C. MARTIN General Business Manager

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
The Sun Building
Trafalgar Building

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
STREET OF THE STREET IS SERVED TO SUBLOTS IN Philadelphia and surrouning towns
the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable the cate of twelve (12) cents per the carrier, and to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States possesses, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six (56) dollars per year, payable in advance, to all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month. Norther Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 ET Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-titled to the use for republication of all news depatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special disputches

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Murch 28, 1922

MONEY TO INVEST FIGHT bidders offered to take all of the

new bridge loan of \$1,050,000 which was sold yesterday. The bonds pay 41/2 per cent interest and are redeemable on sixty days notice any time after twenty years, and they are exempt from city taxes.

The fact that there was more than \$8,000,000 ready to be invested in the securities indicates that the city will have no trouble in floating other loans in the future. The money market is easier than it was a year ago.

DR. THOMPSON IN HARNESS

THE return of Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson to the Central High School as lecturer on ethics under the Barnwell will is gratifying to all friends of Dr. Thompon and of the school.

The course in ethics was originally instituted by Dr. Thompson in the belief that the students should have some instruction in the subject to prepare them for life. He is well qualified for the lectureship to which he has been appointed. It is hoped that no quibbler will raise the question of oge in his case. As a special lecturer he without doubt exempt from the regulations of the law retiring teachers at a cer-

The Barnwell will left \$320,000 to the school, the income from which is to be lecturer to be engaged. It is announced that others will be Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Penniman, acting provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Senator Pepper.

UP A TREE

A WASHINGTON woman has been up a tree for more than eighteen hours, and all the inducements and persuasions of the police and firemen have been insufficient to induce her to come down.

Her situation is simple in comparison with that of the Pennsylvania Republican ticians. They have been up a tree ever nee the death of Senator Penrose. They want to get down, but they don't know how. So they stay up there, each insisting that he has the only ladder long enough to reach to the ground and every other one ler the weight.

They are all mighty uncomfortable, and othing would delight them more than to ome one come along who could tell them how to get out of their predicament without any loss of dignity.

ANOTHER DEMAGOGUE FLIVS

THE Non-Partisan League has appar ently run its course. A. C. Townley, Its founder, has announced that he will rein as president at the annual meeting in apolis next Friday.

Townley has to get out because he has lest his influence, and he has lost his in-Suence because the League itself has fliv-vered. The things which it set out to do have not been done. Its experiments in State falism have resulted in disaster, and the mers who were expecting great things from it are disgusted. The League may have a fiful life for a year or two longer, but cording to present indications it has lost all its vitality.

Its name was always a misnomer, for it was a party. The issues which it espoused cut across the old party lines, and the farmers ined it, paying their dues to Townley and his associates, because they were innocent mough to believe that his remedies for the troubles that afflicted them would bring them lef. It was a farmers' bloc in the States the Northwest, a little more radical than the farmers' bloc in Congress, but an orisation professedly formed to help the mers nevertheless.

It will not have existed in vain, however, If it has taught the farmers that there is no quack remedy for industrial depression or for low prices when there is a big crop, and that organization can repeal the fundamental law of supply and demand.

A RIBBON TO STICK ON HIS COAT GOVERNOR SPROUL has just received word that he has been made a com-

mander of the Order of the Crown of Belium. The decoration which goes with the or will be presented to him by the Belgian Ambasendor.

The Governor doubtless appreciates the listinction which has come to him through the grace of King Albert. But there is another honor which he would doubtless aplate more. If some one would make the commander of the Order of Little ses of Pennsylvania he would not have to it up nights trying to find a way out of the tangle into which political sffairs have got

It begins to look as if we shall have to walt until after the May primaries before we shall know who is to wear the decoration. nd even then it may be decided that it is to e conferred on no one.

SILLY SHIFTERS

THE "Shifter" fad must have gone further in New York than in this city, or des there are a lot of hysterical persons in York. Dispatches from that city have indicating that the Shifters are a mento the morals of the young people.

