EVENING PUBLIC DEDGEN TRANSFORMED

ening Public Tedger FURLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PARAIDENT

itifi, Vice President and Treasurer Vice, Secretary: Charles H. Luding Collins, John B. Williams, John J Sorge F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley R SMILEY

000.000.

duties

Snyder.

before.

WHO BENEFITED BY JUGGLE

Latest Scandal, and It Cannot Be

Dodged by the Capitol Hill Outfit

BY GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

trust companies designated as State deposi-

tories, as reported by Main & Co., account -

ants, to Auditor General Lewis, may pos-

sibly account for the refusal of those direct-

The purpose of the bill was forever to put

an end to the nefarious practices that had

prevailed in connection with the exploita-

tion of State Treasury funds by political

Some months ago State Treasurer Surder,

former Auditor General, shortly after the

discovery of the embezzlement by H. L.

Brindle of \$\$000 from the Auditor General's

office, made the public declaration that half

a million dollars had been taken, at one

time and another, from the State Treasury.

but that it had all been repaid and the

Dispatches from Harrisburg last week, in

connection with the latest Treasury scan-

dal. quote former State Treasurer Kephart

as denying the correctness of Main & Co.'s

statement and giving assurance that the

It is to be noted that Mr. Kephart's re-

mark that the State would not suffer finan-

cially is almost identical with a similar

statement made by Mr. Snyder months

Reiterated assurances of Messrs, Snyder

and Kephart are beside the point. The

paramount question now is, not whether the

State will "lose a penny," but why were

Most certainly the State "will not lose

"its heavily bonded, and no one has as yet

made the allegation that the Commonwealth

or the State's credit us a means of ad-

the State Treasury deposits juggled?

Who benefited by it?

has lost any moneys a

State "would not lose a penny."

State "had not lost a cent."

bosset and unscrupulous State officials.

what was known as the Lewis bill.

books of former State Treasurer Harmon M. Kephart and some of the banks and

FORN C. MARTIN General Business Manager
Independence Square, Philadelphia.
NEW YORK
Br. Louis
Catgeos
WASHINGTON BURELU,

NEW YORK BURRAU

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TELL SOOD WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Lodger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 9, 1923

JUDGE PATTERSON RETIRES

THILE thoroughly understanding his notive and sympathizing with it, there be very general regret among members 111. the bar over the announcement that Judge John M. Patterson will retire from the ench on June 1 to engage in private practice.

In the nearly nife years that he has served in Court No. 1, Judge Patterson has mrned the respect and admitation of the active trial lawyers who have come before Mim because of his studious application to the learned side of the law, his care in preserving the balance between parties and his unfailing courtesy. As a man he has the mack of friendship, and it was this attribute of personal popularity which the Organization politicians sought to capitalize when they ran him for the Republican nomination Mayor. The character of his backing and the nature of the issue at that time. which was elimination of contractor government under the new city charter, brought out his defeat rather than any personal deficiencies.

As a relatively young man, with the intellectual equipment necessary to making an eminent Judge with added years of experience, Judge Patterson could have gone far in enhancing his reputation on the bench, but, like many other men in the public service, he has come face to face with the lecision whether he shall continue in a tdace where his emolument is limited by law, er turn to private pursuits, where the possibilties of return are not thus restricted. No body can blame him for his choice

The problem of keeping really and public office is growing more and more trying in these days of large means- for men of high ability and good branns. The trouble with such places as our industrips is that they do not pay enough for the durate class men, but they are much too attractive for the low-grade office seeker those who are unscrupulous.

A REAL TERMINAL AT THE SHORE

THE report that preparations are way for an adequate modern statue. the Pennsylvania system in Atlant. ends life to a project as sorely needed to do anything heen using the State's funds has been discouragingly delayed.

the vancing some official's private business or Atlantic City has long since present masonal resort stage. It is an antisear miding him in some sort of speculation? health and recreation station, and has beaddition the authentic terr mart metropolis of Southwest New Jersey 11111 nicipal community in its own right and by reason of its own commercial and financial i To plead the excuse, as has been done. standing. For several decades its railway terminal facilities have been deplocably out of date. The Pennsylvania's undertaking, which is said to be deferred only because of certain leasing technicalities with the West Jorkey and Seashore Railroad awaiting settlement, involves, it is said, the elevation of the tracks leading into the center of town. This also is a work in accord with the metropolitan requirements of the place. As for the station itself, the immense volume of traffic demands that it should typify the highest standards of beauty and practical convenience,

for the Department of Commerce and so on through all the executive departments. The total savings over 1921 all amount to \$1,600,000,000. The greater part of this business there, with agencies in all parts of the country.

