evening Public Tedger

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It will come from the eminent and the obscure nlike. BELL SOOD WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 24, 1922

OUR OWN VERDUN

from the advance of enlightenment. Shall

recognition in the committee be extended to

have yet to learn the name of the station at

of honesty and straightforwardness and high

thinking in politics, be permitted to disturb

the serenity of a bund of party dictators?

"No!" shout the members of Mr. Vare's

general staff. Their shouting doesn't matter

in the least. For when the moment arrives

for a decision they will probably find that

an entirely new question will have arisen. That question will not be whether the City

Committee should recognize women. It will

be whether women will consent to recognize

OLYMPICS AND THE FAIR

NNOUNCEMENT of the detailed pro-

over the financing and the arena for the

cord abroad was hailed with undisguised

pleasure, are also extinguished by the settle-

Had agreement not been reached it is pos-

sible that the California city and Philadel-

phia might have been contestants for the Olympics. More than a year ago the pro-

priety of holding the great International

athletic event in connection with the Sesqui-

Centennial was suggested in the hope that

the date might be put off until 1926. But

the proposal, although engaging, was not

could now be induced to consider an inter-

mediate Olympiad dividing the conventional

four-year interval in two is uncertain, but

the idea is still worthy of the expenditure

of some effort. The World Fair of 1926

will, if present intentions are executed, be

an exposition of sufficient magnitude to

The games would accord admirably with

the display of progress in all lines which is

the aim of the fair-makers. It is by no

means too late to initiate negotiations on the

subject and to apply in practical, vigorous

PAYING THE BILL

DR. HUBLEY R. OWENS' suggestion that persons arrested for drunkenness

should in the future be forced to pay the

oats of medical attention administered by

the police department doctors is, in a sense,

justified by the evidences of the hour.

Nearly 10,000 intoxicated persons, fired by

moonshine or real red liquor, have been

treated by police physicians in the last three

months. This is a record number. Dr.

Owens estimates that all money available

for this work will be gone before the be-

It happens, however, that any man who

manages to get intoxicated nowadays is very

likely to be broke by the time he achieves

a place in a cell or a hospital. Since whisky

and its imitations continue to flow freely a

more just and logical remedy may be sug-

gested for the condition which troubles Dr.

The bills for medical attention adminis-

forcibly upon the pay of prohibition enforce.

WHY NOT GET THE BIG ONES?

member of a defunct firm of bucket-

done if the authorities and the defrauded

The District Attorney expressed satisfac-

tion that the jury had agreed with him that

bucketing "is just about the same as plain

it might have been. The firm of which the

accused was a member started in business

last May with a capital of \$500. It had

about thirty customers, most of whom were

bootblacks, servant girls and the like, with

secounts of \$500 and under. The man on

whose complaint the prosecution was made

was a salesman who had opened an account

with \$700 cash and \$1500 in Liberty bonds.

little office. The bucket-shops that are a

menace to the investing public occupy hand-

staff of clerks. They handle millions, Their

is an open secret they are allowed to

wrate without serious objection.
When the prosecuting authorities hale into

part some of the big men sucketing will be effort to convict them bucketing will be today. There are

nely furnished offices and have a large

rictors have connections with reputable

and although the nature of their bust-

It was a petty business, carried on in a

But this conviction is not so reassuring as

Whether the International Committee

energetically advanced.

warrant breaking a rule.

fushion the art of persuasion.

ginning of autumn.

Owens.

ment agents.

public co-operate.

ordinary stealing.

gram of the next Olympic carnival dis-

Shall women, with their foolish notions

which they were tossed off the train,

nine voters.

Tom in unison.

the City Committee.

Beneath it, if Mr. Pinchot goes deep Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia, enough, he will discover that self-interest. personal aggrandizement or the attempted political rehabilitation of some discredited Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-tilled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. boss is the basis of much of it. Already individual members of the de-

moralized Capitol Hill coterie have begun. All rights of republication of s, ecial dispatches herein are also reserved. through their newspaper organs, an appeal to let bygones be bygones.

is illegal whether the customers lose anything or not, and the penaltics are severe

enough to discourage the business if they

FOR THE CAPTURE OF PINCHOT

Old Guardsmen, Smiling Brightly and

With Dirks Carefully Concealed,

Move Forward From Ambush

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

FOR the ensuing five months Gifford Pin-chot will be the recipient of more un-

solicited advice than he has ever had be-

fore in the course of his life.

were ever applied.

