# Evening Public Ledger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 31, 1922

## WHAT IT COST

THE statement of expenses filed by Gifford Pinchot and his campaign committee indicates once more that it takes a great deal of money to contest for a nomination in the primaries. The total sum spent, according to the report filed in Harrisburg, was $129,341. All but about $7000 of this sum was contributed by Mr. Pinchot and members of his family.

This considerable sum was spent legitimately. The largest single item was $41,000 for sending out postal cards. More than $11,000 was spent in getting copies of the list of 2,000,000 voters in the State, and $15,000 was spent for printing.

Mr. Pinchot and his friends conducted the campaign with much greater economy than was shown by the supporters of Mr. Alter. It is generally reported that $1,500,000 was spent in behalf of the defeated candidate. Money was used freely in Pittsburgh and there was no lack of funds in this city.

If one ignores the expense, it can be admitted that the primary system has justified itself, as it has resulted in the nomination of a candidate through the free expression of the will of the voters. It is an open question whether Mr. Pinchot could have been nominated in an old-fashioned convention. He would have had to command a majority of the delegates, and delegates are usually chosen by the men who have control of the party machinery.

## OUR BEST FOR RIO'S FAIR

THE reported possibility that Secretary Hughes may be named to head the official American delegation to the Brazilian centenary fair in September is consistent with several admirable traditions in this hemisphere.

The great South American nation was generous to her host forty-six years ago, when she dispatched no less a personage than Dom Pedro to the Centennial in Philadelphia. Of more recent years the head of the State Department, then Elihu Root, was an official visitor to our Latin neighbors and was instrumental in cementing those bonds of co-operation and sympathy requisite to the right conception of amity and progress in the New World.

Latin-American appreciation of diplomatic amenities is exceedingly lively, and this sensibility is accentuated by the prompt response to even unintentional discourtesies, as was exemplified some years ago when an American fleet which had landed at Callao, Peru, merely steamed in and out of the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile. The Chileans were deeply aggrieved.

Mr. Harding will make no mistake in selecting the dominant member of his Cabinet to signalize the interest of this Government in the prosperity and civilization of the United States of Brazil. Congress has already risen to the occasion with a million-dollar appropriation for American participation in the fair and for the erection of a permanent building.

Travelers who have witnessed the pride taken by Brazilians in the Monroe palace, survival of an earlier exposition, which adorns the splendid beach boulevard at Rio de Janeiro, can readily appreciate the certain beneficent effect of this second memorial.

Aid for the Brazilian exhibition has also another angle in which Philadelphians are especially concerned. Fitting regard for the Rio celebration should insure the kind of reciprocity by Brazil which will be enthusiastically welcomed here in the world fair of 1926.

## EYRE BECOMES AN "ALSO RAN"

THE returns from Chester County indicate that Larry Eyre's political sun is moving rapidly on its westering course toward obscurity beneath the horizon.

He was fourth in the race for membership in the Republican State Committee. Walter Greenwood polled 9021 votes and 7843 votes were cast for Miss Isabelle Darlington, while the incomparable and hitherto undefeated sartorial exquisite of Chester County polled only 5575 votes.

It will be recalled that during the primary campaign they were telling a story about a woman who declined to become a member of a country club to which Eyre belonged. She said that when she was a schoolgirl the teacher gave out nice long new slate pencils to the children, and that after school Eyre offered to trade three pencils for hers. She made the trade, only to find that Eyre had dropped his pencil and broken it into three pieces and had given the pieces to her in exchange for a whole pencil. "And," said she, "he has been trading broken slate pencils all his life."

The aptness of this characterization was evidently appreciated by the Republican voters of Chester County, and they decided that they would put him where he could trade no more pencils.

In the privacy of his library he can console himself with the thought that he put over for a good many years and that even greater men than he have met defeat. Napoleon had his Waterloo and William II had to flee to Holland, so why should Larry be inconsolable? He has had a long political career and a profitable one, and now he can indulge in the consolations of philosophy while he stands aside and watches the procession which he once led so proudly.

## A WOMAN'S COLLEGE

ADVOCATES of higher education for women will be gratified at the announcement by Acting Provost Penniman that the best opinion in the University of Pennsylvania favors the plan for a separate college for the women students, co-ordinate with and equal to that for men.

