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PRESIDENTIAL FORESIGHT

MR. HARDING'S holiday—so called—combines in a way graciously and pleasantly American an appreciation of both the formally stately and the intimately appealing Fignificances of Independence Day. A visit to the home town on its numbreath

birthday has long been an item publicked on the presidential calendar. With this justifiably sentimental pilgrimage was blended on official inspection on route of the marines encumpment at Gettysburg on another anniversary date, signalizing the historic engagement which was the Marne of Civil War. The President's presence at both of these occasions was timely and fitting.

It may be recalled that Mr. Harding's announcement of his inability to attend the dedication of the world fair site in Philadelphia was received here some months ago with marked regret. It was questionable whether the exercises without the Chict Executive could be a success.

The thanks of this community rather than Its censure are now in order. The city has been spared the embarrassment of summening the President for nothing. Save for crowds of picknickers, recreation parties and an occasional parade the "Glorious Fourth" in the Parkway-Fairmount area will be much like any other day. The President seems to have planned his program with discretion and foresight.

TWO CHILDREN IN COURT

THE two children of foreign-born parents who were arraigned before the Board of Education's Committee on Discipline and threatened-seriously or not-with incarceration in an "institution that might blight their future reputation" because their parents didn't see fit to pay for two broken school windows, deserve a little more than passing attention.

Children of seven often break windows. They aren't to be expected to know all the differences between right and wrong. But it is a fact that many children caught in similar plights must often go to institutions that tend to "blight their future reputa-tions" for the lack of six or seven dollars. such as were needed to repair the Board of

Education's windows. The question here doesn't relate directly to the Board of Education and its careful economy. What most people will wonder blight the future of children of seven, they are permitted to exist at all and whether any child should be sent to such a place for an imaginable cause. There are bad and incorrigible children, of course, and formal ways have to be found to discipline them. But they are children, and children, though they may be deprived of their freedom, certainly cannot be deprived of their chance in intelligence and humanity.

MOVIES AND MONOPOLY

A SUIT just entered by Fred G. Nixon-A Nirdlinger and Thomas M. Love, moving picture exhibitors and theatre lessees. against a number of concerns engaged in the distribution of films, is intended to prove that the movies are controlled by a trust. It is a suit that is pretty sure to attenct

attention. For a movie monopoly may be a source of far greater danger to the general public than it ever could be even to the owners of theatres. The great majority of the people of the United States go day after day to have its mind swayed, its emotions stirred and its opinions colored in one way or another by the films. The movies ought to be free. No single group of men can safely be intrusted with power to control their messages and meanings. What would the country think if the newspapers were to be brought under the control of a trust frankly determined to run them exclusively for profit?

SUMMER COLLEGE

THE summer school at the University of Pennsylvania is one of the numerous evidences of the vast and genuine laperest in the opportunities of higher education which has already assumed the proportions of a national movement.

It is only a comparatively few years sine the opening of courses to summer students at Penn was a novelty somewhat timidly introduced. The venture is now well past the experimental stage.

The six weeks' sessions, which will last from July 10 to August 19, will be devoted to studies in a wide variety of subjects. An attendance of about 2500 students, nearly a third again as much as last year's then

record-breaking total, is expected. The cost of matriculation is not high. The environment is attractive, the accommodations will be of the collegiate standard, with both the gymnasium and the derintorie

available for the summer student body. There are excellent reasons for believing that the school will continue to thrive. Pennoylvania may now be regarded as in effect an all-year-round university.

DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE

NEWSPAPERS in Mexico charge flatly that Bruce Bielaski, the American who as reported to be in the hands of bandits. manded a ransom for his release, derately arranged his own kidnaping for ns not yet clearly explained

This will remind the people in the United tates that Mexican kidnapings of the past often have had the look of being stage-man-aged, though much was made of them by the crowd that never loses an opportunity to demand that "we go down and clean up Mexico." It will be interesting to observe what Mr. Bielaski has to say. His disuppearance and his escape were alike colorful ugh for the movies. Fortunately, though Government has never been able to deal equately with those who plot openly on Mexican border as professional disturbof the international peace, the people his country have begun to see the Mexi-

napings no longer greatly interest them. And a good many men of the sort who get themselves kidnaped would be required to rouse anything like "invasion sentiment" in

Whether Washington consents to recognize Obregon or not, the people in this country have made up their minds that Obregon is making good at a difficult job; that he deserves a chance and that he shall

A FOURTH OF JULY NEEDED FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Foundations Are Now Laying for a Declaration That Will Free Labor and Capital and Benefit Every One

THERE is not a civilized country anywhere in the world today the citizens of which would deny the truth of the fundamental principle laid down in the declaration adopted in the old State House in Chestnut street 146 years ago.

