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PROGRESS AND THE FAIR

SINCE the selection of a site for the fair the project seems to be moving forward in the right direction.

The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress has voted in formal caucus to support the necessary legislation in Washington. They were expected to do this as a matter of course, but they could do nothing until there was something definite about which to talk to the other members of Congress.

Representative business men in this city have just been pledging their support to the enterprise and talking about the kind of fair for which arrangements should be

It is accepted as a matter of course that it should show the progress that has been made since the Centennial celebration here in 1876. The electric railway, the telephone, the phonograph, the automobile, the airship and wireless telegraphy have all been invented or developed in the last fifty years. And the typewriter was in its infancy in 1876, and the linotype machine, which has made possible the large newspapers of the present day, was only an inventor's dream. The steel-framed building has been dereloped, and so have the turbine engine and the Diesel motor. And the moving pictures are less than twenty-five years old.

If the fair did nothing but exhibit the progress in invention, it would be an inpiration to ingenious young men to carry still further the perfection of devices for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of bumanity

AN OASIS-OF BEAUTY

WHILE it cannot be said that the im-munity of the Upper Wissabiekon from automobiles is very seriously threatened, the newly formed Philadelphia Riders' and Drivers' Association is taking no chances.

A campaign has been launched on behalf of the inviolacy of a unique and pictorially romantic survival of a less strenuous past he association calls for adequate sprinkling its sanctuary this summer and for the Motorists, however enthusiastic, have

scant cause to resent this program. The Upper Wissanickon has earned its gracious usion. That exceptional specimen, the modern pedestrian, is comparatively safe there. The occasional equestrians are entitled to the privileges which they have so

For Philadelphians at least there should be pleasure in the thought that not every link with the seasoned charm and suavity of an elder day is severed. As an antidote for shattered nerves, as a stimulus to the sense beauty, a leisurely stroll through the miniature Alpine gorge of the Wissahlekon may still be heartly recommended.

FRIENDS AND THE TREATIES THE Society of Eriends, Orthodox branch

now holding its Yearly Meeting in this city, has discovered a spiritual kinship between the achievements of the Washington onference and the professions of the Quaker faith. Messages of approval congratulating President Harding and his Cabinet for their accomplishments on the road to durable peace have been authorized in the current session. What will Mr. Borah, Mr. Johnson, Mr.

La Foliette, Mr. Reed, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Watson and their kind make of all this? The Friends have failed to sense any horrible implications of war in the treaties. They perceive no menace, but the pioneering steps toward an immeasurable benefac

Can it be possible that the religious sec which par excellence upholds the ideal of mankind lapped in universal amity has been after all these years misled?

If the defeated and tremulous members of the minority in the Senate can answer this question to their own satisfaction their capacity for reasoning has been underestle

HUNGER FOR PAP

No ONE familiar with the ways of Congiven by the leaders of the farmers' blan in the House that unless the members voted to increase the appropriation in the River and Harbor Bill from \$27,000,000 to \$42,000,000

they would get nothing for their districts. The farmers' bloc is made up of men who intend to hold up Congress until it passes bills intended to enrich the farmers. in the past the Representatives who wanted river or harbor appropriations for their districts combined to hold up legislation until they could get the rest to agree to the spending of money in their districts. In this way the public money has been squandered useless enterprises in order to further the political ambitions of politicians.

That it is an unscientific way to improve the rivers and the harbors has long been admitted, but those who have sought bring about a change for the better have forgotten that the end sought has not been improvement in the inland waterways and a deepening of the harbors for the ac-

emmodation of ocean-going shipping. Under a scientific plan a general pro gram for such work would be laid down and ppropriations made as a matter of routine until the work was completed without regard to the district or State in which the soney was to be spent. In this way there would be a steady improvement and the channels dredged one year would not be allowed to fill up with silt through neglect o continue the work the next year and tens of millions of dollars would be saved.

Congress is not intent on saving money sants to spend it where it will do the instance the budget made up by the sentire departments set aside \$27,000,000 harbor improvement after Coned a bill setting up the budget

system and directing the President to sub-mit estimates for the current expenditures. But the Representatives knew that their vote for the Budget Bill did not deprive them of their power to make whatever ap-proprietions pleased them. And if the Presipropriations pleased them. And if the President vetoes their appropriations they can pass their bills over his veto.

