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Philadelphia, Friday, June 23, 1922

THE OLD MUNICIPAL BATTLE

TT IS conceivable that Rome, Babylon, Athens and Alexandria experienced periodical campaigns on behalf of metropolitan tidiness. The contest between municipal administrators seeking to instill habits of neatness and appreciation of civic responsibilities in careless inhabitants of large communities is apparently interminable

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that in Philadelphia new vigor has been infused into a monumental task. It is now proposed to enforce emphatically the regula-tions against littering the streets with trash and to support this landable decision with new campaign of education.
 Much of the defilement of public thor-

oughfares is the result of thoughtlessness or, especially in sections populated by foreighers unnequainted with their elvic oblisations, of ignorance.

The failure of householders to dispose of waste and garbage in properly covered receptacles is a subject on which particular tress should be laid. The special magistrate's court which will be set aside after July 1 should serve as a warning to wanton infractors of the elementary principles of cleanliness and sanitation.

The duty of the city, however, does not depend exclusively upon threats and pun-inhments. What is also needed is an increase of the receptacles for waste papers and rubbish in all the thickly settled districts.

ATTERBURY AND RAIL CONTROL GENERAL ATTERBURY, in his address before the representatives of the American Railway Association at the Bellevue yesterday, resented "the intrusions of govnment authority into railway operation. He feels that the roads can be saved from economic sufficiention only through the aid of a public better educated in a knowledge the relation of transportation systems to the common life and the processes of national development. This is in the larger sense true. But mere criticism of the theory of Federal control doesn't answer the question of the Government in business -a question that looms larger and more ominously almost every day.

The public does need to be educated to a

and the United States foreign vessels are still permitted to carry passengers and car-The extension of the law to the important exchange port of St. Thomas, or Charlotte Amalie, has thus far been deferred

because of deficiencies of American service, which if converted into a nationalistic mo-nopoly would possibly result in the ruin of that much neglected group of islands purchased from Denmark in 1916. The Shipping Board, which mastered its

task so successfully in the Pacific, has now smaller though an urgent problem ou its hands in the West Indies.

goes

THE NEWEST PLAN TO LET EVERYBODY DO AS HE PLEASES

It Provides That Labor Organizations Shall Have So Great Privileges That We All Will Seek to Join Unions

WE ARE in a fair way to get an answer to Congressman Campbell's famous question to President Cleveland, "What is

the Constitution between friends?" There was a time when the Constitution was regarded as one of the most perfect instruments of government ever devised. It was praised as an admirable guarantee of the liberties of the people and as a bulwark against tyranny. The provisions setting up the bounds beyond which Congress may not go, prescribing the limits of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts and the extent of the authority of the President commanded the admiration of foreign observers and the pride of the Americans in their political skill.

But most of the comment on the Constitution which we are hearing nowadays is radically different from this. Gilbert E. Roe, once a law partner of Senator La Follette, wrote a book a few years ago devoted to damning the Supreme Court as a judicial digarchy because the court had been exercising its constitutional functions and had been hold enough to say that Congress had exercised powers that it did not possess in passing certain laws, and that the laws were therefore invalid. Senator La Follette has recently been repeating these charges and the American Federation of Labor has

been applauding him Here we have the answer to Congressman Campbell's question, and it is that when one branch of the Government disregards the Constitution in doing something that pleases you the Constitution should be ignored, and that when another branch of the Government, also in the exercise of its constitutional powers, does something that displeases you it should be denounced for the usurpation of power. In other words, the Constitution should never be allowed to interfere with what you want to do, but should be invoked only to prevent any one else from interfering with you.

But this is only a partial answer. The interests which find themselves hampered by the older view of the Constitution have lately begun to advocate its virtual abolition so that Congress could do anything that it pleases. They would have Congress repass every law which the Supreme Court had invalidated and have it agreed that this second passage of the law should act as a veto on the decision of the Supreme Court, just as the overriding of a presidential veto nullifies a hostile decision of the President.

The vital difference between a presidential veto and a Supreme Court decision does not trouble the new school of statesmen. They are impressionists who do not think, yet if forced to defend themselves they would in- trying to relieve in foreign famine areas,

the privilege of precedence accorded Mr. Taft at the Court of St. James as deliberate expression of English good will toward the United States, there is another aspect of the situation which is possibly appreciated by the nominal ruler of Great Britain.

