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JARNDYCE OUTDONE

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 21, 1922

THE latest form of opposition to executing the will of John G. Johnson raises a point of practical importance not heretofore exhibited.

For those arguments advanced to prove the obvious fitness of the Art Museum as a home for the pictures the Court has revealed little consideration. Judgment was emphatically in favor of a literal enforcement of the will. The preposterous councilmante plan of wrecking the Johnson house by widening Naudain street perished by its own conspicuous immorality.

Fearful of losing the entire collection to the Metropolitan Museum, of New York, the city after much litigation and long delays announced its intention to carry out the explicit directions of the late donor.

It was generally assumed, however, that notwithstanding its unsuitability and insecurity, the Johnson residence was sufficiently large to house all the paintings providing every square inch of wall space was utilized. But now that conjecture is seriously disputed in the announcement that only 230 out of 1100 pictures could be accommodated at one time in the South Broad street building. Rumors of renewed appeal to the law are current.

This time, however, the city is within its rights and is not seeking to evade or distort its obligations. Its agreement to abide by the will holds while the new case is pending. The practical difficulty that has occurred may conceivably have weight in court.

But should the will be sustained again the paintings must either be placed in the Johnson house, whatever the crowding or the impossibilities of proper display, or the pequest will go elsewhere.

It is the unfortunately exasperating feature of the protructed Johnson will case that the superior advantages of using the Art Museum for this treasury of art cannot be introduced as legal argument. Mr. Johnson's sanity is not in dispute. The expression of marked individuality or even prejudice in a will is not proof of invalidity.

If the city is to reopen this vexed case, It is sincerely to be hoped that judgment will be soon rendered. Beside this tangle the famous cause of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce takes on an aspect of simplicity.

OPPOSITION MOSTLY TALK

THE renomination of Senator Hale in Maine and Senator Kellogg in Minnesota on Monday was expected. The opposition, of which there was much preliminary talk, did not amount to very much.

An attempt was made to create hostility to Senator Hale on the ground that he is a bachelor, and he was opposed also by a man who thought that the eastern part of the State should have a Senator. But the hardy Maine voters were not misled by any such flapdoodle. They like Hale and they him to continue to represent them in Wash

If either or both men had been defeated the Democratic organs would have been shouting about another defeat for the Harding Administration, although it would have meant nothing of the kind. But they are not likely to announce the results in these States as indorsements of Mr. Harding. Not much. That's not the way they are playing the game.

THE JUDICIAL MIND AT WORK

THAT the assumption of judicial robes is conducive to philosophic culm is a longattested fact to which new pertinence is accorded in Mr. Taft's conservative afterances regarding the fallure of the United States to enter the League of Nations. As Chief Justice of the highest American

eribunal, the former President may rightly regard himself as removed from the smoke and turmoil of controversy. This detachment of which he is plainly conscious is displayed in his unimpassioned summary of a now historic conflict in which he once played a somewhat conspicuous role.

Addressing the Pilgrim Society in London, the proceedings of which are invariably marked by expressions of sentiments cementing Anglo-American ties, Chief Justice Tait confessed his inability to deal in detail with the causes of the alienation of the United States from the society of untions.

His brief postprandial reflections on this theme, however, did contain the assertion that American antipathy to foreign entanglements and an almost religious devotion to the Monroe Doctrine were the foremost causes for our repudiation of the League.

Mr. Taft evidently did not see fit to inform his interested hearers that he at one time proclaimed his aversion to trusting the Senate irreconcilables overnight. Nor did his remarks include allusions to the general report of his share in formulating Article XXI of the League Covenant which specifically preserves the validity of the Monroe

To his auditors at the banquet table, Mr. Taft could have unfolded a tale rich with dramatic and political interest. Justice Taft has become a dispassionate reviewer of events. His realization of the responsibilities of his present high office is not to be

MR. RUTH'S NEW TROUBLES

BABE RUTH'S ego is in one respect like the cost of living and Senator Mc-Cumber's opinion of Senator McCumber. It has expanded beyond all normal bounds. It needs deflation.

Long ago it was apparent that Ruth conceived the game of baseball to be merely cidental to his personality. Judge Landis had to discipline him severely for contemptuously disregarding orders and the ethics of the game. Recently Babe threw dirt in an umpire's face and now he is suspended again for refusing to accept a close decision like a good sport.