Here they are regarded as a harmless

b. Dr. Broome, Superintendent of

chocls, admits that he is a Shifter and

ughs at the alarmist dispatches from our at pepulous suburb. The whole thing he are as a passing crase that will fade

probably the sensible view. There on and there can be none. are held and every Shifter can |

initiate as many others as he pleases. They all take it as a good joke and after it has been played on them they play it on some one else. It is like the How-Old-Is-Ann problem which spread over the country and occupied the attention of men, wemen and children for months, now so completely forgotten that few today can tell just what the troblem was.

SENATORIAL OBSTRUCTIONISTS RECOGNIZE THE ZERO HOUR

Sudden Collapse of the Opposition Guarantees the Swift Ratification of All the Washington Conference Treatles

THE emphasis of a decisive football score is contained in the 73-0 verdict of the Senate upon the two supplements to the Four-Power Treaty. For the first time since Mr. Wilson imported the League of Nations the "interference" is routed, utterly discomfited.

It has been a protracted and agonizing contest, this struggle of the elements of sanity in American statecraft to attain the goal, always in plain view to those spectators who have chosen to use their eyes. The irresponsibles, irreconcilables, the wanton opportunists-call them what one will-have been persistent. But the narrow margin of ratification by which the quadrilateral pact slipped through was more apparent than real.

The 'passage of that compact was a specific accomplishment, laying the foundation for a new and heartening program of international co-operation to safeguard peace. It marked the frank return of the United States to the ranks of international comity and demonstrated the impractical folly of obduracy in subsequent stages of the program.

Mr. Hitchcock's eleventh-hour effort w dislocate the machinery was typical of a certain cast of the senatorial mind in the hour of defeat. The upper house traditionally delights in technicalities and has exhibited at times an unholy joy in creating perplexities and confusion.

But this last gasp of obstructionary ecstasy was short-lived. The problem was essentially too simple to be lasting. It has been solved by the perfectly legitimate attachment of the declaration regarding freedom of action in domestic affairs to the geographical-definition treaty bounding the Japanese mainland.

The vote on the Four-Power agreement was quite sufficient to illustrate the helplessness of the frothy demagogues. In the

full sense of the term, this is their zero hour. The capitulation is the most enlivening evidence that all the other covenants framed in the Washington Conference will be accepted. The Naval Limitations Treaty, a beacon on the arduous road to authentic civilized progress, is fortified by solid bastions of public sentiment. Not even Mr. Borah, unless he has spurned all acquaintance with consistency, can oppose the reduction of navies, exhibitive of a principle which he was among the first to sponsor.

The stage has been set for quick action upon contracts stabilizing the East, materially reducing the burden of naval armaments and substituting the machinery of arbitration for senseless devastation by war. Hopes are being fast converted into facts of which the entire nation-save for a handful of embittered marplots-may be

AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE TALE

A PITIABLE tale of violent intolerance and merciless prejudice is revived by the death in London of Ernest Vizetelly. When Emile Zola was a name to shock

and startle complacent Victorians of the seventies and eighties, Vizetelly, scholar. journalist, belligerent literary radical, shared equally in the notoriety. The publication of "The Soil" (La Terre).

which Vizetelly had done into English, was the signal for an orgy of persecution which has few parallels in the annals of literature. The translator was fined, imprisoned,

financially ruined and the great publishing house of which his father, Richard Vizetelly, was the head eventually collapsed in bankruptcy.

Doubtless much of the intense indignation against the outspoken qualities of Zola's novels was sincere. Doubtless also Vizetelly was an intractable and ungovernable champion of modern realistic art in fiction. But considering the ultimate high position achieved by the writer of "La Debacle" and the defender of Dreyfus, and especially recognizing the later trend of literary endeavor, the punishment and misery heaped upon the brilliant Vizetelly seem cruelly out of proportion to his performances. Three years ago he was discovered in the sick ward of a North London workhouse.