The women in the University have occupied an anomalous position, unsatisfactory both to them and to those in charge of the institution. If a separate college is established for them affiliated with the other schools, somewhat after the manner of Radcliffe College with Harvard and Barnard College with Columbia, or even more closely affiliated, the way will be opened for all young women seeking to profit by the instruction offered. They will have a college life of their own while they are receiving instruction from the same professors who have charge of the classes of men. If the plan is carried out the women students will become a much more coherent and self-respecting body.

## WHY BAKER SHOULD NOT BE PINCHOT'S STATE CHAIRMAN

### As Representative of the Old Machine and Manager for Beidleman, He Forfeited Rights to Consideration Now

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE Republican primary election aside, and the candidate for Governor having been selected in the person of Gifford Pinchot, the paramount issue now is the organization of the Republican State Committee and the selection of its chairman and secretary.

There will then follow the choice of some distinguished Republican to represent Pennsylvania on the National Republican Committee.

Naturally Mr. Pinchot, from the powerful position which he holds as candidate for Governor, is expected to wield some influence in the selection of a State chairman who will have charge of the conduct of his campaign this fall.

While it has been asserted by defeated Organization leaders that the selection of a State chairman is a matter exclusively within the control of the State Committee, and that the candidate for Governor is only consulted as a matter of courtesy, the fact remains, nevertheless, that he should be, if not the personal selection of or the personal friend of the leading candidate, at least not a political opponent.

W. Harry Baker, of Harrisburg, secretary of the State Committee, the most active representative of the old Organization, is being pushed persistently for the position of State chairman by his friends, who went down to defeat in the recent primary.

It is urged in Mr. Baker's behalf that he is, by and large, the most admirably equipped individual in the State for the position. He is affable, a "good fellow," knows every county leader of importance—and every politician of no importance—and that his experience in past campaigns has equipped him to deal with the most intricate problems that may arise in the future.

Above all, it is urged, he is free from the taint of graft that has marred the political career of so many men on Capitol Hill within the last twelve months, and he occupies a strategic position by virtue of his being one of the co-leaders of Dauphin County.

These are arguments advanced by leaders of the old machine and, surprisingly, echoed by certain Independents, men and women, who for reasons thus far undisclosed are lending their voices to strengthen the chorus of indorsement going Pinchotward on behalf of Mr. Baker.

There is, however, after all is said, but one reasonable argument advanced for making Mr. Baker chairman of the State Committee; it is that he knows the State and the old Organization leaders.

It is not pretended that he knows all the new men who have come into power or the local leaders raised on the crest of the Pinchot wave. It is not asserted that he is entitled to the chairmanship by any conspicuous display of leadership or self-sacrificing service.

In the past Mr. Baker's role, aside from his position in the State Senate, has been that of political superintendent for the late Senator Penrose. Every politician in Pennsylvania knows that Boies Penrose conducted his own campaigns and that Mr. Baker merely carried out the instructions he received from the senior Senator.

It was Penrose strategy that worked Republican triumphs in the past.

It is no derogation of Mr. Baker's astuteness, based on his last performance, to say that he is a political opportunist. He has become one since the primary campaign which ended May 16.

In that campaign he flung his duty to the State Committee, his discretion and his political acumen to the four winds of heaven. He burned his bridges behind him and raised the banner of revolt against the traditions of his party.

Penrose was dead. One of the candidates for Governor was Lieutenant Governor Beidleman, of Dauphin. Mr. Baker is of Dauphin County. Beidleman was, and is, his side partner and co-boss in that bailiwick.

Mr. Baker's duties as secretary of the State Committee were clear-cut and explicit. He was expected to conduct impartially the business of the committee, arrange for the conduct of the campaign and otherwise direct matters as secretary and servant of the State body.

Beidleman, Baker's friend and fellow boss of Dauphin County, was a candidate for Governor. Instead of maintaining an impartial attitude and devoting his energies solely to the affairs of the Republican State Committee, Baker ignored traditions, good taste and sound judgment and plunged into the melee.

In violation of the plainest ethics of fair politics, he as secretary of the State Committee openly proclaimed himself as the mouthpiece and manager of Mr. Beidleman and, therefore, the opponent of Gifford Pinchot and every other candidate in the field for the nomination.

