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Philadelphia, Friday, May 26, 1922

MORE EXPLANATION NEEDED

TOHN A. BELL'S explanation of his accommodating check transactions with II Keplart as State Treasurer does not go quite far enough.

It is revealed in the fourth section of the report of Auditor General Lewis' expert accountants that the Treasurer of Allegheny County drew checks on one of Mr. Bell's the Carnegie Trust Company, and sent them to the State Treasurer in payment of taxes due; that the State Treasurer did not cash the checks at once, but handed them over to Mr. Bell and received in return checks on the Colonial Trust Company signed by Mr. Bell in blank.

The amount of the Allegheny County payments was carried on the books of the State Treasurer as cash on hand, and it was months before there was any record in the books of any bank thus far disclosed that the money had been deposited to the credit of the State. The total amount involved in these transactions is more than \$1,200,000. and the largest amount held out of the banks at any one time as "cash on hand" was a little in excess of \$300,000. The accountants say that the State has lost \$11,000 in interest by these transactions.

Now comes Mr. Bell with the explanation that Mr. Kephart told him in 1918 that he wanted to accumulate about \$500,000 as 'a war emergency fund," and that in order do it he would like to have Mr. Bell's checks in exchange for the checks drawn by the Allegheny County Treasurer. Mr. Bell says that as he assumed that Mr. Kephart was acting within his official authority. be did as he was requested.

But Mr. Bell does not explain why he signed the checks in blank and trusted Mr. Kephart to fill them out at such times and for such sums as he thought best. So far as is known, neither bank presidents nor any one else is in the habit of signing checks permitting other persons to fill them out at their discretion and present them for payment when they were ready to do it.

This transaction needs a great deal more explanation than it has received. Not the ust important point that needs clearing up Is the use to which the funds were put be tween the dates when Mr. Kephart received the checks from Allegheny County and the dates when Mr. Bell's blank checks were filled out and deposited in the banks.

SHAM VIGILANCE

THE sensibilities of Council with regard to the Mayor's excellent appointment of mas F. Armstrong as City Purchasing Agent are in significant contrast to its procrastination in disposing of the case. It is weeks since Mr. Armstrong was named for the position, and until yesterday he was denied the opportunity to explain formally his technical violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The excuse offered by Council for this play was the primary election. Doubtless that event was indeed somewhat disconcerting to several members of the City Legislature. But the unheaval is now some ten days past and the first intensity of the shock should by this time be dissipated.

The truth is that the opposition is aware that Mr. Armstrong can easily clear himself, but the temptations of playing tinhorn politics were too keen to be resisted.

In this instance, however, the game is about at an end. Mr. Armstrong is likely to be confirmed after Council has proved to its own satisfaction that it is a vigilant custodian of moral refinements. What the general public thinks of this display of watchdog tactics is a subject on which expatiation is unnecessary.

A NEW ONE

NARCOTIC drugs, as all physicians know, are too numerous already. The chemists' expedition which has brought back to Philadelphia news of the discovery in South America of a drug which "dispels fear's will not have justified the cost of its explorations unless it has other more useful inds to report.

Drugs that "dispel fear" are plentiful now. Criminal addicts can name several of them. Without them murders, burglaries and highway robberies would be fewer than

they are. The police everywhere and the Federal authorities are too busy trying to check the sale of habit-forming drugs to feel any enthusiasm at the discovery of a new one

NEIGHBORLY MARS

WHISKING through space on its elliptical orbit, Mars is becoming positively neighborly. At a proximity of 42,000,000 miles the ruddy planet will, however, careen away, and none but the most hyper-timorous need be troubled.

The anxiety of the most nervous person is insignificant compared with the scientific trepidation which this visitation will occa-. The "Canalistas," as they might be called, are marshaling their conjectures, priming themselves for some justification. wen the tiniest, of their contention that Mars is a network of extraordinary waterways devised by its alleged ingenious in-habitants to carry its alleged ice and snow devised by its alleged ingenious infrom its poles to its alleged tropies, there to ertilize its alleged soil and to sustain al-

eged life.

The skeptics, ruthless to romance, have udiated these fascinating theories and are at this moment preparing to demolish them beyond hope of revival. Mars, they assert, as no atmosphere, no canals, no climate, to Inhabitants. It is, they insist, a superanuated world, eons beyond the possibilities of any life, a miscrable relic of a planet hich for some reason unknown adorns the

firmament with an artistic reddish glow.