That principle is that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was a new doctrine in 1776. The rule then was that the plain people had no rights which the governing class was bound to respect. In France the farmers were forbidden to put manure on their fields, for it drove the game away. The game had to be protected for the sport of the aristocracy, even though it were at the expense of the food crops of the farmers. And the farmers were not allowed to hunt the game. This is but one of many instances of the disregard of the governing class for the rights of the governed.

The famous Declaration of Independence laid down the principle of political democracy. In the intervening years it has spread throughout the world, until new Japan is the only country in which the form of autocracy is preserved.

The buttle of democracy is won, and women are admitted into the political body with the same rights as men.

Lest we should be too complacent, however, it is worth while reminding ourselves that we can preserve our liberties only by continual warfare. The citizens of the great cities and even of some of the great States have surrendered their liberties to political machines which have usurped the powers of government. Their leaders are as selfish and as intolerant and as indifferent to the rights of the majority as were the old tyrants. The public officers-the Mayors, the Governors and the rest-are the creatures of these machines. They take orders from them and are the mere dummies of the irresponsible and unofficial bosses.

If any one dares to appeal to the people over the heads of the bosses he is denounced for his audacity and charged with an attempt to subvert the established order.

Gifford Pinchot was denounced in this way by Senator Vare in the primary campaign. The Senator said that it was preposterous for Mr. Pinchot to seek the Republican nomination for the governorship. The machine had picked out another candidate who was one of its creatures, and any one who dared contest the nomination was guilty of treason to the organization.

The Republican voters, however, in this instance not only believed that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, but that the governed had an inalienable right to choose whom they would to be their agents in carrying on their Government. The spirit of political democracy is not dead. It may smolder at times, but it can be fanned into a living flame hot enough to shrivel into a cinder every form of political or party despotism. The machinery has been provided through which the popular will can make itself dominantly

While the citizens of the nineteenth century were occupied with the problem of political democracy, the citizens of the twentleth century are struggling with the problem of industrial democracy. New mechanical inventions were followed

by a new form of industrial organization. Men of power and initiative created great corporations, just as when the political organization of society was in progress men of force set themselves up as rulers and compelled obedience to their will. Somehody had to rule, and the man with the ability to do it assumed that function. Somebody had to establish the great corporations for utilizing the mechanical incentions, and the men with the ability to do it organized the corporations and trod ruthlessly on every one who stood in their wny, whether it was the working men or other men seeking to enter the same field in competition with them.

The natural result was the organization of an opposition army in the shape of labor unions to fight for the rights of the workers. So we have had industrial warfare in the form of strikes and lockouts, with incidental

This sort of thing cannot continue, for it lends to anarchy. It certainly is not beyond the ingenuity of the race which framed the Declaration of Independence and laid down the principle of political democracy to find n way out of the present chaos.

The two parties in the present warfare insist on special rights and special privileges. The worker asserts his right to fix the conditions under which he will work and the price at which he will sell his labor. The employer insists on his right to hire whom he will, at what price and under what conditions seem good to him. And neither party cares what happens to the

rest of us while they fight out the issue. Thus we have two forms of tyranny contending for the mastery. There can be no peace so long as the spirit of tyranny dominates either side. The way out lies through mutual respect for common rights and through a determined purpose to co-operate in the production of the largest amount at the lowest cost for the general good of all.

Such a system of co-operation has been set up here and there to the sati-faction of all parties. It has resulted in a fair rate of wages for the workers and in increased profits for the employers, and it has prevented interruption in the business of the companies adopting it. It is industrial democracy, in which labor recognizes the rights of capital and capital recognizes the rights of labor, and the two work harmoniously together toward a common end.