A former President under the American Constitution, even a Chief Magistrate so urbane and so temperamentally disinclined to autocracy as William Howard Taft, has known what it is to be a potentate. The presidential power is a vivid actuality, unmatched in any civilized self-governing

country throughout the globe. Individual authority at the head of the British state is a fiction. In America the prestige and responsibility of the Chief Excentive have steadily grown for nearly a century and a half. The mildest mannered occupants of the great office have in the end been forced to rule. The instructions which Mr. Harding from time to time delivers to dilatory and muddle-making National

Legislature are evidence of the obligations imposed by the American presidency. The titular King of Great Britain has witnessed the overthrow of three hereditary monarchies grounfied in medievalism.

Kingdoms which have survived have reduced the authority of the crown to a shrinking minimum. In the exemption of Mr. Taft from the caste of commoners and his elevation at St.

James to a caste second only to royalty, the head of the House of Windsor has inaugurated an interesting precedent. Americans, save in partisan ire, are not inclined to dwell extensively upon the monarchical attributes of their Government. In Britain the reverse of the situation exists, an abundance of show and pretense with scant reality. Is it to be wondered that in the case of

Mr. Taft respect for the extraordinary office he once filled should overturn the conventional rules of formal precedence?

STRIKE OR WAR?

TT BEGINS to appear that the coal miners' strike is, after all, to have rough and riotous consequences, and that what was to have been a silent war of attrition between the unions and the operators, may reproduce throughout the larger bituminous regions the bloodshed and violence that shocked the country when it appeared in the restricted fields about Mingo, W. Va., a year ago.

It was too much to expect that a strike of unprecedented dimensions, involving actual hardship for hundreds of thousands of families, could continue in screnity to a penceful end. In one region of Illinois forty men have been killed in one assault of union miners against guarded mines operated by non-union men. This is not the first outbreak of violence among the miners. Rumors and omens from other areas are suggestive of increasing trouble, present or

What is happening was predicted in these solumns months ago when the strike was first called. Hunger is the one true radical in the coal fields, the one agitator that never yet has failed to produce the desired violence. And hunger has been abroad in the mining regions for a good many weeks. It is not necessary to hold either the miners or the operators right or wrong to feel a sense of infinite regret and of some-

thing very much like shame at the sudden turn of affairs in the coal regions of the country. Any indictment justified by widespread recourse to lawlessness and organized anarchy and war between the two dominant groups in one of the most important basic industries must lie, in the end. against the public itself. For the public accepted the strike without emotion or any show of intelligent interest. Summer was coming on. Coal would not be greatly needed. The prospect of a labor war in which the coal industry would be subjected

to paralysis, while whole communities would be required to face hardship almost as bitter as that which Americans have been

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some Women Who Have Remained Young in Heart and Brain Despite Their Years, and Some Younger Women Who Have Developed Leadership Qualities Since the Occasion Offered

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AT THE meeting of the State Republican Committee it chanced to be my very good luck to happen on a seat next to that held by Mrs. Mumford in the gallery of the Bellevue-Stratford ballroom, where the committee met.

Since my earliest days of things political I have had a chatting acquaintance with that young-old ardent and wise woman. Once I met her so far afield as New Orleans, I being on a pleasure trip and she being also on a pleasure and a League of Women's Clubs trip. She was enthusiastic then and comfortable and amused at all the goings on : and now, some twenty years later, she is as cheerful an observer of the ways and the manners and the motives of the minority. that rule us.

Her commentary on the proceedings of the committee was almost the most interesting part of that most interesting morning to me. I think she was quite unconscious that : said anything aloud, or that the amused, keenly critical, approving or firmly disapproving emotions that rippled through her shrewd mind were registered so unmistakably for the two Vare men who were our chance companions in that box, or for myself. She was too absorbed to care. So much of the history that she knew and

had had a part in was behind that conven-tion that I felt she was sitting as much with the "cloud of witnesses." whom she had known and striven with long since, as with us. Even the Vare men could not take her witty, humorous asides at the expense of the machine in bad part, because some-how with the experience and patience of a

seasoned reformer she has kept the whimsi-cal kindness of a philosopher. I sometimes think that part of the personal baggage of an ardent, successful reformer is a youthful garment of expectancy of miracles which makes the unproductive-ness that is apt to accompany old age an impossibility. At all events, my impression of that econvention, thanks, I am sure, to Mrs. Mumford, is one of hope and expectancy for the woman's share in the next one.

