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CAMPAIGNS COST MONEY

THE report of the Alter General Campaign Committee, showing expenditures of \$130,015 in the primary campaign, once more calls attention to the impossibility of conducting a contest without the use of money. As in the case of the smaller sum spent by Mr. Pinchot's special committee, most of the money went for postage and publicity of one kind or another and was spent legitimately.

The report of the Philadelphia Pinchet Committee that it spent \$67.788.42 is likely to be offset by the report of the Alter Committee in this city. The Pinchot workers remarked during the campaign that they were handicapped because while they had only \$30 for each division the Alter people

And if the four or five Pittsburgh committees which were working to secure the nomination of Alter make an honest report, it will appear that the sams spent in behalf of the defeated candidate were far in excess of those spent in behalf of Mr. Pinchot.

Until and unless it is proved that the money was spent corruptly no one need get excited about it, however much the final returns may indicate it cost to conduct a primary campaign.

WOMEN AND THE FIRST DEGREE

TN A jatl at Atlanta, Ga., sits a woman convicted of murder in the first degree. She is awaiting sentence, but she is not downcast. "Georgians," says Mrs. Cora L. Vinson, who walked into her bushand's office and deliberately fired four bullets into his brain, "will never hang a woman!"

Probably she is right, though the jury before which she was tried returned a firstdegree verdict without the recommendation for mercy which the prosecutor himself had asked. Was Mrs. Vinson sure when she loaded the revolver for a man who was about to sue her for divorce that Georgians would not hang a woman. Doubtless she was. She was no different from other women who go out now and then deliberately to commit homicide, knowing that they will escape the legal punishment provided for such crimes by the automatic operation

Current news from the criminal courts makes it appear that the people in Pennsylvania and New Jersey will soon be confronted with problems similar to that which is now agitating Georgia. Murder cases in which women figure conspicuously will be before the courts of both States this fall. And, of course, first-degree verdicts are as unlikely as sentences of death. Thus another law-one of the most important upon the statute books-is gradually falling into disuse.

It is increasingly hard to find juries willing to find verdicts involving the death penalty even for men. And because of the increase of sentiment against the principle often escape any sort of punishment. For a prosecutor with clear evidence of deliberate murder in his possession cannot ask for anything but a first-degree verdict. And if a jury cannot or will not find the firstdegree verdict, the prisoner is likely to be

All this means merely that capital punishment does not serve the purpose intended. It defents justice itself. For a jury that shrinks from the suggestion of a woman on the gallows or in the electric chair would not hesitate to send an offender like Mrs. Vinson to jail for life.

FREEDOM'S ONLY ARMY

WHEN newspaper correspondents assigned to report the Second Economic Conference at The Hague stormed the builds ing in which preliminary conferences were being held and actually compelled the officials to admit them and tell what was going on, they appeared very much like soldiers in the only army of free am left in the world.

It is the habit of most people to be hored by any discussions of abstract questions of movements of Germany southward. They were bored in Franco when newspapers said that the Kaiser was restless for war. The British couldn't be made to see that their own industrial imperialists were in a way news from conferences at Genoa and The Hague. They are not rendy to believe that all common men in the future may reap peace or another whirlwind, according to the nature of the seeds planted at such places by statesmen who "have nothing to

say for publication." Why, then, should there be any seem sessions of international diplomatists? By what right is that vast public which the newspaper correspondent represents barred out of any formal assemblage of statesmen? And why should it be given not the truth, but the doctored and misleading or wholly empty communiques written to hide the processes of a game that may involve the whole future destiny of the world and every civilized man and woman in it?

Newspapers are not always able to get all the news. But the people who say that you cannot believe what you read in the newspapers are about as far wrong as any one can be and still nake claims to rationality. If it were not for information wrung and forced and bullled and dragged out of unwilling statesmen during the past five or six years, this earth would have been sold and bartered over and over again by diques of half-mad opportunists wearing the frock coats of diplomacy, and the lives wouldn't have mattered any more in the bargain than deposits of minerals

or oil. But there is one thing that scoundrels still fear, even after they have ceased to fear courts and juries. They fear the light. They fear mass opinion. So one well-trained and clear-headed journalist can often be to the diplomatic crook a spectacle more terrible than an army with banners.