It was the most inconsistent and inexcusable violation of the duties of the secretary of a State Committee in the recent history of that body.

And now Mr. Baker, with the backing of Capitol Hill, the Snyders, Kepharts and Beidlemans, the Leslies, Vares and Eyres, asks that he be elected State chairman to conduct Gifford Pinchot's campaign!

That he, an opponent of the Pike County candidate and the representative of a rejected coterie, be selected as Mr. Pinchot's representative!

That he, above all the able and efficient Republicans in the State, shall be selected to stand before the world as Gifford Pinchot's political manager and alter ego!

## AMATEURS IN DEMOCRACY

CUBA'S finances continue to be a matter of grave concern in Washington. As the foster-parent of Cuba, with responsibilities defined in the Platt amendment and cheerfully conceded by the Cubans, we cannot stand idly by and see the Pearl of the Antilles drift through exploitation of political groups into a quicksand of debt.

Again in the case of Cuba we are reminded that self-government is something of a fine art which cannot be successfully practiced by those who are wholly without experience, and that a taste for democracy often has to be acquired—like a taste for olives or caviar. This same lesson might be read, of course, in the political records of a good many wards in the City of Philadelphia. But it is written even more vividly in Cuba, in Mexico and in some of the states of Central America. There, as in a good many parts of the United States, the people do not want to be bored by problems of government. They are more than content to let the gangs do it. And the gangs in Cuba and Mexico are doing aplenty.

Some of the ruling cliques in Cuba, if half we hear is true, seem to feel sincerely that the resources of the island are not for the people, but for the chosen politicians, their relatives and their friends. So it always has been in Mexico and in many of the Latin-American states. We ourselves have had more than a hundred years in which to practice the arts of self-government, and we are too far from perfection to be able to berate our ineffectual neighbors without some misgivings.

## WAITING FOR EUROPE

THE disposition in this country to regard the act of treaty ratification by the United States as tantamount to a completion of contract has naturally diverted popular attention from the status of the Washington Conference agreements with respect to the foreign Powers involved. A treaty which survives the American Senate is deemed proof against the arrows of misfortune.

While there is perhaps some justification for this view, the fact remains that the Washington compacts are inoperative until approval is duly registered abroad.

It is of record that Europe once waited with considerable patience for a final and authoritative American decision concerning the Treaty of Versailles. In the reversal of the situation there is food for reflection, even though the inversion of circumstances is not sufficiently exact to serve the purposes of retributive irony.

There are trustworthy indications that this treaty tale is going to end right after the other Powers have duly exercised their privileges of deliberation. China alone of the signatory foreign nations has accelerated its legislative machinery by sanctioning the nine-Power protective pact. The remaining Governments have been somewhat lethargic.

There is now, however, welcome evidence that they are about to work toward a common goal. The Conference treaties were placed before the French Parliament yesterday. Battalions of death are not sighted in that body, but it is considered likely that the principle of reservations will be invoked.

A reservation similar to the one offered by Senator Brandegee and adopted by the Senate is anticipated in connection with the Naval Treaty, and it is hinted that the Root resolution barring the use of submarines against merchantmen will be enlarged to include an exact definition of that class of ship. Four or five weeks are expected to be consumed in reaching a vote.

Great Britain, it is said, may be content with the King's signature on one of the incidental bills necessary in England for carrying out the terms of the agreements. What passes as equivalent to treaty ratification in Britain will doubtless be accepted in the same spirit by the United States.

Ministerial upsets in Italy have been interfering with prompt action on the treaties. It is reported from Rome that the pacts will soon be presented to Parliament, and similar steps are imminent in the Netherlands, Japan and Belgium.

Reviewing the situation, Americans with memories cannot yet morally afford to be vexed. The foreign Powers have not rushed the treaties—far from it—but they have not ditched them, and there is scant likelihood, in spite of possible tinkering, that they will repudiate the stabilizing of Pacific interests and those firm safeguards for peace devised at Washington.

## THE ORATIONS

READ any of the memorial addresses delivered yesterday in the United States and you will find a familiar characteristic dominant in all of them. The orators dealt almost invariably and sometimes even nobly with the past. Little was said about the future because, apparently, little is thought of it.