THERE is another woman, a contempo-L rary, so far as polities go, of Mrs. Mumford, whom I have grown to regard as my personal guide in many a vexed question of the present rather shifting political values, and that is Mrs. Blaukenburg. Nothing has been dimmed or dated about her. She might have been an old-young girl, but she is cer-tainly now a young-old woman, and in her, prime mentally and spiritually. It is good for Philadelphia to have her "a chiel amang us takin' notes."

She always understood, when the ma-jority of political women did not under-stand, the value of party obligation, which is why I fancy she is now as much of a lender as ever, when many of her former associates are self-scrapped.

AT EVERY turn one hears wonder and dismay expressed over the women who have had experience in leading, and yet who have had experience in leading, and yet who are failing to materialize in the new posi-tions demanding leaders. They either sulk in their tents with a "better-than-thou" expression on and a non-partisanship golden text or they plead prior obligations to betterment clubs, where political conver--

sation is taboo. The old belief that you cannot discuss religion except in church, nor participate in a political struggle except at the polls, has made more ineffectives, religiously and politically, than any other opposing force of

But as a consequence the new leaders who have consented to lead are untrammeled by prejudices and unhampered by party affili-

One of these women whom I watched interest this winter is Mrs.



BECOMING ACTIVE

NOW MY. IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks' With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JOSEPH C. WAGNER

On the Growth of Zoning Sentiment THE sentiment of the general public is now more in favor of zoning than at any time since the project was first ad-vanced, says Joseph C. Wagner, Assistant Director of Public Works and one of the city's greatest experts in the theory and practice of zoning.

so radical that it would not be fair to con-sider the mere answering of a series of questions as to sentiment in any way bind-ing in business. We are simply after ining in business. We are simply after in-formation and to learn in so far as we can the sentiment of the owners of property in relation to the matter of zoning.

"Zoning is, after all, in the hands of the people themselves. It is not an arbitrary thing which will be forced upon them; we

nhend Forty new municipal tennis courts and tennis fans will love all.

the swim.

life.

maced.

some more.

haps explains.

And Congress won't say a kindly word for Weeks and Weeks and Weeks!

Happy the man whose vacation is

Perhaps the reason June is bedraggled because May stole all her clothes.

We surmise that songs of perfect diet will some day be sung by vitaminnesingers. With the ening of twenty-eight city

bathhouses it ought to be easy to get into

wife doesn't justify desertion. But it per-

chants came near taking the bark out of Coney. And the bite.

Pinchot an easy man to get along with so long as he has his own way.

appropriately have appeared in the interest of a candidate of the great unwashed.

glance at the London news to realize that Mr. Taft is having the time of his young

There is at least possibility that State employes will be none the less loyal to the

Republican Party because they haven't been

Among those who don't know a good thing when they see it may be included those who would amend the Constitution

Newark Chancellor says nagging in a

The threatened strike of hot-dog mer-

The State Committee will find Mr.

Campaign buttons made of soap not in-

One doesn't have to do more than

clearer understanding of the railway situation. It needs to be educated because most of what it knows and feels it learned in pained contemplation of the works of an carlier crowd of railway magnates and profiteers who were in many ways an afflicion to the country. The Government may wrongly in the business of rail regulaa. But it didn't go into that business italy or hurriedly. It shrank from the lithely or hurriedly. work as it now shrinks from, let us say, the question of ship subsidies. It undertook illway regulation in self-defense and with view to preventing abuses that were so grant as to be intolerable to the country. The rail executives of the present suffer for the sins of the rail executives of the past. But it is worth observing that the pirates and profiteers who were driven out the railway world by Federal regulation have not reformed. They are in other businesses now-in the coal business, for exam-And they haven't learned anything through reading or experience. While the public is being re-educated these gentlemen rught to be re-educated, too.