THE AMERICAN WAY

DULLMAN-CAR civilization has been a distinguishing feature of American frontier development. Railway coaches, for all their defects apparent in a closely woven social fabric, were by far the most comfortable hostelries of the West in the days before the great American desert was re-

moved to the realm of imagination. The chapter of progress is being rewritten today in another expironment-Alaska. The

installation of standard sleeping cars on the new Government railway from Anchorage to Fairbanks presages a social revolution.

Inns are scarce, indeed virtually nonexistent, along the 500 miles of railway between the Tanana River and the sea. At division points sleepers will be available for hotel accommodations. This is in addition to their use on the through trains between the termini.

It is inevitable that towns will cluster about these stations, many of which are now cheerlessly named with reference to their distance from Anchorage. Appellations such as "Mile Twenty-five" and "Mile Fifty" are common. The new "household trains" may be expected to blaze the way of progres; as the steam caravans of the Santa Fe did ever the o'd trail.

This does not mean that Alaska will be speedily populated or that thousands of square miles of wilderness will suddenly be made to bloom. But a beginning has been made in characteristically American style. "Solid vestibule trains" picturesquely proclaim contrasts in civilizations which will eventually be blended in harmony.

THE SHOP STRIKE

SHOPMEN in the railroad operating system do the repair work and the overbauling that is constantly necessary to beep rolling equipment in good and safe order, and they build locomotives and cars for some of the lines. Signal apparatus is also to some degree-dependent for its efficiency on the railway shops, which in many cases keep the details of its mechanism under supervision and in repair. The function of the shoperafts is best understood when it is remembered that wear and tear on all rail equipment is constant and peculiarly

Such inconvenience for the public or such danger as may be present in idle railway shops would therefore not be immediate, if it should become apparent at all or develop in spite of the resourcefulness and the precautions of executive organizations alert to the requirements of good railroading technique. It would be only after a week or two that the absence of the shopmen would be seriously felt on lines where the work of construction and repair has been completely interrupted. So the railway executives are telling the simple truth when they assert that for the time being the public will be in no way directly affected or inconvenienced by the walking out of the shop crafts. Were the railroad shops to remain idle for any length of time, however, there might be a different story. There might be enforced restriction of transportation service and actual danger to the traveling public if, in the effort to keep their trains moving, the railroad companies were driven to the use of equipment not regularly and consistently inspected and overhauled by competent men.

Up to this time the older rail unions, made up of trainmen, engineers, firemen, telegraphers and signal men, who are the real operating forces of the railways, have displayed no intention of joining the shop unions or even according them the encouragement of sympathy. What these older unions have in mind no one actually knows. Mr. Jewell, head of the shop crafts, is a radically minded man and his organization always has been far more mercurial in temperament than the other brotherhoods. is not easy now to imagine a situation in which the trainmen, telegraphers and signal men would feel justified in aiding a movement which, beginning with the walkout of the shopmen, is really intended to bring about an alliance of interest between all ratiway workers and the striking miners and precipitate a nation-wide mine and railway strike. The real complaint against Mr. Jewell is that he has been laboring consistently for some such end. But it is conceivable that an unlooked-for turn of affairs might come if some of the corporations carry out their apparent intention to use the shopmen's strike as the basis for another strong "drive" for an open shop on the railroads. We are seeing merely another round in the long-drawn-out battle between employing and employed groups. which, though it has been furious and bloody, has not led to the knockout which each side hopes to inflict upon the other.

Meanwhile, all that President Harding said in his strong address to the conference called in Washington to end the coal strike applies, in letter and spirit, to the men who own and operate American railroads. They, like the people who control the national conl supply, owe a duty to the public. Their duty is to be reasonable, intelligent, fair to each other and aware at all times of the obligation which utilities owe morally and legally to the country at large. That rule is easier to enunciate than to apply. It has been cried out over and over again in every great industrial dispute. The Government speaking through President Wilson and Mr. Hoover-sanctioned it and urged it upon the attention of the corporations and the unions. Finally it went as far as it had a legal right to do in the effort to establish the rule of reason as a working principle. It organized the Railroad Labor Board.