The past is fixed. It is justified. There can be no question about it and no controversy. It requires no special talent, no special knowledge to speak of it with authority. The meaning of any historic event is always clear in a long backward view. The dust has settled. Experience has opened men's eyes. But the justice and truth of which so much was said yesterday were not always clearly visible to hearten the generations that served America at the greatest cost to themselves. The men who wrought our forms of government out of storm and saved them through fire often went lonesomely through bewildering fogs and disheartening clamor. It is easy to talk nobly of their noble accomplishments. But they were men who, in their own day, looked to the future rather than to the past.

It is the future that matters and of the future that we should think, if only to make it worthy of the past. Yet it is too often the habit of politicians and statesmen to feel that the patriotism of the Washingtons and Lincolns was enough to serve America for all time. They do not seem to know that no man serves his country who thinks only in terms of the present, that no principle is adequate that is not formulated with a view to the honor and strength of the United States of the far future. The past is safe. The present is safe enough. It is with the forces that shape the future life of the country that we must grapple bravely and intelligently to be worthy successors of the men whose vision and spiritual strength made us what we are.

## RAILWAY RATES AND WAGES

IT IS our opinion that the railroad corporations have most to complain about under the most recent orders of the Interstate Commission and the Railroad Labor Board—more even than the members of the shop crafts, who are asked to accept a sweeping wage cut for which they have not been prepared by any considerable reduction in the costs of such essentials as shelter, fuel and food.

Such hardships as may follow upon a wage cut on the railroads may be temporary. Costs of living are being dragged down little by little. But in limiting railroad dividends to less than 6 per cent the Interstate Commerce Commission established a precedent that may have permanent effects and meanings. The railroads need credit. They need money. But while other utilities pay as high as 9 per cent to investors, the rail corporations will always find it necessary to pay high interest or to refrain from the sort of expansion that would help commerce and be of benefit to wage earners generally by making cheap transportation possible without continuing risk of financial loss or embarrassment.

If it were only the important that tickled interest, what chance would film stars have of letting the world know of their marriage and divorces?

Gold fever has again broken out in Australia, but it may yet develop that there is more fever than gold.

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

### Disrespect for the Law Shown by Gang Politicians During the Election Only Slightly Removed From the Mob Spirit

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

SOME of the recent election experiences that crop up now and then in the course of conversation are worth remembering apart from their luridness. There is something ludicrous in their actually happening to ordinary commonplace women in the "land of the free."

In one of the southern wards of the city, spoken of lightly by its boss owners as "Darkest Africa," one of the scouts sent out by the Pinchot forces to see how things were going found the street where the voting was in progress plastered with Alter pictures and no sign of those of his Republican opponent. Knowing a woman on the block, she hunted her up in a house that fairly bristled with Alters.

"Has no one been here to talk Pinchot today?" was her question to the woman who answered her ring. The woman looked cautiously around and drew her into the narrow little hallway.

"No one don't talk anything but Alter in this street or he loses his job. And no one don't talk Pinchot or his life ain't safe round here. And if my husband ain't kept the windows stuffed with these here campaign pictures more than him in this house would pay for it. But—" and here she drew her visitor yet further into the house—"that ain't hindered me from working for the other man."

And she drew from her capacious bosom a sheet of lined paper considerably crumpled on which were written in every kind of writing the names of over sixty women who were doing no talking, but were secretly pledged to vote "for the other man."

PERHAPS in more than one of those admirably boss-ridden streets there were other such lists held pleasurably in like retired places, let the picture of Alter smile forth as he might from the front windows.

Another colored woman told me in speaking of one of her race who has long been held in high esteem by the leaders of her ward:

"She told those men she could deliver us and all our votes, and they believed her. I don't know what they gave her. But as for delivering our votes, no, ma'am! Carrying water in a sieve would a been easier than carrying all the women of her division was when the time came. No, ma'am, when word got about that she had sold our vote we just naturly laughed. She ain't popular with us, that woman! White folks like her, but she ain't popular with us. We just stayed away from home, working all day and losted her our vote."