When he began Dayton was a small city, and it still has less than 100,000 popula-tion. But Mr. Patterson evidently decided enormous sum is made up of reductions in the cost of the War and Navy Departthat it was as good a place as any for his business. There were as many acres of diamonds, as Dr. Conwell would say, in the ments, as the expenditures of the War Department have been reduced by \$712,000,000 Dayton backyards as there were in the and of the Navy Department by \$192, backyards of any other community. Any man who knew diamonds could find them These great reductions, of course, are due

if he persisted in his search. to a return of the Government to a peace footing and are not to be included among Of course, Mr. Patterson was not unique. the economies effected by the operations of There are native citizens in every conthe Burean of the Budget. Those reduc-tions amount, as already indicated, to \$250,000,000. They are sufficiently great siderable city who have won fortune in the town in which they were born. But there are more successful men in the big cities to justify the appointment of General who have migrated from less favorable sur-Dawes and to warrant the confidence which roundings to surroundings that were more the President had in his efficiency when he favorable to their business. Sometimes the was summoned to Washington to take up his inciting cause was the possibility of doing business more cheaply in the city to which they transferred their activities. Then again, the opportunites for a young man have always seemed more brilliant in a OF THE STATE'S BIG FUNDS? large community than in a small one, and this is why the rural communities are drained of their alert young men to the That's the Real Question Raised by advantage of the cities. This is also why the cities grow and why so many rural towns stagnite. But now and then there is a man like Mr. Patterson, who stays at home and makes his own town grow along with his own business by attracting to it THE remarkable discrepancies between the

workers in his own factories.

A DARING GERMAN GAME

S A sample of frustrated imperialist ambitions it would be difficult to match the involved and murky tale of former German designs in the Americas, details of ing the affairs of the last Legislature to pass which are only intermittently brought to light.

At the time I directed attention to this The latest piecemeal contribution to a bill, which Ind been prepared by Samuel historical subject of intimate interest is furnished by Robert Lansing, in a letter S. Lewis, present Auditor General, then chief clerk of the Bureau of Corporations, written to Senator McCormick defining, explaining and justifying the status of the in the office of Auditor General Charles A. United States in Haiti.

> Among other things, the former Secretary of State for the first time makes public an incident from which immediate and dramatic results might have flowed had not the World War startlingly intervened.

> On the night of July 31, 1914, only a few hours before the mine of world catastrophe was sprung, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, according to Mr. Lansing, "changed her position in order to screen the movements of her crew, and a number of boatloads of German sailors, with small arms and machine guns, left the Karlsruhe and proceeded to the wharf, where they landed." A few minutes later the "invasion" was called off and the vessel steamed away to begin her commerce-raiding adventures.

Mr. Lansing believes that the German Minister in Haiti, in touch with the international situation, was responsible for this volteface. Knowledge of the event was withheld from the public of the United States, as acquaintance with the facts might seriously have compromised the policy of neutrality which the Government then chose to uphold.

But the State Department did not relax its vigilance, some of the fruits of which were garnered two years later, when the Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark at a price then deemed exceedingly stiff.

Immediately prior to this sale the Hamburg-American Line had obtained a Danish concession for a coaling base at St. Thomas, and preparations for a German wireless peany." Mr. Kephaet as State Treasurer plant and for an airplane landing place were under way. Necessity for our control of the Virgin group was decidedly more vital than haggling over the high price which Denmark, profiting by extraordinary cir-

Big-and this is the error of the situation cumstances, was enabled to fix. The sale, which put an end to German opportunity in the Caribbean, was negotlated a little more than a year after the treaty for the re-establishment of order and progress in Haiti, to which certain Have any State officials Leen securing enators now object and which was festly at complete variance with Teutonic ambitions in this hemisphere. What the Imperial Government sought in Haiti was a coaling station at the strategically valuable Mole St. Nicholas and exclusive control of the customs of the anarchic republic. But for the declaration of war against Russia on August 1 of the most tragic year in world annals the State Department would probably not have withheld announcement of what happened in Port-au-Prince. and the warning of the American Government would perhaps have been as tart as anything Dewey said to Diedrichs at Manila.

