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Philadelphia, Friday, May 3, 1922

CLARIFYING THE WOOD CASE

IT CANNOT be doubted that in placing squarely before the War Department and the University of Pennsylvania Senator Pepper is voicing the sentiments of that institution and its alumni.
Mr. Pepper appears to have been refreshingly explicit in his requests, mindful of the conditions that have necessitated an examination of General Wood's term as Governor of the Philippines, but, at the same time, firm in the conception of duty owed to the University.
It was General Wood's announced intention to assume the academic role on September 1, and a promise to this effect was definitely made to the Pennsylvania trustees. Mr. Pepper suggests that further delays will be distinctly embarrassing, and advises a course that would unquestionably be of clarifying value.
Secretary Weeks was told that if General Wood were to offer his resignation as Governor and the President were to refuse to accept it, the trustees would be inclined to extend the leave of absence. By this means the issue can be clearly drawn.
As the problem now exists, it is indisputable that the University has an emphatic right to inquire frankly whether or not it has a new head.

THE "BABY BILL" IN DOUBT

THE validity of the Sheppard-Towner act providing for Federal and State cooperation in promoting maternity and infancy welfare is categorically disputed in an opinion by Attorney General Allen, of Massachusetts, in response to a request by the Legislature of his Commonwealth.
Sooner or later the question upon which this ruling was made was certain to arise, the so-called "Baby Bill," laudable in purpose, is a fair sample of the disregard for constitutional procedure which has been fastened upon Congress, especially with respect to State rights and jurisdictions.
The tendency to overlook such prerogatives has been reckless and has been fruitful in quantities of ill-considered measures, which, eventually, have enjoyed scant chance of enactment. But the barriers of common sense and constitutional respect in these matters are already seriously weakened.
Attorney General Allen declares that the public power of the States are invaded by the Sheppard-Towner act, and suggests the holding of the issue in the United States Supreme Court. A ruling by this high tribunal could not fail to be beneficial, and, perhaps, whatever the decision, might afford an antidote for much muddled thinking.

FRENCH, THE ICONOCLAST

WORLD MARSHAL EARL FRENCH is not popularly regarded as a radical, yet his arrival in New York is heralded with announcements of a "making of the very quinquennium of revolution."
The former commander of the British armies confirms the prospect by declaring that his visit is purely personal and connected in no way whatever with any mission. The silence of Major Pond, the absence of advance trumpeting, suggests the possibility that he will embark on no lecture tour, and that his journey will be unaccompanied by the whooping-it-up tactics of the three-ripped circus.
But whether Americans will grasp all these heterodox novelties is something else again. A distinguished visitor with no axe to grind other than ministering to the personal enjoyment of his pilgrimage is the logical species with which first-hand acquaintance is rare. Public inclination to concern itself with an unwelcome prospect to the realm is questionable. Can such things be, and in the world beyond? Then, in Hamlet's phrase, "It is doomsday near."

THE OLD IS NEW

THERE is only one way to peace and happiness," said Lady Astor, "and that is through service to others."
A polite audience in Baltimore applauded the views of the hostess of a luncheon given by the Baltimore Y. W. C. A. on the occasion of the visit of Lady Astor, who is now in the city on a certain Mount that has been made since; that churches have been established through all the succeeding centuries, and that plain men and gifted women have died in every generation to prove their faith.

WAR-WEARINESS IN IRELAND?

THE truce in Ireland follows significantly upon the victory resulting in the capture of Killybegs Castle by the Free State forces, and is beginning to look as if Eamon de Valera were acquiring an acquaintance with the most trustworthy accounts from Ireland, and that the bulk of public opinion is beginning to agree in their reports of the Free State sentiment among the majority of the population. The die-hard Irish have been putting up a fight, but it must be admitted, is a spirited one, and now military success has been achieved in a lamentably violent and inconceivable that the armistice will last for more than the four days which there is no necessity, indeed,

which the new element of women's strength is injected with an as yet unknown potentiality.
With this situation facing the Republican Party, can it afford to take the risk of wrecking its immediate future for the sake of a little coterie of leaders who are inspired by purely selfish financial motives?
Can the Republican Party afford to nominate Alter with such a portent threatening the final result?
Do the Republicans of Pennsylvania want a Democratic Governor?

DO REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE WANT A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR?

Nomination of Alter Would Bear Analogy to Beaver Campaign of 1882 When Pattison Won
By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

DO THE Republicans of Pennsylvania want a Democratic Governor?
Under certain conditions the opportunity for the election of one this year is more favorable than at any time since the memorable campaign of 1882, when Robert Emory Pattison, Democrat, was chosen to that high office. Mr. Pattison's opponent was a crippled veteran of the Civil War, a distinguished soldier and an upright citizen, General James Addams Beaver.