There are not a few prosperous novelists of the present day who would be incapable of defining Vizetelly's offense. Whether the world has grown better is a matter for debate, the conclusion depending upon the point of view. But certainly it has changed.

PATCHING UP THE TURK

WAR weariness is unmistakable in the prompt acceptance by the Greek Government of the proposal of an armistice with the Turkish Nationalists. There are indications that the Angora Government is also eager to subscribe in principle to the program outlined by the Near Eastern conference now sitting in Paris.

While it cannot be said that the Near Eastern problem is settled—it is at least apparent that the desire for some sort of accommodation is keen. The Greek campaign in Asia Minor is, in part, an outgrowth of two flagrant delusions-that the Treaty of Sevres, in all its provisions. was enforceable and that the Western nations of Europe could unload their responsi-

bilities upon the Hellenic military power. The French, as is characteristic of them, were the first to view the situation realistically. It has been asserted, and perhaps correctly, that the Treaty of Angora negotiated with Mustapha Kemal and his Nationalists on the Asiatic mainland was a bold attempt to acquire profitable conces-

sions in the Near East. Its immediate effect, however, has been the awakening throughout Islam of a new spirit of friendliness to France. This sentiment is obviously not one to be misprized by a nation possessing large African territories peopled mainly by Mohammedans. Great Britain has been less fortunate, or less shrewd, as witness the present state of Moslem feeling in India.

But the formulation in the Near Eastern conclave of a definite program designed to clarify and rehabilitate the status of the Turk both in Europe and Western Asia exhibits among all the major Powers a unified endeavor to face facts.

Some of these are unquestionably unpalatable. It had been thought in 1919 that the total exclusion of Turkish rule from Europe could be accomplished at last. Religious considerations of world magnitude

have clouded this view. The Ottomans in Anatolia have displayed something of the remarkable recuperative powers of their race. Decisive victory has

been denied to both belligerents in the Turko-Greek supplementary war. Greeks are anxious to cease fighting, pro-vided some of the gains can be organised and preserved. The Kemalists regard the present moment as a favorable one for capi-

The plan of the allied Ministers involves a new division of territories in the Near East, the restoration of a part of Thrace to Turkey, the establishment of Turkish sovereignty over virtually all of Asia Minor and the retention of Adrianople, Western Thrace and all of the Gallipoli Peninsula by Greece. It is proposed that the territories adjoining the Dardanelles be demilitarized and that control of the straits should be vested in an international com-

mission, insuring free navigation.

The proposals cannot be called ideal, but at least they reflect a revived acquaintance with actual conditions in the Levant. The most nebulous of the suggestions concerns Armenia, which is left to the care of the League of Nations.

As this organization has not developed

those military forces, the mere conception of which occasioned so much distress to League opponents in the United States three years ago, the prospects for Armenia cannot be called bright.

As a matter of fact, the Near Eastern conference has simply ignored the unending Armenian question. The attention of the councilors has been focused on the Turks, who cannot be dismissed from the reckening, and upon the Turco-Greek War tragically protracted and an increasing menace to the stabilization of the Levant.

The acceptance by both belligerents of an

ANOTHER AIR TRAGEDY

topics are broached.

armistice could scarcely fail to exert a bene-

ficial effect upon the proceedings in Genoa when delicate and dangerous Near Eastern

MEN'S habit of restlessness, their desire to control and explore and their discontent with slow and safe ways of existence are costing them heavily.

Aviation, for example, has been attended with consequences more tragic than any ever recorded in the early days of any other system of transportation. Fliers, whether they were in or out of the military service. have experienced hardships and risks of a sort which even deep-sea sailors know nothing about. They have been burned to death in the air and blown to bits with their own explosives. They have fallen mile after mile to a terrible death which they had time to contemplate before it came to them. And the loss of the passengers of an ex-cursion plane bound from one of the Florida resorts to Bimini shows that as air machines are put to commercial uses some rigid system of control and inspection will have to be devised to safeguard their passengers.