It would be a good thing for baseball and

his be a good thing for baseball and

a vacation for the rest of the season. There is no reason why the standards of conduct in professional baseball should be in any way less admirable or less strict than the standards maintained by amateurs. And if Mr. Ruth finds it necessary to fight with umpires and grouse loudly when everything doesn't go his way he isn't a sport. He is a phenomenon and nothing more.

WHAT DOES LAW AMOUNT TO AMONG POLITICAL FRIENDS?

Former Treasurer Kephart Nonchalantly Admits That He Did as He Pleased, Regardless of the Statutes

THE admissions made on the stand by Harmon Kephart, former State Treasurer, and some of his clerks substantiate all the charges made about the irregular handling of State funds in the articles by Colonel McCain in this newspaper last winter.

The transactions with John A. Bell, of Pittsburgh, in which Mr. Bell gave to Mr. Kephart checks signed in blank, after the Allegheny County Tax Collector had paid installments on the taxes due the State. were nonchalantly admitted. The war-fund explanation made last spring was repeated. and it was admitted that the existence of the fund was concealed from every one in the Treasurer's office save the Treasurer himself in order to prevent any one from drawing on the money without his knowledge. But nothing was said which threw any clear light on the use made of this money. There was a total of about \$1,250,-

It is important that the truth be discovered. Who, if anybody, had the use of this money while it was carried in Mr. Kephart's secret fund? Why did not the State get interest on it?

Mr. Kephart exhibited an amazing complacency when he admitted that he disregarded the express provisions of the law limiting the amount of deposits to be made in individual banks. The law provides that no bank may receive a total deposit in excess of 25 per cent of its capital and surplus in an inactive account, and that in no event may the deposit exceed \$300,000. It provides also that the total of deposits in all active accounts may not exceed \$6,000,000.

Yet Mr. Kephart said that he had \$10,-000,000 deposited in active accounts and that he made these deposits on the verbal advice of Mr. Schaffer, who was then Attorney General.

He says also that when the deposits in inactive accounts exceeded the legal limit of \$300,000 he had the sums reduced on the day before he made his monthly report in order that the report might show that the law had been obeyed, and the next day he returned to the banks the original amount of the deposit. But it was shown by other witnesses that the money was not withdrawn from the banks at all, but that a transfer was made on the books in the Treasurer's office. This was known long ago, however, for Auditor General Lewis' expert accountants had shown that the report of deposits made by the Treasurer did not agree with the reported deposits in the statements of the banks on the corresponding dates.

There was deliberate juggling of the nccounts in Harrisburg to conceal the fact that the law was not being obeyed.

Still further, it was disclosed that there were two secret funds, apparently not carried on the books, which were used in cashing checks of various persons in need of money. It was explained that the members of the Legislature who wished advances or their salary were in the babit of drawing on this fund, but this does not explain one check of \$10,000 which was cashed, as no legislator gets a salary of this amount

The inquiry ought to throw more light on this fund, and the clerks, who say that they simply obeyed orders without inquiring whether what they were told to do was legal or not, ought to be impressed with a realization of their personal responsibility for what

Mr. Kephart professes to be indifferent to the fact that he disregarded the law limiting the amount of deposits to be made in banks. His attorney has insisted that he acted on the theory that he assumed personal responsibility for his course and that, provided the State suffered no loss, he was immune to punishment.

This is a novel contention. It has been assumed that the laws were passed to make a repetition of the scandals of the Quay regime impossible. They were supplementary to the law of 1860, which made it a misdemeanor for a State officer charged with the disbursement of public money to profit in any way whatsoever by the use of that money. Definite and specific limits were fixed beyond which the State Treasurer was forbidden to go in dealing with banks. but Mr. Kephart intimates that so long as he was willing to assume personal responsibility for disregarding those limits it was nobody's business.

It may be that there is no law under which this sort of disregard of the express directions of the Legislature can be punished. If there is such a law, Attorney General Alter doubtless can find it. But if there is no such law, it is the duty of the Legislature to be elected this full to pass one as soon as it assembles in Harrisburg

McCALL'S COALS OF FIRE

THOSE opponents of Senator Lodge who were hoping to defeat him for re-election Massachusetts by baving former Governor McCall run against him are to be disappointed. Mr. McCall says that he will not ven make a contest with Mr. Lodge for the omination.