The Railroad Labor Board has failed to keep peace on railways because neither the corporations nor the unions felt bound to respect its rulings. That was because the board has no power to enforce its decisions. What, then, are the implications of the present disorder in two essential industries? They ought to be plain. If Federal boards, speaking for the Government and acting for the general public, cannot preserve the law of reason or decide momentous questions vitally affecting the Nation upon a basis of simple justice, the Government. acting through Congress, will have to go further. It will have to give these boards the power to enforce their decisions with all the strength and certainty that legal sametion and Federal resources make possible.

Mildly Amuses minded man exist who imagines that debts contracted in war times will ever be paid?" demands the Paris newspaper L'Oeuvre, As you surmise, the remarks occurred during discussion of the work of the American Debt Funding Commission and had nothing whatever to do with what Russia owes France.

Trouble Ahead The French Minister of Public Works has proposed a plan to build the tunnel under the English Channel with German labor provided and paid for by the German Government. It seems reasonable and feasible up to a certain point-any certain point raised by French or English un-

Aged prison poet in Sing Sing advised his wife that she need not visit him before his execution, as he intended to communicate with her from the spirit world after he had been "transferred." There is here appreciation of word values as distinctive as that of Shakespeare's cutpurse with his "Convey the wise it call." Laneaster, Pa., has a musical frog

which accompanies a phonograph with musi-cal croaks for the benefit of his friend and patron, an invalid. Another Lancastrian num a two-year-old son whose playmates are four shoats. We confidently await the story of the acrobatic goldfish which extemporizes on the saxophone.

Lenine has become a farmer. He cannot possibly raise worse crops than he has

An ordinance has been passed by Council prohibiting wagons with "wild hay" from traversing city streets. This hay fever for reform is not to be sneezed at.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

There Are Drill Mistresses in Some Women's Colleges Where Thers Should Be Personalitier That Are Torches to Light the Way

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

SAW a line of teachers at a college commencement in June, that strung out single file, would have been as long as the Walnut Street Bridge. They were most of them women teachers, or it was a woman's college, one of the largest and most notable of the Eastern ones, and besides the faculty there were the teachers who had come from other colleges, and schools to receive degrees. there were the teachers who had come from other colleges and schools to receive degrees, and also the teachers in classes having their reunions with some visiting celebrities thrown in. Of course, the faculty had on their caps and gowns and parti-colored hoods; so did those to receive degrees, but the women who were back simply for their class reunions were not in cap and gown, but in some strange short plaited capes of a striped puttern that gave them a narrow shouldered, inadequate appearance, a sort of wistful hilarity. wistful hilarity.

In fact, with the exception of one rather regal matron with beautiful pearl earrings and a charming summer gown, all of them looked a bit frumpish who were not in cap and gown, and those who were not in cap and gown looked as though they woul be frumpish if they took off those scholarly emblems; neat but—yes, frumpish!

THERE was a certain disregard, a certain contempt for the amenities of femi-nine looks, the acquiescnce in slight blem-ishes that come with middle age, but need not necessarilly stay with middle age unless the owner chooses to ignore their presence. It was not that they were not neat and important looking—even notable looking, for most of them were—but for some reason best known to themselves they had ignored the feminene prerogative of making the most of their good points so far as appearance went, and in disregarding the passing style they had not acquired a graceful or chic individual style.

I suppose some of them were married and them wou'd marry, and most of them could have married, but with the exception of the suave lady of the pearls none of them

looked especially marriageable.

And the men of the faculty who walked with them had an alien, : neavailer manner that was odd and unfamiliar to those of us who looked on.

who looked on.

I was not surprised, therefore, when I inquired of the girl of whose graduation I was there to share the honor to find that there was no very romantic enthusiasm felt by her fellow classwomen for any of their teachers. One or another of them had their favorites-hers was the teacher of French; but none of the many women of the faculty shone as a bright particular star to excite either enthusiasm or emulation.
It appeared rather that in bidding their

college years farewell it was one another, or at least the halls and campus and special buildings that inspired affection and regret and, in a sense, appreciation. In going out to begin life they quite frankly felt no emu-lation or loyal enthusiasm for the women who had been busy training them for life for the last four years. They liked them or disliked them in an indifferent, vague way. It never seemed to occur to them, for in-stance, that their parents and relations and these teachers could have anything in com-mon; there was no suggestion of an introduction and future relationship.