AMERICAN SHIPS PLOW THE SEAS OF PANDEMONIUM

Impossible to Make Port Until Reason and Decision Supplant Frenzy and Political Jugglery

THE apparent disposition of the Treasury I Department to regard the question of the sale of liquor on Shipping Board liners as a "nice point," and its assertion that the case involves an academic rather than a moral issue, falls to find a responsive echo in the breasts of a considerable number of

There are zealots to whom the morel aspects of the situation are of primary consenuence. There are less nustere participants in a lively scene on whom stole doctrine exerts but a scant appeal. There are politicians delighted to discern in the present turmoil an instrument for wrecking the Ship-Subside Bill.

There is the candid chairman, Mr. Lasker, whose attention is concentrated wholly on the prosperity possibilities of the merchant marine. In the midst of an uproar, the voice of scholasticism, even if supported by the consolations of philosophy, is doomed to ne almost translible

Nevertheless, the detachment of what are deemed moral values from the controversy would provide a residue of formidable realities to be frankly faced, "Some," proclaimed Robert Louis Stevenson, "like drink in a pint pot." "Some," he added, "like to think, some not." Some, it may be suggested, presume to believe that the present pandemonium is merely the conflict of wets and drys, pictured by the poet, raised to a higher pitch of intensity.

This is flagrantly an under-estimate of a case which has far transgressed the former bounds of discussion. It embraces thorny points of international law, revives the eternal debate upon the freedom of the seas. realigns political factions and imperils a audable attempt to revitalize the ocean commerce of a great nation. Unload temporarily the alleged moral factors, and the spectacle is still sufficiently appalling.

Mr. Lasker has said that he will not raise finger of protest if total abstinence from spirituous refreshment can be enforced on every craft, American or foreign, which plies the sens. This sentiment, which is theoretically sound but quite valueless save as a hypothesis, has inspired a supreme display of idiocy in the House Merchant Marine Committee, to which Representative Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, has introduced one of the most extraordinary proposals in the history of civilized untions.

As an amendment to the Subsidy Bill. which backwoods or partisan opponents are exulting to see endangered, Mr. Edmonds suggests a measure prohibiting the sale of liquor on all American ships and penalizing all foreign liquor-dispensing vessels entering our ports \$10,000 each for the first and second offenses. After two infractions an additional breach of the ruling would mean the exclusion of such vessels from American harbors.

When in 1917 infatuated Imperial Germany sought to confine American trans-Atlantic commerce to the dispatch of one country and Europe, that mandate, which provoked a war, was adjudged preposterously unique. It is matched, however, in the current display of blithering imbecility and nonsensient arregance.

Assuming that the foreign commercial nations of the world could preserve their tempers; assuming, even, their governmental consent to a new autocracy on the seas, is it for an instant conceivable that they would obey in practice? Would a ship plying between Colombo and New York conform to the Volstend act in, say, the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean?

Grant that foreign Governments would frown upon the dereliction, it is not easy o imagine that respect for American legisation would universally triumph. Beaten in he committee, which has reported the subsidy bill to the House, Mr. Edmonds now intends, it is said, to embody his absurd program in a separate bill.

The proposal is hopelessly childish in line with Wayne B. Wheeler's recent suggestion that the United States should enget a law probibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages to Americans in China.

The cause of prohibition, the opportunities for social reform which, in spite of obstacles, it seems to be realizing, as witness Commissioner Harnes' report on the

Honorable Americans have certainly no desire that the United States should become to see the Subvidy Bill defeated by political mergers and rendjustments, placing rash in-

in the ascendancy. Were this not the east ports, to California by way of cuils in Cen-tral America, to France, Germany and Carelan

Many of the passenger ships in this entegory are not dry, have not been dry for everal years. Government-owned vessels

Judicial decisions and explicit ratings are the only solutions of the problem. It cannot he settled by truculence, by frenk legislation or by the mad assumption that "dry" Amer-

THE POOR GROWING RICHER

SOME carious and interesting facts are disclosed in the summary of incometax returns for 1920, given out by the Burenu of Internal Revenue. The first worthy of note is that the total

number of personal income-rax returns increased by about 1,900,000 over the number in 1919. There were about 700,000 more persons in 1920 than in 1919 who had an income of from \$1000 to \$2000. The second interesting fact is that the 7.259.944 persons making reports had a total income of \$23,735,629,183, or an

average of \$3269.40. The number of returns from persons with incomes in evel grade from \$1000 to | troubles will vanish.