What his friends will do when Lodge is nominated remains to be seen. Neither he nor they have any reason to be grateful to Lodge. McCall would be in the Senate today if it had not been for the defection of a large group of Republicans. When he was a candidate these Republicans, who were friends of Lodge, seemed to prefer to have a Democrat rather than to have McCall dispute the supremacy of the Sage of Nahant in the Senate. And the Democrat was

McCall is now heaping coals of fire on their heads.

THE MODERN FAUSTS

FAUST sold his soul to the devil for a second youth, but the mature and second youth, but the mature and aged gentlemen in this and other countries who do not like the prospect of their autumnal years Lope to make a better bargain through the doctors. But they may fare no better in the end than Faust himself did. For it is by no means certain that the surgical method of rejuvenation of which so much is being written nowadays represents anything more than a wild delusion of the doctors and an in relative to gland surgery

Scientific

is divided. It reflects derision in some quarters and groping optimism in others. Some surgeons insist that at least a partial restoration of youth is possible. Others, equally able, are of a contrary opinion. The method itself, as it has been applied in some recent conspicuous cases, is of such recent origin that no doctors have had time to ob-

serve its ultimate results. Obviously, however, a deficient philosophy is responsible for the modern desire for escape from age. It is to be supposed that in a normal life one youth would be enough, and that to those who know how to live maturity and even old age may be as happy in prospect as youth is supposed to be. Peace is supposed to be possible only those who, as some one put it, escape with undamaged spirits from the years of tumult

and stress that youth brings. But peace isn't what the modern Fausts appear to crave. The pathetic backward gropings of occasional men who want opportunities to live life over again suggests that what the time needs is not cleverer surgeons but better teachers with a philosophy capable of reconciling mankind to the unescapable and fundamental facts of ex-

REORGANIZING FOR PROGRESS

TIME risk of losing the services of dis-I tinguished citizens in the active management of the fair is not manifestly comparable with the dangers entailed in a directing organization disrupted by conflicts of

The resignation of Alba B. Johnson from the directorate of the Exposition Association crystallizes certain differences of opinion which have unquestionably retarded

the development of the project. Responsibility for the waste of time, consideration of which has emphasized the difficulty of opening the celebration in 1926. may not be exclusively fixed upon a single individual or group. That opportunities were squandered and that the penalty of procrastination was operative is, however, indisputable. It is now a matter of prime necessity for the administrators of the undertaking to be imbued not only with

vigor, but with sentiments of harmony. Mr. Johnson's contention that by marked increase of effort the fair could be held in accordance with the exact historical proprieties is in some respects theoretically sound. By herculean labors, the site could doubtless be prepared and many of the most important buildings creeted before July 4,

But in such a hypothesis the problem of securing equally prompt co-operation by the States of the Union and by foreign Governments is neglected. Experience with great expositions of the past has demonstrated that not even managerial zeal of the first quality can accelerate beyond a certain point the measured tempo of assistance assumed by contributors. A vast amount of time is consumed in formalities and the interchange of negotiations.

Mr. Bok has laid particular stress upon this handicap, and also upon the unwisdom of volunteering promises at variance with

The postponement of the fair until 1927 does not provide an additional period for anothy. Dynamic driving force is needed from this time on in order to carry the fair to completion at the later date suggested. While it is inevitable that clashes of opinion should occur in the Board of Directors, these need not be devastating so long as agreement on fundamentals prevails.

It is now assumed to be the intention of the exposition management to present the most splendid and comprehensive international show in world history. Philadel-phians will not be content with makeshifts. Disappointment over the proposed change of date is incommensurate with what would be the reactions of the community to a fair unworthy of its basic historic and patriotic values.

board A harmonious and energetic operation will enjoy by an unceasing display of intelligent and resourceful action the opportunity to capitalize and retain to the full enthusiastic public sentiment.

A RAIL STRIKE UNLIKELY

A PPROXIMATELY 50,000 ballots cast by members of the railway shop unions were, almost without exception, favorable to a strike. But it happens that the shop rafts union is the youngest of the railway. labor organizations, the most radical in spirit and the one with the most legitimate grievances.

Sentiment favorable to a strike in coperation with the miners is not likely to be marked in the older and more conservaive brotherhoods. And a movement in cooperation with the miners is not one that will appeal to the farther-sighted leaders. for the simple reason that, despite all that they have been able to do, the miners unions seem to be losing.

Class conscious as labor groups have be ome under recent unexampled pressure from the outside, they are not yet so class conscious as to throw their strength in with losers or to welcome risks and sacrifices for an abstract principle of their own making.

