succeed.

President Grant formally "commended"

it to foreign Powers.

This, however, did not constitute an invi-

tation to them to participate.
Secretary Fish, whether from doubt of the proposition or from an unworthy opposition which had taken shape in New York, threw cold water on the Philadelphia enter-He sent notices to all consular and diplomatic representatives to inform inquirers that President Grant had merely commended the Exposition; had not invited participa-

the Exposition; had not invited particular.

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, struck it another blow when he took occasion to prophesy on the floor of the Senate that it would be a failure.

He argued that England could not consistently take part in the celebration of the anniversary of her own defeat.

TOHN W. FORNEY took the bull by the

JOHN W. FORNEY took the buil by the horns instantly.

He had listened to Sumner's jeremiad from the gallery of the Senate when the matter was up for debate.

The following day he called upon Sir Edward Thornton, then British Minister at Washington, and asked him if he would verify Sumner's declaration.

"Mr. Sumner," said Sir Edward, "does not represent Great Britain on the floor of the Senate. Her Majesty's Government is friendly to the project. If for nothing else

friendly to the project. If for nothing else than her commercial supremacy's sake, Great Britain cannot afford to stay away."
That scotched the opposition pretty effec-

tually.

Colonel Forney was subsequently made
European Commissioner to represent the

DARSIMONY was the keynote of the Government in those days; precautionary conservatism perhaps.

Possibly Congress was not to be censured, for the panic of 1873 broke like a cyclone right in the midst of the preliminary

arrangements. The Centennial Commissioners had planned an elaborate mais building to cost \$4,000,000. The Government appropriation was so far below what had been expected that these plans were scrapped and a main building was erected at a cost of approximately

\$1,600,000. \$1,600,000.

When the actual work of building began there was \$3,500,000 in hand.

Of this the State had appropriated \$1,000,000, the city \$1,500,000 and the balance was made up by individual subscriptions of citizens.

As the work proceeded the pessimism at Washington expanded and cast its shadow

THIS shadow deepened after the opening of the Exhibition.

The Sabbatarians had insisted that the doors be closed on Sunday, though the opposition claimed this day would attract the

largest crowd of the week.

The loss for the first three months ranged from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a day.

By September 1, 1876, so terrible had grown the drain that some members of the management again advocated Sunday opening in the hope of recouping a part of the But their opponents declared they would

obtain an injunction in case the suggestion was adopted. The doors remained scaled on the first day of the week to the end.

Nothing but cool weather and an easing up of the money market averted bankruptcy for the Centennial.

CURIOUS feature was that virtually A all the Southern States, with the excep-tion of Mississippi, Maryland and Arkansas, failed to make any appropriation for their

presentation. Of the Northern States and territories California, Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Vermont and Washington also failed to make appropriations.

Seventeen years later Arkansas, Dela-ware, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Ne-vada, Oregon and Rhode Island failed to make appropriations to the Columbian Ex position of 1893 at Chicago.

UNDER Director General Hawley there were seventeen administrative bureaus The Bureau of Installation, which had to

do with the arrangement of exhibits, was organized on January 14, 1875. It completed its work on May 9, 1876, the day before the exhibition opened. total number of American exhibitors

The area of the grounds was 284.49 acres. of which 70.08 acres were covered by buildings. There were in all 102 special exhibion buildings divided as follows: United States Government, 7; foreign Governments, 15; State buildings, 24; private exhibitors, 76.

The total number of admissions, including asses, was 9,910,966. The average paid admissions were 50,341

OCTOBER, 1876, witnessed the largest attendance of any month.

Cash admissions ran as follows: Cash admissions ran as Johnson 378,980; June. 695,606; July. 636,518; August, 908,864; September (including admissions to livestock show, extra), 2,130, 991; October, 2,334,530; November, 918,

The last three months all include admissions to the stock show in addition to admissions to the grounds.

A total of \$237,030 was received for A total privileges.

privileges. The royalties from various en-terprises amounted to \$204,381, making a total from concessions of \$441,411.

It was recognized too late that the above sum was a mere pittance to what might have been realized from this source.

ONE of the most interesting features of the Centennial was its music. There was a music platform in the main building with one of the largest pipe organs in the world, at that time, for concert pur-In all 148 musical entertainments were

given there.

The best bands and orchestras in the country occupied the stage at different times, there were, in addition, many singing The last piece played on the great organ on the closing day was "My Country Tis

of Thee.

An interesting and valuable feature was
the Centennial Bank, which did business on the grounds.
It is still in existence and occupies the building at the corner of Thirty-second and Market streets.

TT required two years to complete the main building. Work was commenced on it in September

Work was commenced on it in september, 1874, and it was turned over to the commission as complete on January 1, 1876.

It required the services of 689 employes to keep it in shape during the exhibition.

This was exclusive of persons employed by exhibitors.

There were 2751 exhibitors in the main

building who had 637,103 articles for sale or exhibition.