No DOUBT commencement time is not the moment for such an exchange of amenities, but, as it happened, I had been at that college more than a few times and because of quite various girls, and not one of them had insisted that I meet one of the faculty as being a person of my own generation and therefore presumably congenial. During these visits, on the other hand, the girls and the parents of the girls who hap-pened to be visiting too, were urged upon

me as well worth while.

I concluded that this estrangement must be a part of the atmosphere of the college and designed by the teachers themselves as a safeguarding of their leisure hours. After hands, classes anywhere from 225 to 285 each, it is small wonder that popularity is not much in vogue as a thing to be courted or contrived by a mature person who has her own affairs to follow up out of the class-Being popular with the undergraduhas its seamy side, one supposes, look ing back to one's own youthful enthusiasms and wild-eyed pursuits of idols. So I fancy this limbo of forgetfulness—almost invisi-bility—in which the college faculty withdraws itself has its protective advantage, but the point is: Why elect to be a teacher, especially a teacher of so great a thing as truth, if one is unwilling to bear the penalty of all that being a teacher implies? shirk being magnetic to young minds or fai to make disciples out of one's pupils?

THE greatest teacher that I knew-I she was a woman by the way-had a theory which she practiced up to the hilt: that if you were a Christian it was your duty to God and man to be a superlatively that the state of and she further laid down this maxim for her life to the effect that if you underteach the truth about anything, especially to the young, you should also "let your light so shine" that they seeing it might glorify the truth. To her thinking the shining quality was what attracted. She had found during the course of a long lifetime of teaching that no youthful mind caught fire readily from abstract facts there had to be a personality recommendir any truth, not by preaching but by embody-ing it recognizably and so that even crude minds could leap up to at least feel the impetus of a great ideal. Her subject, for instance, was the eighteenth and the nine-teenth centuries in history and in literature. Well, then, she was a witty and delightful talker. You tasted the eighteenth century in her shrewd-balanced philosophy, and emerging into the Victorian sentiment you were braced by its common-sense morality you got this in your class contact and in your personal contact. She was a person of many and brilliant friends, but she shone

THIS has come rather to a head in my I mind not only because of that long line of aloof spinsterish females I saw flit past my pew at the college graduation, but he-cause a friend of mine read me her letter of resignation not long ago as a teacher.

She has all the great perquisites that I am urging—beauty, attraction in her person, a fine and brilliant mind, a power to impart knowledge and interest white hot and the halance and coolness that dominated young and willful minds. I asked her why she was getting out of it all. And she told me an odd thing. She said it was because in her theory of personifying her subject shining so that seeing her other minds might glorify what she glorified—she found no backing from her principal or, indeed, no particular comradeship from her fellow teachers, who were all headed toward being impersonal drill masters, with grades and examinations and allotted schedules as their The minds under their tuition were disciplined into concentration or cajoled into paying attention, but not set on fire, not personally attracted to follow suit because of a living example of its happy

HEARIT of a child who was caught up by one of the grown-up men in his family in his study of British Guiana in his geography.

The grown-up had been there and fascinated the youngster by a recital of his experiences until the boy stopped him with a

gesture of dismay; "But look!" he said. "What's the use She won't let me tell her any of those things. She only likes what's in the book!" I suppose it really is a question of man-ners back of all the reasons for some teach-ers being what they are—social frumps,

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best WILFRED JORDAN

On Philadelphia's Patriotic Shrines

OF ALL the cities of the American Commonwealth, Philadelphia is easily the first in the number and the importance of the patriotic shrines which it contains, says Wilfred Jordan, curator of Independence

"Of course, the greatest of these, as it is unquestionably the greatest in the whole country." said Mr. Jordan, "is Independence Hall, but there are many others which are visited annually by thousands of visitors. In fact, the very wealth of num-bers of our patriotic shrines and the places which played an important part in the early development of the country may be the reason why Philadelphia does not 'blow its own horn' more regarding these places of unparalleled historic interest, when compared with places which make a great noise over a smaller number of places of far

"Boston is doubtless the second city of the country in this respect, but every visitor to that city has the number and the im-portance of its patriotic sites and buildings constantly impressed upon him. And yet, what even Boston can show is small compared with the number and the importance of Philadelphia historic places of the first Many Patriotic "Firsts" "On the eve of the anniversary of our