These remorseless realists have deterined that at this point in its travels Mars. with the gid of the modern telescope, is ulvalent to an object descried by the naked from a distance of 25,000 miles, about s circumference of the globe. It may be peofed that this is a long-distance view. Hevertheless, the reduction of 42,000,000

miles to 25,000 is worth considering. There is many a suburban commuter who has con-quered the latter mileage. Galileo would have thrilled at the conception of a planet visually so near.

Astronomy has undoubtedly done well, but the conquest of space is a large order. It is questionable if even H. G. Wells would venture to furnish his audiences with an

THE EXTREMELY TRYING FIX OF ATTORNEY GEN. DAUGHERTY

Question of Whether He Should Retire or Stay and Convince the Country by Overcoming His Enemies Is Hard to Decide

A LMOST since Mr. Harding's inaugura-tion day the Democratic guns have been feeling relentlessly for a weak spot in the Administration lines. The gunners believe they have found it at last in the Attorney General's office, and the rising uproar of the attack holds a note of furious jubilation rather than any promise of compromise or

It is clear now that Mr. Daugherty took a risk when he entered the Cabinet. Mr. Harding took a greater one in appointing him Attorney General. For Daugherty had a Past. A Past in national politics is likely to be as troublesome to a man as a Past may be to a lady climbing wearily for the higher social levels.

The Attorney General used to be a political lawyer. That is, he was a lawyer who apparently did not hesitate to use his political influence and friendships in behalf of clients. The type is familiar everywhere in the United States. There are political lawyers in the Senate, in the House and in every important political machine. They do, as a matter of routine, much as Daugherty did. But they seldom accept offices that bring them into the glare of partisan searchfights and into the direct line of fire of enemy guns.

This newspaper had little enthusiasm for Mr. Daugherty at the beginning of the Administration. It had none at all with the furtive juggling through which the Attorney General's office attempted to intervene in the case made out by Assistant United States District Attorney Walnut against former Prohibition Director McConnell.

Properly, though, a Past, if it is no worse than the average, ought not to be called up against a man. But the Present matters greatly, especially in relation to an individual who holds the enormous power for good or evil that lies in the office of the Atterney General of the United States. It still remains to be seen whether Mr. Daugherty carried the ethics of a political lawyer to his newer office in Washington. An attempt to use the powers of the Attorney General for political purposes could result only in a double-edged catastrophe. Ultimately it would politically ruin those responsible for it. And, of course, it would be terribly damaging to the prestige of all

This, oddly enough, is what Mr. Daugherty's assailants want him to do. The Democrats are being aided by the Associated Powers of Darkness. Because the Attorney General is vulnerable they are attempting to gag and hobble him.

If the Senate had not ordered a widespread investigation into reports and rumors of war graft under the Democratic Administration, if \$500,000 had not been approprinted for the use of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice in this work. there would have been no concentration of fire upon an ordinary politician in an extraordinary place.

Only the other day Mr. Gilbert, telegraphing to this newspaper from Washington, declared that the past records of all men who may have anything to do with the preparation of the Government's case against war grafters were being raked over by secret agents appointed to frighten or even disgrace them. A Cabinet member should have been able to read such news with entire equanimity. Daugherty evidently cannot.

The President's position, therefore, is as trying as that of his Attorney General. If he sacrifices his friend and humiliates him, he must do so knowing that the forces to which he surrenders are even more sinister than the forces typified by Daugherty, the political lawyer.

Can the Attorney General proceed with devastating expose which may involve some of his own most powerful friends? Has he the strength and the temperament necessary to so hard a task? Whether he advances or digs in, he will be at a terrible disadvantage.

Of course, he could retire and do a patriotic service and turn the tables on his enemies by making way for a man so able, determined and ruthless that no grafter, no blackmailer, no traitor and no thief of the war period could ever hope to escape the light of day when hearings are begun to identify and punish the men who set about systematically to rob the country at a time when the country was too busy fighting for its life to keep watch upon them. But will Mr. Daugherty do it?

AN ENGINE ARMY

THE mind of George Stephenson or Oliver Evans was obviously not deeply concerned for the grace and beauty of that new instrument of mechanical traction which was to transform transportation throughout the

Considering their outlines, it is not surprising that the parent locomotives of the twenties and thirties of the last century were objects at once of amazement and of What forces of evolution have ridicule. operated to render the descendants of 'Puffing Billy," the "Rocket" or "John Bull" such majestic symbols of art and power as they are today may be left for the expert technician to determine.