A CHEVALIER OF THE CROSS

A Circuit Rider Within Forty Miles of City Hall-The Record of Rev. Mr. Lutz-Two Services Missed In Nineteen Years

By GEORGE NOX MeCAIN

By GEURGE NUX MCCAIN R COUGH RIDERS, riders of the lonely ing, of course, the famous Texas Rangers, and all the rest of that interesting caval-cade of comrades of the saddle have been immortalized in poetry and prose. Zane Grey's "Riders of the Purple Sage" is the latest contribution to this literature is the latest contribution to this literature in book and movie.

in book and movie. There is one class of riders, however, to whom scant attention has been paid by fic-tionists and dabblers in verse. A few years ago a serial in the Saturday Evening Post worthily and appealingly told of one of these masung heroes. I refer to circuit riders.

I refer to circuit riders. Some one somewhere in my hearing years ago referred to them as "Christ's couriers along the byways of civilization." I still recall stories told me in boyhood of the strange adventures of a circuit-riding great-grandfather, whose congregations among the mountains of Western Pennsyl-vania gathered in log schoolhouses or in some mountain home. some mountain home.

A RCHDEACON STUCK occasionally A comes down from Alaska to tell about congregations hundreds of miles apart that are reached by boat in summer and dog sled

in winter. Dr. Grenfell breezes in from Labrador every few years with thrilling stories of church gatherings that are reached only by fishing smacks or missionary launches. All along the frontiers of the West-and

the lines are shortening every year—there are hundreds of these soldiers of the Cross who ride or drive from remote village to hamlet Sunday after Sunday, year after

Jean. I heard a story the other day of a circuit rider within forty miles of Philadelphia that is as unusual as is the fact that there are circuit riders within that distance of the metropolis

It is a story of devotion to duty and selfsacrifice rarely equaled. It only lacks the background of the wilder-ness, the mountain trail or far distances to lift it from the prosaic to the romantic.

FROM those distant days, when the first Γ of the Palatinate Germans and those from other parts of Germany emigrated to Eastern and Northeastern Pennsylvania they

were builders of churches. In faith they were principally Lutheran and German Reformed; and they were of one tongue. In their poverty the scattered communi-

cants of each sect found it impossible to erect separate church buildings, so they combined to build one church to be used jointly on alternate Sundays by each congregation.

All through Berks County, upper Mont-gomery, portions of Bucks and wherever the earliest German immigrants settled are to be found these two-denomination edit As a rule they are of stone, beautiful specimens of pre-Colonial architecture. One of the finest is the famous Old Gosh-

enhoppen Church that crowns a hillside about a mile from Hendrick's Station, in upper Montgomery County.

CROM the beginning it has been the cus**f** tom for these scattered hamlets to com-bine their contributions for the support of one minister.

it felt it could pay annually, and with three or four hamlets pooling their resources they were enabled to secure a minister whose time would be divided among the congregations.

This system has prevailed for a hundred and fifty years. Nome villages grown populous and rich

now have their own pastors. Others, satis-fied with a sermon twice or three times a month and communion at intervals, still cling to the ancient plan. There is also combined with this the ele-

ment of German thrift. If a congregation gets the ministration of a paster only twice a month its members contribute in proportion. It's a mighty small proportion that some of them pay their



BUT IT WON'T STICK

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

FREDERICK P. GRUENBERG On the Bureau of Municipal Research **DUBLIC** opinion is regarded as the

PUBLIC opinion is regarded as the highest legislative authority and as the court of last resort in a democracy. As one means of securing a public opinion based on facts instead of on guesses, various bureaus of municipal research were founded in a number of American and Canadian cities, according to Frederick P. Gruenberg, director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research.

Municipal Research. "In the first place, it is a citizens'

tion service, by means of which public offi-cials and employes, teachers, students, citi-zens and taxpayers secure in ever-growing numbers dependable information on govern-mental and community matters. Another is the weekly pamphlet, 'Citizens' Busi-ness,' which has been published uninter-ruptedly each week for more than eight. years. These namphlets are subscribed for h libraries, universities and public bodies all over the country—and in foreign countries

spoken of as straw berries? We presume Family Night at Oak Lass included all the little acorns.

Germany, considering herself a show lamb, serves herself with mint sauce.