Thus early they are endeavoring to force his hand by unfounded statements that he contemplates supporting this or that dis-IN THE twilight of gangdom's last days. credited boss; that he is favorably disposed toward this or that member of the Capitol Charley Hall, Tom Cunningham and Tom Watson stand to defend the sacred pre-Hill crowd for a place as a State leader. cincts of the Republican City Committee

Metaphorically Capitol Hill slaps Mr. Pinchot on the shoulder and in seeming jovial endences exclaims:

women when the committee is reorganized on "Congratulations, Giff, old boy! You put June 7? That question has been worrying it over on us this time in fine shape, but we Mr. Vare used to laugh at the woman hold no enmity. Let bygones be bygones. Well, a lot of people laughed at We're with you to a finish and pledge ouroteam when it was first used for motive selves to roll up an old-time majority for power. The City Committee is reconciled you in November. Shake, old man !" to steam. It is not reconciled to the femi-

It is the same old discredited political Since Election Day Mr. Vare has not bunco game by the same old discredited laughed at the ladies who sought recognicrowd. It is a moth-enten, frazzled, detion in his committee. He believes that cayed and snildewed scheme to induce Gifsomething ought to be done. But his prin-cipal aides are of a different mind. "They ford Pinchot magnanimously to forget that shall not pass !" cry Tom and Charley and they were the members of the combine that exerted every power to defeat him and per-Tom and Charley and Tom seem to petuate their grip on Republican politics in imagine that they are at Verdun. They aren't. They are at Doorn, though they

It is the same crowd that whispered innuendoes, like the poisonous breath of vipers, against the Pinchots; the same men that fought beak and talon in every county of the State with a viciousness that could not have been exceeded had Gifford Pinchot been a discredited Democrat instead of a clean, decent Republican.

Every protestation of loyalty that politicians of their grade now make to the victor is both insincere and mendacious. Every high-minded Republican knows that it was the best element of the Republican Party that placed Mr. Pinchot in nomination; that any promise of the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Contractors' Combine and their Capitol Hill allies to roll up a rousing majority in November is a gratuitous assertion. If they should default as discredited leaders in their ses of the rumor that bickerings in Paris allegiance to the Republican ticket in Nocames would deprive the French capital of vember, other leaders would spring into the the scheduled honor in 1924. The ambitious fray and they would be swept into political of Los Angeles, where every report of disoblivion forever.

> But one purpose alone animates these leaders of yesterday, and that is to retain their grip upon the party machinery and by o doing perpetuate their power.

They do not admire Gifford Pinchet, They have nothing in common with his high purposes. Rather, they hate him for what he has achieved. Their brand of political logic teaches them that it is better to salaam it mock reverence to the victor than to sulk in their tents behind the battle line of defeat.

It sounds like a "good sport" for the leaders of the old combine to pull the "hurrah-for-Pinchot" stuff while the print of the boot heel is still on their neck. The "forgive-and-forget" business tickles the ears of their camp followers, who strut or shuffle at their nod, while their fingers still clutch the dollars they received to fight

The Republican Party in Pennsylvania i not in particular need of solidification. It is urgently in need of purification and regeneration.

Gifford Pinchot will need shrewd political advisers, practical politicians; but he will not seek them among those who endeavored to encompass his defeat in a State-wide campaign that for insidious attack and malign methods has had no equal since the Hartranft campaign of more than half a

One thing which Mr. Pinchot will discover in spite of his wide range of experience is that the individual members of the Capital Hill crowd will not approach him except by indirection. Men of State-wide fame, bankers and lawyers, philanthropists, and even high-minded women ignorant of the wiles of unscrupulous politicians, will doubtless approach bim in their behalf. Eminent respectables will urge that he thrust not these fawning foes from the audience room, but that he take them unto himself and sent them in the place of honor at his right hand.

tered by police surgeons to intoxicated per-Experience, knowledge of the State, fidelsons might be paid through levies made ity to the party, good fellowship and every other possible excuse in their campaign of sympathetic buncombe will be used in a play to soften the heart of the successful candidate toward the Capitol Hill coterie and the THE conviction for grand larceny of a Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Contractors' Comshoppers in New York shows what can be

The mass of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania have made Gifford Pinchot not only their candidate for Governor but their leader. By their votes they demand a reorganization of the party upon clean, fair and honest lines.