Their total value was \$3,983,493 and the cost of exhibiting them, including care, Their total value was \$3,000,400 and the cost of exhibiting them, including care, transportation, insurance, labor and incidentals, was \$1,525,978.

In Machinery Hall there was gathered

together the greatest aggregation of machin-ery under one roof in the history of the world up to that time.

There were 2321 exhibition the machin-St. 784 articles and machine the second by



WATCH YOUR STEP!

RETURNING

PROSPERITY

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

The Course of Instruction

the implements they are to use and get some acquaintance with the machines. Then on about the second or third day the ladder on the main truck is raised to vertical, a height

of about fifty-two feet, and following an in-

structor who ascends slowly, the men climb

to the top. In a few days we send one up one side of the ladder and another up the

one side of the ladder and abother up the other side and have them pass at the top. After they can do this they can climb anything with perfect confidence. The lessons get more difficult as they progress.

"In the examination they are questioned as

to general knowledge of the work; proficiency as horsemen, laddermen and in rescue work;

in tools and their uses; tying approved knots and hitches; efficiency in high-pressure

service; obedience, alacrity and aptitude for the service. If they pass at 75 or better they are fully qualified firemen and most of

Visitor Pupils

"There are eight classes or squads and they work four periods a day, each period being about an hour and a quarter long. Two

squads do the same work at the same time,

o that each day each squad receives exactly

the same amount and same kind of training. The weather makes no difference except that

in very cold days the squads alternate with indoors and out-of-doors work.

"We have had some distinguished 'visitor' pupils. The United States Government sent

our men, the Fire Department of Louisville

Ky., sent two officers, and a fire marshal from Cincinnati, two captains of the Camden

department and two men from the Bethlehem Steel Works have been among these visitors.

They take the entire course and the examinations just like the Philadelphia pupils, and most of them ranked very high in the examinations. They all went back and be-

What Do You Know?

How should the word be pronounced?
Who was the Muse of History?
What is the chief city in that part of the
Rhineland which American troops have

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. George Gordon Meade, victorious commander of the Union forces at the Battle of Gettysburg. was horn in Cadiz. Spain, of American parents.

2. A "fiair" is a selective instinct for what is excellent, profitable, etc. The word is from the French "fiairer." to smell.

3. Use of shall in the first person, as "i shail do it," and will in the second and third persons, as "You will do it." or "He will do it." denotes simple futurity.

4. Louislana is the southernmost State from which any President of the United States was ever elected. The successful candidate was Zachary Taylor.

5. The perihelion is that rediversity.

candidate was Zachary Taylor.

5. The perihelion is that point in a planet's orbit at which'it is nearest to the sun.

6. The character of John Silver, the sea cook and pirate, occurs in Robert Louis Stevenson's famous story, "Treasure Island."

been occupying?

them do pass at better than 75.

and learn on the first day the names of

ANTHONY MCGRANN On Training the City's Fire Fighters

more than ninety days, so that any of them could have been dropped by the Director without a hearing if they had failed to pass. The men are from twenty-one to thirty-five years of age when they enter the service, and practically all of them are entirely new to fire work. FEW residents of Philadelphia know the T amount of time and care which is ex-pended upon the technical education of the members of the City Fire Department, or that the city maintains for this purpose a school which is noted for its excellence throughout the United States. The first and "When the men arrive at the school they are formed into companies of about seven responsiveness to discipline, according to Anthony McGrann, instructor at the Train-ing School for Fire Service.

"Our training school," said Mr. McGrann, "has been in operation since 1913 and we have graduated 1907 men as thoroughly efficient for fire service. The period of training is fifty working days, consisting of ten weeks of five days' instruction each week.

"We are now getting a better class of men than we formerly did, and more men are apparently eager to be appointed to the

Courage Always Required

"Before these men come to the training school, they have received their appointments as members of the Bureau of Fire and have passed all the physical and mental require-ments of the bureau.

"Nerve and courage are primary require-ments in a fireman, and it does not take us very long to find out whether or not a man has these qualities and in what quantities he has them. Some few men who have come to us have never been up a high ladder in their lives and to most of them the whole their lives and to most of them the whole experience is entirely new. We are very careful of their feelings, and every man is treated fairly. There are no favors shown and I never allow any of my assistants to humiliate a man or to make demands upon him which are beyond his physical strength. As a consequence, we have never had any complaints from any of the hundreds of men who have taken the course.

"Discipline and respect for authority are the first elements in the making of a good fireman, and these must be taught first. We can take about forty-eight men at the school at one time. We have had more, but that is about the number which the building and the yard will accommodate to the best advantage. Regular Attendance Required

"The utmost regularity of attendance required. If a man misses three days during the training course, I can do nothing but detach him, and later he must take the full course again just as though he had not passed the examination. Even sickness cannot be taken as an excuse.