General Beaver, like Attorney General Alter today, was a hand-picked candidate. Matthew Stanley Quay, with the almost unprecipitancy which characterized his political foresight, had sensed the approaching storm of popular indignation of that time, which was largely confined to the better element of the Republican Party, and so he selected General Beaver as the organization's candidate. It was with the vain hope that the appearance of this maimed hero upon the hustings would so appeal to the public that designation of boss methods would be swallowed up in sympathy for the candidate.

At that time—1882—the Republican Party had enjoyed an uninterrupted reign of power for fifteen years. There had been outbursts of popular discontent with boss management in previous campaigns, but they were sporadic and indefinite, as in the cry of the Hartranft campaign, "Addition, Division and Silence."
When the contest of 1882 approached, far-seeing Democratic leaders, notably Lewis C. Cassidy, James Gay Gordon, Eckler B. Cox, William A. Wallace, George Ross and Simon P. Wolverton, decided that their candidate must measure up to the opportunity presented.

Pattison had made a brilliant success as City Controller of Philadelphia. He had abolished graft and purified the atmosphere of that office. His name was upon the lips of every Democrat.

Young, virile, ambitious and clean, Pattison was the ideal candidate, and he was nominated. Beaver was defeated by this Democratic stripping. Not because Beaver was personally unfitted or popularly disliked. By all the logic of politics he should have defeated Pattison. He had the prestige of the long-established power of the great Republican Party behind him. He was a popular hero, a maimed soldier, a distinguished lawyer and a gentleman. Besides which he bore the hallmark of approval of Quay and the Republican bosses.

This latter fact was the shining target at which all the shafts of Democracy and indignant Republicanism were aimed. And they struck the bull's-eye.

There is a startling analogy between the conditions that prevailed in the governorship campaign of 1882 and that of 1922 that is well worthy of consideration.

In the preliminary skirmish for the Republican nomination for Governor, one candidate, Gifford Pinchot, with a distinguished record for public service, asks the franchise of the people on the basis of his absolute freedom from boss dictation or selection. There is no doubt about his sincerity. The other candidate, Attorney General Alter, an affable gentleman, a lawyer of high ability whose private character is above reproach, is the selection of the bosses. He carries the insignia of their approval aloft so that all men and women may see and understand.

It is a statement of absolute fact that Mr. Alter's candidacy has been forced upon the people.
The Democrats, with a perspicacity undreamed of, have named as their candidate a man from the ranks. John A. McSparran, a farm-bred, college-trained leader of the great army of agriculturists. A man with clear-cut ideas who, with forceful oratory, knows how to present them notwithstanding that some are of decidedly archaic, if not radical, tendencies. Thus far in his campaign he has been unstinting in his pledges for reform in government if elevated to the governorship.

At least he will have ample material upon which to exercise his talents if elected.

With existing conditions and the candidates of both parties, the present is a perilous year whose political horoscope threatens dangerous possibilities for the Republican Party.

There is universal unrest over questions of taxation, and in the Commonwealth there is the dread of further burdens impending. The increased taxes imposed by the last Legislature, rendered necessary by the increased cost of government and the demands of a growing population, have met with resentment. The graft and scandal associated with the enforcement of the Volstead law, the unemployed ten thousands, continued high prices that still mark the reign of the profiteer, and the latest discontent with conditions at Washington, are so many lions in the pathway of the majority party.

Above everything, however, rises paramount the repugnance and discontent over revelations of the graft, self-seeking and scandal that have marked the fiscal affairs of the State at Harrisburg. The boasting and vulgar biphany, the brazen defiance of public sentiment in violation of the law by unworthy officials elected by the people, have produced a revulsion of feeling within the party in the last year that is bound to have a reflex action upon the decision in November.

The defeat of Gifford Pinchot at the primaries on May 16 would create a situation that would be a counterpart of the one in which Pattison defeated Beaver in 1882. It is a situation entirely within the Republican Party. It was the Republican Party that made Pattison Governor.

Left solely to depend upon the basic strength of the Democratic Party, John A. McSparran would be hopeless of election, save through unparalleled apathy within the Republican ranks.
This, however, is not an apathetic year. It is to be a vibrant, combative, almost tumultuous year, from all indications, into

AS ONE WOMAN SEES

The Young Person in Politics, Usually Hard to Find, Has Turned Out in Full Force for Dr. George Woodward

By SARAH D. LOWRIE
ON betterment meetings, the political committees and the party councils that I find myself these days I look about and find no person under thirty-five at the majority over fifty, and I ask myself: "Where are the young? Where even are the comparatively young?"