But certain it is that while many, perhaps the majority, of the mechanical inventions of which modern man is proud are ungainly and unbeautiful, the locomotive pays in its way an unmatchable tribute to pulsetingling art.

The formal benediction of the score of stately engines which begin a unique processional today from the Baldwin plant at Eddystone to the Southern Pacific shops at Corsicana, Tex., is appropriate and yet fundamentally unnecessary in emphasizing the grandeur of the spectacle.

The fascination of the modern locomotive. with its eloquent proportions, its cyclopean boiler, its formidable drivers, its dainty smokestack-an esthetic as well as practical refinement-its general harmony of gleaming steel and superb craftsmanship, is irresistible.

The procession, all but trans-continental which this tremendous caravan will make has been heralded as a signal of revived

prosperity. It is that and more.

These resplendent giants of the rail re-

Sect, among other things, an artistic urge.

if unformulated, yet exceedingly vital in a people famed abroad more for ingenuity than estheticism.

The titanic types of locomotives, "Santa Fe," "Pacific" and their kin, are epics in steel. "Predestination forcordained in you connecting rod," cried Kipling's reverential MacAndrew in his rhapsody over the pro-

pelling force of an ocean liner.

The appeal of the contemporary locom tive is broader, more immediate, less dependent upon the skill of the interpreter. Nevertheless, a Kipling should see that imposing scene at Eddystone. That is of the stuff of poetry.

An army with banners is thrilling. What

of an army of locomotives, collective em-bodiment of grace, strength and of the awesome instincts of this civilization?

STOP FOSTERING IGNORANCE

O'NE would think that the decision of the O Supreme Court on the Child-Labor Law might have informed the Senate of the difficulties in the way of constitutional legislation by Congress on subjects reserved to the States

Senator Lodge and other leaders, however, are now said to be urging the Judiciary Committee to report a Federal anti-lynching bill in spite of the fact that lynching is a form of murder, and murder within the territory of the States must be punished according to State laws. The bill is sought "in order to keep the Negro vote in line" for the fall elections.

It may be that the Senators are aware of

the constitutional difficulties in the way of a Federal anti-lynching law and that they are deliberately planning to fool the Negro voters. They might be engaged in a more profitable occupation, an occupation less menacing to the preservation of our Federal

The Negroes and every one else who is seeking to have Congress invade the jurisdiction of the States ought to be told that the powers of Congress are expressly defined by the Constitution, and that the States have delegated to it no power over child labor or the labor of men or women or over the punishment of crimes against the person or property, save within the territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal

THE NEW STEEL MERGER

THE Government inquiry into the plans for the merger of five large independent steel-manufacturing companies is evidently for the purpose of discovering whether there is any contemplated violation of the anti-

It was understood when the Federal Trade Commission was created that it would inform companies contemplating a merger whether their plans could be carried out within the law, but in practice it has told the companies that they would have to assume all responsibility for what they did.

If the Attorney General, who is directing the inquiry into the new steel merger, can find a way to tell those interested whether their plans are legal or not, he may establish a precedent which will relieve business of the uncertainties under which it has been laboring.

The undoubted purpose of the proposed consolidation of independent steel companies is to reduce the cost of operation and to increase profits. It will have plants in various parts of the country and its orders will be executed in the plant nearest the point of delivery which is equipped to do the work. This will reduce freight rates to the point of consumption and will benefit the consuming public. This will be true, provided, of course, there is no secret understanding with the United States Steel Corporation to keep prices up.

Without the Anti-Trust Law the consolidation could be made so complete as to include within it all the great steel-manufacturing plants in the country. It remains to be seen whether the law permits the organization of another large steel corporation to compete with the corporation formed by the late J. P. Morgan through the purchase of the Carnegie properties.

A FRENCH REVOLUTION

THE news that Paris is sweltering under a temperature of 94 degrees in the shade. the hottest in May for 116 years, is coincident with the announcement that the new French Ministry of Health and Social Foreight is conducting a fresh-air campaign. It is fortunate that its arguments are advanced at this meteorological crisis or something like a revolution might be in prospect.

French citizens are actually requested by the Government to abandon the practice of sleeping with the windows closed at night. Who knows but that, under the new dispensation, the windows of railway carriages and street cars may eventually be made movable. At present they will open, as a rule, partly on one side of the train, for no German projectiles were ever so feared in France as that deadly novelty a "current of air.