OUR SHIPS FOR OUR EMPIRE

A LTHOUGH in several respects a de-fective and ill-considered mensure, the Jones Shipping Act. approved in 1920, posessed the virtue of defining expressly the relationship of the merchant marine to the outlying dependencies of the United States, Since the Spanish War, resulting in so large an increase of non-contiguous territories under the flag, the much-discussed extension of the coastwise laws to our insular possessions has proved a subject in which theory has been in awkward conflict with practice,

For more than twenty year- Japanese liners thrived upon passenger trade between Hawati and San Francisco. With regard to the Philippines, suspension of the coast-wise laws was deemed unavoidable. It was 111211 obvious that the great island empire acquired from Spain would be commercially isolated without assistance from foreign lines. Direct communication between Manila and the United States was' maintained by army transports.

The Jones act, however, duly recognized the recent enormous expansion of the American merchant marine. Anticipating the employment of the splendid new cargo and passenger liners of the Shipping Board of which ten are now operated on Pacific routes, the measure established a monopoly a American passenger business between Hawaii and the United States, which became effective on February 1 of this year, and urged the installation of adequate service the Philippines by that date.

The President is authorized to fix the new maritime status of these possessions by proclamation. It is reported that Mr. Harding will make the announcement within few days.

Shipping Loard vessels have disposed of anomalous situation in the Philippines, and it is now possible to reach them by American liners not only by way of Yokosama and Hongkong, but by ships under the national flag on direct routes from San rancisco and without recourse to trans-

Inclusion of the Philippines within our ritime coastal laws, the general principle which has not been seriously questioned either Democratic or Republican adminstrations, is a tribute to administrative pusistency and in accord with vastly in-

proved conditions of ocean transport by slipe of American registry. The flext paradox to be removed by the covernment should be that existing in the Virgin Linguis, between which pression

sist that impressionism has its place in government as it has in art. The President is part of the law-making

power, as, save when two-thirds of Congress disagrees with him, his approval is necessary to every act. His disapproval is usually based on considerations of policy or expediency and almost never on the question of the invasion of guaranteed rights. The Supreme Court, however, vetoes an act of Congress on the ground that Congress exceeded its power in passing it. The court was established to protect the people against invasion of their rights by any branch of the Government. But we are now told that no one has any rights which Congress is bound to respect.

The situation, however, is not so had as it might appear at first blush. The Federation of Labor is proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would remove all restrictions from the power of Congress and it is urging the repeal of all laws which hamper labor unions and their members from doing what they please. According to a superficial view, the success of this program would make of the members of the labor unions a privileged class. But if the program should be carried through, all that the rest of us would have to do would he to join the existing labor unions or to organize new labor unions in order to enjoy all the privileges which the members of the older unions enjoy. Then there would be no privileged class, for we would all be on

the same plane. Nothing would do more to basten the formation of one great union of which the labor leaders have been dreaming. We all work. The president of the steel trust works as hard as Mr. Gompers, the president of the Federation of Labor. So there could be a subordinate union of officers of steel companies, another of bankers, a third of lawyers, a fourth of doctors, a fifth of teachers of all kinds, a sixth of retail and wholesale merchants, a seventh of cotton manufacturers and so on through all the occupations, including baseball players, professional golfers, artists' models, chauffeurs and bootleggers. And when they were all federated, as of course they would be under the inducement of the new system, we should have to look to the federation officials to settle the disputes that arose among the subordinate unions and we should have a government of the unions, by the unions a rigid inquiry into the origins of the dagand for the unions, in place of the Government set up by the Constitution.

It might work, and then again it might not.

Yet, after all, Mr. La Follette and the Federation of Labor have a perfect right to propose any changes in the Constitution which they favor, and they have a right to discuss them at length and to seek to persunde the country to adopt them ; for even in spite of all the fulminations against the Supreme Court. it has not yet interfered with the right of men to advocate anything save riot and forcible revolution.

AMERICAN MONARCHY

7 ING GEORGE V, a monarch in theory. K has seen fit to recognize appropriately one who has beenin monarch in practice. While it is nature and proper to interpret

brought no word of pity or objection or challenge from any representative public group outside the mine areas.