A New York magistrate Two Solomons sent two chauffeurs to with books on traffic rules to study while they loafed. He did this, he said, because they lonfed. thought fines would be more than they ald afford. Wise Judge. And yet there could afford. is also something to commend in the way the Gloucester City, N. J., justice handled a certain little matter in his court. Two Sat-urday night roisterers, having spent all their were unable to pay fines. Instead of jailing them he invested them with a charge account. They will pay their fines The law, says a great prenext pay day. ceptor, is applied common sense. Who shall say that these members of the minor judiciary have not lived up to the principles indicated?

Half a hundred boys Happy Days looted a car of watermelons on Washington avenue on Sunday. A physician was later summoned for twenty-seven of them found groaning in an untenanted house on Passyunk avenue. Given their choice between iail and castor oil, they took the oil, Joyous the days when the wages of sin are nothing more severe than a tummy-ache

Experiments being made by Paris scientists seem to point to the Fifty . Fifty possibility that all vital organs in a man may be replaced, that the old can be made roung. Seems a triffing thing to get fussed about. Suppose an operation enabled a man to live another fifty years. What's fifty? he'd have his worry about dying all over ngain. Workmen excavating or

Buried Treasure the site of an old hotel in Flushing, L. I., uncovered a dozen bottles of old-time whisky. Some of them knocked off for the day, while crowds gathered in response to the rumor that gold had been discovered. "Gold or whisky, it's all one," said the cop on the corner. Pischkin, once chef to the Russian

Czar, is now cooking beans in an A. R. A. kitchen in Petrograd. Three thousand hungry children are fed daily. This, if he out knew it, is real promotion.

Lightning hit the ball on a flagstaff in Rending and tossed it at the door of a jeweler's shop. Thou, perhaps, trying to make a record for hisuself on the diamond. AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Study of the Present by the Light of the Past Summed Up In the Statement That We Are Slaves to Our Plumbing

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

T WAS very much entertained not long ago at some reminiscences that a group of half a dozen or so guests at an after-dinner chat indulged in after they were sure they were not being overheard by the younger persons of the party, who had on their part cautiously removed themselves to another room for the more serious pleasures of dencing ures of dancing.

The subject of the conversation was—bathing! The bravest, or perhaps the most hardened, of the group confessed that in his youth he had known the pleasures and the duty of the biweekly bath. Fired by his frankness, the rest matched experiences with him and some outmatched him. Two confessed to a weekly bath and one acknowledged that hers had been indulged in in a tin tub in the dining room, as being con-venient to the kitchen both for purposes of emptying and of filling-the house having no bathroom, nor even so much as a faucet except those of the kitchen sink.

MORE than one of those present recalled a reluctance on their part to take advantage even of those scant privileges when the day and hour arrived, as though the tendency was to postpone or even to escape the opportunity under the plea that he or she was "clean enough."

One of the group recalled an occasion when, on the omission of his bath by one of the boys in the family, their great-aunt, who had somehow constituted the monitor of the family ablutions so far as the children went, herself ran a steaming bath in the middle of the morning, with the remark that if Hugh would not take it at night like a Christian gentleman, he would have to inconvenience him-self by undressing in the middle of the morning. And when all was completed in the way of preparation she went forth to hale him in. She supposed she had him, im in. She supposed she had him, pounced upon a boyish figure seated on the piano stool, strumming a gay and spectacular tune. "Come!" said she, "you need a bath,

A very much alarmed plane tuner extri-A very much alarmed plane tuner each cated himself from her grasp, supposing he had to deal with an insane woman. She did very little to assuage his fears, for she did not explain, but nonchalantly picking up a fan from the table, swept from the room, moaning with suppressed laugh-

From the subject of baths our conversation ranged over the whole field of household economics in the days of our youth. Breakfast for most of us was a seven-thirty affair, dinner was at one and supper at six or six-thirty. The tables of our youth may have been served with larger helpings than those of today, but there were fewer courses and no course of just place plates to be removed, or finger bowl plates to be We had saucers for sauces, but no bread