Sitting on the lid in Harrisburg may be merely a nerve-racking preliminary to an aviation stunt.

SHORT CUTS

Well, at least, no airplane has yet run lown a pedestrian.

May a bootlegger's conscience be spoken of as a still, small voice?

Lafe for Detective Ellis Parker is just one tragedy after another.

May dollars spent on straw hats

Demosthenes McGinnis speaks of h lew flivver as a rattling good car. as well—but their main function is to serve as a civic educational force in Philadelphia.

come from Genoa.

Each community would name a sum which

HARDING IN NEW JERSEY

SENATOR EDGE, of New Jersey, is not a candidate for re-election this year. Therefore the announcement that President Harding is planning to visit the Senator cars hardly be interpreted as an attempt to me fluence the decision of the voters in the primary elections.

Now, if he had arranged to visit Senator Frelinghuysen it would have been different. Mr. Frelinghuysen is a candidate for re-election, and there are some Republican-in the State who would like to see some one eine nominated.

Mr. Harding, however, is a canny politician. He believes in letting the Republicans in the various States settle their own differences. This leaves him without embarrassing complications on his hands when their representatives take their seats in the Senate or in the House.

His is the kind of leadership that makefor a strong party, for it recognizes and works with the men who he their own ability have come to the top and who have demonstrated their power in their own States. A man who has to be bolstered up by influence from outside of his State has inherent weaknesses. A Republican majority in the Senate made up of such men would be so feeble that little could be anpected from it.

DAWES HAS MADE GOOD

REPRESENTATIVE BYRNS, Democrat, of Tennessee, who challenged General Dawes, in a resolution offered on February 9, to show in detail what savings had been brought about by the operation of the Bureau of the Budget, ought to be sat-iafied with the general's reply, made public yesterday.

According to the figures submitted by General Dawes last December, his bureau had effected a direct saving of \$32,000,000 and an indirect saving of \$104,000,000. Mr. Byrns wanted to know how this had been done. General Dawes now reports that the savings for the year in the expenditures over which the executive departats have direct control will amount to 50,000,000 for the current year, and int these are actual savings due largely to the operation of executive pressure upon the officials who spend the money. He ciate in his report a table showing where avings have been made.

Is will cost \$13,000,000 less to operate Treasury Department than in 1921, 100,000 less to operate the Panama EL 700,000 less for the Postoffice 11,000,000 less for the De-

loans from these facored banking institution on the strength of the State's deposits?

that the State will not lose a penny is simply to draw a herring across the trail. It is an old device to distract attention and divert pursuit from the main question. What the public wishes to know is, WHO GOT THE MONEY?

The bill, drawn by Samuel S. Lewis and designed to frustrate conditions such as have been disclosed, never snw the light of day on the road to enactment. It was unceremoniously ruled off the legislative track. The bosses wanted none of Lewis' treasury reforming bills.

The pertinent query is, in view of these latest exposures. Were State officials other than Mr. Kephart and his subordinates aware at that time of the jugglery which has just come to light after three or four years and which the bill was designed to prevent in the future?

As prepared by Mr. Lewis this bill proyided that State depositories be limited in number; that State funds, divided into two classes, as at present, active and inactive. be placed only in selected banks and trust companies which offered to the State, accompanted by sufficient bond, the highest rate of interest on deposits.

These latest revelations concerning conditions in the State Treasurer's office-and the examination is not nearly concluded-demand the enactment of the Lewis law or a similar statute by the coming Legislature of

1923 It required weary years of effort, supplemented by an awakened and outraged public sentiment, to secure the passage of the present law compelling banks and trust companies acting as depositories to pay interest on State funds.

For half a century the State Treasury of Pennsylvania has been the breeding place of scandal. It has spawned a brood of evils in which blasted reputations and even suicide have played a conspicuous part. It is notorious that Quay's dominance of the Republican Party in the Commonwealth was maintained for years solely by his manipulation of State Treasury funds.

The present disclosures and whatever else may follow are sufficient reasons why the decent element in the Republican Party should demand that the next Legislature by the enactment of a Lewis bill or some similar law put an end to such malevolent conditions for all time.