One of the vigilantes sent from the Republican women's headquarters to see that the laws were respected outside the polling place in a certain division precinct where the voting was going on against the law in a private house, from which the owner threatened to expel those not voting as he elected that they should, reported that toward the late afternoon he descended upon her and threatened to call the police.

"I've been intimidated all day by you'uns," he barked, "an' I'll have you stopped!"

The policeman at the corner came a step or two in answer to his bellow for aid, paused, gazed at the smallish lady holding her ground with a determined grin, smiled sheepishly and backed to his corner with a shake of his head.

THE curious thing about it was that though she was right as a trivet about her stand, it was not her "rightness" that held that barking owner of the polls in leash all day—intimidated instead of intimidating. It was that she had learned the art of ruling from the experiences of a lifetime, and for that time, at least, she could use it to his disadvantage.

One cannot count on that, or, indeed, on being right, to "intimidate" the lawless if there is the drill and plan of a preconcerted attack on foot. Then men back men until a whole crowd is swept by the mob spirit, and right and justice and decency for the time go down under the onrush.

I cut a story out of the Los Angeles Daily Times this spring as I motored through, a story of a Texas preacher who had his hair clipped by a mob of children while the Sheriff looked on. He had punished his daughter for having her hair bobbed, and her friends took this means of showing their resentment.

At the time I boasted to myself that it could not have happened in the East. But many things that happened in this town at this election in the way of coercion and brutal interference and childish intemperance of leadership placed whole streets of Philadelphia on a par with the mob of children in Cleveland, Tex.

**Modern Version of Classic Tale**

Kansas City man has complained to the authorities that his bride, bless her heart, in her desire to make him appear important, had doubled the valuation of his property in a declaration made. She hadn't learned that price depends on whether the party of the second part is a prospective buyer or an assessor.

**Takes Some High Notes**

Camille Zackwer, Philadelphia musician, has won the $1000 prize offered by a Chicago musical organization for American composers, with a composition entitled "Jade Butterflies." We are delighted to know they flew so high.

When asked to take a chair at Red Cross headquarters in New York a shell-shocked veteran smashed a door with it. He had but recently been discharged from a hospital for the insane, and one of his ailments, apparently, is a tendency to exceed instructions.

"Oh, tell me where is fancy bred?"
But Reason halts and teeters.
There's hint of it in (it is said)
The case of Ward and Peters.