Raymond Poincare has been called a rectionary. Evidently he has been libeled. unless it is found that the resignation of his Health Minister has been called for. If he is to sanction oxygen in the home, in hotels and in vehicles his affection for some of the most cherished traditions of France have been grievously misreported.

"STILL HARPING"

WHEN a Hoboken man made himself disagreeable to his daughter's beau she had him locked up in jail for the night and enjoyed her company for the evening in peace and comfort. Which goes to show how far we have traveled in the last few vears.

Where, asks the Middle-Aged Guy, is the girl of yesteryear? His wife supplies the answer. She's still knocking around, just a little stouter than she used to be, but her heart is where it always was, and she has a lenient eye for the vagaries of her daugh-

That the flapper does some silly things may be admitted; paint and lipsticks are plumb idiotic; but foolishness is not damnation. Lady Astor says she may be ridiuled out of her mannerisms. Maybe Nancy knows. We give it up.

Perhaps there is something in the viewpoint of the Rev. Almer Pennewell, of Evanston, Ill. "Flapperism is not a disease," he says, "but a diversion. Bobbed hair and short skirts are not signs of sin but a declaration of independence." Right-o! Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

A New York woman got Dominant Male, a indgment against her the Poor Fish husband for \$30 a week put him under \$2000 bond. Lacking a bondsman he is in jail. He has no money and can't earn any. As the judgment directing him to pay alimony has never been served the order for his arrest remains in force. Under the law he may remain in jail until Under the law he may remain that he he dies, unless his wife demands that he be punished for contempt of Cours. Case the National respectfully referred to the National Woman's Party, which is working for equal rights.

An English major and his wife (according to a Tight Little wireless message from London) desire to emu-Adam and Eve in the Maine woods. They are looking for a place "which offers the facilities we require." We suggest Hyde Park, a wee bit back from Rotten Row. It will only make a difference of a few minutes

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Coming of the Sesqui-Centennial May Help the Establishment of Proposed Central School for First-Year Nurses

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WROTE something concerning my find-I WROTE something concerning my findings on the general subject of trained nurses and the training of nurses some time ago in this column, and since then, and because of what I had written, no doubt, much information from the nursing profession has been sent me. The information that has been sent to me was principally apropos the proposed Central School for First-Year Nurses, which I had touched upon and which the Southeastern Council of Nursing Education has placed before the hospitals of this city with a recommendation that it be adopted.

I remember saying that such a school was

I remember saying that such a school was already a fact in Philadelphia through the generosity of the nurses from the various hospitals, who gave their teaching services, and to the accommodations provided by the Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and the Girls' Normal School. There were last year ten hospitals that sent their first-year nurses to this experimental Central School in which there was an enrollment of sixty-six pupils. I remember thinking as I wrote that surprising bit of information that it was a very big and progressive thing for nurses to do—make a school, teach it and support it for the first year in order to prove that it was needed, that it was popular and that it would be practical.

TT STANDS to reason that one school doing the work of fifty-five schools—for there are that many nurses' training schools now in Philadelphia—for the first-year theoretical studies required of nurses, would not only save time and money and equipment and service for each hospital, but it would insure a higher standard for at least half the hospitals, which cannot compete with the large institutions in teaching facilities or in teachers.

I am interested, too, in looking over some I am interested, too, in looking over some of the plans for this school to see that the requirements for the nurses entering it are raised rather than lowered, four years of high school or its equivalent being demanded. I also observe that eventually the school is designed to become a part of the University of Pennsylvania, so that its graduates may have a decrease that the first series of the content of the unter may have a degree on taking a five years' course, which would include some college electives as well as hospital training. And I found also a suggestion that for ordinary nursing as distinguished from administrative nursing there should be a shorter course than is now permitted, the idea being that better-prepared students would go into nursing and need less hospital would go into nursing and need less hospital training, or rather be able to get more training in less time, while those wishing to educate themselves for executive positions in hospitals and institutions, or as teachers, could take the five-year course, which would include certain college courses. Those wishing to do only private nursing or organization nursing could have a certificate after a full two years' course.

In this way the public that needs nurses would be supplied, and the nurses who need immediate work would be trained after a short course, while those who wish to go farther and eventually higher would have enopportunity, not now provided, to broaden and deepen their knowledge.