The narrative of the "Miss Miami" awe-inspiring enough to rank with some of the famous horror tales of the sea. Yet the vessel was lost only a short distance from the coast of Florida. Had she been equipped with wireless her company would have b saved. Brigadier General Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, suggested long ago that all commercial airplanes, especially those which do their flying over the sea, should

be compelled to carry radio equipment. A bill to authorize Federal regulation of private airplanes is before Congress.' It embodies General Mitchell's suggestion with relation to wireless. Had that bill been passed a month ago there would not have been a loss of five lives a few minutes out from the gay beaches of Florida.

We are cheered and solaced by the knowl-edge that William Jen-Air Voices edge that William Jennings Bryan inderses the radio. We have been afraid he would dump it with Darwin's theory of evolution. The air is filled with the spiritual voice, he says. Not "spirituous" be it noted. That would imply that the voice of the bootlegger was being heard in the land. Recognition of the voice is important. It shows there is growing harmony in the Democratic Party. Voices in mony in the Democratic Party. the air were a noteworthy feature of the Wilson Administration.

Spirit of Los Angeles Prosy Spirits centenarian sends message declaring there is no rheumatism in heaven. That's the trouble with most of these spirit messages. While there is so much we should like to know of the other side, they waste time prosing of the obvious. Of course there is no rheumatism in heaven. There couldn't be. With rheumatism it wouldn't be heaven. It would be-rheumatism.

Moscow is said to b alive with war talk; war in the spring, war with Poland, Finland, Rumania, possibly involving Germany and eventually France, It isn't impossible; nothing is impossible; and yet the chances are that the Soviet Government will hesitate before any action of theirs shall automatically shut off American

The Sublime Porte appears to have had

A turtle weighing a ton has been cap-tured off Argentina. Who cares for your piffling plesiosaurus? This means soup.

Dr. Broome admits he's a shifter. Mr. Walnut thinks he knows of one, Senator Crow has refused to become a member.

Easter styles from Paris include alumi-num hats. Hubbies will probably find they're considered worth their weight in

The Rhine wine crop for last year is the best for several generations past. But the record is still held by the Rhine whine crop.

George Sylvester Viereck accuses Daniel Cohalan of being un-American. Well, nobody to date has accused the Pot of lying about the Kettle.

Music Hall won the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, Liverpool. One of the favorites beaten was Clashing Arms

A reformer, said Demosthenes McGinnis judicially, is a synthetic politician of possibly superior metal (mettle?) but invariably inferior durability.

The Jamaica, L. I., man who dubbed women "the battling sex" is mistaken in supposing he has discovered something. But he said something all right.

The Fordney Permanent Tariff Bill is to be reported to the Senate next week. If opponents knock the tar out of it there will

Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce considers proposition to have all street cars painted with the city colors, white and blue. Accepted as read. Three cheers, etc. Two hundred plunge into the surf at Atlantic City; two thousand at Coney Island. But you can't call them crime waves simply because of the numerous dips

Grapevine from Pittsburgh casually mentions as a possible belated harbinger of spring the more or less immediate likeli-

hood of a crocus appearing on the grounds outside of the Mercy Hospital. Samuel Untermyer seems to have demonstrated that Robert P. Brindell, serving time in Sing Sing for robbing his fellow workers, still dominates the Carpenters and Dockbuilders' Union of New York. It is about as sad a commentary on the quality of mass morality as one can well-imagine.

WOULD-BE GOVERNORS

Flinging Light Shafts of Satire at Some of the Gentlemen Who Would Like to Step Into the Shoes of Governor Sproul

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DISTINGUISHED citisen of Pennsyl-A vania handed me three pages of type-written manuscript the other day.