Until there are some powerful leaders in Congress able to think beyond the next election and to take a national rather than a parochial view this sort of thing will con-

WHEN FLAPPERS HELD A FORT FROM WHICH MEN HAVE FLED

Government by Censors and the Girls of Greenwich Village and the Last-Ditch Fight for Anglo-Saxon Liberty

AN X-RAY picture of what Alderman McGuinness, of New York, calls his mind might interest the Federal Bureau of Mines or the Geological Survey. We shall let him pass. But the psychologists should at once snatch up Commissioner Enright and those of his policemen who polished up their badges and hotfooted on Broadway and in Greenwich Village to enforce the terms of a bill drawn by Mr. McGuinness to "prohibit smoking by females" in public restaurants. As drum majors in the onward march of reincarnated witchburners they arewell, they are superb.

Is it any worse for a woman to smoke in a restaurant than to smoke eighrettes in privacy? Will the people who have gone a hit mad on the subject of social reform never learn that it is wrong desires that trouble the world and that you cannot club desire out of a man's head or a woman's; that a moral equivalent for force is as necessary to a better social order as it is in the scheme of international relations, and that you cannot ever hope to cure a disease by merely suppressing its symptoms?

Let us admit that it seems wrong for women to smoke in a public place. It seems wrong because mankind continues to search passionately amid all the wreckage of its dreams for something to hold in reverence, for something that seems better than itself, and is forever trying desperately to justify in its own mind the fine legend of women's higher place in the scheme of life. Can policemen with clubs beip men in their mystical quest for gods or even goddessesto take the place of those denied them by the higher criticism? Hardly.

A moral equivalent for policemen's clubs s what we need and the reformers seem unable to find it. So in their rage and zen! they are willing to make us a Nation of the ruled rather than a Nation of rulers.

The pretty flappers in Greenwich Village who greeted Enright's men with soprano hoots and blew smoke defiantly in the faces of the policemen may not have reflected the ideal of feminine conduct applauded by an older generation. But for a dizzy minute or two they became Public Figures of imposing significance. They seemed to be holding a fort which most of us in this supposedly free country have abandoned to the embittered fanatics of "righteousness." They were more dramatic than Paul Revere, more admirable than Clemenceau. For they gave a new and piquant form and meaning to a question that for the moment overshadows very other in the United States.

Gradually we have been abandoning Government by the People for Control by Censors. A wave of intolerance has swept the country like a pestilence. Acceptance of dictatorships, of formal and informal taboos. America. Official judgment operates now where personal opinion used to operate in the direction of private affairs.

What the prophets and spokesmen of this new intolerance seem to have forgotten is that a new experiment in human life and government, out of which all the hope and vitality of the great democracies sprang. began when freedom of action, thought and conscience was first guaranteed to all men.

The escape of a race from tyranny was accomplished only after centuries of fary and rebellion and blood-letting. It was a triumph of that "rage for justice" which always has been the characteristic of the Angle-Saxon

But tyrenby is forever returning and experimenting in new guises. It comes as trusts, as censorships, in fanatical groups or in agencies deliberately organized to limit men's opportunities, their freedom of action and their freedom of thought. More recently it has managed to usurp even some of the power of Government. Men like Enright and his police proclaim nothing more or less than a belief in the failure and futility of the fundamental principles of all modern government. They imply that people are

not fit to be masters of their own wills. It is true that the right of individual liberty is often abused. What great privileges are not abused? And would it not be for better to be natient, to be of good faith and to teach people what to do with their liberty and give them time to learn rather than to take their liberty away from them and so start a backscard movement of social thought and action toward the ancient past? Who will assert that the progress of enlightened opinion and of social consciousness does not justify the continuance of the democratic

All the private and public agencies of social censorship, all the agencies now busily engaged in establishing this taboo or that and all the forces that tend to continue and fix the centralization of governmental authority which was effected under the pressure of war's necessities are reminiscent not of democracy as we used to know it, but of the berding and the goose-stepping, the decrees from On High and the mass suppression which made Germany destestable and finally impotent in the modern world.

Some one has said that a nation that fights a victorious war inevitably and unconsciously adopts the driving characteristics of the defeated adversary. He was no mean prophet. "The duty of all good citizens." said the Kaiser, "is obedience!" "Good citizens." say the more radical and aggressive social reformers, "do as the law tells them to do and ask no questions."