ACRES OF DIAMONDS

TOHN II. PATTERSON, who died on a train while on the way to Atlantic City. differed from many other successful Americans in that he won his success in the same part of the country in which he was born. His father lived on a farm near Dayton, O., where the boy was born. The son worked in his father's saw and grist mill until he went to college. When he was graduated from Dartmouth he went back to Dayton and was occupied with one thing and another until he became interested in the development of the cash register. He built his fritery in Dayton and did his

JITNEYS FOR FAIRMOUNT

WITH a new bus system just established New Yorkers will be able to go to almost any part of Central Pork for five cents. If the experiment is successful it will lead naturally enough to a demand for a somewhat similar service for Fairmount Park.

There are two ways in which you may see and enjoy the Park if you have no motorcar. You may walk or use the Park trolley. In either case you will miss much. That fact, however, would not justify the use of lumbering and ugiy and overloaded sight-seeing cars on all the Fairmount driveways. But it might inspire the Park Commission to sanction the use of Park buses properly designed and managed, and not so heavy as to injure the roads. If such vehicles were brightly colored they would add to the general picture. And, of course, they would be a comfort and a convenience for multitudes

THE FAIR CAN BE "DIFFERENT"

ANXIETY lest the fair of 1926 should suffer from lack of stimulating ideas suffer from lack of stimulating ideas differentiating it from expositions of the past denotes a lamentable poverty of imagination. It is, of course, impossible to an-nounce offhand the full list of attractions, but that by no means precludes the possibility of exploiting a profusion of original features.

Practical progress of the exhibition program grows in a sense by what it feeds on. It is a chain of development, not an immediate leap to finished conceptions that must be expected.

The movement for an educational conference launched by the Pennsylvania Military College and the Swarthmore Preparatory School has, for instance, been promptly expanded by the support of Acting Provost Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvanis, who admits that he has been working for some time on plans for a world educational meeting house in a great permanent auditorium. Dr. Conwell, of Temple University, seconds the interesting proposal, in which there are inspiring possibilities.

More picturesque, if no more important, is the suggestion of C. Emerson Brown, director of the Zoological Gardens, in regard to an exhibit of life-size reproductions of prehistoric animals. It is his idea that they might be effectively placed in alleged convincing attitudes along the banks of the Schuylkill. The albertosaurus would be forty feet in length-a unique decoration indeed.

Doubtless there will be more suggestions of commensurate novelty as the fair emerges from the domain of generalities into the enlivening region of realistic details and bstantial accomplishment.

Well-to-do men in some communities feel

have fulfilled their duty to the cause they of the Lord when they contribute as much as \$12 a year to the Church, with \$8 additional for education, charity and missions. They would spend that much in the up-keep of their automobile for a month, or for

a trip to the Reading or Allentown Fair. Yet they expect to be sulogized for an hour as philanthropic citizens and liberal sup-porters of the cause of religion in a sermon by their pastor preached above their coffin

THERE is a circuit of three churches of L the German Reformed denomination in Northern Montgomery County that has been ridden for nearly twenty years by one de-

voted missioner. They are located at Pennsburg, Sassa-mansville and Niantic. The Rev. George W. Lutz is the circuit rider who for nineteen years has ministered

o these congregations. In the early days he rode horseback. Later he employed a team. In the last few years he has used an automobile. His circuit covers a distance of nineteen miles over all sorts of roads.

TN FACT, the circuit is more nearly twenty-five miles, for when preaching at Niantic or Sassamansville, according to im-memorial custom, the pastor takes dinner with a member of the congregation, who frequently lives three or four miles from the

chusch. When preaching at Niantic Mr. Lutz has dinner with a parishioner, then drives to Sassamansville, where services are held in the afternoon, and then the return journey is made to the parsonage in Pennsburg in the evening or at night. Where two services a day are held at Niantic and Sassamansville no services are

held in Pennsburg. The following Sunday morning and eve-ning services are held in the church at Pennsburg.

THE remarkable feature of this circuit rider's history is that in nineteen years only two services have been missed by Then it was because of blizzards or snows, which tied up the roads and blocked traffic. For the rest of this period, through cold and storm, over roads often well-nigh im-passable, the Rev. George W. Lutz has

maintained his mission: held the banner of his Master high above the inconsequentia things of this world.

He has been subject to instant call any-where through the region contiguous to his three charges, in sickness, accident and distress

tress. For this work, at a salary possibly less than any clergyman of the weakest congre-gation in Philadelphia receives, Mr. Lutz prepared himself for years at college and divinity school, with such success that he wears the coveted key of the Phi Bota Kappa.