He is widely known for his independence in Republican politics.

Also he is a publicist, a philanthropist and a member of one of the learned pro-fessions.

The manuscript, I found, was a clever satire on the present gubernatorial situation—the candidates particularly.

It is printed herewith without alteration, It doesn't need any.

TN THE welter of candidates for the Govdernor's chair a shrewd observer has taken the pains to investigate the early lives of the men who are now among us for our judgment without either fear or favor.

"As the boy, so the man."

It follows, therefore, that an intimate glance backward will very greatly help the independent voter to reach an intelligent conclusion upon his choice for Governor.

We have taken up the "early lives of candidates" in the inverse ratio of the importance of their candidacies. The reader

can readily appreciate the patience and labor devoted to this task, reaching back into the past. Where it has been possible we have depended upon the testimony of the nurse. Of course, where so many candidates have sprung from the very poor but honest home devoid of luxury, there was no nurse—or at least none surviving. In such a case we have fallen back upon the testimony of schoolmates.

have fallen back upon the testimony of schoolmates.

Again if the candidate is so extremely democratic as to have been denied the usual opportunities of education and to have lifted himself educationally at odd and uncertain moments stolen from his daily toil, we have to fall back upon mere rumor, hearsay and local tradition.

Remembering the order given above, we proceed immediately with—

HARRY C. MACKEY, of Philadelphia. Mr. Mackey is the friend of all the working classes.

His old nurse, now an aged woman in Susquehanna County, has told us that baby Harry's first intelligible word was "compensation," and the second two were "public office."

lic office."
While still of tender years he became the leader of his fellows in all kind-hearted deeds, and when he wrote his first message to the public he described himself as a "human engineer of a naturally retiring nature."

He has been forced into the limelight by a great swelling volume of voices of men and women who are calling to "Harry the Workman's Friend" to stand for Governor. It has become almost a sacred duty with this tribune of the people.

OUITE antipodal, to the "tribune of the

opposed to the simple life on the Mackey farm, born with a gold spoon in his mouth, nurtured at tables luxuriously spread and breathing the rarefied and pure air of Pike County, is our next candidate, Gifford Pinchot.

Pinchot.

Always distinguished in appearance, almost to a mattinee idol degree, with a native hauteur of manner not easily acquired, Gifford Pinchot may well count upon the vote of the women, or at least the young and susceptible female vote.

Young Pinchot had two nurses—a day and might nurse. We have it from them both Young Pinenot had two nurses—a day and a night nurse. We have it from them both that Gifford was always a distinguished and aristocratic baby; that among his playthings he always chose the stiff little green trees

he always chose the still little green trees of his Nouth's Ark; that his first real word was "forestry," and the next, a few days later, "conservation."

His entire and expensive education was directed to the thought of becoming United States Forester—and he did.

The only real drawback to Pinchot for Governor is the fact that his idealism is so ideal that when he is found with a real

faced with a situation he is apt to be "up a tree." WE NOW come to another rough diamond, at least rough, a rugged, straight-forward county leader: A real politician— Edward Beidleman.

Ed Beidleman and Dauphin County are almost synonymous. There are others, but Ed is pretty nearly "it" around the State

Capitol.

What he and Harry Baker do not know about the ins and outs and arounds and abouts of politics is not worth knowing. of French Huguenot descent, Ed Beidle-man's forebears settled long ago in the capital city to give Ed his chance for the governorship. If the decision rested with Dauphin County alone, if the plain old Huguenot families of Womelsdorf and Wernersville and even as far as Allentown had the deciding work. It would certainly be all and a second control of the second control of

deciding vote, it would certainly be all over with the rest of us. Eddie never required the services of a nurse; he was always a strong boy. Perhaps he was allowed to walk a little too early. he was always self-reliant and sure had a bass voice. A boyhood friend of Ed's put it tersely when we inquired about Ed for Governor. The boyhood pal remarked: "Ed Beidleman is good enough for Lieutenant Governor.