\$50,000 a year was greater than the year before, and the number of returns for in-comes from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 and over

was less. The poor seemed to be growing richer and the rich to be growing poorer. In 1919 there were sixty-five persons with incomes in excess of \$1,000,000, while in 1920 there were only thirty-three.

The comparative wealth of the different States is indicated by the figures. New York, of course, stands first with a record for reported incomes in excess of \$1000 amounting to a total of \$4,030,623,696. Pennsylvania comes second with \$2.212. 178,029. Illinois is third with \$1,836,956. 942. Ohio fourth with \$1,407,388.003. Massachusetts fifth with \$1,368,406.548. And California is the sixth and last State showing a total in excess of a billion dollars, with \$1,320,006,594. New Jersey falls about \$33,000,000 short of a billion, and only Indiana, Iowa, Michtgan, Missouri and Texas of the other States report n total in excess of \$500,000,000.

Idaho, represented by Senator Borah, reports \$67,000,000. Utah, the home of Senator Smoot, does a little better with \$82 .-000,000, and Wyoming, which sends Representative Mondell to the House, can muster only \$62,000,000.

Now we shall all await with curiosity the publication of a summary of the returns for 1921, so that they can be compared with the figures of the year before.

ROTAN AND THE CHANDLER CASE

"I.L. drag them in, whether they want to I come or not," said District Attorney Rotan yesterday, referring to witnesses who, if they are called by the public proscentor, may be able to throw additional light, not only upon the Chandler failure. but upon methods that prevailed in the bucket-shopping world before the inevitable crash of a few months ago.

Mr. Rotan has full power, and always has had full power, to initiate and press prosecutions and investigations in cases like the present one. That work is, indeed, one of the duties of his office. When you consider the extent to which the bucketing business was developed, the enormous sums lost by ingenuous speculators and the implications of secret agreements and even conspiracy which were present in some of the financial smash-ups in this city and New York, the number of bucket-shoppers who were punished or even seriously questioned by the public authorities seems startlingly small.

We have said repeatedly in these columns that the settlement of claims made against firms suspected of bucket-shopping practices does not, by any means, satisfy the law. Nor does it insure justice to the innumerable people who may be without means to press for restitution on their own

It is cheering to see the District Attorney manifest a fresh interest in the Chandler case. He has been in no apparent harry to call witnesses who might be of assistance in clearing the fogs that still persist about this and other failures. To suppose that the prosecution of bucket-shoppers should be left to the private individuals affected is idle, since any one who has passed through a bucket-shop isn't likely to have much money left for lawyer's fees. And, by the way, what has happened to all the movements that were being organized not long ago to chase dishonest and make-believe brokers out of business?

THE BAPTIST CONTROVERSY

THE talk of heresy which has been coming I from the national convention of the Baptists in Indianapolis will surprise those familiar with the Baptist polity.

It has been the boast of the Church that it was impossible to have a heresy trial in it. The reason for this boast is found in the fact that the Church has no written ereed. It has two fundamental tenets. The first is that the Bible is "the only rule of faith and practice," and the second is that the right of an individual to make his own interpretation of the Bible shall not be questioned by any one.

Any Baptist church may call as its pastor any one who is satisfactory to a majority of the members, and no other Daptist church or association of Baptist churches can interfere by way of discipline. There is no entral organization with power over the hurches, no Bishops or presiding elders, or sterarchy of any kind.

This is why Professor Vedder, of the 'rozer Theological Seminary, of Chester, is undisturbed by the attack upon his belief. He believes that he is only exercising the right which every other Baptist professor or preacher prizes above every other right.