## What Do You Know?

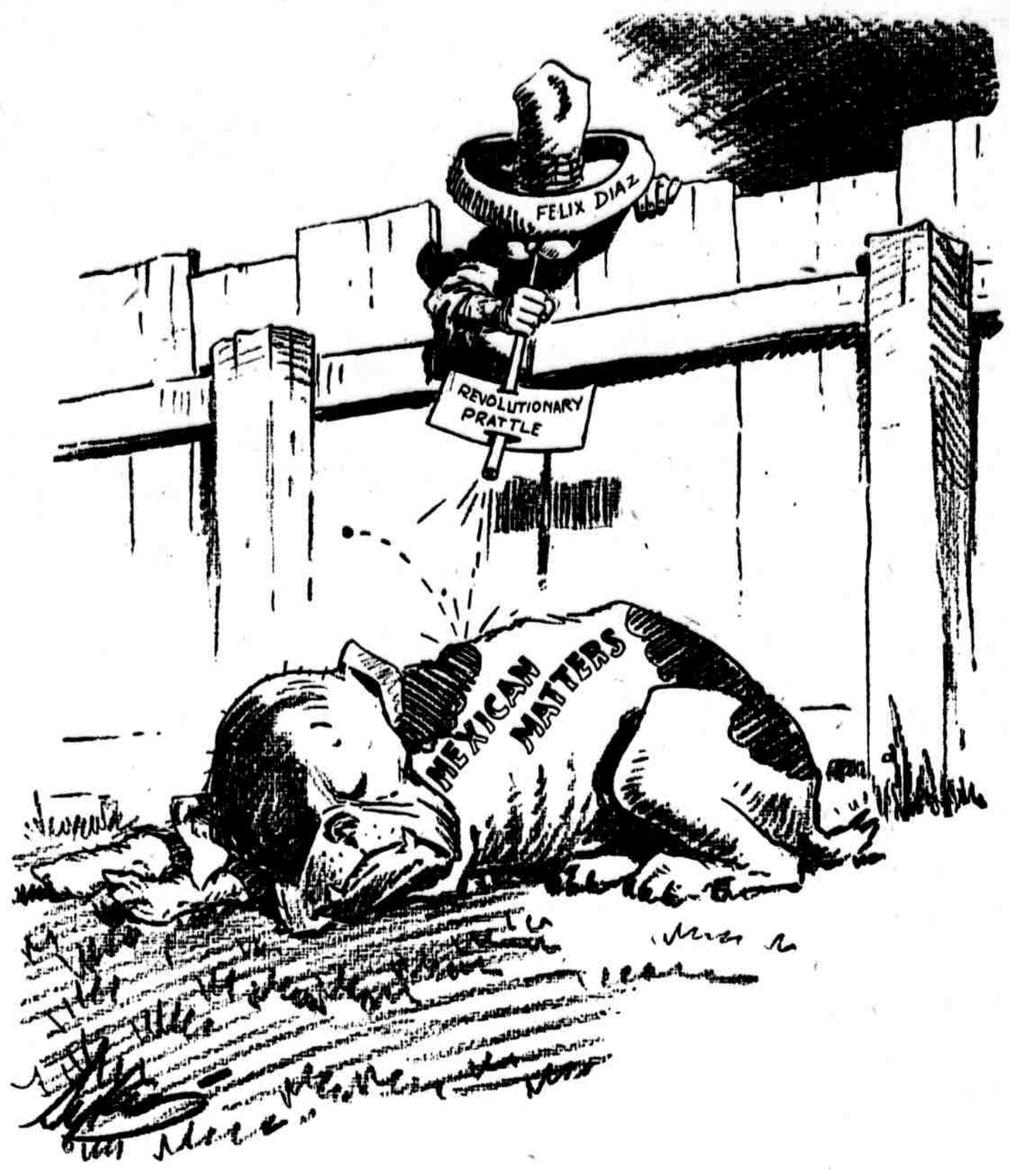
### QUIZ

1. Where were the ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?
2. When did the famous musical composer Brahms live?
3. What is the meaning of the word putative?
4. Distinguish between marabou and marabout.
5. What is the origin of the word jackanapes?
6. What is a margrave?
7. What is the original meaning of Islam?
8. What is a tamarisk?
9. What is jalap?
10. Where is Oberammergau?

### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A swatch is a sample piece of cloth or other goods fastened on a card and often sent through the mails.
2. The character of Falstaff appears in Shakespeare's plays, "King Henry IV," Part I; "King Henry IV," Part II, and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He is mentioned in "King Henry V," but he does not appear on the stage in that drama.
3. James Schoolcraft Sherman was Vice President of the United States under Taft.
4. The City of Adrianople takes its name from the Roman Emperor Hadrian, who reigned during part of the second century A. D.
5. The Ballplatz, as a term in diplomacy, means the Austrian Foreign Office, which is situated in Vienna on a public square called the Ballplatz.
6. Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system.
7. The Conquistadores were the Spanish conquerors and explorers, such as Cortez, Pizarro, De Soto, Ponce de Leon, Narvaez, Balboa, active in the Americas, especially in the sixteenth century.
8. Chicago has been most frequently the seat of national political conventions since the Civil War.
9. The swan song is the last production or achievement of a person, often literary.
10. Daniel Webster died in 1852.

## HUNTING TROUBLE




## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

*Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best*

### HOWARD S. ROBERTS
#### On Good Roads, City and Country

THE value of good roads, both in the city and in the country, is a greater item in our commercial prosperity than is generally known, according to Howard S. Roberts, who has made a careful study of the subject for years and who is chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

"It is the duty of every citizen of Philadelphia," said Mr. Roberts, "to assist in whatever manner he can the movement to further easy access both to and from our city. Following this theory, we have been in constant communication with the commercial organizations of all the neighboring towns. Up to the present time no definite plan has crystallized, but we are co-operating with the several municipalities near us with the view of having as much of the State appropriation for roads as we can possibly get spent in this vicinity.