AM always struck in looking over such plans as these by the exactness of the calculations. Nothing is left to guesswork and all the figures prove themselves—the exact number of hours involved, the precise cost of each division of labor, the preparation for the time off for study, the expense involved in equipment, materials, rentals, salaries, etc., the cost per hundred pupils and the per term for each pupil. Then, too, the provisions made for a governing committee, how it shall be appointed, how organized and how it shall function. organized and how it shall function. Of course, the persons making this particular plan were all women of great administrative ability, who are used to thinking scientific the course of the course o tifically about everything from epidemics to cut fingers; but still remembering the guesswork indulged in by the Boards of Directors that must pass upon those plans I am both amused and amazed by their detailed finish.

The ordinary director may know how much he pays for coal a year without look-ing in his checkbook, but that is as far as he goes in exact knowledge of details of th cost of living and learning. He is impressed by clear columns of figures and it cheers hir up if in running his eye down them he can find something to pause on and doubt the accuracy of. He also likes to be told firmly that in the end the proposed venture will save much money or time, but if he votes for it, it is on other grounds than those which the figures prove so glibly before him. He will be for the plan because it appeals to him, apart from the proving figures, which he takes with a mental reservation. And that appeal is generally purely a personal appeal that cannot be quite calculated in a scientific way or even stated accurately.

Which is why most scientific discoveries have to be advertised by persons who do not actually understand their details, and only comprehend their effects in a large, picturesque, wholly unscientific way.

CO I SHALL not be surprised if this ad-D mirable and scientifically worked-out plan of the leaders among the nursing body of the city is eventually put over on the hospital boards by men who grasp the idea and discard the line of reasoning in the details of the report. In the end the hospitals may fall in line because the—well, because the Sesqui-Centennial is coming, and for no other reason bad or good.

Meanwhile the plan of the school is new in all its particulars. In the Middle West some of the universities have added nursing to their curriculum, just as many universities East and West have added medicine.

And, indeed, a girl who has had four years of high school and two years of academic studies in college, and two years of aca-demic studies in college, and two years of nursing in hospitals, and one year of spe-cializing on some department of nursing, would be splendidly equipped for an admin-istrative career, and decidedly ahead of the ordinary university graduate in experience and in practical equipment for life.

Does a pearl in a clam elmost swallowed by a cook belong to the cook or the cook's employer, the Clam the original purchaser of the clam? If a coo is privileged to taste as she prepares food does she assume sole right and title to the thing tasted the moment it passes the portal of her lips? Does she relinquish that right when she coughs it up? May she be assumed to have reasserted that right when she picks up the pearl and puts in her pocket? Can she be forced to cough up a second time? These questions are now of vivid interest in Atlantic City and there is likelihood that the case may get into court.

School teachers in Washington, Long Island, complained the children were stay-ing out late to have their pictures taken so a policeman pinched a photographer taking shots without a permit and took him on to the roof of a house a Justice of the Peace was painting and the squire imposed a fine of \$2 as one artist to another without missing a stroke of the brush and if that combination of circumstances isn't enough to rob a man of breath and a paragraph of punctuation we pass it on to others for more expert treatment. The Moscow Government has initiated

bond issue, subscription to which, as well as repayment and interest, will be in grain instead of coin. Henceforth in Russia wildschemes may have their counterpart in wild oats.

Nine young New Yorkers charged with corner loading have been sentenced by a magistrate to attend church every Sunday morning for twenty-six consecutive weeks. We hope it may do them good; but making church a punishment will hardly help to make it popular.



TREASURY 9

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

PERCY CARROLL FEGER On Too Much Law

Now that the clamor of the primaries has ceased, it might be profitable to mention some social problems which will confront the new Administration and to point out some aspects of government in relation to the public which those elected to office should try to change, is the opinion of Percy Carroll Feger, one of Philadelphia's bestknown attorneys.

"We are all greatly impressed," said Mr. Feger, 'by the wisdom of those who founded our system of democracy; and their work in making the Constitution and setting up the State-Federal plan is always praised by speakers and writers; but it seems to me that the praise is mostly lip service, and that there are few public personages who are not doing their worst to upset the entire scheme of the fathers.