Nation's birth, Philadelphians may therefore be especially proud of their city. It was, first of all, the birthplace of the Declaration of the United States; Old Glory, the us protection, came into being here in 1777, in the Betsy Power 1981. in the Betsy Ross House, which is another of the shrines of American liberty in this

"Philadelphia was the first capital of the new republic, and the first Congress of the United States met here in 1789. The first Supreme Court of the country also met here the same year. And these are only a few of the places which are still standing or the sites of which are marked in which the first steps were taken in the building of a new republic destined to be the greatest at the world has ever seen.
"As I have said, the Independence Hall

group comes first, not only in the city, but in the country, both in historic importance and in popular interest. Since the days of the Revolution, the people of the United States have evinced not only a keen in-terest, but also a profound love and venera-tion for the Independence Hall group and these buildings represent.

What Independence Hall Represents

"Independence Hall is hallowed, because in it was proclaimed that great document of human liberty—the charter of humanity of human liberty—the charter -which has been an inspiration not only to this Nation, but to the oppressed of the to this Nation, but to the oppressed of the whole world, for the march of humanity for almost a century and a half has kept step to the rhythm of the Declaration's song of freedom. And Philadelphians, proud of her possession of the birthplace of American freedom, will rise in 1926 to the occasion with a great international exposition in celebration of this event.

"Whatever the preliminary arrangements may have lacked up to the present time will be more than made up by the patriotic sense of our people. If the past has any patriotic lessons to teach, they will be inspired by reverence done at the sacred spots

spired by reverence done at the sacred spots where the Nation was created. The Sesqui-Centennial will stir deep not only the emotions of Philadelphians and their fellow countrymen, but those of the whole world. "Beside: the places which I have men-"Beside: the places which I have mentioned, there is Carpenters' Hall, where the first Continental Congress mgs, and innumerable places of historic interest in the early days of the republic, such as the Hamilton house, Stenton, where Washington was entertained as first President of the United States and where Lafayette was also a great and many others.

guest, and many others,

"Far beyond these, chronologically, are some of the buildings associated with the settlement of the city, such as the Penn Letitia House, now in the Park, which William Penn built for his daughter. Letitle Labert Leter Le tia; the John Penn House, many historic churches like Old St. Peter's and Old Christ Church, with its historic burying ground, where Franklin and other famous persons of Colonial days are burled, and a large num-

ber of others. In fact, almost every foot of the older portion of the city has some place of interest to the patriotic American.

DAMPENED

A National Leader

"But there are many points of interest in Philadelphia and the achievements of the city outside of purely patriotic lines. Thus Philadelphia's importance as a ship-building center is no new thing, for oceangoing merchantmen were launched on the Delaware as early as 1712, and Philadel-phia was also the site of the first Federal navy yard.

"New York makes a great fuss over "New York makes a great fuss over Fulton and his steamboat, but Philadelphia may justly claim the initial triumph of steam navigation, for John Fitch operated on the Delaware in 1786 the first vessel propelled by steam in this country. Washington rode on this boat, and Congress, in a body, went to the Arch street wharf to see it in operation.

"The first automobile is also to the credit of Philadelphia, for in 1804 Owen Evans, of this city, ran a combined carriage and autoboat through streets. Steam locomotion, on land as well as on water, had its first American adop-tion in Philadelphia, for in 1809 the first track for experimental purposes was laid in the yard of the Old Bull's Head Tavern and, in 1830, Matthias Baldwin began the amercial manufacture of locomotives in

In the Field of Finance

"In finance and its related fields Phila-delphia has a long and brilliant record, for here in 1780 Robert Morris was granted the charter for the first incorporated bank in the country, and ten years later the first stock exchange in the country was established here. Even the money which we used had its origin right here, for in 1792 Washington approved the act of Congress establishing the first mint of the United States in Philadelphia, where the official coins of the Research delphia, where the official coins of the Re public were struck. "In literature and the fine arts Phila-

delphia's record is glorious. William Rush here modeled the first American sculpture and Benjamin West painted the first really artistic American picture. Thomas Godfrey, son of the inventor of the quadrant, here wrote the first American play produced in 1767 in the first prominent American play-house at Cedar and Apollo streets. The first American magazine and the first daily news-paper were also produced here in 1741 and 1784 respectively. "The pre-eminence of the city then as

now as a medical center remains undisputed. The start was Dr. Shippen's lectures on anatomy begun in 1762 and the first school anatomy begun in 1762 and the arst school of medicine was begun here three years

"Philadelphia was not a laggard in public utilities. The first fire engine in America was imported here in 1719, the first municipal water works in the country were started in 1790 and the first to be steam

operated in 1816.