**Good City Streets Imperative**

"But good streets in the city are equally imperative. In Philadelphia we have kept in close touch with the city departments and with Council with the view of having those streets which are in obviously poor condition put in good order. Personal investigation has shown that there is a very well conceived plan to concentrate the present appropriation upon thoroughfares, and when these plans are completed the indications are that we shall have an exceedingly well-paved city. I understand that there is still about $3,000,000 of the last appropriation unused, but which will probably all be used by August 1. One of the features of the investigation has been as to how heavy truck traffic can best be moved from Broad street to streets east and west.

"One feature of the city paving which calls for very prompt and intelligent action is the co-ordinated work between the city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Some of the crossings, especially the two-way ones, are in a deplorable condition, the roadway having sunk away from the tracks, leaving in many cases saw-toothed edges on the ends of the flanges, which are very destructive to automobile tires.

"More standard construction is needed for that part of the roadbed adjacent to the tracks. Under the pressure of ordinary traffic the road sinks away from the metal and ultimately a deep rut is worn alongside of the track.

**A Practical Illustration**

"This is well illustrated by conditions at Broad street and Fairmount avenue. After having laid new paving as well as new tracks, a rut not less than six inches deep developed northwest of the corner. That work is now being done over and the street is again torn up.

"The effects of badly paved streets are many and regrettable. They disorganize traffic, cause delays in deliveries of all kinds, make the hauls and, therefore, the goods more expensive and cause an untold amount of profanity.

"It is especially important that our streets be in good condition because we are rapidly approaching the time when all the repairs to the paving should be done in such a substantial manner that no further repairing should be necessary until after the Sesqui-Centennial. The condition of a city's streets with respect to the paving, as well as the beauty and appropriateness of its buildings, carries a great, if often unconscious, weight with the visitors to that city, especially at a time such as a great exposition, when there is an unusual amount of riding around the streets by strangers to see the city. Therefore, this matter of substantial paving should be given immediate attention, for there is much work to be done before the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial.

"Another question is what part of the funds paid by the Philadelphia owners of motorcars is expended for improvements on the city streets? We have had in the past a survey made of the entire city regarding the condition of the main thoroughfares. This information was placed at the disposal of the city department having the streets under its care and proved to be of value. The members of our committee also report at every meeting outstanding cases of streets which are in bad condition.

**Working With Nearby Towns**

"We are also constantly working to stimulate the interest of nearby towns and cities in this most important matter, and we are all working together to influence the spending of as much as possible of the State appropriation in this vicinity. Last year the State Highway Department spent in the four adjacent counties the following sums: Chester County, $916,327; Delaware County, $376,534; Bucks County, $1,006,541, and Montgomery County, $361,366. And all of this money is well spent. Good roads are one of the best possible investments for any State, and they are now more than ever necessary.

"This necessity has been brought about principally by the enormous increase in automobile truckage, which is cheaper and, for short hauls, more expeditious than any other manner of conveyance. It has so many advantages, especially for the town-to-town haul, that it is not necessary to enumerate them. The immense increase in this method of commercial transportation is the best answer to this question.

"In the cities the three highest types of paving are asphalt, vitrified brick and stone block, and they are most generally used. A survey of the large cities of the country shows that 88 per cent of all the paving in these cities is of these three kinds. Asphalt leads with 55 per cent, brick is next with 19 per cent and stone block third with 14 per cent.

**A National Matter**

"Road-building has become a national matter, and every State in the Union now realizes its importance. Our national chairman of the Bureau of Public Roads is now meeting with the highway officials of a number of the largest Eastern States and together they are considering the standardization of certain features of road-building specifications with the view of obtaining permanency with as much economy in construction as may be compatible with the long life of the roads and of the repairs made on them. The plan will be, where practicable, to have one factory make the same kind of material for roads in several nearby States.

"There has been beyond doubt in the past a lot of unnecessary and in the end wasteful expenditure on the road repairs of many of the States. One of the most fruitful causes for this has been the custom of using an old road as the basis for the foundation of the new one. The reason why this has so often resulted disastrously is because of over-estimation as to the thickness of the old road. Too frequently an expensive new road has been laid over an old road actually three inches in depth, where the estimated thickness was not less than six to eight inches.