Once one youngish married woman strayed into an organization meeting where I occupied a back seat and I asked her in a hoarse excited whisper whether she liked politics.
"No," she hissed, "I hate them and I cannot make head or tail of them."
Since then I have gone up and down the land trying to find the young person who was enthusiastic about voting or about elections or about candidates, and I have only found counterparts of that first one, some more indifferent, some more violently opposed, but one and all were unhelpful politically until today, when I ran into a group of fiery young enthusiasts, young chaps who spend their evenings electioneering. Curiously enough the region that was the tramping ground for this "young movement" covers the wards out by Roxborough, Germantown, Tioga and Oak Lane. And the names of whose names I heard were their own Dr. George Woodward, the present State Senator, who is running to succeed himself as Independent Republican candidate.

I HAVE been curious to know why he, of all the candidates, has roused this working enthusiasm in the young, and I discovered that they like him because they believe in him.
They think that he has from the first stood for saving the people's money, that his urgency for a State budget, his work on the Commission for organizing the State departments and his whole influence with regard to State welfare institutions have been to economize in luxuries and deal liberally with necessities. The coming generation hates what it calls "a man" and prefers simplicity to show. It is sharp over a bargain and is disgusted with bribe-taking and has a mighty contempt for profane talk at the country's expense. What the soldiers saw of the waste of the war sickened them perhaps unduly with the whole idea of the Government as a spender and provider.

At all events it is the younger generation who are helping Senator Woodward keep his seat up at Harrisburg. They say frankly that they like his record and prefer him vastly to the "Merrill-Kellogg" man who is running against him as the regular Republican for that part of town. "The Merry-Go-Round Man," by the way, is one Dewey who manufactures campaign songs, is the particular friend of Councilman Gans, who rules the Thirty-eighth Ward with a firm thumb.

I DO not know the ins and outs of Glasgow and his friend, but I do know that for years Senator Woodward has been an open-minded and intelligent friend of good causes up in Harrisburg and in this city.
I once asked him how he got involved in politics and he said that he was put by sort of chance, on the Board of Health, and while serving on that board it struck him one day to look into the water contamination of the city's supply. He took a camera and a photographer and went up the river. When he came down he had enough frightful details to scare even the City Council. The scene of the river was so ghastly that an outbreak of typhoid those photographs were so many nightmares. Eventually the filtration was the result.

From then on the whole matter of city welfare became an absorbing interest to Woodward. He could accomplish much by private means, for he and his wife are rich and generous and conscientious in their use of money. He has a hill-acre, that glaucoma spot in the center of the town, was bought by money and cleaned up by money and a great lodging house built on its cleared ground. He has a great deal of money, bad drainage, bad city cleaning, ignorant and child welfare were set up in the City Hall Square for the public to read, mark and learn.
The whole matter of the public schools and the teachers' salaries had in Woodward a tireless champion. The City Charter was so much his enthusiasm that it went by his name. He has a fine real estate settlement out at St. Martins and also a Lincoln Drive was one of the first and remains one of the best real estate organizations in the city.

It is a model for beauty and for comfort to the tenants and for fair dealing between landlord and tenant. There are many beautiful private places about Philadelphia, but none that I know of are so well planned. No Lincoln Drive was one of the first and remains one of the best real estate organizations in the city.
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HANGING TOGETHER

SENIOR LONG's roster of the Republican City Committee, with the jobs held by the members who have endorsed the nomination of Mr. Alter, suggests that the job-holders believe in hanging together for fear they may hang separately.
Mr. Alter, is an officeholder who has been selected by Senator Vore and other officeholders for another office. There are forty-eight members of the City Committee. Thirty-five of them are drawing pay from the National, State, City or County Treasury, in sums ranging from \$1300 to \$14,000 a year. Among those who are not now officeholders are David H. Lane, who held office so long that he is now an officeholder emeritus, and James H. Sheehan, who only recently retired from office. Then there are some contractors who are in politics for business reasons, and a few other men who are not now have any office, but are willing to accept one as soon as their friends can arrange the matter for them.
So, when these officeholders, at the command of Senator Vore, endorse their fellow officeholder, the event was as significant as the taking of Holland by the Dutch. It simply means that the local Vore machine is for Alter.