OUR next in order is from the real coun O try. One of the interior counties where the folks are kindly and neighborly and go to lectures and church socials, and where man is known through and through, man is known through and through.

Such a man, and one who has won the united support of the home folks, is John Fisher, who is neither aristocrat, plutocrat, tribune of the people nor astute "politician."

If he were more astute he would avoid the entangling alliance with the manufac-

John had a good nurse, was educated at home, lived at home, was sent to the State Senate, was a valuable member of the Constitutional Commission and a very useful

If we had been his nurse we would certainly have whispered in his ear many times a day the cryptic letters "N. G." "N. G." May, Fisher be delivered from the hands of his friends.

WE NOW come to the man, the peerless, fearless leader of Schuylkill County, the knight errant who wins to office by his happy disposition, his carefree manner and his total lack of appreciation of his own limitations. You have guessed his name. his total lack of appreciation of his name, limitations. You have guessed his name, also a "French Huguenot," Charles A. Sny-

Charlie was a rosy, rubicund baby that gave very little trouble to his nurse. He was fond of flowers and always were carnation even in the days of bib and No one could be angry with Charlie for any long time, and it is this statesmanlike

quality that will push him into the Gover-nor's chair.

No one of the candidates has held public office so long, so continuously, so tena-ciously as Charlie Snyder. He is in this respect well equipped by temperament and habit to go on from office to office until there is nothing left but the

We may all as well agree that sooner or later Charlie A. Snyder will be Governor. Why not now and have it over?
We present, therefore, our next Governor, Charlie "Attit" Snyder.

Today's Anniversaries

Governor's chair.

1822—United States House of Represen-tatives passed a resolution recognizing the independence of South American provinces

of Spain.

1847—United States sloop-of-war James.
town sailed from Boston for Cork with supplies for the starving poor of Ireland.
1871—The Commune was proclaimed in Paris.
1921—United State Supreme Court held all capital gain taxable.

would do so.
"We have increased our traffic posts by a large number during the last year or so,

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CAPTAIN HARRY L. SHULTZ On Philadelphia's Traffic Problems

THE greatest problem which confronts the traffic police of Philadelphia is the edu-cation of the general public up to the point where they know what to do and how to conduct themselves in the midst of the city's traffic with the least danger of accident, according to Captain Harry L. Shultz, the head of the Traffic Squad of the Bureau of

"There are two great things traffic police of the city have to do," said Captain Shultz. "One is the prevention of accidents and the other is the handling of the enormous traffic of the city with least possible congestion. The accidents directly concern people, perhaps, more than does the congestion, and we use every means within our power to decrease the number of

them each year. "We are succeeding pretty well, too. In 1920 there were 5447 accidents in the traffic, and in 1921 there were 5422. But there was a big drop in the number of fatal disasters. In 1920 there were 253 which resulted fatally, and in the following year 168. This year has shown a tremendous decrease, there having been about one hundred acci-dents a month fewer than last year.

Educating the Public

"But our main difficulty is to get the public educated to the point of taking care of themselves. We have more difficulty with pedestrians than we have with the motorists, although I do not deny that there are some very careless and reckless motorists. One important thing which we have much trouble in teaching the people at large is to cross at the crossings and not in the middle The pedestrians should learn to watch

the semaphore and not the traffic. There are very few motorists who disregard the signals of the semaphore, and when the signs are turned against them they all stop and the crossings are safe. But there are semaphores in the middle of the blocks. semaphores in the middle of the blocks.