"Macadam and gravel roads wear rapidly in comparison with other types of roads, and because the records show that a large tonnage of road material has been used in construction and maintenance, it does not follow that most of such material is still on the road. Therefore it is very essential to ascertain exactly the thickness of the old road before using it as the foundation for a new one.

"Our ultimate idea is to get the roads in and out of Philadelphia, as well as the city streets, in perfect condition, and this can only be obtained by securing the highest type of construction and repair work."

## THE MINSTREL

"MINSTREL, minstrel, what do you sing of,
You that over the green earth roam?"
"Master, out of my dreams I fashion
A song of happiness and of home!"

"Minstrel, minstrel, what do you sing of,
You who have dwelt with woe and dearth?"
"Master, out of my dreams I fashion
A song of plenty, a song of mirth!"

"Minstrel, minstrel, what do you sing of,
Knowing hate and the sting thereof?"
"Master, out of my dreams I fashion
A song that has for its burden 'love'!"

"Minstrel, minstrel, a golden wonder
To me the source of your singing seems!"
"Master, only the converse picture
Glows in the light of a dreamer's dreams!"
—Clinton Scollard in the New York Herald.

**Cleaning Up**

The fundamental patents on the vacuum cleaner have been upheld by the courts. A sweeping decision, that.—Life.

**Another Deception Exposed**

From the Erie (Kan.) Record.

No baby under a year old ever looked like its father or its mother. A baby that young just looks like a baby and that's all.

## SHORT CUTS

The opinion grows that a primary is a rich man's dissipation.

The Workaday Train. All Aboard! Next stop, Fourth of July.

As a King maker Larry Eyre proved no more than a King's jester.

The end of the "Long, Long Trail" was abundantly indicated yesterday.

Lincoln's real memorial will continue to be in the hearts of his people.

It would appear from official figures that Reform leads an expensive life.

McSparran is making sure of one prize, anyhow. He is going to be married.

From the standpoint of an old-time politician a primary outrages convention.

There is no longer any sectionalism in a Memorial Day. It should embrace all America.

Now that May is packing her traveling bag, we may set our house in order for June roses, brides and bugs.

As a Mexican revolutionary leader General Felix Diaz is acquiring reputation as a capable propagandist.

Civil War veterans disprove the old saying that the good die young. These brave old chaps had to be good to last.

The chances are that more Mexican history will be made by De la Huerta in Washington than by Diaz on the border.

It may be said for the House that it was responsible for fewer foolish words on Monday than the Senate. It was not in session.

D'Annunzio has received from Chicherin the concession for a shipping service between Italy and Russia. Probably dream ships with freights of fancy.

It was for more than prosperity that our people thanked God yesterday. It was for faith in free institutions for which so many gladly laid down their lives.

Just in a little while we may begin to notice that we have a coal strike on our hands. That we haven't noticed it before is, of course, not surprising. We have only had it a couple of months.

There has just died in Easton, Pa., a barber, eighty-nine years old, whose boast it was that he had shaved four Presidents. Speaking offhand, we venture the opinion that Harrison was not one of them.

American has paid $85,000 for a British Snob. It seems an outrageous price to pay for a snob of any nationality, but the shock is lessened when one learns that Snob is a racehorse and probably misnamed.

Coney Island lifeguard rescues girl he previously saved at Miami, Fla. "Glad to see you again," said the girl. "The pleasure is mine," said he. And lovers of romance anxiously await the third chapter.

Jersey City has an apartment house in which only families with children are allowed. There are a hundred baby carriages in the perambulator garage, and all in use. Santa Claus has a lovely time in that house.

A fourteen-year-old schoolboy of Shiloh, N. J., rented five acres of his father's farm last year, raised peppers and made a net profit of $1044.01. Our guess is that that boy will continue to put pep in agriculture.

It may be urged in behalf of the Toronto doctor who told Pennsylvania osteopaths meeting in this city that if golf interferes with business we should give up business, that the wheeze is no older than the game.

On the morning of May 21, reports the skipper, the Munson liner American Legion hit a shark so hard that the thirty-five-foot critter was impaled on the bow. And, at that, there is no reason for characterizing it as a long bow.

French school children celebrated Memorial Day by decorating the graves of American soldiers buried in France. What a glorious thing it would be if Memorial Day were to become an international holiday for the celebration of the death of war!