The endorsement of Pinchot by Representative Grist, Republican leader of Lancaster County, and Charles Johnson, Republican leader of Montgomery County, is much more significant. They are so-called "organization" men, but they have evidently discovered that the rank and file of the voters are so strong for Pinchot that if they wish to retain their positions as representatives of the sentiment of their counties they must follow the lead of the voters.

Anthracite coal operators have raised a resolution offered by the miners calling upon Federal officers to investigate the industry from the mine to the consumer, maintaining that the issue is "the formulation of a fair wage scale and reasonable working conditions," and that they, the operators, "decline to be diverted from this task by proposals which have no bearing" on the matter. Which, considering that the investigation would inevitably disclose the big bunk of the coal operators, is a business-like and honest statement of the difference between the consumer and the cost to the consumer, and thus has a distinct bearing on the formulation of a wage scale, seems disingenuous, to say the least.

Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, blames "the social catastrophe of marriage" for the fact that only 80 per cent of the students finish the course. Oh, well, remember the "Young Lady Next Door." But one, a marriage certificate is as good as a diploma any day in the week.

When a girl described as a "psychic wonder" lost her wits in Kansas City her psychic powers were insufficient to enable her to find it; so she returned to the newspapers and was insured to her. Little old Walt Ad is the only psychic wonder who may be depended upon in all seasons.

With the Federal revenues decreasing alarmingly and Congress planning ship subsidies and a soldiers' bonus, the cheering circumstances that the Secretary of the Treasury has a true appreciation of the knowledge of things is mitigated by the knowledge that he can't do anything.

By SARAH D. LOWRIE
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But, even since the San Francisco Exposition, there have been many important changes in the science and the art of illumination, and the last decade has witnessed many of these.
"Chief among these changes have been two which will play an important part in the future of decorative and utilitarian lighting: the first of these enables the engineers to obtain much more elaborate and tasteful effects than by the older method, and the second allows them to secure these effects at a very much lower cost.
"The former is the use of what is called the 'flood light.' By it the architectural features of the buildings are illuminated by a relatively small number of large lighting units, which are themselves concealed, as compared with earlier expositions, where the architectural outlines were simply 'picked out' or merely outlined by a great number of smaller lamps which were exposed to the eye. The older form had the disadvantage of producing a 'dazzle' in the eyes of the beholder, and the method was practically confined to the use of incandescent bulbs. The newer method, however, produces a glow and may be modified to give any color desired, or any combinations of color.
A Financial Saving
"The other change, which is in the line of financial economy, was brought about by the invention of the tungsten filament lamp, coupled with the use of an inert gas within the lamp, whereas the earlier lamps involved a high vacuum within the bulb. This invention has enabled us to produce about three times the amount of light for the same expenditure of energy as was needed for the earlier lamps.
"Philadelphia may well hope to surpass all expositions thus far given in many respects, but in none more than in the lighting and general illumination. The lighting effects at the San Francisco Exposition were not only more elaborate and executed with more care in the selection of the lamps, but they were more varied in their effects. It is not surprising, therefore, that the lighting effects at the present exposition are being planned with a view to surpassing those of the San Francisco Exposition. The lighting effects at the present exposition are being planned with a view to surpassing those of the San Francisco Exposition. The lighting effects at the present exposition are being planned with a view to surpassing those of the San Francisco Exposition.

It has been pointed out that the amount of care in the selection of men for high places in the government is not so great as it should be, and that the Federal Government is clean, it is alleged they care not how fifty a municipal government may be. There is not wanting evidence, however, that this condition of affairs is changing, and it may be that suggestions will be made by the Municipal Reform Commission, following an extensive survey, that Lower Merion appoint a township manager which is one of the promising signs of the times.

Mexican newspapers are making refusal of an attempt to accept a Mexican flag for Independence Day. The fact that any seeming lack of standing, should be a but due to misunderstanding, they care not how fifty a municipal government may be. There is not wanting evidence, however, that this condition of affairs is changing, and it may be that suggestions will be made by the Municipal Reform Commission, following an extensive survey, that Lower Merion appoint a township manager which is one of the promising signs of the times.

A brigade general in the United States Army was promoted after a ten-mile retreat, and his head mounted on the city wall as a warning to others. It would appear that an enterprising soldier may advance rapidly in the army. But when it comes to retreat they say it with flowers.