"CROSS CAUTIOUSLY!"

THE railroads of the country, it is an-I nounced, have adopted a new safety slogan. In the course of time the signs that warn all people at grade crossings to Stop, Look and Listen will disappear and in their stead will be more conspicuous signs warning drivers of vehicles and peo-ple afoot to "Cross Crossings Cautionsly."

That is good advice, of course. But why should not the rallroads apply it, occanot be expected to slow down all express trains at every country crossing. But they rould very enally put good, strong gates at auch danger points.

Railroad men insist that such methods of protection would be unduly expensive. But in England, which Americans are disposed to view as an old-fashioned, back-ward sort of country, a railroad is required to fence in its entire right of way. A similar rule operates in most parts of France. Grade crossings, at which last year 1702 persons were killed and 4818 injured. hre a possiliarly American institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL IRELAND ARTHUR GREFFETH, after rending the

A draft of the proposed Constitution for the Irish Free State just made public, re-"Ireland for the first time in centuries." secures the power and the opportunity to

control and develop her own resources and live her own national life." The Constitution provides for the dominion government agreed upon in the treaty with Great Britain, signed by the representatives of the Irish people a few months

Its first article declares that the Irish Free State is a co-equal member of the community of nations forming the British Comnonwealth of Nations. It forbids the establishment of a state church and guarantees freedom of conscience, freedom of speech and freedom of penceable assembly. Equal rights of suffrage are provided for men and women; the right of every child to a free elementary education is asserted and the inviolability of dwellings against entry save by due process of law is provided for,

The Parliament is to consist of two houses, the members of which must take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the Free State and to the King as the head of the British Empire, called a Commonwealth of

If the people of Ireland co-operate with the Home Government in putting this Constitution into effect, most of their present THEY BELONG TO NO MAN

Unclaimed Tracts of Land in the State Looking for Owners-A Revolution in Statistics Mak-Ing-Old Swedes' 222d Jubilee

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN M. HOKE GOTTSCHALL, Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information at Harrisburg, has introduced some striking innovations in his department, he

They crop out in his statistical report for The report is a year overdue.
That isn't Friend Gottschall's fault,

though.

It's only another argument for installing machinery in some of our penal institutions and having all State printing done within

It will give the inmates something to do.

Besides it will save the State money and liminate delay.

Copy for this book was completed months ngo. The State Printery is responsible for the

To return to Hoke Gottschall, however: SOME of the things he has done in this yery bulky, statistical and usually dryas dust volumes are as follows: He has compiled summaries showing the operations of every steam railroad, of every electric street railway and of every tele-

graph and telephone company in the State.

These summaries cover three years, viz.:
1918, 1919 and 1920.

A mass of valuable facts relating to taxes and assessments in each of the sixty-seven

counties is also included.

Heretofore, if any person interested in the output of any particular Pennsylvania product desired information he was compelled to wade through no end of statistics to get it. to get it.

Now it is open and ready to hand at a

given page.
Director Gottschall has also introduced an industrial survey covering last year.
It is of incalculable value in this: that it shows for the first time the proportion of each Pennsylvania product shipped out of the State.

TT SEEMS almost incredible that after 250 years of settlement there should still be

gable streams either!

Nor does it include the islands, big and small, that are strong out along the streams and rivers which so appeal to all of us as we dash past them in railroad trains.

Or perhaps they are larger lots that have escaped claimants because they were hidden

in Pennsylvania. I know of an instance (the land is within fifty miles of Philadelphia) where a prospective trolley line was ruined by a remark. A Boston promoter was interviewing some of those interested when one of the men re-marked casually that there was land worth \$15 an acre within a mile of the proposed

woodland summer resort.

The promoter lost interest at once and the project fell through.

patents-were granted to only seven of the One tract was accepted by the State For-estry Commission, four were held to cover

Land owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania isn't held like other property. The Secretary of Internal Affairs is the

other documents.

And does the State own much property?

Other papers to the number of 845 deeds and 3711 other papers have been recorded for institutions. For the State Game Preserve thirteen

This makes a total of 1501 deeds and 14,053 other documents, or a total of 16,156 entries for property owned by the

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH (Gloria Del)
well have a glerification tomorrow.
She, that is her children, will celebrate
the 222d anniversary of the dedication of

the present venerable edifice.