Had the public manifested an active interest in the first threats of an economic outrage of unexampled scope Congress would have had to be interested. The more obdurate coal operators and the more reckless unionists might have felt impelled to take a second thought about the whole matter. But the public prepared for its vacation. And the solution of one of the most painful questions of human relations ever raised in the United States has been left to ignorant local officials and to the war boards of the conflicting groups, who have at last managed to blunder, in Illinois at least, to the brink of a small-sized civil war. The first cause of the coal strike is ex-

plained when you say that the public doesn't know, even now, what it is all about. It is the public's mood of complete indifference that is reflected in Washington and at the various State capitals. Mr. Hoover is about the only one who made a really sincere effort to settle the coal controversy inrelligently and justly. He not no help from the people, who, if the disorder spreads in the mine regions, will be on their toes in a few days chamoring for the army. The attocities committed by strike sym-pathizers in Illinois will permanently burt

the cause of unionism. The news from Herrin, where forty non-union men were killed, in fights or in cold blood, indicates that the usual thing has happened. Murdet and fanaticism have entered where, from the first, the need for reason and for justice supported by public optimon was apparent but universally feromed.

A COWARDLY OUTRAGE

SSASSINATION, the instrument of A sowards and fanatics, has robbed Great Britain of the services of a talented soldier and a zealous patriot. The loss of Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson will be keenly felt throughout the nation deeply in his debt for his splendid and forceful achievements in the World War. As an Ulster "die-hard" of marked Unionist sympathies, Marshal Wilson en-

tered into a new and tumultuous phase of is career after the international conflict. What part political antagonisms have played in the chuses of his death is not yet clearly determined. While it is more than possible that indi-

vidual fanaticism, unsponsored by factional authority, was responsibly for the outrage, a new inflammation of partisan prejudice is dangerously possible. Sobriety of temper, both in England and Ireland, together with tardly attack, is now requisite,

> The beautiful 11,02 about African golf is that it can be played in Requisite Atmosphere close quarters.

bones need no rolling acres. But a gen'le-man what shakes 'en sho'ly does need to exercise his lungs when he sets 'en a-gal-lopin'. Yessuh! And that's what queered Rolling two prisoners in Moyamensing. They had made the dice out of hard yellow sonp and their joyous cries as they approached eighteenth hole (as it were) brought brought turnkey and the game was stopped. Would it interest you to learn that the prisoners are charged with the theft of silk shirts?

Adolph Zukor will tablish in Hollywood a Quelling school for movie Tantrums actors and actresses. One of the principal studies will be the control of temperaturent and one of the instructors Kid McCoy, pugilist. If he is given a free hand graduation ought to be easy

She has come into her George Lorimer. own as a political leader-and a Repub-lican one at that-through a life course at other activities, which has fitted her for what she is now and given her a per-spective of what she can become. I first noticed her qualities of success in the Cushman Club afternoons at the Academy. She really presided! And she did it humorously and cleverly, and each time with a surer departure for any one-and she made an atmosphere for the artists whom she introduced with just enough of a personal blend

and not too much. Now all this takes preparation, however casual and light-hearted the result may ap-pear to be to a big public. For one cannot speak to a public that fills the Academy as one speaks in a drawing room and get effect of a drawing room. It all has to be done in proportion.

And Mrs. Lorimer's casual, happy introductions were in proportion. It was evident that she had what many

of us lack-n sense of the public, what is due to it and what it will demand.

THIS sense turned to move a public politically can be of infinite value and has immense possibilities. And I have been further interested to observe that the organization known for a year as the Repub-lican Woman's Clab of Pennsylvania, but now and from henceforth shortened to the Republican Women of Pennsylvania-I have there interested to observe that in planning that organization and in carrying out the plan Mrs. Lorimer, as its first president, has unde a very strong and individual mark on ts character.

She was right about such a club being needed; she was right, too, in providing for its partisan but non-factional character, and in insisting that this be kept clear in the minds of the onbokers, as well as in the minds of the participators, of machine or-ganization. The personnel of its first board has been admirably chosen for holding the respect and intriguing the interest of the public.

And its public appearance, notably its first banquet, and its "open house" at this spring primary election were well calculated. admirably carried out and very effectivenot a lost motion !

OF COURSE, its pre-iding officer would be the first to say that these activities had been largely delegated ones to a very efficient corps of committee women, tried hands like Mrs. George Dunning, Mrs. Blankenburg, Mrs. Strawbridge and the very able executive secretaries, Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Sandford, but the fact remains that the organization—as are all growing or-ganizations—is what its chief executive chiefly directs it shall be. I feel no doubt that Mrs. Lorimer's qualities that I first observed along less strenuous or less original lines are admirably put to the successful furtherance of this first State-wide politi ent club for women in Pennsylvania.