There must be a new deal. The guilty must be punished!

It is inconceivable that the members of an organization which countenanced these disreputable things, and by their vote encouraged and supported them, should be commissioned to undertake the work of regeneration and rehabilitation.

A SERIES OF SHORT FLIGHTS

WITH proper arrangements in advance for repairs and fuel the two British aviators who are to start flying around the world today ought to succeed.

Longer flights have already been made without landing than any which they are planning. Their program calls for a series of short flights. They would probably make to the skeptics a reply similar to that made to so common as it is today. There are used laws. The District Attorneys in Tork and in Philadelphia know what lever are. Athie State la ceny does by McDonald, the contractor who built the first New York subway. When he was stupendous undertaking, he remarked that

he had been digging cellars for years and not have to be proved. Bucketing of orders that the subway was nothing but a lot of cellars placed side by side.

All these aviators have to do is to make a series of flights, the longest of which is much shorter than the flight across the Atlantic from the United States to the GLAD-HANDERS IN AN ASSAULT Azores successfully made three years ago. The flight across the English Channel, with which the circumnavigation of the world will begin, is made every day. There are no serious difficulties in the way of flying from France to Italy. It is a short distance from Italy to Greece. From Greece it is planned to fly to Egypt across the Mediterranean. Then there will be more overland flying to the Persian Gulf and from there the aviators will head for India. Their route will be overland from India to the Eastern Coast of China. They will have to cross water again to get to Japan and they will fly over the sea again to the Alcutian Islands. After they get to Alaska they will have land beneath them all the way to New York and thence to Labrador. There will be another water flight to Greenland and two more from Greenland to Iceland and from Iceland to Scotland.

If everything goes smoothly they ought to reduce the time of Jules Verne's hero until is much shorter than eighty days. But accidents may happen as they happened to the Portuguese fliers who attempted to go from Southern Europe to Brazil. They are likely to experience their greatest difficulties between Egypt and Alaska and between Labrader and Scotland. Even though they do not succeed in their undertaking some one will fly around the world in the near future because such a thing has become feasible provided any one is ready to put up the money necessary to provide against accidents in those parts of the course far from fuel and repair shops.

LADY ASTOR'S PRIVILEGES

A DVICE generously dispensed with much charm of manner has been the dominant characteristic of Lady Astor's American tour which ended yesterday. evangelism displayed has been of the distinetly gracious type, a fortunate circumstance in view of the controversial nature

of many of the topics discussed. Lady Astor has not hesitated to indorse the principles of the League of Nations or of any international peace-protective society that may be offered as a substitute. On the theme of alcoholic prohibition she has spoken frankly, her valedictory containing approval of what, for all its defects. she regards as an advance in social welfare.

She has pleaded for cleaner politics, the development of moral sensibilities and especially for a sympathetic American appreciation of world problems. Americans, she asserts, "need not fear to enter a League of Peace, but had better fear not entering if they desire pence.

The candor of the former Virginian, now the representative of her sex in the British Parliament, is refreshing, but it must be admitted that it is also privileged. Lady Astor has been a friendly critic with opportunities of comment arising from her freedom from partisan affiliations here and her lack of direct contact with such social, economic and political conditions in this counry as have not infrequently checked the tongues of otherwise ardent reformers.

A free-lance from the outside is especially favored, as was Theodore Roosevelt when his proffered solution of the Egyptian problem provoked admiring amazement in London. In the responsible sense, Colonel Roosevelt knew not Conservatives nor Liberals, "Great" or "Little" Englanders. He was a privileged soothsayer.

Lady Astor has been likewise, with the result that her "good sentences and we!l pronounced" have assumed an aspect of cular wisdom. It is so easy for the nation to go straight, if it will but heed the simple rules, compounded of common sense and an elementary idealism, formulated by the ingratiating peeress.

It may be conjectured that this is Lady Astor's opinion, a view which in principle is not dissimilar from that held in America when alleged militarist France or alleged oneession-hunting Britain have to our colective mind chosen the wrong path,

Admonition is an art which can be most omfortably practiced by those on whom the obligation of failure will not rest. This is not to imply the faintest suggestion of mugness to Lady Astor, but simply to suggest her divorce from many of the inhibitions that paralyze our will.