During the war period he worked in a shipyard to contribute his mite and con-tinued his circuit-riding work without in-

FOR years he has been associate editor and principal editorial writer on Town and Country, one of the most prosperous and ably edited newspapers in the region.

He has been a member of the faculty of Perkiomen School, that unusually excellent

preparatory institution at Pennsburg. He has been called upon to substitute for teachers in the higher branches in the public teachers in the higher branches in the public schools. He is one of the leading figures in every public movement for the advancement of his community. Above all else, though, the things that are paramount in his life are the well-known roads, the trim farm houses and the recur-rent church services on his circuit among his

He is the ideal circuit rider of the twescontury.

branch of the official government. It is a civic organization founded on the principle that under our institutions the citizen is ultimately responsible for the results of government. In Philadelphia the Bureau f Municipal Research was founded in 1908. incorporated in 1909, and is governed by a board of twenty-five trustees, consisting of men and women representative of diverse business and professional elements. This board employs a technical staff of specialists in various fields to analyze and interpret echnical problems of government.

"Its work is done on a fact basis, in co-operation with officials and citizens. While a large part of its energies is directed toward the solution of specific problems, the importance of disseminating information to citizens and of turning the spotlight of publicity on public questions is never over-looked. At the same time the bureau has kept absolutely free from participation of any kind in partisan politics.

"There are research bureaus of this kind in some thirty cities, including New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toronto, San Francisco, Rochester and others, and while their programs vary in certain details, their fundamental policies and principles are virtually uniform.

What the Bureau Has Accomplished

"The Philadelphia bureau has been steadily at work on various kinds of prob-lems for fourteen years, and so quiet are its methods that its cantribution to the civic life of the community is often not realized by even well-informed citizens. The latest completed study of magnitude is an inclusive survey of the government of Lower Merion Township, which is an im-portant unit in the natural metropolitan district of our city. The study was under-taken at the request of the governing body of the township, and the final report was an exhaustive picture of the administra-tion, finances, etc., of the township gov-ernment. "The Philadelphia bureau has been 1. Who was Prime Minister of England during the American Revolution? 2. What is the largest city in Southern Who was Themistocles?
 What is the literal meaning of the word trousseau? 5. What is a tabor? 6. When did the United States have the ernment.

"This document enables the Commissioners to see their problem objectively and as a whole. Wasting no time on mere adstructive recommendations to aid the Commissioners to improve their service, and commendation for things well done is just as freely given as is condemnation for prac-tices which ought to be changed.

"Going back a year or two, citizens will recall the efforts to substitute municipal street cleaning for the contract method now everywhere discarded. The new City Charter ererywhere discarded. The new City Charter of 1910 had made it possible to substitute the better municipal method for the con-tract method, but the Charter was not automatic. With characteristic American faith in legislation, there was a perceptible let-down in civic effort once the new Char-ter was achieved, and so the bureau found it necessary to keep citizens stirred up on the street-cleaning issue in order to pre-vent it dying because of public incretia. A rigorous series of pamphlets, articles, public addresses—all predicated on careful engi-neering study—was largely instrumental in the final adoption of municipal cleaning and waste disposal throughout the city. "The large amount of work contributed

"The large amount of work contributed by the bureau to the drafting of the new Charter, the preparation for the State Con-stitutional Revision Commission of its basis for a State budget system—now beginning to bear fruit—are illustrative of an important though undramatic side of the bureau's work. Specialized studies in phases of law, engineering, finance and personnel admin-istration, either in co-operation with public officials or in the interest of citizens and taxpayers, are always going on. And the end sought is not primarily lower taxes or mere money economies, but fuller, better, more effective public service.

"The question is often asked of bure workers, What of the bureau's future? As The breath of suspicion in Harrisburg appears to have the flavor of bootleg whisty, a rule these men and women have been too busy doing the worth-while tasks at hand to speculate very much in the realm of the unknowable, but in order that their work Mother's Day in the penitentiaries is going to mean a lot of copy for the sol may be guided by a sense of direction they often stop to think of how their program fits the tendencies and the needs of the sisters. Poland is planning to fortify her coast. One had hoped the materials would have

times. "Conscious of the growing complexity of government, they are aware of the increas-ing difficulty of realizing the great ideal of a form of government that shall be democratic and human and which shall yet be effective, serviceable, flexible, responsive. To contribute toward the realization of so splendid an ideal is the constant inspiration of the bureau's staff and the central thought

His' explanation of the case of Hain demonstrates that as a letter writer Mr. Lansing is improving. of its trustees and members. News from Texas awakens the hope that somebody will eventually hang Judge Lynd No Alarm in We cannot believe that the bootleggers are unby due process of law.