There will be solemn rejoicings as become

A rare musical service will be rendered with organ, vielin obbligate and the admir-

ant to the former rector, the Rev. Snyder

. Symes. I merely mentless the above facts as accompanying the 222d anniversary of a It is a celebration unique in religious nanals of this country,

than the one-cent piece is because the Filiare necustomed to good-sized coppers

1745-Louisburg, Cape Breton, was taken 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, the first

table engagement of the American Revo-

1836 General Lewis Cars 1876-Battle between United

most stream of the Legislature changes at the last session of the Legislature came from the professional politicians, as the plain citizens were practically all in its 1891-A monument to Confederate soldiers was unveiled at Pensacola; the first to give monumental honors to Jefferson



"OO-OO, MR. PRESIDENT, LOOKIT HERE!"

As my friend Gottschall says, "We are able to portray clearly to what extent the rest of the world is depending on Pennsylvania industry.' Think what endless rows of figures and uncountable calculations are involved in such

unclaimed land in this State! And it doesn't lie under the beds of navi-

For the most part they are bits of land, a few acres, that have been left isolated by defective surveys.

in the heart of the forest or along an inac-cessible mountainside.

Land almost as wild as any to be found in Nevada, Wyoming or Utah can be found

He meant that it was available for a

"YACANT land" is the official title given V to unclaimed tractss Last year there were filed with Secretary Woodward, at Harrisburg, seventeen appli-cations for vacant or unclaimed lands. No value is established in any of these

land already appropriated and five are still

ustodian now.

This is because of a law passed in 1919 which makes him custodian of warrants and

Anything relating to the titles to real estate owned by the State is turned over to the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

"While on the subject of expense of col-lection, it might be well to say that the people of the State generally do not realize the immense sums of money which some of Well, rather; Thus far Secretary Woodward has taken charge of 646 deeds and 10,921 other papers connected therewith and recorded them for the State Forestry Reserve Commission. the tax collectors or treasurers, as they are sometimes called in certain counties, get for their services. They receive a percentage on certain taxes, a salary for collecting other taxes and a commission on still a third class. In the aggregate some of them are as highly

made.

deeds and three other papers have been paid as any official in the service of the State. present \$10,000 a year, although under the new law the next incumbent will receive Commonwealth. \$18,000. The Attorney General receives \$12,000; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$15,000; the Secretary of the Com-

The Rev. Percy R. Stockman, the rector, who has done such conspicuous work for the Seaman's Institute, will preach the memorial

able choir.
Chiefest of all, though, will be the beautiful custom of delicating sittings.
Two of the pews will be dedicated in memory of Dr. Churles Janeway Stille and the Rev. Charles E. Bettleher, Interassistant to the former rector, the Rev. Snyder

Farthings Coined Here

Most persons do not know that Uncle Most persons do not know that Uncle Sam coins farthings, but he does, and millions of them. They represent half a cent. While made of exactly the same material as the bronze cent they are much larger than the one-cent piece. The latter weighs forty-eight grains, the farthing elghty grains. They are made for circulation in the Philippines. They are called centavos, and the reason they are bigger than the one-cent piece is because the Fili-

Today's Anniversaries

from the French by the British and Massa.

1811 - Adotphe Philippe d'Ennery, nuthor of "A Celebrated Case" and other popular dramas, born in Paris. Died there Janu. ary 25, 1899.

soldier and statesman, died in Detroit, Born at Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782. pops and Sioux Indians at Rosebud,

"One of the most talked-of arguments

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

bered that home rule in axation lies not in the assessment, but in the amount of the

Know Best against changing the law was that it would take away 'home rule' in the matter of taxes. But in this connection it must be remem-BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

