

Evening Public Ledger

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922

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mate decision in this country has not been reached. In any case the American penchant for organization, conspicuous in business and what are termed social affairs, is increasingly manifest in the arts. Certainly if discriminating regard for beauty and refinement of popular taste can be fostered by campaigning, in which no little fertility of invention is engaged, energetic spokesmen will be richly repaid for their effort.

ADDED HEALTH AND HAPPINESS WITH A CHANGE OF THE CLOCK

Daylight Saving, Which Begins Tomorrow Morning, Has Come to the Cities to Stay

FARMERS fought—and are still fighting, for that matter—against the principle represented in daylight-saving ordinances such as those which will become effective in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities and neighboring regions at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

But the tired business man is really tired a large part of the time. So is the tired business woman and the tired business child. That is why every American city of any considerable size has come to view the longer summer day as nothing more or less than another manifestation of the progressive thinking which tends steadily toward a better general order of community existence.

Daylight-saving ordinances are properly regarded by the people in the cities as one with better factory laws, better school laws and laws devised to relieve all workers from such economic stresses as appear destructive to health and spirit.

In Philadelphia alone thousands of men of all ages from offices, shops and factories will be deep in the new game of twilight baseball with the beginning of next week. The games of what have become known as the Twilight Leagues suggest what is, perhaps, the most significant movement ever begun in amateur sports.

It was the longer summer day rather than any foresight of sports promoters in and out of colleges that brought the crowds from bleachers and sidelines and grandstands into actual participation in baseball, tennis, golf and other outdoor games. The criticism of American systems of sports has been that no one got any benefit from the most popular games but the specialist and the professional. Now, with the advent of the longer days, the crowds which used to be content with purely vocal exercise are being split up into hundreds of units—to play.

Yet they do not include the multitudes of men and women and children who find physical benefit and numberless opportunities for random recreation in an extra hour of light and fresh air after the day's work. The longer summer day has been a blessing of sorts to all cities.

To the farmer it is another and a different matter. Changing and conflicting time schedules do work hardship to farmers, and especially to dairymen.

The coming of daylight and the coming of dew are signs by which the farmer must regulate his labor routine. The animals will not change their habits. The earth's processes will not change and the farmer has to reckon with them or lose. So the rule which gives an added hour of daylight to the cities usually means an added hour of labor for the farmer, whose day often must begin according to the new time schedule though it cannot end until the hour appointed when crops first were sheltered for the night and when animals learned to return to cover only with the dusk and turn outward again with dawn.

But the farmer always has the benefits of clean air and outdoor labor.

cent ruling that those who have made contributions to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation may not deduct the amount of their contributions from the taxable income. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ruled that contributions to the Roosevelt Memorial Association might be deducted from taxable income.

"ANYTHING TO BEAT GRANT"

A Famous Political Slogan Recalled. Grant and a Third Term—Memories of Don Cameron, Quay, James McManes and David H. Lane

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN
"ANYTHING TO BEAT GRANT." How many white-haired and doddering voters of today recall that bitter slogan? In all the columns of eulogistic biography of U. S. Grant that have been published during the last week, I have seen only one brief reference to this war cry of the eighties.

And yet it was once the rancorous, unrelenting partisan cry of a political faction that had the "Stalwarts" to designate a faction had its birth then.

The famous "306" immortalized in Republican history and linked with the name of General Grant, have in this city all passed away with one exception only.

It is a story of partisan fidelity well worth repeating today. The episodes connected with it paved the way for the martyrdom of President and the exile of a brilliant but irreconcilable Senator.

They were James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Roscoe Conkling, of New York. It tore the Republican Party into fragments for a time in the country.

Hundreds were engendered that were extinguished only by death. Its circumstances, although he was not responsible for their inception or ultimate trend, cast a shadow over the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

It began in 1880, at the close of President Hayes' term, the Republican Party had presidential timber to burn.

General Grant, after the close of his second term, had retired on a tour of the world. It was the most remarkable triumph ever accorded—up to that time—a human being by the nations and Governments of the world.

With the triumphs of this globe-encircling ovation still fresh, Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and a group of his friends seized upon General Grant as their candidate for the presidency.

It would have been Grant's third term as President had he been nominated and elected.

Conkling, brilliant, vindictive, uncontrollable and an unapproachable orator, hated James G. Blaine.

Blaine was a potential candidate for the presidency.

Grant was the most popular, and thus the most available, man then before the public, but that he hated Blaine.

General Grant was not aware of the sentiment being worked up quietly by Conkling and the rest of the party.

Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was Conkling's side partner in the scheme for its success.

Quay was then forty-seven years of age.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY was at this time Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He was Don Cameron's principal lieutenant. He was delegate-at-large to the Convention of 1880, in which the "306" met.

Besides Conkling and Cameron there was General John A. "Black Jack" Logan, afterward vice presidential candidate on the ticket with James B. Blaine, who helped in the gathering delegates to the Grant standards.