Three Types of Mentality "There are three types of mentality which

produce political action entirely subversive of American democracy: First, there is the autocratic type, which pursues a Kaiserlich course of repression, and their harsh treat-ment of the public is best typified by the incident of the Park Commission and the Twenty-eighth Division; the second class includes all those so mentally confused that while frequently animated by good intenwhile frequently animated by good inten-tions, they seek to have Government (par-ticularly the Federal Government) super-vise all functions of society regardless of constitutional limitations, of State rights, or the rights of the people; in this group fall the advocates of the Sheppard-Towner Ma-ternity Act, the Federal Child Labor Act, authors of zoning and traffic laws and some of the members of our legislative bodies who seek to remedy supposed ills by combinations or blocs.
"In the last class fall those alien-minded

persons who care nothing for America, its tradition or its system of government. It includes some labor leaders, all the anarchists, the criminals and the self-seeking politicians of every corrupt organization. It is they who foster the hyphen in America and encourage the formation of hyphenated societies which seek special favors from

Most Dangerous Overlooked

"The newspapers and the public writers of the country have devoted so much time to the third class of mentalities, which is by far the least dangerous in America, that they have overlooked the first two classes. An illustration of the attention which is paid to the third class is the constant camp against the Republican organization Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia. It is constant cry of 'Wolf,' 'Wolf,' until th newspapers have nearly convinced the public that the only danger to popular government is the political boss.

"The real danger to democracy arises from the first two classes; and it is my opinion that the primary result is the effort of the people to free themselves from too much government and is expressive of a desire for simplicity and economy. "We are told by historians that most of

"We are told by historians that most of the people who came to America as colonists did so to escape the tyranny of kings. It might be added that they came here also to escape the very complex and hide-bound social organization of the Old World. But they were fortunate in being able to come to a new country and establish a new social system; they had found it quite impossible to change the system in Europe. Their descendants are unfortunate in their inability to move to a new country where again they can escape the present complexities of our can escape the present complexities of our own governments. They must do better than their ancestors, for they must make their present system simpler and more responsive to their will or lose all.

Much Autocracy Here

"The people of this country, through their "The people of this country, through their inattention and really their ignorance concerning their institutions, have permitted as much autocracy to flourish here as ever flourished in England. Last week a Judge in Pittsburg. Kansas, threatened to burn the house of an accused man if the lawbreaking in that house was not ended by the defendant. Charles I went to the block for carrying out such threats. The Park Commission of this city has been guilty of a number of autocratic offenses which are too recent to need mention here.

"Oppressive measures are not only out of place in a land where the people are sup-

posed to rule, but autocracy is very ex-pensive. I am informed that the city pays \$50 a day for the policing of Broad and Chestnut streets, at the same time maintaining in large numbers in the center of town that well-known traffic nuisance,

INTO THE LIGHT

mounted policemen.
"However, while autocracy in America is growing to kingly proportions, the real danger to the Government of our fathers, whose wisdom and foresight we love to extol, and whose admonitions we do not heed, is the second class, whose mentality is so confused and whose political education is so meager. As soon as the Supreme Court had declared that the congressional Child Labor Act was unconstitutional, a Congressman from Ohio introduced an amendment to the Constitution which would further encroach on the rights of the States by taking another matter of strictly local concern—the rearing of children—from the States in order to discipline some States which this Congressman, sworn to represent his State and to guard its prerogatives, thinks are backward and need the guiding hand of the Federal Gov-ernment in their domestic affairs.

Dangerous Amendments

"Such amendments will eventually destroy the American system of government entirely, will centralize all authority at Washington and make it very easy for a Caesar and his Practorian guard to seize absolute authority. "A further troublesome fact is that these mentally confused persons in public life make alliances with persons of the third class, whose avowed purpose is to upset all government. The news dispatches on this latest amendment indicate that its friends

are now allied with the American Feder-ation of Labor and its leaders, who clearly desire to subordinate the rights of all the people to the authority of a group. It took Pennsylvania more than one hundred years of industrial life to learn to take care of its people, it is true, but it is far better for the so-called backward States to work out their own local problems than for the other States to discipline them before they have become conscious of their so-called wrongdoing. "Many other invasions of States' rights

have been based on an economic theory that if the weaker States can burden the Federal Government with their local problems and expenses, these same weaker States can combine to place the burden of Federal taxation necessary to pay the expenses of such densely populated States of the North and East. This is a species of taxation without representation which will lead to very serious consequences. "It is necessary to fight the devil with

fire, and it may become necessary for the Congressmen of the various States, with the assistance of the Governors of the States, to organize into a compact body to protect all the citizens of their constituences and the better to discipline those members in Congress who persist in serving groups.