In need of revision is a generally ac-cepted fact, says Benjamin II. Ludlow, one evy, and this will be fixed by the home auof the prominent attorneys of the city, who has taken an active interest in the matter thorities in every county just as at present. "It is proposed to do away with the elected assessors, a system which has thus far proved to be responsible for many evils in the matter of tax collecting as a whole, for a number of years and is thoroughly conversant with he many ramifications of the "There are several important evils in the and to choose by election a Central Board Assessors in each county. would build up its staff of assistant assessors rection as early as possible." appointment throughout the various "in order that the taxes of the State be levied and collected in an economical parts of the county. "It is undoubtedly true that there would always be the risk of political preferment and uniform manner. Perhaps the first and

system. It is no exaggeration to say that the cost of collecting the taxes in Pennsylwhich must always be considered in every appointive system. But under any circum vania is several times the amount which it costs the State of Ohio to collect its taxes. stances the public could hold the central board responsible for bad appointments, and this would at least be an improvement to the present system, whereby the assessors "The second evil to be corrected is the inequality and the non-uniformity of the tax rate in the same county, and the third often gain re-election by favoring important persons and institutions in the amount asis that of inadequate assessments, which sessed against their property. prevent necessary public improvements being

On State Tax Revision

THAT the tax laws of the State are sadly

of collecting the taxes under the present

"The Governor of the State receives at

monwealth, \$5000; the Lieutenant Governor.

\$5000, and so on. Yet it will doubtless

surprise a great many people to know that there are tax collectors in the State who

highly specialized, and have a wide ex-perience. This is one of the evils which

the revision of the present tax laws seeks to

"The matter of uniformity of assessments

individual in many instances, as well as

"Adequate assessments are necessary if the counties of the State are to have the

improvements which they need, because the borrowing capacity of the countles is fixed upon the amount of these assessments. There can be little argument against the

revision of these laws as they are at present

It is unquestionably wrong to allow an evil

such as this to exist, and especially so if

we can effect a cure and at the same time save money in doing so. If the people of

Administration run on a strictly business basis, there is no perceptible reason why the

same thing should not apply to the munici-

keen interest in this matter and, it must be said, they have seen the reason for some adjustment much sooner and with a sharper

perception than many of the men have shown. Many of their organizations have

indorsed the movement, as well as a number

"The old bilt was introduced at the las

session of the Legislature and was referred

he close of the legislative session. It will

to a committee, from which it hever emerged passing out of existence automatically with

be brought up again at the next session

presented at the last session, removed.

with some of the objections to it, which were

While the provisions of the measure do include the County of Philadelphia,

still every resident of this city has a decided

still every resident of this vity has a decided personal interest in seeing the necessary changes made, because the well-being of the Commonwealth of which Philadelphia is a member is of vital importance to every citizen. The taxes affected by the proposed

of the educational societies and others,

pulities. Wemen Keenly Interested

upon the county in which it is permitted.

Inequalities in Assessment Huge Rewards of Collectors

"To obtain the uniformity in assessment which is so vital to the people of the State, the board will be empowered to meet annually, together with the subordinate asessors, and adopt a uniform standard for the valuation of property.

in these appointments, but this is

"It is also proposed to allow the State and city taxes to be paid in installments like the income tax is now paid, a move which will make for economy on the part of the taxpayer.

"The changes which are proposed in the present law will enable the local authorities throughout the State to raise whatever revenue is necessary in a uniform and economical manner. It will considerably increase the borrowing capacity of various counties. It has been argued that it will thus increase the debt of the counties, but it will not do so, because the debts are incurred by the local authorities, who are responsible to those who elected them. It must not be forgotten that both leans nad levies are fixed by the vote of the people.

are receiving as much as any of these offi-cials, who must be men of education, often "What it will do is to provide for needed improvements, such as adequate schools. And this cannot be done if assessments are unfair and unequal in valua-tion. The only hardships that the tax law revision will produce will be on highly overis another matter which deserves careful consideration, as it works a hardship on the

What Do You Know?

1. What is the highest altitude on earth ever reached by man?
2. What was the drink of the gods?
3. What was the Neanderthal man?
4. What is a jarvey?
5. Was the United States Naval Academy always located at Annapolis?
6. What is the second largest fresh-water lake in the world?

lake in the world?