"The reason for this rule is that the n learn something new every day, and the fifty days are fully occupied all of the time. "The principal requirements of a fireman

are good health, courage, physical and men-tal activity and a cool head. In the emergency of a fire, he must decide many things upon the instant and his decisions must be right. I have often been asked by the students at the school why so many things are dents at the school way to many things are taught them for which they do not see the necessity. The answer is that these things teach them resourcefulness and give them knowledge which may be exceedingly useful in an emergency.

real flames. One important thing is that they are taught the standard names of the fire tools and when and where to use them and with as little damage as possible. Rescuing Human Beings

"Each student is given a thorough course in the resculng of human beings from a burning building, and they are taught how to of actually fighting fire.

"We are now getting a lot of boys in the fire service who have had excellent preliminary training. Many of them have seen service overseas and therefore are accustomed to discipline. If, in addition to this, we can

came instructors of our system, the Govern-ment men in the navy yards, and the others at their respective cities or plants. school has an enviable position among the fire-training schools of the country, and much of this is due to the interest and enthusiasm of Director Cortelyou and Chief Davis to

helping us to bring the school to the highest possible point of efficiency."

 How did the term Pooh-Bah come to be applied to a holder of many political offices at once?
 Of what British colony is Bloemfontein the capital?
3. How is Porto Rico represented in Conyess?
4. Who was Hector Berlioz?
5. What is a philippic?
6. What is barology?
7. What is an apophthegm?
8. How should the word be pro

"They are taught everything about firefighting except the actual experience with

tie a helpless person so as to carry then most easily and how to prepare injured persons for carrying out of a building. This is part of the course and is in addition to the work

'keep them on their toes' they are bound to make good firemen. make good firemen.

"The men must make an average of 70 to graduate; if they do not, they must return to the school for another fifty days' training. Seventy-five per cent of the atudents and the school for the students are suited by the school for another fifty days' training. Seventy-five per cent of the atudents and the school for the students and chief Dayla, as well as we at the school, considered an especially seed one. SHORT CUTS

The law's straight course is occasionally

Beidleman appears to have been checked in full course. We suspect that what Borah is now hunting is a snark.

Better postpone your spring fever till the breeze grows warmer.

When patriotism is commercialised, idealism becomes fly-specked. Dawn has arrived in Erin, but her sons refuse to open the shutters.

All Magee desires is a change in the letter of the lawgiver-i. e., Bill for Bell.

The four-flush opposition to the Four-Power Treaty only needs to be called. In the political band the note of Major Reed appears to Cominate minor brass.

Birds in their little nests agree, which differentiates them from California juries. Is it seriously contended that men who have saved the country have a right to rula

Both parties are entitled to all the comfort they can get out of the Maine elec-

Perhaps General Pershing can recruit bones. Evidences are legion that there is noth-

ing like a bonus to put jazz in a membership

committee. Ventnor City tax collector is trying to select a Cupid-proof secretary. Select bit

Some brave, hale lads want the bonus; some brave disabled lads need it. Let those who need have.

Perhaps Congress is niming at executive authority because it realizes its failure as a legislative body. The most dangerous and despicable of

demagogues is he who hides his infamy behind the flag. Los Angeles scientist has invented cold light, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, but no man should make light of a cold.

The only reason certain members of the House and Senate are not pulverized by

criticism is that you can't pulverize jelly. To hear some tell it, Uncle Sam is de termined to sell his goods abroad, even if he has to put the matter in the hands of the

If De Valera will communicate with Lenine, he may learn something to his advantage, to wit: It is always unwise to bite off more than you can chew.

Our prophecy concerning the Maine elec-tion has been abundantly fulfilled. It has heen at once a rebuke to and an inderse-ment of the Administration, according to the politics of the observer.

If Governor Sproul asked Senator Crow to resign on account of the Four-Power Treaty fight in the Senate he might just as effectively have made his plea on the well-known and deservedly popular issue of home and mother.

President Harding is said to be growing

angry at the way Congress is ignoring his advice and trespassing on his prerogatives. This is the best news that has come out of Washington for A peaceful mas Washington for some time. sometimes works a mean fist. Two U. of P. students arrested for

tearing down signs put the blame on a new fad of interior decoration. The zeal stu-dents show in conforming to fads indicates, the superior carnestness with

Stevenson's ramous story, treasure Island."

7. The War of the Roses in England occurred in the fifteenth century.

8. The term "lenio" in nussic means slow, and indicates a fempo between andante and large.

9. Two important cries in Series are Bellerate and Night the France Communication of the Washington Conference Hughes, Lodge, Root or Underwood drank English tea from China cup. In the Communication of the first studies.

16. Anterior Gallari, the France Communication of the Communication of the first studies.

Now if Reed, Borah, Johnson or Robinson can discover that during the Washington Conference Hughes, Lodge, Root or Underwood drank English tea from China cup. In the Communication of the Communication of