"The matter of the children is another thing which gives us much trouble. Parents should teach their children to keep out of the streets and, above all, to use the public playgrounds and not the streets for their recreation. They should also be taught the dangers of automobiles, and all of this instruction should be given at as early an age as possible. As an example of this, I was driving with a friend through one of our smaller streets a few days ago, and within smaller streets a few days ago, and within three blocks we saw at least 250 children playing on the street while the parents sat on the stoops or porches and watched them. When conditions like this exist it is little wonder that there are so many accidents

to children. The Truck Traffic

"But the greatest trouble is still at the street crossings. There are a number of reckless and careless truck drivers, and the reckless and careless truck drivers, and the motortruck is the most unwieldy and dangerous of all motor vehicles. We get these drivers whenever we can and talk to them about the necessity of using the greatest care in the handling of their machines. Most of them pay attention to our warning because they know that it will be followed by severe penalties if they have accidents through carelessness of their own.

"We should have a law in Pennsylvania demanding that every driver have some

demanding that every driver have some knowledge of the traffic rules and regula-tions of the State and city before he is granted a license as a driver. Many of them granted a license as a driver. Many of them know only enough to start and stop their cars. Then they get their licenses and go out, especially on a Saturday or Sunday, when the traffic is congested under any circumstances, and, of course, many of them have accidents, not so much through their capability to drive as through their traffility to drive as through their inability to drive as through their ignorance of the traffic conditions and rules. What we of the traffic conditions and rules. What we need is the thing which they have in New Jersey, where it is required that an applicant for a driver's license show that he can handle his car in the traffic. This could be easily done by requiring that the new driver go into the traffic with some experienced person and learn the things which he must know in order to drive safely.

"Another dangerous thing is the present "Another dangerous thing is the prac-tice of so many children in 'catching rides' from automobiles. It is dangerous to them-

selves, a nulsance to the drivers of cars and to the public, and a practice exceedingly hard to break up. Here again the parents could give us tremendous help if they only

but we still could use more men to good advantage. However, the public has had a considerably better service, as we now have more men than we had on Broad. Walnut and Arch streets, and are going to put more on those streets as well as at other congested points. Traffic conditions have improved greatly in the last couple of years, and we look for them to get still better. It is getting to be a great problem in many districts all over the city, and with the paving of certain important streets these have become the outlet for an immense

vehicular traffic, which must be cared for. Delaware avenue, for example, has been greatly improved, and the number of blockades of traffic there and all over the city has been largely reduced.
"We are handling today about 40 per cent more traffic than we were five years ago, and the greatest increase has been in the truck traffic, the hardest of all to handle. It is the most difficult to handle because we have so few streets other than Broad street where this traffic can be placed. In the same way Chestnut and Market streets

a lot of truck traffic because we have no other streets for them. "As a matter of fact, there should be no truck traffic on Broad street, at least between Lehigh avenue and Washington avenue; the pleasure-car traffic is quite cient to tax the street resources to the limit. The business wagons and the trucks have really no place on this street, and yet we have no other place to put them.

Compared With New York

"Many of the streets of Philadelphia, like some of those in Boston, are too narrow to accommodate the immense amount of traffic which passes over them every day. New York is much better equipped in this respect, because there are so few cross-town street-car lines there. But in Philadelphia we have a-street-car track on practically every street, and this complicates the matter of handling vehicular traffic enormously

enormously.

"The lighting-signal system is working out admirably in New York, but our conditions here are so different that a decided modification of it would have to be made to have it work efficiently. Our great problem in this respect is City Hall Square, which divides the traffic. It might be possible to work two different lighting systems, one porth from Arch street and the other one north from Arch street and the south from Chestnut, but City Hall interfores with any such system as Fifth avenue has in New York. In Philadelphia, owing to the City Hall Square, we have both the Broad street traffic and the Market street traffic moving at the same time, which plicates the situation. But we shall have to come to something of the kind some day, and the whole matter of handling the vehicular traffic of the city will have to have more attention in the future than it has had in the past.

A Congested Area

"In Philadelphia the traffic zone extends from about Girard avenue on the north to South street on the south, and from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill; in New York this traffic is spread out over a distance of six or seven miles. In this way their problem is easier than ours, and added to that fact is that theirs runs in straight lines, where ours is broken by City Hall

Square.