T WAS bewailing not long ago to a young married woman, who is a leader in town among her contemporaries; indeed, I was doing more than bewail, I was berating her and her pals among the younger set for not being citizens with the rest of us "middle agers." She took it good-tem-peredly, but she did not hudge an inch from her position of not being interested in voting. It has struck me since that she was quite right and I was correspondingly wrong. Of 01 course, they are not interested. It is their present business to be makers of homes and builders-up of families and trainers of bables. And if they were not most of them naturally and effectively pointed that way, God help the country ! "I in my small corner and you in yours."

therefore, is a good adage still to live by, A sense of the public is natural for a woman who has made her house and brought up her children, and equally a sense of the vita importance of making that home and having those children and letting the public blunder along as best it can without one is natural in a married woman in her twenties.

1

'One of the strongest indications that a neighborhood interest in zoning is being created," said Mr. Wagner, "is the fact that a constantly increasing number of cases are being brought before the courts. where the invasion of residential sections what might be termed 'hostile users' the principle involved. This is especially the case where the use of mills, factories and especially public commercial garages is proposed.

Cases From Many Points

"There have been a number of these cases from various parts of the city. One was from near Ridge avenue and Huntingdon street and opposite Fairmount Park, where the owner tried to erect a public garage facing the Park and m a generally residential section. The Court decided that such a tursiness building should not be erected there, as it would be incompatible with the proper use of a property, facing the Park as it does, and where there is constantly passing a great many pedestrians, especiall young children. The words of the Court in this decision were that this garage would be 'distinctly objectionable to the welfare. safety and peace of the neighborhood." After an injunction had been issued the owner changed his mind and put up sev-eral very presentable dwellings, thus making a far better use of the land.

"Another case, and one which ultimately went to the Supreme Court of the State for lecision, was the erection of a saw mill and planing mill near Eleventh and Westmoreland streets. The neighbors made stren-uous objections; and the Supreme Court, in upholding the decision of the lower courts decided that the noise, dirt and other ob-jectionable features should not be permitted in that neighborhood and ordered an in junction to issue. The mill, therefore, is out of business.

"Other cases, which would be settled by a zoning ordinance, if we had one, but in the absence of which have to be taken to the courts, are the erection of a garage near Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden streets and similar cases in Frankford and Ger-mantown. These three suits are not yet decided, but the number of cases taken to court tends to show in what direction the wind is blowing in the zoning matter.

Zoning Principle Recognized

"In the case of the mill, which was taken to the Supreme Court, that body ruled that in certain sections of the city, given over largely to residences, the operation of a saw and planing mill, built on land formerly occupied by dwellings, was a nuisance, owing to the noise and dirt emanating from such a plant.

"But the great point is that in all these decisions the courts have recognized the zoning principle and the necessity of protecting the owners of homes. This, however, is zoning by court action, and it cannot be so effective as full zoning by law would be This is because zoning by law throws the mantle of protection over the entire city, whereas court action necessitates long tedious and expensive litigation and is ef fective only in the specific cases in which injunctions are obtained. Zoning by law would give the same protection to all and

A Zoning Questionnaire

"Since the sending back of the proposed oning ordinance to the Zoning Commission for further consideration and amendment. commission has sent a questionnaire to property owners in the central part of the city cand we shall continue to send these out) asking for information as to the feeling of the owners in regard to zoning. What we want to find out is whether or not the owners desire the present use of their prop-erty changed, their idens as to the height of buildings on the various streets and much open space they think should be left on each let.

"The answers to these questionnaires are held strictly confidential by the Zoning Com-mission and they will not be made public. Neither will they be held in any way binding upon the owners, for property changes in this section are so rapid and in many cases

the best interests the city, and the final decision must be by the people. They have the matter of zoning in their own hands and they can have it whenever they want it.

Changing Property Uses

"But zoning must be established by olice-power reasoning. We do not deal police-power reasoning. We do not deal directly with the matter of property values, but we believe that if we can get a healthy, but we believe that if we can get a healthy, well-ordered and safe oity, we are going to have an esthetic and beautiful city as well and one in which property values will be indirectly stabilized. Experience in other Experience in other cities has shown that there is no question that zoning standardizes property values. "When, on account of the expansion of

the business section, it seems necessary to extend into the residential or partially residential section, the decision rests with the owners of the properties. The provisions in the proposed ordinance are flexible, and when such a change seems to be desirable, and when such a change seems to be desirable, a vote is taken of the owners of the block in question. If 51 per cent of them favor such a change, the proposal is submitted to the Zoning Commission, which passes upon it.