Evidence duly agitated over the declaration of Attorney General Alter that if he is elected Governor what, we may inquire in passing, are the official acts of a bootlegger that may be classed as other than illegal?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

opportunity to buy Santo Do \$1,500,000?

China?

The worst that is alleged of the Gener conference is that the conferees are trading to bring about a resumption of trade.

All the Democrats have to do in Star and national politics nowadays is to let the Republicans do their fighting for them.

The New York Times refers to the tarif as a plesiosaurus. Does it mean to assent that there ain't no sich animile?

Every time Genoa's ark seems about to be cast on' the rocks Lloyd George does clever stunt with a diplomatic boathook.

. The right dope on the solution of the problem of the crime wave is doubless that the crime wave carries a solution of dope.

 What is a grange?
 What is the patron saint of Spain?
 Name three kinds of whales.
 Who was Edward Whymper? The denial by Peggy Joyce that she is going to marry Jack Dempsey gives both Peggy and Jack a little more unneeded pub-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Thomas Sumter, a South Carolinian of Virginian birth, was the last surviving general officer of the American Revolu-German scientist aunounces that there are 50,000 hairs on a man's head and 70,000 on a woman's. And yet people talk of set tion in the Continental Army, born in 1734 and died in 1832. He was Matthew Stanley Quay was a Pennsylvaria politician and organization leader. He was chairman of the Re-publican National Executive Campaign of the Stanley of

equality !

Word has been received that a former German naval attache in Washington b celebrating Boy-Ed week in Hamburg with a little daughter. publican National Executive Campaign Committee in 1888, a member of the United States Senate from 1887 to 1899 and again from 1901 to 1904. In 1899 he was brought to trial on the charge of misappropriating State funds, and, although he was acquitted, the feeling among the reform element of his own party was so bitter against him that the Legislature of Pennsyl-vania was deadlocked and his reelec-tion postponed for two years. A statue to his memory has been erected in Harrisburg Pa.

"Production of anthracite," says 'A United States Geological Survey. "remain virtually at zero." Which would be tragedy in zero weather.

Beveridge says all he wants is party harmony. Plausible enough, even though he plays in a key all his own. He is a hornblower among strings.

The one thing that impresses me in the Borah-Boris-Bahkmeteff controversy, and Demosthenes McGinnis, is the pleasing pat-ness of the insistent first syllables.

We refuse to believe that American troops will remain on the Rhine because the Germans want them, preferring to think they are, there to finish the job they started.

The man who "carried the message to Gurch" is asking from the Government a medal in recognition of the famous exploi-ile should get it, of course, but he doesn's wally need it. really need it.

A stok is a portico in ancient Greek architecture.
The chief sources of sponges are the waters of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the West Indies, especially around the Bahama Islands.
Caviar is made from sturgeon roe.
The three chief gods of Egypt were Isls. Osiris and Horus.
The suffix "istan" in such words as Belu-chistan, Afghanistan, Kurdistan and Turkestan means "land of."
Bertel Thorwaldsen was a noted Danish sculptor. He was born in 1770 in Copenhagen, the son of an Iceland carpenter and carver of figures used upon gallsons. He died in 1994. As it is inconceivable that the

As it is inconceivable that the Brit would give away any property right dealing with the Soviet Government, the likelihood that the Belgians and the P have misinterpreted terms ; or, perhaps gives them too likes and the property

By . Products "It is also important not to averlook one or two of the incidental activities of the bureau. One of the most important of the is the reference library and informa-

Harrisburg, Pa. Only three Secretaries of State of the United States served consecutively for eight years—Madison, throughout the two terms of Jefferson; J. Q. Adams, under the two terms of Monroe, and Seward, under Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. The next best record was achieved by Hamilton Fish, who served for nearly all of the eight years of Grant, from 1869 to 1877.

stoa is a portico in ancient Greek

Sequolas are the huge coniferous trees of California, sometimes more than 300 feet in height.