The League of Nations struggle in the Senate is a historical example. Americann general are believers in the principle of rbitration. They adored it before and during the war, until, in fact, the task of reducing the abstract to the concrete awakened inherited prejudices, partisan tradiions and factional ire.

Nevertheless the country should be grateal to Lady Astor. She has been a delightul visitor, evoking without doubt applausfrom citizens averse to her teachings, sciousness that she was only a sejourner ha

MOST DELICATE CONFERENCE

THIE refusal of the Peruvian and Chilean Commissioners, now meeting in Washington, to admit Bolivia into the discussions of the most complex territorial problem on this continent can be justified on practical rather than moral grounds.

It is unquestionable that the inland resublic has a right to be interested in negotintions designed to clear up a situation which for nearly thirty years has menaced the peace of South America. Bolivia is naturally anxious to recover at least a portion of that strip of seacoast occupied by Chile since the bitterly fought war which ended with the Treaty of Ancon in 1883. What is in a sense a revision of that

paret is now before the representatives of Chile and Peru. But the task of the delegates is already sufficiently trying without adding to their anxieties by the inclusion of third party. Here lies one important reaon for the somewhat ourt answer to the La Paz Government.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the conference in Washington is governed by such rules as the principals choose to lay down. The United States is serving exclusively in the capacity of host and is not authorized to widen the scope of the negotintions.

Latin-American progress would be admir ably aided by a settlement of the Peru-Chile dispute over the rich nitrate provinces. In that case the new vigor imparted to the principles of arbitration might be usefully employed in a consideration of Bolivian claims. It is the deliency of the situation which at this time calls for patience on the part of Bolivia.

That vast country has been seriously handleapped through lack of a seaport and it is conceivable that, with their differences settled, either Chile or Peru might consider some plan of concession. Such a program might necessitate another conference in which the tangle of treaties and historical facts on which the contentions of Bolivia rest could be anniyzed and adjusted.

At this moment the delegates of Chile and Peru, republics whose deep-seated animosities have been reciprocally harmful, are evidently of the opinion that one problem at a time in the higher calculus of diplomacy

The one good thing about the Filipino mission to the United States to ask for in-dependence is the possibility that the dele-gates may learn how unwine such a plan would be at the present time.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Have You Wondered How the Trick Was Turned at the Primary? Well, Here's Some Inside Dope

By SARAH D. I OWRIE

T HAVE been asked more than once since the election by wondering and cautious males if I knew what machinery was used to work upon public opinion so successfully so as to unite the women voters throughout State in their uprising against the

I have also been asked more than once if I knew where the women came from here in Philadelphia who appeared at the polls either as watchers or vigilantes, and by what initiative there was so evident a precon-certed move in such counties as Montgomery and Delaware, etc., to guard the polls in the interest of honest voting. Did the thing spring up spontaneously? Was it a sporadic flare of interest in the cir. or was it a worked-up interest with a beginning and a

I have already stated in this column that it was a movement and that it had a leader, and that that leader was ably backed by other leaders who united to make a propaganda for an honest election and for an intelligent vote. I have also intimated that those who were behind the movement were by no means sure of success at this election or of success even within a year or two. Some calculations made it two years off at least. The immediate objective was to form an intelligent and experienced voting group of women within the Republi Party, and to duplicate that group in every locality possible, keepi g an easy but not too binding hold on all the duplicate groups by one

Before this plan had more han begun to function, this primary election with all its strange developments and its strong factional clements was upon us.

THE Woman's Republican Club of Penn-A sylvania, or as it is now to be known under its charter, "The Republican Women of Pennsylvania," had met officially for the first time at the now famous banquet for the candidates for the governorship and senatorship within the party. The dramatic withdrawal of Fisher and the last-moment interpolation of Alter, the Governor's enigmatic attitude and the Fisher letter all conspired to make that banquet a note-worthy occasion, all the more significant, too, when one remembers the very spon-taneous applause which Mr. Pinchot received and the tense and curious interest with which Mrs. Medill McCormick's very able speech on the power women had when they organized politically was listened to.

It became evident on that evening that if the women of the State could be got to unite politically, even temporarily, an im-pression could be made on them and on the organization and on the general public that might in the future lead to their better recognition as political factors. The ques-

THERE were the fragments of political I groups of women formed by the organization chiefs in the last year, chiefly to keep the letter while evading the spirit of their promises to give the women a fifty-fifty share in political councils. Some of these fragments had broken away from the organization, some were standing pat with their local bosses. Here in Philadelphia the local vice chairman of the City Republican Committee, Mrs. Altemus, and her group, which represented about six pretty wellorganized wards, were independent and as dependents were practically ignored by the Vare faction.