Is it a virtue, then, to be servile of mind and without the spirit of protest or the habit of honest criticism? The first duty of a good citizen is more than obedience to law. If a citizen is good he must be intelligent and he must, above all things, protect his moral rights and the institutions of government carefully devised to help him in that essential task. It would be better to tolerate a good many evils and a great many abuses of the right of freedom than to attempt to reverse the machinery of evolution in autocratic experiments devised to compel people

to be better than they want to be.

The thing to do in to make people scant

to be better than they are. That is not easy. It can be done because it has been done before. But because it is not easy and because suppression is supposed to be easier, the mania for reform by compulsion, has

Lord Bryce, one of the greatest friends of democracy in its modern forms, predicted that the infusion into the population of the United States of a large foreign element would inevitably weaken the spirit of the country and make a way for a revival of tyranny casy. He was thinking of certain southern and middle Europeans used to taking orders and bowing meekly at any sign of authority. The southern Europeans have come. But the strange thing is to observe their traits reflected more and more clearly in the native population.

Is democracy worn out, enervated, dispirited and without the vitality necessary to go en? Must it set up its own tyrants to keep it in order? Must it have inquisitors and censors and oppressors of its own to rule its mind and its morals? Is it inade-

quate to human need and human progress? Prohibition of whisky would be a good thing. But would it be so good a thing that we should barter our national soul to bring it a few years nearer? Wouldn't voluntary prohibition by general enlightenment be at once preferable and more of a practical success? Is it possible to imagine a moral equivalent of the Anti-Saloon League? Was that equivalent present in the sentiment which, unatided, was gradually drying up the country before the days of Volsteadism?

Force is always dangerous and in the long run it can be of no good use. Force applied to the regulation of opinion and conduct will always be useless or worse. And when the people permit any minority or any group to take out of their hands the right to govern and make rules and laws they always pay bitterly for their negligence.

There is no privacy any more. You can have no secrets from a Government official. You must tell what you earn, what you spend and how and why. The Anti-Saloon League was wildly eager to go bursting into the privacy of your house on raiding expeditions, and it was restrained only because of some last flicker of courage in Congress.

If you want to know what the new tyranny can do when it isn't watched, read the report just issued by a Senate committee which spent almost a year looking into the activities of the Department of Justice. Mr. Walsh, chairman of the committee, was a Democrat. and Mr. Wilson and Attorney General Palmer were Democrats who gave the Government's secret police the power to do infinite wrong. Yet Mr. Walsh signed a report that is withering in all its implientions. The Senate committee found that the Department of Justice operatives, immune from criticism because a war was on. imprisoned the innocent, jailed and deported men and women who had never thought of doing wrong, raided and terrorized at will and left a record as black with injustice and cruelty as any written in the days of the secret police of the Czars.

PHILADELPHIA AS HOST

TT IS easy to visualize the decorative pos-I ters, picturing Philadelphia as a generous host, inviting the world to spend the summer of 1926 in this community. Glorious is the conception of representatives of every race and people thronging through fair gates, eager to view the concentrated marvels of modern civilization.

But what will become of the crowd and where will it lay its collective head at the lose of each day? On this subject nations have not yet been conspicuously productive. It has been suggested to the Exposition Association that increased acommodations for visitors might be provided were the fair management to take over a dozen or more apartment houses in the heart of the city.

The idea is linked with the thought that the regular tenants should be persuaded to abandon their homes during the eight months of the show. The proposal is ingenious. The only drawback is the dilemma of those persons who are to be ousted through the force of moral and civic pressure from their ordinary quarters. Philadelphia can take care of the fair

visitors if Philadelphians move out. That auch is incontestable

Equally certain, however, is the inability of this community to furnish suitable quarters both for its permanent residents and the desired influx of strangers unless largescale preparations are made. The city is deplorably lacking in hotel accommodations. inder normal conditions it is crowded. The fair will bring chaos unless the responsibilities of the case have been seriously recognized and important reforms have been

It is not too early to consider Philadel phia as host. But its gesture of hospitality will prove mocking if foresight is not applied and building not started until within a few months of the Sesqui-Centennial. The time to start has arrived.