What possessions of the United States were discovered by Christopher Columbus?
2. What is a halberd?
3. Who was the classical goddess of flowers?
4. How many English monarchs reigned in the nineteenth century?
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7. What are the three main divisions of the world's water?
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Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. The period of the Crusades lasted from 1096 to 1291.
2. A custom more honored in the breach than the observance" is an excerpt from a speech of Horatio in "Hamlet."
3. The Portuguese aviators who lately attempted to fly across the Atlantic began their journey at Lisbon, flew to the Canary Islands, then to the Cape Verde Islands and finally to St. Paul's Rocks, a few hundred miles from the coast of Brazil, where their machine was wrecked.
4. The albatross is sometimes called the Rose of Sharon.
5. Witch-hemlock, sea-campion, poppies and bachelors buttons.
6. Argon is a gas, an inert constituent of the atmosphere.
7. Monrovia is the capital of Liberia.
8. Morpheus was the classical god of dreams.
9. Pittsburgh, not Pittsburgh, is correct.
10. The flag of Norway consists of a blue cross with white margins on a red field.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CLAYTON W. PIKE
On Lighting Effects at Great Expositions

THE use of electric lighting for decorative purposes is one of the chief factors in the success of an exposition, according to Clayton W. Pike, former Chief of the Electrical Bureau of the City of Philadelphia.
"The lighting and the power of a great exposition," said Mr. Pike, "constitute one of the most important elements in the success of such an undertaking. The lighting especially has an importance far beyond what its title indicates, because it is used as a medium of advertising and as a means of impressing the minds of the visitors with the extent and the beauty of the exposition in addition to its utility.
The spectacular and decorative effects produced by artistic lighting unquestionably create a great effect in the minds of the visitors, and in many cases this is one of the chief impressions which they take away with them from an exposition. This is especially the case with the San Francisco Exposition, in which the matter of lighting was carried to far greater lengths both in extent and in artistry than ever before.

Great Advances Made
"But, even since the San Francisco Exposition, there have been many important changes in the science and the art of illumination, and the last decade has witnessed many of these.
"Chief among these changes have been two which will play an important part in the future of decorative and utilitarian lighting: the first of these enables the engineers to obtain much more elaborate and tasteful effects than by the older method, and the second allows them to secure these effects at a very much lower cost.
"The former is the use of what is called the 'flood light.' By it the architectural features of the buildings are illuminated by a relatively small number of large lighting units, which are themselves concealed, as compared with earlier expositions, where the architectural outlines were simply 'picked out' or merely outlined by a great number of smaller lamps which were exposed to the eye. The older form had the disadvantage of producing a 'dazzle' in the eyes of the beholder, and the method was practically confined to the use of incandescent bulbs. The newer method, however, produces a glow and may be modified to give any color desired, or any combinations of color.
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SHORT CUTS

- "Free for all" in Ireland still means a scrap.
- Lancaster now provides Grist for the Pinchot mill.
- Councilmen evidently considered it their duty to O. K. L. P. D. Q.
- Chang has been defeated on three fronts. The whole darned laundry.
- Daugherty probably considers it a Caraway seed of dissonance.
- Beveridge is more or less of a bitter draught to organization men.
- The Wrangell Island controversy continues to tantalize the punster.
- You are entitled to a little glow of pride if you shipped a bundle on Bundle Day.
- All we seem to be getting out of anathreitic nowdays is heat without light.
- With France and Belgium dissenting, the allied proposal is but a tentative draft for the thirsty Bolshevik.
- The hot-dog parade continues to be the most satisfying of processions, whether the occasion be a circus or a baseball game.
- It is safe to assume that the bills in the House to legalize light wines and beer will not receive the support of the bootleggers.
- A young man arrested in Washington for burglary says he is going to reform and become a Congressman. Quant mental twist.
- Of course, I may be awfully ignorant, said the Young Lady Next Door, but would a clothes horse be a good entry for an Indoor Horse Show?
- Russian Soviet objects to Chief Justice Taft as chairman of the arbitral compensation tribunal. Oh, well, no trouble to show goods. How will Sam Gompers do?
- It is apparently understood at Genoa that the open covenants openly arrived at shall not be permitted to interfere with the quiet little agreements made on the side.
- Honolulu flappers in scanty bathing suits are no longer going to get off with ten-cent fines. The bargain counter's closed, says the new police Judge. Fines may now be all of fifteen cents. There is material here for a pathetic little ballad with ukulele accompaniment.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ
1. What possessions of the United States were discovered by Christopher Columbus?
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4. The albatross is sometimes called the Rose of Sharon.
5. Witch-hemlock, sea-campion, poppies and bachelors buttons.
6. Argon is a gas, an inert constituent of the atmosphere.
7. Monrovia is the capital of Liberia.
8. Morpheus was the classical god of dreams.
9. Pittsburgh, not Pittsburgh, is correct.
10. The flag of Norway consists of a blue cross with white margins on a red field.