The Vares depended on Mrs. Harmon and her club to carry on the women end of local politics, and they had publicly announced that they would elect her to the vice chairmanship in Mrs. Altenus' stead. Pretty much this same state of affairs had occurred all over the State. ill over the State.

The women recognized by the bosses represented one faction and those who had broken away from that rule or were working with the independent men's factions were he other group.
With her knowledge of these standpat and

these disaffected groups it was easy for Mrs. Warburton as State vice chairman of the Itepublican Committee to gauge the general sentiment of the political women throughout the State. And she found it anti-boss by a ery large majority, which was what gave her confidence to oppose the candidacy of two markedly machine candidates on the ground that in backing either of inyder or Beidleman, the organization would be playing into the hands of the-to say the east—unpopular factions in the party and

organization leaders could not believe that she knew—their machine lieutenants told them such a different tale! Nevertheess, the hot cry of the newspapers on their seels and the threatened scandal in treasury matters made them less assured the sudden ejection of a new candidate, who was wittily called "a last-minute man," the became even more threatening than before for the organization.

REAT numbers of women began to join U the Federation of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania. They joined by political organizations, 700 or more in Harisburg, 450 in Scranton, 350 in Delaware County, 200 in a single township in Mont-County, and so on, great groups at a time, whose paramount object was to see that this primary election should be run straight and that Republican women should have a chance to know for whom they were voting. Mrs. Warburton found in Mrs. Lorimer, who is the State president of this federated organization, an admirable executive. In a sense, each move that the Republican women's organization took under Mrs. Lorimer and Mrs. George Dunning, he is chairman of the Organization Com mittee, established a precedent and therefore needed very careful steering, but the thing was cleverly and fairly done, and the club heaquarters of information was the center and the meeting ground for creating opinion and co-ordinating effort for the last two months before the election in a degree not possible for any other organization center either in the city or the State.

It was possible for Mrs. Altemus' group

of shrewd and well-seasoned workers to throw their weight in with that of the Republican women, one of the Altemus faction, Mrs. Clements, becoming the very able

organizer of Election Day activities.

The newspaper reporters had at last a headquarters to which to go for the latest nformation; as an information bureau its offices were invaluable, and as a headquarfor Election Day for the watchers. vigilantes and motor messengers it and it secretaries and staff formed a long-felt need. Lunches were sent out from those headquarters to those serving at the polls who had volunteered from its office, and open house was kept for those coming and going until the late hours in the night. headquarters based on very much the same plan were without doubt busy in a like ashion in all its amiliated branches.

DUT apart from the strictly political or-BUT apart from the recognized the Republican women's headquarters at 219 South Seventeenth street as their headquarters emperarily, it was a meeting place for conference and co-operation of many of the great women's clubs and societies of the city and State. Word of the coming opportunity that Election Day would give for the to make a stand for honest voting at the polls was passed along to thousands of women, through this center, by word of It so happened that many uncheons and dinners, or their final meet ings for the season during April or the first ook in May, and that fact gave a very opportunity for a timely word to favorable spoken face to face regarding the issues

On a certain afternoon in the upper room of the Republican women's clubhouse I counted some ten women present who were the administrative heads or representatives of organizations that touched some 10,000 members, who were in their turn the key women of their communities, which is why perhaps the women without a michael was able to function so quickly and conclusion.



"WHOA, BILL!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

is a more general application of the ele-mentary principles of fire prevention.

the lesson of fire prevention, instruction in its necessity and in the best manner of se-curing general observance of its principles

will be taught in the public schools of the

usually cause fires, and the proper things

to do to this end in the home and in the

schools.