MORE ABOUT HENRY

IF HENRY FORD is planning to use what I power be has to defeat the Senators who voted to seat Newberry the approaching campalgn is going to be unusually interesting. He has had an agent in Pennsylvania ooking over the ground in order to discover how best to prevent Senator Pepper from being elected. And word comes from New Jersey that he is planning to stump that State in opposition to the re-election Senator Frelinghuysen.

If Mr. Ford stumps New Jerser he will probably do it vicariously, for he is not a public speaker. He would find no difficulty in securing men willing to talk for him and to say the things which he would like to have said. There are Democrats who would be delighted to take the platform against Frelinghuysen for so much a speech and their expenses. Mr. Ford has the money. and if he is willing to open his purse he may be surprised to discover how easy it is to find men willing to help him empty it.

But the spectacle of Henry spending money to defeat Senators who voted to seat a man in behalf of whose election money was spent would add to the gayety of nations, while his activities would help rather than hurt the man against whom they were directed.

There has been a good deal of Ford propaganda in recent months. One of the forms t has taken has been the publication of a book called "The Truth About Henry Ford." in which the statement is made that he gave \$29,000,000 of his war profits to the Government.

Secretary Mellon has just asked Mr. Ford how the gift was made. He says he can find no record of it in the books of the Treasury Department and that as a matter of fact the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been unable during the three years since the war ended to find out just what his war profits had been.

Mr. Ford's reply to Secretary Mellon will be awaited with considerable interest not only in the Treasury Department, but in the offices of every large manufacturing plant which was occupied with war work.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Interesting Pamphlet Only Serves to Convince That the Only Proper Way to Live is to Avoid Needing a Rest Cure

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I PICKED up from my desk this morning
I, a little pamphlet that was laid there by
some one for my eyes to fall on sooner or
later, I dare say, with the heading:

"The Resources of Systematized Rest.
Isolation and Forced Feeding," a paper
that is a reprint from the Medical Times,
the author being J. Madison Taylor, M.D.

I was struck first, as I glanced idly at
the introduction, by this phrase:

"The late Weir Mitchell—whose chief of
clinic I was for years—devised and employed
with conspicuous success 'a method of robbing rest of its evils."

That expression, which Dr. Taylor is evidently quoting himself—"robbing rest of its
evils"—interested me. I have known more
'than one rest-cured patient who has never
got back in touch with life. I read on as
one reads a story to get the plot and discover the sequel, and both were more interesting than most "best sellers."

I CANNOT analyze the approhist boxe even

CANNOT analyze the pamphlet here even if I were capable of any valuable general judgment on the subject treated, but the following quotation from what might be called the opening chapter gives a very fair idea how the subject is dealt with.

"These facts"—vis., facts concerning re-

Ancse facts'—vis., facts concerning re-cent researches in the neuro and paycho pathology of the vegetative nervous system, resources of the ductless glands, etc.—'were non-knowable to Dr. Mitchell, but he was fully aware of their clinical foreshadowings. His primary training was that of a teacher His primary training was that of a teacher of physiology, which made him alert to much he could not define but guided determination and action.

'Absolute rest with its isolation, monotony, its unhurriedness, orderliness, regularity, tends to release from all over-tension, sustends to release from all over-tension, sus-pense, anxieties, which thus fade into the background and tend to disappear. Depressed energies, reflex circuits, slowly but steadily thus come back to poise. A state of release is created to over-tension psychogenic and muscular. Rest treatment thus supplies peculiarly favorable opportunities for men-tal distraction, for hypnoidal states (of Boris Sidis), forming a cleavage between the conscious and the coconscious, what Mitchell called the pre and post dormital states—in which Sidis tells the precise time occurs to interject or introduce constructive sugges-tions.

"We assistants were specifically instructed as to how and when to utilize these receptive states, and, in particular, how not to abuse them. To keep our hands off when delicate or suspicious or strange conditions or revela-

tions were about to emerge.

"The finer, more subtle, and the guiding work was reserved for the master. We could, and often did, contribute to the results, but always within our jurisdiction.

"In short, rest treatment may be conreived of as the artistic as well as the scientific and common-sense adaptation of rest, supplemented by suitable accessory procedures in accord with the needs of the individual.