and butter plates with knives to match, and you could not count the number of courses to come by the number of forks and spoons stretched beside your first plate. Doilies were unknown, but straw mats upon which were placed the vegetable dishes graced the table. Gives and nuts were absent, but some kind of pickle and the round stand for vinegar and pepper and mustard were ever present. Every one had a napkin ring and napkins lasted longer on that account. Much was passed from hand to hand, as everything from the soup to the dessert was apportioned and served on One remembered the waitress table. mostly as a carrier-in of great dishes of food, and somewhat breathless and hurried at the task. In her other function of removing emptied plates she made an impression of being also hurried and given to piling the crockery. Beyond the diningroom our memories were less vivid, but most of us had no memory past nursery days of turned-down beds at night or conbed, or of anything in the nature of valeting of a male or female sort at the beck and call of casual visitors. No one could remember ringing a bell when a guest at private house in extreme youth except a One had to be ill to breakfast in bed, and as a rule only the family had a shy at the family bathroom. The pitchet and basin in the guest room with the elaborate towels were meant for business. some houses there were certain duties a household nature undertaken by the femnine members of the family, and the part of politeness on the part of feminine guests to say: "Oh, can't I help? I love to shell peas!"

"I am a perfect shark about making

DARNING stockings and mending children's clothes and seasonal dressmaking were as much a matter of course as symphony concerts every week are in the same type of households nowadays. For these reminiscences of other days were not from persons that had been brought up in servantless homes. The people who now use their incomes for a greater ceremony of living have most of them no more, if as much income, than their families possessed in the days of plainer habits, terested us in the comparison was that we demanded more service and a more pro-fessional type of service, and we lived more to restaurants, than was the custom in the days of our youth. All of which makes our margin for saving out of our incomes much less possible than it was for ou fathers and mothers. The wedding presents that our children of to day get are a hundred per cent more valuable than their grandmothers received, except, as some one marked to me at a wedding the other day "You never see any more a card lying some-where among the gifts with-"And a house and lot and complete fur-

nishings as a present from etc. etc .-But the newlyweds either have to have servants to take care of all those presents or they have to shut most of the china and silver away under lock and key as too valuable to use without expert supervision.

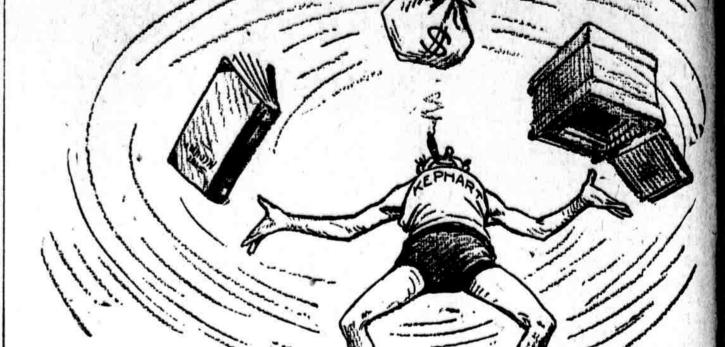
In fact, we concluded as a result of our back into our pasts that they had been better for us than our children's present was for them.

TIME Adam and Eve experiments are hardly, however, a step in the right direction. One does not even have to be Robinson Crusoe to find out what are the essentials and what are the superfluities of good living. I think, however, it is well that we should pull up stakes once and so often and try not so much roughing it as simplifying it.

A very wise mother of a large family that I knew used to take her householdminus the servants to a ranch each summer, where the horses staked out their own grub, and the men took turns with the cooking and the women folks went cowcooking and the women rolks went cow-punching with the men. They left all but their riding clothes hanging up on hooks back in the city and they read newspapers anywhere from three days to a week behind the date. By the time a week was over they were not afraid of being lonely or bored or hodily tired or growing too fat. There was no pose in their democracy and no elaborate-ness about their simplicity. When it came time to go back to the more strenuous life of pleasant luxury and complicated engagements they were ready for the test, because vision of what was the essential of either manner of living was a reality in their minds. The amenities of life are all right, but

they are not the necessities. As a wit remarked of us Americans; Plumbing is all right, but the American

worship of plumbing is mighty inconveni-ent. Their god of plumbing requires so many fixtures! And his priests charge such terrible sums for their rites and ministra-tions—and what have they got in the end —dirty water running into their rivers!"



"TOO CLEVER!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CHEVALIER LUIGI SILLITTI

On Italo-American Citizenship THE Italian citizens of the United States as a whole consider American institu-tions and ideals to be the best in the world, and are eager to identify themselves and their families permanently with the best traditions of America, says Chevalier Luigi Sillitti, Consul in this city for the Imperial Italian Government.