"The fact that this course is to be introduced into the public schools of Pennsylvania has gone all over the country. We have had for some time fire-prevention instruction in the Philadelphia schools, but it has not been given in so broad a manner as is now contemplated in the State. New York, Spokane, cities in New Mexico and in many other States have written to us satisface.

other States have written to us, asking for detailed information as to how the course

Making Careless Men Pay

"The Legislature of Massachusetts is now

considering a bill to impose the cost of ex-tinguishing fires caused by carelessness or by

disregard of the ordinary precautio

upon the person upon whose premises such a fire starts. The City Council of Chicago

similar measure and

is also considering a similar measure and both Cleveland and Cincinnati already have

such ordinances.
"In France, after a fire, the burden of

proof is upon the person upon whose premises the conflagration started to show that

from any person who allows a preventable

"The American public is generally inter-

ested in the matter of fire prevention, but the older people who have been going along

in the same careless wav all their lives are

not so much affected by the movement as

some beneficial results along these lines by introducing the matter in the schools, talk the children will learn about it and talk the children will learn about it at home, thus bringing it more about it at home, thus bringing it more the attention of their elders.

Once thoroughly inculcated, the habit of fire prevention will take care of itself; the

present necessity is to get it home to every

What Do You Know?

What is a colophon?
What railway station in the United
States has the largest passenger
traffic?

3. How does the State of Colorado get its

4. What is meant by the "Comedic Humaine"

Humaine"

5 What is the corona of plants?

6 Distinguish between Richard Henry Dana and Charles A. Dana.

7 What is the meaning of the word eke?

8 Who said "There are three faithful old friends—an old wife, an old dog and ready money"?

9 When did the Crimean War occur?

10 Who was Nicholas Poussin?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Gare St. Lazare in Paris ranks first

gers a day.

2. A Lascar is an East Indian sailor.

3. Carp are said to live from 100 to 150

years.

4. Samuel Gompera is president of the American Federation of Labor.

5. The Battle of Trafalgar was fought in

6. The two longest parts in the Shakespear-ean drama are Hamlet and Richard 111.

7. The native name of Montenegro is Tser-

7. The native name of Montenegro is Tsernagora.

8. President Andrew Johnson was impeached in 1868 and acquitted.

9. Barratry in marine law is fraud or gross
negligence of a master or crew to the
prejudice of the ship's owners.

10. Anterisand is district behind a coast or
river bank.

he Gare St. Lazare in Faris ranks hist among the railway stations of the world in the amount of its passenger traffic. It is used by 200,000 passen.

Therefore, we hope

it was not the result of carelessness.

is to be applied in our schools.

fire to start.

person in the State."

STEWART A. JELLETT On Fire Prevention in Pennsylvania

OST of the fires which M dwellings and other buildings all over the country can easily be prevented and they are in most cases due to gross negligence. according to Stewart A. Jellett, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished engineers and chairman of the Fire Prevention and Insurance Committee of the Chamber of

Commerce. "Preventable fires," said Mr. Jellett, 'amount to more than 90 per cent of total number of confingrations. phia, like all the great American cities, is placing the emphasis on the wrong end. We spend large amounts freely for the purchase and maintenance of the finest fire-fighting equipment that can be obtained, but piti-fully small emphasis is given, both by way of expenditure and education, to the prevention of the very hazard which occasions

such huge public expenditures. Reducing the Fire Risks

"I am of the opinion that business men generally place too much importance on the rate they have to pay for fire insurance and too little to reducing fire risks in their building. Unless fire losses are reduced, the in-surance cost must remain high. Many men hold to the fallacy that, if they are fully insured, that is, if replacement of their building, stock and machinery is covered, they will come through without a loss. they will come through without this is Unless their business is a losing one, this is not true. In many cases, the loss of business due to being unable to fill orders, and the permanent loss of customers who are served during the emergency by their competitors, will amount to more in the long run than the immediate physical loss of

"One matter in the general subject of fire prevention, which has always interested me, is why fire-prevention methods are not more effective. We have had a lot of campaigning on the matter, but the practical results of it in a materially lessened number of preventable fires have not been very impressive. In this connection the thing which has impressed me more than anything else is the fact that men will take chances of having fires because they feel that the only chance which they are taking is the chance of an increased insurance premium.