"Rest has been recognized since time immemorial as paramount to the treatment of acute, to many protracted and otherwise complicated disorders and diseases. Mere inaction, however, is by no means adequate; hence Hilton, Weir Mitchell, Playfair and later the experts in disorders of metabolism, the phthisiographers, and now the surgeons have come to use rest and the accessories of rest, and have defined the instrumentalities whereby to bring about a maximum of effi-ciency for rest as a radical agency in cellular restitution and psychopathic re-establish-ment. In acute disease and injury absolute rest is essential, not only as the chief agency to retard the cobing tide of defense energies during infection or threatened infection after shock or trauma, but also in order to fortify

the reparative potentialities.

'In protracted or chronic or convalescent states, rest, absolute, modified or partial, is equally efficacious in placing the sufferer in position of advantage for rehabilitation.

"While it is a simple matter to place an individual in bed, or to immobilize a pari. t is forcefully borne in upon men of experionce that, in delayed repair or unfortu-nate eventualities, there is required quite as souch judgment, special skill and training to employ rest advantageously as is needed to successfully employ any other therapeutic regime. In the golden age of conservation these accessory, supplemental and training egencies will take so high a place in confidence and esteem as to reduce the need for medicaments to their minimum.

ONG ago as a child I observed with wide-eyed amazement a rest cure my grandmother undertook under Dr. Mitchell. It was in my merest childhood and in the very early days of Weir Mitchell's conception of the treatment. The very word was new and nothing of the process was comprehended by the family or much believed in, so that the those less experienced days. In fact, the only rest part of it was the patient's lying in bed. Family and friends drifted in and out of the room more than usual, because the patient was presumed to be in need of company, since she was deprived of her ordi nary activities. That particular patient eventually got out of her bed and about her room, but she never cared to take up the coming down stairs and being one of the family at meals. She lived a delightful and on the whole a sympathetic life for the next twenty years, freed of all contacts that af her unpleasantly, and protected from physical jars of sights or sounds or smells or touch. In fact she prolonged her rest cure-such as it was-indefinitely or until she died. But she was never cured of anything but a desire to live normally.

I suspect under a regime, such as the school of Weir Mitchell now uses, the initial cure would have been far more drastic and the after cure-the bringing the patient back to life-far more decisive.

FTER all, the important thing is not to A FTER all, the important thing is not to need a rest cure. I was talking to a woman not long ago who has just undergone one, and she remarked that she supposed her altimate recovery to complete health might perhaps take as long as her illness. "But you were only ill a short time. I tht." some one remarked. "unless you the rest cure your illness." thought.

The convalencent regarded us palely for moment and then she said listlessly:

"I have felt this thing coming on for at least three years. Sometimes I wondered I was not taken by force by you all and shut

The majority of ill people of this kind of not know how ill they are, however, and flout all warnings, which I fancy is a part of their

and cards and horse-racing. Very conscientious men and women gamble with their health. Which is only another way of saying that one can commit suicide by thing too much a day, quite as well as with a rope or a belt strap and a hook in the closet. Only in one case you are not given what is called "Christian burial," and in the other case you are given what a clergyman I know calls "the benefit of the

While there is much to commend, thoughtfully remarked Demosthenes Masculine Dilemma McGinnis in the action of the New York police in forbidding women

to smoke in public places. I have no hesi-tation in condemning the inhibition, which happily lasted for one night only. I hate to see 'em smoke, but, drat 'em, I'd be afraid they'd get hunk by taking steps to have men forbidden to smoke in public places; for they seemed to be possessed of the revolutionary belief that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

The Maryland Senate has passed a bill requiring that marriage licenses shall not be issued until at least twenty-four hours have appeared after application is made. Another slow to interstate commerce.



ability to control his own feelings. The

best patrolman is the man with real nerve

minds upon the offense which has been com-

Many Organizations Co-operate

ing of officers. Lectures are given on first aid by the chief surgeon of police and the men are taught how to bandage fractured

arms, legs, jaws, et cetera; the Director of Public Welfare lectures on the prevention

of tuberculosis, and we have also the co-

operation of the State society for the pre-vention of this disease. Other lectures ar-

given by well-equipped persons from the Society for the Prevention of Crugity to

Animals, by the Fire Marshal on fire duties, by a representative of the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court on youthful delinquency, by one from the Bureau of Housing

and Sanitation on sanitation, by the Chief of the Secret Service on counterfeiting and

by many others. In a word, we try to teach the laws and the proper method of

procedure when these laws are violated.