"But in every case when property is in this transition stage, whether from resi-dential to business, from business to in-dustry or any other change, the matter is entirely in the hands of the owners. But, in case only 10 or 15 per cent of the owners want a change, the 85 or 90 per cent not wanting it are protected by the zoning law. As in the case of the ballot, the majority

rules, "Without zoning, building and growth de-President will spend Independence Day on his front porch in Marion. Chitre State velop in a haphazard way. Zoning simply means that the building and the growth necessary to the full development of a city's of Ohio will see to it he has a nice, quiet time. But not TOO quiet. resources and possibilities shall go forward in an orderly manner "

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

2. Distinguish between mistral and mistrial.

Who said "If this be madness, yet there's method in it"?

5. Who is Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives?

6. What is the original meaning of the name Henry?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

American Ambussador to Italy,
Little Rock is the capital of Arkansas,
The Minor Prophets of the Bible were Hosea, Joel. Amos, Obrdlah, Micah, Jonah, Naham, Habakkuk, Zohaniah, Haggal, Zechariah and Malachi.
Scheherazade was the narrator of the stories in "The Arabian Nights." The Sultan had voyed to strangle her in the morning, but her stories aroused his curosity to such an extent that, after several postponenents, he re-

What are the colors of the flag of Japan?

1. What is meant by the law of angary?

Who were the Preraphaelites?

9. What coin is called a napoleon?

. What is cassia?

10. What is caoutchoue?

Pictures of bathing beauties remind us that in the matter of water transportation legs and arms are not merely the luxuries they look, but bare necessities

Former Mayor of Havana says Amer-Icans go to Cuba for the climate and not for intoxicating liquors. But, even so, one can't enthuse over the climate all the time.

William Prestage, of Floyd, Miss. father of quintuplets, seems less worried about how to support them than about how to name them. Well, for a pat hand what could be more appropriate than Ace, King. Queen, Jack and Tenspot?

William J. Love, vice president of the Shipping Board, at a luncheon in London told shippmasters that we have ships, cargoes and determination, and all we need is a subsidy to make a good workable quartet. Reaching a clear note on the high seas, as it were,

The Gunnowder Plot was a conspiracy of opponents of the Government in Eng-land to blow up King James I and menabers of the Lords and Commons in the Parliament House in London. It was folled by the arrest of Guy Fawkes, one of the conspirators, on November 5, 1605. Most of the leaders, anong whom were Constituted When Premier Theumis, of Belgium, gave financial terms to German delegates, with the alternative threat to begin liquidation of sequestered property, some memory of German guns perhaps reverberated in the back of his mind and made him justly November 5, 1605. Most of the leaders, among whom were Gatesby, Percy, Digby and Winter, were executed.
The doctrine of signatures in medicine is an old theory that plants resembling parts of the human body were benerical in the treatment of diseases In those parts. It was believed that the shape or design of the plants was in the nature of a sign to mixind.
Richard Washburn Child is the present American Ambassulor to Italy.
Little Rock is the capital of Arkansas adamant.

Official Soviet organ in Moscow says

the courts of Russin have no right to ad-minister justice importially; that it is their duty to render decisions favorable to the proletariat alone. Seems positively weird out stranger things than that have come out of Russia.

New York butler built up exclusive bootleg business by peddling his master's booze. He says his customers included some of "the best people." From boot-legger lists casually referred to we gather that "the best people" keep themselves fairly moist.

There can be no objetion to a discussion of changes thought to be When the Wind Shifts

in curvestly to such an extent stronged in the curvestly to such an extent that, after several postponements, he revoked his yow.
Becthoven, the world-famous composer, was afflicted with deafness, especially in his latter years.
An nondemic cap is called a mortar-hoard in allusion to its shape, which a mason holds his mortar do a which a mason holds his mortar.
A patois is an illiterate dialect, often local or provincial.
A puncheon is a liquor cask of variable capacity, from 72 to 120 gallons. some of the speeches at the ution, but

American Federation of Labor Convention go to show the wisdom of having the changes a little difficult to make. The framers of the Constitution appeared to favor a compass rather than a weathervane

cost nothing.