"Contrary to a general popular im-pression," said Chevalier Sillitti, "by far largest number of Italians who come to the United States come with the intention of becoming American citizens and home. making this country their know that they receive much from America and they also feel that they can give some thing in return. It is probably true that the first Italian immigrants came here purely for reasons of economic betterment and that they did not intend to remain here permanently; but this is no longer the case nor has it been for a number of years previous to the war. This feeling is not a war outgrowth caused by the condition of material matters in Europe at present, represents a sentiment which has been crystallizing for years.

Better Class of Immigrants "The class of Italians which has been coming to the United States has been of a distinctly higher type during the past few years and it now includes many business and professional men and skilled laborers. early Italian immigrants were nearly all laborers, most of them unskilled, but, while a large number of these still come over there is a great proportion of the higher class of Italians which any country in the world might be proud to claim as citizens Of course, Italy has always sent here large number of artists, musicians, sculpors and other followers of the fine which one might almost say had their origin in that country. "When the Italian resident becomes ac

customed to American customs and familiar with American sentiments and ideals, he usually decides to become naturalized and remain here. They like the new mode o ife, and as an earnest of their intentions toward their new country, many of then buy their own homes and either start business for themselves. Men who de this are not likely to change and are an asset to any country or community. "In return for the many benefits which the Italo-American receives from his adopted

country, he brings with mim many things of material benefit to the country. Among these is an appreciation of the beautiful in all media of expression, which centuries of close contact has instilled into even the least educated of the Italians. This has an influence for good upon those persons in this country with whom they come into Become Naturalized Early

"As soon as the Italian decides that h

will remain here, he usually becomes naturalized at once; he does not wait some crisis makes it to his advantage to be a citizen of this country. In the Federal ensus of 1920 it was shown that of all the foreign-born Italians then resident in the United States and eligible by reason of age to citizenship more than 33 per cent of them had already been naturalized

"The largest number of Italian immi-grants remain in the Eastern States. I estimate that there are about 4,000,000 residents of the United States either born is Italy or born in this country of Italian parents. I have eight States under my jurisdiction. Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Norti Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and in those States there are about 650,000 o these residents, by far the majority of them being American citizens. Of these 650,000 persons, 256,000 were born in Italy, and 304,000 born of Italian parents in this jurisdiction. The very fact that so many more were born here than came fro is, to my mind, ample proof that those who come here come with the intention of be coming American citizens.

American Institutions Admired

"The Italians, both here and in Italy, have a profound admiration for American in-stitutions and ideals. They like the govdifficult language to learn for any one, especially for the older people, and often the best they can do is a mixture of English and some of the Italian dialects. But their language has little to do with their conduct as citizens, in which respect they are generally admirable." ernmental conditions under which they live ernmental conditions under which they live in the United States and also the economic conditions which they find here. The Italian is usually law-abiding and indus-trious. He will, almost without exception, give of his best, both to his employer and

The Bonus Bill seemingly has nowhere

to the country where he lives, and as a result, he is an excellent citizen and an asset to his community. "The Italian is not often in trouble with the law. In Italy there is no capital pun-ishment and has not been for a great many years, and the infliction of the death pen

of those in that section of Italy from which

come most of those now living in this

country. In the early days of immigra-tion, the Italian often came here alone

could; now, the immigration is by families

Italian Government Ald

tention to those of its subjects who de-

sire to emigrate to this country or to other

countries to see that they conform strictly

with the laws of admission of the country

allow any Italian to leave Italy unless he

has the physical and mental equipment which will guarantee his admission to the

country where he is going. The proof of

tion Commissioner at Washington, where the percentage of Italians refused admis-

sion or deported was only .012, the lowest

of any nation. And this, too, in view of

the fact that more Italians came here than

duty in Italy is a special one, which is au-

vision of a special commission of Senator

and Deputies of the Italian Parliament, and

is responsible to the Minister of Foreign

grate, he has to inform the commission to what country he is going, and it sees that

he will not be rejected, in so far as this be possible. He must pass the examination

"This law in Italy has been in force

since 1901, with such modifications as have

seemed wise from time to time. Its good

Belgium wanted some skilled labor some

ime ago, the Italians who expressed a

desire to go to that country were prepared

in a similar manner, largely through the

use of night schools, which are conducted under the auspices of the commission. All

the requirements demanded by this Italian Commission must be fulfilled before permis-

sion for a passport is given, and without

Italians in Pennsylvania

764 Italians born in Italy. These figures are from the Federal census of 1920. In

addition I have compiled some statistics

which show that there are in Pennsylvania

246,400 Italians born here, but whose par-

also 81,428 born here of one Italian-born

parent. The total represents about 7 per cent of the population of the State.