"The police officers carry with them a

person has any idea of. This consists of his baton or club, blackjack, revolver, keys

to fire and police boxes, whistle, extra animunition, a street guide, a notebook, a flashlight, a sharp penknife (and it must be sharp, too) and at least one nickel among

"The purposes of nearly all of these are

evident except the sharp knife and the nickel. The first is required in case of an

attempted suicide by hanging being reported

spected at the station house before the officer

What Do You Know?

Who said "As flies to wanton boys are we to gods; they kill us for their sport"? Who was Quintillian?

What is the title of the ruler of Afghani-

stan?
4. How long has Henry Cabot Lodge been in Congress?
5. Who was Hebe in classic mythology?
6. Name three Italian generals prominent in the World War.
7. What is the most northern State from which any President of the United States was elected?
8. What transcontinents rall and stem of the Control of the United States was elected?

What transcontinental rall and steamboat

8. What transcontinental rail and steamboat route is now in operation in Africa?
 9. What is the meaning of the word plan-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

up in Berlin. 2. Marie Bashkirtseff was a Russian artist

and writer, famed especially for her published diary, begun in her thir-teenth year and unique as a human document. It was written in French, She died in Paris of consumption in 1885.

She died in Paris of consumption in 1884, citizen becomes eligible for the United

cartonist, especially noted for the vigor of his pictorial attacks upon the old Tammany machine in the days of Boss Tweed. He died in 1902 calender is a mendicant dervish in Turkey or Persia.

polorsise is a slow dance of Polish origin.

polorise is a slow damped army were encamped at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-75.

A citizen becomes eligible for the United States Senate at the age of thirty.
 A hatchment is an escutcheon; a tablet with a deceased person's armorial bearings affixed to the front of his house, ing State of the Union.
 A calory is a unit of beat.
 Thomas Nast was a celebrated American cartonist, especially, noted.

The separate treaty of peace between the United States and Germany was drawn

10. In what century did Mohammed live?

larger equipment than the average

'A great many officials and organizations

city co-operate with us in the train-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

mitted

his change.

LIEUTENANT JOHN STUCKERT

On How Policemen Are Trained

THE days when all that was necessary to

delphia was the recommendation of some

politician have gone forever. Now the

applicants must not only be thoroughly

trained, but also must pass a difficult

examination, according to Lieutenant John

Stuckert, in charge of the Police Training

"Every new member of the force," said Lieutenant Stuckert, "is taken on three months probation. Two months of this are used in his training and then comes one

month of actual service. At the end of this time it is known whether he will make

a good officer; if it is decided that he will,

"At the training school we get from every man all the information about himself

which he can give and this is tabulated.

regulations and organization of the depart

various kinds of crime, election laws, the

definition of homicide and other serious

erimes, the ordinances covering permits and

licenses, traffic regulations, patrol duty, evi-

dence, court procedure, city government, duties relating to fires and many other things

which they must know thoroughly to become

good patroimen. All of these subjects are lectured upon, and every Saturday morning

an examination of ten or more questions is

held in order that the progress of the recruit

prehensive, including jujutsu, boxing, wrest-ling, the handling of unruly prisoners, the proper manner of breaking an opponent's

hold and a mass of other detail which will

enable the men to hold their own in per-

"In the afternoon there is a drill, at

which the men carry rifles in order that they

may have something in their hands. They are taught the United States manual of

arms so that they may learn to think quickly

and to obey spoken orders promptly. Each Saturday, from 4 P. M. to midnight, each recruit is assigned to a district to do duty

with a uniformed member of the force, who

acts as his instructor in actual patrol

Much Home Work Given

o turn out regular members of the force,

it is necessary for them to do home work every evening. This takes the form of ques-

tions on matters in which they have received

instruction during the day and we are thus

enabled to check up on the memory of the recruit and upon his ability to learn.