Education the Remedy "Of course, the real remedy lies in edu

"Of course, the real remedy lies in edu-cating the people to a sense of responsibility for their Government, and to educate into them such an interest in the workings of their political systems that we will never again hear such expressions as 'I never bother to vote,' or 'Politics is a dirty game,' or "The gang counts you out anyway." Let them look with pride upon the results of the primary election in Pennsylvania and let them note that Council is about to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Park Commission a portion of the Parkway, both actions resulting from an aroused public interest which, once informed of the trouble, can immediately compel the application of a remedy.

"We are very fortunate in Pennsylvania in being able to draft for public service such a man as Senator Pepper, who is, above all else, a free man who realizes the menace of meddlesome and burdensome political systems, and who can be counted on to preserve to us our American inheritance—if we help him all we can. Will we?"

The French Govern Light Lunch ment, it is said, will broach at The Hague conference an experimental plan to aid Rusconference an experimental plan to aid Russia in a limited area, the idea being apparently that if Russia plays fair the area fand the credit) may be extended. There may be merit in the plan. After a long fast a little financial food may be all Russia's economical stomach can stand. A square meal may come later.

SHORT CUTS

Caraway may, of course, be caviar to

Out at Devon an automobile is merely the handmaiden of the horse.

As a kite flier Franklin might have learned something in Harrisburg.

Sure, everything's all right! Conductor Kephart rang the Bell for every fare. We point with pride to the fact that no-body has a word to say against old Dec

Sawyer. West Chester has tadpoles in its drinking water. We sincerely trust West Chester

people boil their tadpoles.

"Skirts Are Due to Drop to Calf Within a Year."—And then wha will a girl have to roll her own?

"Yoicks! Yoicks! Tallyho!" has been revised to read "Yerkes! Yerkes! Bally-hoo!" and the hunt is on in Millbourne. The Harrisburg wrangle has now passed the stage of the retort courteous and has

arrived at the countercheck quarrelsome. Montclair, N. J., citizen who has invoked the law against a noisy rooster should urge the owner to trade it for a couple of

Investigation of Harrisburg financial affairs to date develops the fact that, though the principal is intact, principle has been joited, and there is no lack of interest in the lleged lack of interest.

Chicago dancer has sued her manager for \$10,000 because he required her to make so many contortions that she contracted. diarthrosisitis, with the result that jazz incites her to wriggle involuntarily. Think of the multitude of victims who do not even suspect there is money in their complaint!

What Do You Know?

What is a spate?
was Saint Vitus?

2. Who was Saint Vitus?
3. What is an accolade?
4. What spirituous liquor is distilled from molasses? 5. Distinguish between a dispasm and a

6. Distinguish between a dispasm and dispason.
6. What is the name for the structure supporting a number of railway signals for several tracks?
7. What is meant by the expression, "In a Pickwickian sense"?
8. Where is Mandalay?
9. Who was Zurbaran?
10. What nation has a red and green fias?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Previous to the election of 1804, electors were not required to specify which candidate was voted for as President and which as Vice President. This system, which led to confusion and contained the possibility that the President, with the highest number of votes and the Vice President with the next highest, might be of opposing parties, was changed by the Twelft Amendment to the Constitution, providing that the President and Vice President shall be voted for separately by the electors chosen by popular ballot. In case no candidate for the vice presidency receives a majority of the electoral votes, the election is thrown into the Senate, which then chooses by a majority vote one of the two leading candidates. 2. American Ambassadors to France during the World War were Myron T. Herrida and William G. Sharp. 3. The height of Mount Vesuvius is about 4000 feet. 4. The famous ancient statue called the Venus di Medici is in the Umisi Gallery in Florence, Italy. 5. Dora was the name frequently given to the Defense of the Ream Act, operative in England on many important occasions during the World War. 6. An unguent is any soft substance used as an ointment or for lubrication. 7. Tundras are mossy and often marshy plains in Northern Russia. 8. The allanthus is a lofty, spreading treamative of China, but now common in Europe and North America. In the United States it appears to thrive, particularly in back yards in cities. The wood is fine-grained and suitable for cabinet-making. The flowers of the male plant have an unpleasant odd. 9. The first Secretary of Commerce of the Labor was George B. Cortelyou, pointed by President Roosevelt in 15 Labor was George B. Cortelyou, pointed by President Roosevelt in 15 Labor was George B. Cortelyou, pointed by President Roosevelt in 15 Labor was George B. Cortelyou.