And so it is, with these as with a thousand and one things untold—except that in its distinctions of leadership Phil. I his lacks one—it has always been the last to present its claims publicly. What more ap-propriate day could be chosen to do this than the Fourth of July?"

Today's Anniversaries

1608-Quebec was founded by the French 1746—Henry Grattan, celebrated Irish statesman and orator, born in Dublin, Died n London May 14, 1820.

1763-Inhabitants of Detroit gathered to hear the articles of peace between France 1861-U. S. Grant left Springfield for the

cont as colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. 1894-Strikers blocked the operation of

all railroads from Chicago westward, 1918-Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor o South Carolina and United States Senator, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Edge-field County, S. C., August 11, 1847. 1919—Canadian Senate rejected the bill to extend prohibition one year after peace.

Among the splashes from Chicago's crime wave note the fact that some miscreant out there is advertising his ability to teach people how to play the saxophone in fifteen minutes.

SHORT CUTS

They're railing now instead of railroading.

ABORTBOARD

EFFORTS

Something doing in copper. The Gov-ernment is selling stills.

Everybody wishes old General Humidity would take a vacation.

Mayor Hylan's grandson is getting al-most as much publicity as the President's

The Senate has fixed the duty on oats fifteen cents a bushel. Wild oats will

If persuasion fails to take a trick in Old King Coal's poker game, the presump-tion is that the President has still another

and stronger card to play. Chamber of Commerce objects to post-ponement of the Fair. So do we all, dear boys. But that does not make it less in-

evitable if the Fair is to be worth while. Roughly taking Time by the forelock, the Antic Spirit that rules the Eminently Safe and Disgustingly Sane Fourth kicked the old gentleman in the back of his stomach and presented him with the introduction to

Rory O'Connor is a prisoner and sym-pathy is bound to flow toward a brave though misguided fighter. It may well be that wisdom will dictate that, now that a firm hand has put down rebellion, a kindy hand may work for good feeling.

Twelve Atlantic liners racing for New York in order to land their immigrants be-fore the July quota is filled. Losers will have to take their passengers back home again. Useless, wasteful and unnecessary procedure. These are matters that should be settled before the ships sail.

Oatman, Ariz., man has found in a volcanic bubble in amygdaloidal rock a frog two million years old which kicked feebly when exposed to the light. Probably bears a close resemblance to the vol-

Sing Sing lacks a band because one player punched another on the nose and nobody will tell who did the punching. This is ascribed to the "convict's code of honor, which, in this instance, may be another name for fear. Real credit, though, would be coming to the offender if, rather than see the band disbanded, he were to confess and "take what's coming to him."

What Do You Know?

By how many persons was the Declare-tion of Independence signed?

What is a gree-gree? 3. Who is the patron saint of Paris? 4. What is a rigadoon?

5. What is the correct pronunciation of sumac? 6. What is tarletan?

7. What is a sangaree and from what is the word derived?

8. Who was the wife of Ananias? 9. What is the Salic law? 10. What is the name of the path described by a projectile?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. George Washington was not one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde

signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Porter J. McCumber represents North Dakota in the United States Senate.

"The short and simple annals of the poor" is a quotation from Grays"

Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

The lagortotes are members of one of the savage tribes of Northern Luxon. Philippine Islands.

The River Nile flows north.

The Austrians were defeated by the Prussians in the short, sharp conflict in 1856 known as the Six Weeks War.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Figners of the Declaration of Independence and afterward Presidents of the United States, lived for fifty years after the Fourth of July, 1776. They died on July 4, 1826.

Joseph Rodman Drake wrote the natriotic poem "The American Flag." which opens with the line "When freedom from her mountain height."

Washington defeated the British at Trenton on December 26, 1776.

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They were Washington. Tyler. Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Reconted.