"Our entire traffic force consists of about 500 men. We have 265 foot officers divided into three platoons, 116 mounted men divided into two platoons, and there are 211 in the motor squad, divided into three platoons, and stationed in every district for emergency calls. These men have proved of emergency calls. These men have proved of the utmost value to the city. They are held only for the purpose of answering emergency calls and go in motorcycles to the scene where they are needed. We have not yet where they are needed. We have not yet solved all the traffic problems of Philadelphia, but we believe that we are on the

Aristide Briand, the French Premier who attended the Washington Conference, born at Nantes sixty-one years ago. Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, born in Scotland fifty-three years ago.
Mortimer E. Cooley, of University

Michigan, president of the American Engi-neering Council, born at Canandaigua, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago.

Norman Hapgood, author and former
United States Minister to Denmark, born
ein Chicago üfty-four yeare ago.

SHORT CUTS

Listen to the springtime flowers: Dreaming of the April showers: "Politics ain't worth a ruble," Said the Crocus to the Bluebell. "And the newspapers provoke us, Said the Bluebell to the Crocus.

The calendar has received belated in-sement. Spring is really here. When the coal-strike horse is well out of the stable that door will be fixed.

Treaty treaters are now approaching the mainland of Japan through a thick fog of

Northwest business men are of the ion that a simple remedy for the skip-stop

is a stop-skip.

scrappers than executives.

The only thing the public positively knows concerning the coal strike is that it loses, whoever wins. Perhaps De Valera aims to prove the old-time allegation that Irishmen are better

Voliva of Zion has forbidden the use of anesthetics when teeth are pulled. Here's wishing him the toothache.

Irrespective of the merits of the case, the slogan of coal consumers the country over is "Back to the mines."

For so supreme a disaster, so sublime a tragedy, the name of the flying boat, Miss Miami, was pitifully frivolous. A New York University professor has decided that the male of the flapper is a flopper; but which is the flipper?

The Quiet Hours

HOW brief the quiet hours always seem! I wait upon the doorstep of a dream On tiptoe, sure of entrance, if some Grace Would thrust the world aside a little space! Sun, sky and summer wait before my eyes, The power to catch their beauty for you

Loud in my soul, and then-the hour is With broken dream, nor any song begun! -Edna Mead, in the New York Times.

Shifting Taxes From the Springfield Republican. Taxes may be shifted this way or that,

but it is much as a tired pedestrian shifts his burden from one shoulder to the other. It may ease some sore spot, but it makes a

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what city was the separate treaty of peace between the United States and Germany drawn up?
2. Who was Marie Bashkirtseff?
3. At what age does a citizen become eligible for the United States Senate?
4. What is a hatchment?
5. What is the chief sugarcane-producing State of the Union?
6. What is a calory?
7. Who was Thomas Nast?
8. What is a calender?
9. What is a polonaise?

What is a calender?
What is a polonaise?
What winter did Washington and the
Continental Army spend at Valley
Forge?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The colors of the flag of Denmark are red and white.
 Maryland was the first American State to mine soft coal. The production between 1807 and 1820 amounted to 3000.

tween 1807 and 1820 amounted to 3008 tons.

3. Theodor Mommen was a celebrated German historian, noted especially for his histories of Rome. He died in 1802.

4. A perimeter is a circumference—the outline of a closed figure.

5. An earwig is a harmless little animal resembling the rove bestle in form.

6. Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd, of Lexington, My.

7. A caret is a mark like an inverted "v" placed below the line to show the place of omission.

8. George Washington attended school in Fredericksburg, Vs.

9. The President of France is elected for seven years by an absolute majority of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly or Congress.

10. Etiquette is eriginally a French word, meaning ticket or card, and refers to the old custom of delivering a card sedifications and resulantons to be delivered by all those was attended court.