7. What is the frigate-bird?

7. What is the Frigate-bird;
8. What is an epigraph;
9. For what naval exploit was Stephen
Decadur famous?
10. Where should the accent fall in the word contumely? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Soviet is the Russian word for council, applied at present to a selders', pensants and workmen's council, it is also a form of government administered by delegates elected by workmen, soldiers and peasants.

To "Send to Coventry" means to banish from society or social intercourse, to ostracize. According to tradition, the citzens of Coventry, a town in Central England, had at one time so great a dislike of soldiers that a woman seen speaking to a soldier was immediately abooed. No intercourse was allowed between the garrisoh and the town. Hence, when a soldier was sent to coventry he was cut off from social intercourse.

Ambrosia was the food of the gods.

imbrosia was the food of the gods. 4. Olympus is a high mountain in Thessaly, Eastern Europe, the summit of which was supposed to be the abode of the

was supposed to be the abode of the gods.

5. Kato is the present Premier of Japan.

6. The principal languages of Czecho-Slovakia are Bohemian and German.

7. Capablanca, S. Cuban, is the world's champion chess player.

8. The last great universal exposition in Europe was held in Puris in 1900.

9. The Staked Plain, or Llano Estacado, is a plateau in Northwest Texas and east of New Mexico, 40,600 square infles in area and averaging 5000 feet in altitude. It is very dry and almost woodless.

revision are those for county, city, borough, township, school and poor purposes. The most streamous opposition to the proposed 10. Pagan is derived from the Latin "paga-

SHORT CUTS

It was, as it were, a list to three star-

In the matter of sea transportation the

A great fair is worth waiting another

wine goeth where it listeth. The job hunters may get a new line on President if he gets thoroughly angry.

Eulogies of those lively birds, the Robins and the Cardinals, may be accepted as red. This is the season of the year when the ducational world is fairly dippy with

There are far-ups and far-downs a eady considering some amendments to the

What the experts at The Hague have to do is to find new names for terms at present contradictory. As it is impossible to gauge the value

of a merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy, it is quite possible to overesti-Vassar girls were defeated by their fathers in a baseball game on class day. Fathers can do this and get away with it. Beaus would not have dared.

At least it may be presumed that the twenty-one young men recently graduated from the New York State Nautical School are in favor of a ship subsidy.

Band of Indians marching to seize the

Canadian Government park at Point Pelet. No cause for alarm, however. A couple of cops are there waiting for them. Heavenly chorus for business men of Chestnut street between Tenth and Six-teenth: "There'll Be No Parking There."

But can there then be golden streets? There is now confirmation of the general belief that Father Neptune never belonged to a Band of Hope and that there is some thing stronger than molasses in Davy Jones

One who has tried and failed opines that if the Key who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" was the key in which it is sung, he wouldn't deserve the eulogies he has been

Conan Doyle is trying to reach the spirit world by wireless. Marconi is trying to get signals from Mars. We'd jes' metally hate to postpone our vacation until one of the other succeeded. The suggestion that foreign vessels

coming to American ports shell not be allowed to carry liquor for consumption on board is delightful as a first step toward prohibiting all foreign commerce, Collector of Customs for the Port of Bul-

falo, the hard-hearted cuss, says liquor can-not be sold on the Great Lakes as there is no three-mile limit or neutral water there. But isn't there some trade-boosting A fair being planned by the National Dry Goods Association may become a perma-

nency in New York as a merchandise forum It will enable buyers and drummers to save money in time, shoe leather and transpor tation and the saving may be passed on to the consumers. "Despite her poverty," says Karl Radek

enter into relations with foreign countries only on the basis of mutual esteem." But esteem is a commodity that must be paid for in character, and repudiation of debts is no way to win it. From thirteen parodies turned in by carnest young men we assemble the fol-

Soviet publicity manager.

"Russia will

lowing: ushine and triple star And one clear call for me-

Lasker may yet feel called upon to say with Rosalind: "I have never been so berhyined since Pythagoras" time." Here's

another contribution: Lasker carries likker on his ships;

Others transport booze upon their hips.
But the "statesman," with his cellar.
Is the feller that is yeller,
For lies and odors mingle on his lips.