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LET SPROUL ANSWER

THE question of Gifford Pinchot's place of residence has been raised by the friends of George E. Atter.

They should ask Governor Sproul, who appointed Mr. Pinchot as Forestry Commissioner and who also named him as a member of the important commission to revise the State Constitution.

It has been charged also that Mr. Pinchot asked for and received a big increase in the appropriation for the Forestry Department.

The Governor appointed him to conserve the forests of the Commonwealth. Money was needed to carry out the plans.

It also has been said that Mr. Pinchot had his salary increased from \$5000 to \$8000 a year. Mr. Pinchot admits it, and says he could just as easily have had his salary increased to \$12,000, the amount which Mr. Atter receives.

The Governor signed the bill increasing the salary. But Mr. Pinchot, in order to get the assistance of capable men in carrying on the work of his department, added out of his own pocket to the salaries paid by the State a total sum in excess of his own increased salary.

Mr. Atter's friends are hard put to "get something" on Mr. Pinchot if this is all they can say. They seem to forget that Governor Sproul is one of Atter's chief backers.

RECKLESS DISCRIMINATION
A WARNING President Harding not to venture upon the decrepit excursion steamer Island Queen, the Government inspectors at Cincinnati evinced a fitting regard for the security and protection of the Chief Executive.

NICK CARTER'S GRIP

"BACK"
The command was punctuated with the sharp ping of a bullet that penetrated the first page of the newspaper.

It was high time to do away with the nonsense that the principal streets of the city should remain deserts, so far as transit conveniences are concerned.

But even the laying of rails would not necessarily deface this splendid avenue, with its abundance of roadways.

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THE FOLLY OF FEVERISH WORDS

THE so-called allied nations at Genoa are reported to be particularly anxious that their financial proposal to Russia shall not be proclaimed as an ultimatum.

The warning is timely. The disposition to over-dramatize international convulsions is widely prevalent. In the ideon of today every difference of opinion becomes a crisis, every demagogic political speech an expression of governmental policy, every proposition from one nation to another an imperious mandate.

Whatever the merit of his intentions, Mr. Lloyd George does not help matters much by his apocalyptic verbiage. It is somewhat unnecessary to reiterate the fact that if the world does not have peace it will have war, and that the disruption of the Genoa conference would plunge Europe in gloom and dismay.

Even the Russians, master linguists as they are, are contaminated by the general atmosphere of fever and delirium. In their excitement their expert translators failed to differentiate between the meaning in the debt proposals of "writing down" and "writing off."

While the waters flood the Mississippi Valley, attention is directed to the destruction of life and visible property; but not the least of the damage done by the floods is the washing away of the topsoil from formerly fertile farms and the consequently diminished crops when farming is resumed.

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IMPOVED UPON

IMPOVED UPON one occasion to suggest improvement upon the dispensations of providence, Robert G. Ingersoll declared that if omnipotent he would make health contagious instead of disease.

It was the longer summer day rather than any foresight of sports promoters in and out of colleges that brought the crowds from bleachers and sidelines and grandstands into actual participation in baseball, tennis, golf and other outdoor games.

Yet they do not include the multitudes of men and women and children who find physical benefit and numberless opportunities for random recreation in an extra hour of light and fresh air after the day's work.

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SHORT CUTS

Don't forget to set the clock ahead before you go to bed tonight.

There is a joyousness in the thought that the Frankford L has been robbed of its aspirates.

Even with all the cards on the table a wild duce at Genoa sometimes robs the Big Four of potency.

If the Conference were being held in the Aisne instead of Genoa, France's position would be better understood.

There may be occasion for mild interludes in the fact that the straw vote is several laps ahead of the straw hat this season.

One needs to be a persistent optimist to see peace and good will permanently substituted in Ireland for rifles and machine guns.

If they can't use that non-aggression pact at Genoa why not ship it to Dublin? Perhaps the Irish won't be able to use it either.

Just in a little while, remarked the Sailing Optimist, we'll be going around wondering when this hot weather is going to end.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Who was Ivan the Terrible and when did he live?

Why is the hymn tune "Old Hundred" so called?

What was the general name of the American Civil War as known as "Old Republic"?

Who was the opening form of address for the Prince of Wales?

Where was the most celebrated library of the ancient world?

What is an embezzler?

How many members are in the President's cabinet?

What was the National Capitol at Washington?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUIZ

1. Caledonia is the classical, poetic name for Scotland.

2. James Watt was a British mechanical engineer, famous for his improvements on the steam engine, which were so led to his being styled its inventor.

3. The opening form of address for the Prince of Wales is "Your Royal Highness."

4. The most celebrated library of the ancient world was the Serapeum at Alexandria.

5. An embezzler is a person who misappropriates funds entrusted to him.

6. The President's cabinet consists of 14 members.

7. The National Capitol at Washington is a large neoclassical building.

8. The classical name for Scotland is Caledonia.

Table for purpose of illustration the re-