"Sundays they are given police problems

solve and give their answers on the fol-wing day. These problems relate to such

"Each Monday morning after our roll-

call ten of the men are taken to the Detec-tive Bureau, to the 'line-up' that is the identification of criminals. They are shown

the procedure of positive identification and

its importance is impressed upon them as

well as the process of taking pictures and the imprints of the finger-tips. Then these

ten men spend the rest of the day in one of the criminal courts and are given a prac-

Mock Trial Held

"We consider this matter of evidence so important that we hold mock trials at the training school. We use cases which have

"Philadelphia has what I might call the only 'socialized' police force in the country. We teach the recruits that if a child is

found committing some offense against the found committing some offense against the ordinances of the city which is not too serious, they should take the child to its parents and let them bring it to court, rather than arrest the child. In the same

manner, as far as possible, we try to take the same general attitude toward adult offenders. The recruits are instructed to

to try to inculcate a respect for the law rather than fear of it in all persons.

"We get about 700 men a year to train. The main requirements are courage and the

make no more arrests than are necessary

tical demonstration of what they have

taught about giving evidence.

peen actually tried in the courts.

things as a complicated murder case or an

"As we have only two months in which

"The physical instruction is just as com-

ment, then the laws and ordinances,

"The recruits are first taught the rules.

dropped from the rolls.

may be noted.

sonal encounters.

lowing day.

accident.

is taken on regularly, and if not he is

get men on the police force of Phila-

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SHORT CUTS

The Easter hat will as usual be a bird with a long bill.

Our guess is the Ford campaign against Senators will prove a flivrer.

McSparran won't worry if the State Republicans never find harmony. the naturally timid or the easily embarrassed man will not do. The recruits must learn to stand hooting, yelling, laughing and the provocation of profanity. The latter is generally used against an officer out of feeling for what the offender himself has done. We teach our men not to think of the profanity at all, but to concentrate their whole minds when the offense spitch has been compared. Of course it isn't their Easter hats that

women politicians are shying into the ring, The gang's idea is that even a dish of crow may prove palatable with plenty of

Some of those who think they are working to save the Park are really working to

save their faces. Is it expected that the colored supplement to the Four-Power Treaty will increase

its circulation? Luckily for Congressmen, they don't have to pass an examination on the tariff.

All they have to do is to vote. Every time the Turk is driven out of Europe he goes on a dream ship which reurns to the port of embarkation.

There will be concessions made by both sides when the end comes in the coal strike. Why not make them now and avoid trouble?

in New York for stepping on the grass lit Central Park. Now they know spring is

It is perhaps unwise to prophesy while the Irish put is boiling; but there's 'tators in the pot and by and by the tighters will

The trouble with our creatz civilization, declared Demosthenes McGinnis, is that synthetic reformers are dedicating their mitation brains to the elimination of arti-

If the deed has been done in a garret or the cellar and the frightened persons in the house have to be sent for a knife and brings Perhaps the reason the Genon conferone too dull to cut a rope, a life might be lost through the delay. The nickel is for nce has no agenda is because of the realization that no set program can be carried out. lost through the delay. The nickel is for emergency use when the officer is too far The best that can be expected of it is the possibility that it may pave the way to from his patrolbox to report an emergency. ther conferences. He is told to go to the nearest pay telephone and report from there. This entire equip-ment, from the baton to the nickel, is in-

When the Governor of Arkansas issued a proc-lamation calling on the Arkansas Moderation people to give up the good taste or official custom justified. But he might have done worse. He might have organized a little group of earnest reformers and abolished the use of tobacco by law.

Among the bills await. Who's Loony Now? ing the signature of the Governor of New York one compelling a magistrate to summer for examination any person formally asserted to be mentally deficient. Now if on the strength of having framed or voted for this bill (which may make any person the vietim of malice or plain foolishness) a member of the Legislature is summoned before a magistrate would the magistrate be ed in committing him to Bellevue forthwith? And if not, why not?

Tintinnabulation

Hear the clangor that is Bell's, John A. Bell's: he disappoints combiners and suspicion ne'er dispels.

How he tells them with his blessing That he means to keep them guessing
While the Reed bird gayly carols out in
Pittsburgh's smoky dells: While the cadence of the coffers sadly shrinks

or gladly swells:— While the Crow caws cause them anguish give them frequent shrinking spells; And the situation simmers in the mold but never jells.

And their deep emotion wells n their hearts at thought of Bell's

Wicked dilatory manners Fre he walks beneath their banners. Oh, the madness that is Bell's

That is Bell's, Hell's, Bell's, Bell's, Itell's, Bell's,

perchance, the righteous gludness that, is Bell's! C. A-

Oh, the madness and the badness and the sadness that is Bell's!—