"The more highly educated Italians fre

quently intermarry with American and other nationalities; among the laboring and

less highly educated classes this is com-paratively rare. Most of the Italian mar-

tages are with children born here, but of

or birth. They usually live in colonies, where much of their native tongue is spoken;

but this is largely because of their fond-

ness for certain national traits, especially

their food. The better classes learn Eng-lish rapidly and speak it correctly and

with little accent. So also do the chil-dren who attend the American public

schools, and frequently win prizes for scholarship and behavior. English is a

Italian has few prejudices of race

"There are now in Pennsylvania 222.

this he cannot leave the country.

ents were both Italian by birth.

Italian parentage.

results are apparent in the very small

er of Italians refused admission.

of a Board of Inspectors before leaving.

"The office attending to this important

but under the general super-

When the Italian decides to emi-

When

"The Italian Government pays strict at

but sent for his family as soon

which they desire to enter. They

wherever this is possible.

any other foreign people.

try and his family.

alty in this country makes a decided im-pression on the sensitive and high-strung Italian nature. But I do not want it un-Tariff tinkers are obviously of the opinion that this living cost defiation has gone far enough. derstood that the element of fear is the chief one in this respect. As I said, the Italian is naturally law-abiding and keeps out of legal difficulties chiefly because of

terday.

sales tax.

New York woman has applied to Jockey Club for a jockey's license. Feminion his respect for the law and his innate desire to do the right thing by his counagain jockeying for position. "The family life of the Italians, both in

Chicago has unearthed a plot of criminals to put a bunch of crooks on the force.

Interesting but hardly unprecedented. this country and at home, is almost ideal. This attachment to family is one of th characteristics of the entire race, especially

SHORT CUTS

Orangemen know the Ku Klux Klan for

Peace and Prosperity, sweet P's, were stures of Germantown's flower show yes-

Higher gasoline price is predicted for summer. Some prophets pick easy

England needs baseball, says Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Well, perhaps it needs it more than it does spiritualistic scances.

"Dear, dear!" murmured the mighty hunter, Auditor General Lewis, as be leveled his trusty gun, "I know who passes the buck; but who passed the dough?" Hatboro woman has jar of cherries picked fifty years ago. Suggested title for fruitful topic: Cherries Reach Ripe Old

Among the things "no feller can under-stand" may be included the opposition of the American Federation of Labor to the

Tidioute, Pa., has two new oil wells, each producing over 150 barrels a day. Just a little suggestive of the old days of Colonel

Perhaps the reason the police are tring o drive the ballyhoo men from Coney Island a because they think there is need for them on lower Broadway.

First thing he knows "The Inoffensive Barrie" may wake up to find himself hailed as one of the world's greatest orators. And then what will he do?

The curious thing about travel on The Hague road to peace, as illustrated by France, is that the journey is never simplified by making reservations.

The mare that goes at the behest of money (we gather, as we resume our study of political conditions) may be kept within the bounds of the law by means of a check

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a mandrill?
2. To what nations does the great Island of Papua, or New Guinea, belong?
3. Which was the first State admitted to the Union after the original thirteen?
4. Name a famous English historian, essayist, poet and statesman of the nineteenth century who was a bachelor.
5. What is a pince-nez and how should the name be pronounced?

6. What is the significance of the slans

term Queer street?
Who was Alain Rene Le Sage?
What is the plural of the word moose?
How much is a moiety?
What was the name of the Fate, in classical legend, who presided over the future and spun the thread of life?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

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1. The Island of St. Croix, or Santa Crus, one of the Virgin group in the West Indies and belonging to the United States, is devoted, almost exclusively to the production of sugar.

2. The greyhound is so called because it hunts the gray or badger.

3. A succedaneum is a substitute, thing, of, rarely, person, that one falls back es in default of another.

4. The famous operatic number known as the "Miserere" occurs in Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

Trovatore."
5. John Milton wrote the dramatic poem
"Samson Agonistes."
6. A "modus operandi" is the way a person
goes to work; the way a thing

goes to work; the way operates.

7. Camille Flammarion is a world-famous French astronomer. He was born in 1842.

8. Sable in heraldry is black.

9. The Great Prophets of the Bible were Isalah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel.

10. The Kingdom of Norway was separated from that of Sweden in 1905.