Aid From Insurance Companies

"The fire insurance companies would gladly help in any way they could to bring about a more effective means of fire prewhich they might aid would be to have a common understanding among themselves that the man who will not take the ordinary means of preventing fire on his property and ignores all common precautions should get o insurance. "It is an old moot question whether the

hope of reward or the fear of punishment is the more effective deterrent, and this enters strongly into the matter of fire insurance. There is a type of insurance broker who will take all kinds of chances in broker who will take all kinds of chances in order to get business; that is his motto and he lives up to it. If carelessness and a large number of preventable fire losses make high premiums, that is all right from his side of it, but get the business. These are the people to whom the reward side, nature of increased business, appeals. "The man over whom the fear of punish-

ment might be held is the man who is in-sured but who doesn't take proper precau-tions against fire. The punishment would tions against fire. The punishment would be the refusal of the companies to insure him. It would affect him and his business loss of credit and in so many other through ways that he would soon learn to use nor mal care in the matter, and the fire risks would be speedily reduced.

Involuntary Incendiarism "There often is, in a protracted period of

business depression, a sort of involuntary incendiarism, brought about by men refusing to take the necessary precautions against the fire, in order to avoid the expense. This man figures that his factory is closed and he might as well save money by neglecting those fire precautions which he has kept up in prosperity. It is needless to say that this is a shortsighted and dangerous policy.

"Fire insurance premiums are high be-cause of the great losses each year and they will remain high just as long as these losses catinus. When the losses are reduced, the premiums also will be reduced and the only

Coal has always resented being the first syllable of coalition.

The telescope gown has appeared in Paris. An eye-full, doubtless. Add wisdom-What the Senate needs thorough way in which they can be reduced

is more speed, says Senator Pepper. When it comes to a ing t

SHORT CUTS

flowers Ardmore is a blooming success.

Los Angeles schools offer a course in manicuring. Case of giving a hand to the

"The State : chool authorities have worked for some time upon a syllabus which is about ready. The instruction will begin When the law succeeds in making the bootlegging business bootless it won't have with the very young children, and the course a leg to stand on. of study outlined is such that it will main-

tain the interest without making any mental The world might get a better line on Russia if . knew exactly what Chicheria thinks of Trotzky. demands at first. This will be taught to children of about eight to thirteen years of age. The older children will be taught the danger of fire, the things to avoid, which

War-fraud talk in Washington prompts the conjecture that by and by somebody will get mad and the kettle of fish will be in the fire.

Quebec Board of Trade limits speeches to three minutes "unless the speaker has something important to talk about." But who decides? And when?

We'll go bail that the fine points of the law in Judge Johnson's decision make se driving appeal to the hearts, consciences and strong boxes of the fining squires.

A New York bucketeer has been con-victed as a common thief. It is conceivable that this thing of calling a spade a spade may have distinctly beneficial results.

The Government, says Secretary Hoover, would like to hear from all consumers who have been overcharged for coal. Now,

Premier Craig and President Griffith unite in condemnation of the murder of a member of the Ulster Parliament. The world now awaits a pronouncement from

De Valera.

The suggestion has been made to a New York Street Commissioner that street clean-ing be done with vacuum cleaners. Sounds rtling but ought to sound commonplace If dust carries disease, why raise a dust?

President Harding isn't kidding himself about the daylight saving involved in reducing the twelve-hour day in the steel mills. He knows that shorter hours are necessary to the making of good Americans

Dr. George Luden, reducing the average man to his chemical elements, finds him composed of ninety-eight cents' worth of sonp, iron, sugar, lime and sulphur. And two cents' worth of soul makes a sage of the

There was "a near fist fight" in the House between Phipps and Watson, of Georgia. "Near fists," we opine, are admonstory fingers, and hot Southern blood. we surmise, prompted the gentlemen to

Hazleton, Pa., clergyman favors a whip-

It is the et cetera that gives us pause. It is the et cetera that gives us pause. It may be made to include pastors who make unusual suggestions and paragraphers who compact these comment thereon.

Six girl sleuths are being trained in Atlantic City to capture male vamps. While a clean-up may be necessary and is always desirable, there seems to be opportunity here for much misunderstanding and some spite fulness. And the job is not a particularly nice one for a nice girl. nice one for a nice girl.

Romance seldom wears sorgeous trappings. is usually so hedged in and Romance

by the commonplace and so harassed by every-day hardships that it doesn't recognize itself. Consider the case of the sandhogs. To morrow morning the first of four shifts a men will start work at the bottom of the Delaware River and will proceed under day. the commonplace men will start work at the bottom of in Delaware River and will proceed under direction to make the dream of a bridge estimate. Nothing could be more stupened than the outcome of this adventure, but daily routine will be sweat and worry artificial atmosphere and danger of a ling ailment at every return to normal Romance. Yes, but in depressing guint