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All rights of republication of special dispatches Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 19, 1922

#### THE BRIDGE PROGRESSES

WORK on the Camden pier for the Dela-ware River Bridge will begin very soon, as the caisson was launched yesterday after-

The cuisson for the Philadelphia pier was launched and towed to its place so recently that it seems as if it were only last week, has been sunk, the earth excavated from beneath it and it has been filled with solid concrete to serve as the foundation for the pier to support the cables.

The Camden caisson will be sunk and the process repeated that was followed on this side of the river. Refore the summer is over travelers on the river will be able to see the stonework of both piers rising above the surface of the water, indisputable evidence that there really is to be a bridge connecting

#### CINSBERG-AND OTHERS TUDGE QUIGLEY, who unwittingly, it

seems, signed the order under which "Izzie" Ginsherg was released from prison. had an air of complete sincerity when he sat yesterday to direct a complete investigation of the extraordinary case. He either doln't know that Ginsberg had been listed by the police as a persistent drug peddler and an associate of one of the most dangerous "rings" or he took the word of those who told him that "Izzie" was merely another unfortunate reformed and seeking a chance at life.

'It will be a pleasure," observed the Judge; "to send Glusberg back to jail if current charges of plots and deception are well founded." But what then? Ginsherg is only a symptom. The case in which he figures happens merely to be a conspicuous example of a familiar abuse. If the hearing begins and ends with "Izzie" the status quo of the political pardon-peddlers and their system will not be in any way changed. It is about the status que of this outrageous system that the public has a right to be "Izzie" is not the only man who ever dedged legal punishment for a serious crime with the nid of people

The public has not yet forgotten the ease of former Magistrate Wrigley. It has been laughing rather ironically at the more extraordinary case of Maurice Hertz, who enjoyed all the comforts of home during the hort time before his release from jail Camden, where he was convicted of largescale violation of the whisky laws.

#### SPRIGHTLIEST STATISTICIAN

OFFHAND, it is not easy to conceive of duller, more depressing or more drearly pedantic post than that of city statistician. But the necromancy of personality can onliven figures, charts, tables

For twenty-two years E. J. Cattell was engaged in making statistics sprightly. This verbally fluent and picture-que municinal official has interested Philadelphians in their possessions and their own accomplishments, and has genially propagandized on behalf of this community throughout the

Mr. Cattell's resignation of an office to which he has necorded an entirely meaning and value is to be regretted. It does not, however, mean the suppression of bis peculiarly individual gifts. As field manager of the Conventions and

Exhibitions Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce his current of breeze speech-making will be uninterrupted. He will continue to be the same indefatigable banqueteer and deft deviser of encomiums for this town that he has been for more than two decades.

Philadelphians as a class are somewhat antagonistic to the expedient of suscalled "boosting." Mr. Cattell has demonstrated that it can be made an art, practiced with a seasoning of fact, anecdotal analogy, genuine enthusiasm, skillful phrusing and unabushed good humor.

## MEMORIES AND MOUNTBATTEN

DOPULAR memory is often criticized for its brevity. The impermanence of publicopinion, however, has its advantages as we as its drawbness. The general interest and enthusinsm in England regarding the festal nuptials of Lord Mounthatten and Edwinn Ashley suggest a contrast with the way the oridegroom's father was hounded at the beight of the war-spy manin.

The bitterness with which Prince Louis of Battenberg was denounced in the opening months of the World War can be ascribed chiefly to patriotic impulses transfigured by the almost irresistible passions of the times

No imputation on Prince Louis' loyalty was ever proved. But he was a naturalized British subject, of German birth, intrusted with destinies of high command in the British Navy in a national crisis. The clamor against him was irrepressible. Resignation was forced upon him through the

sheer mass weight of public opinion. Whether under his authority the British Navy might have given a better account of itself than it did under Jellicoe during the first half of the war has provided a subject for interminable speculation. Prince Louis seacraft and executive abilities were gener ally accepted. His patriotism was unshadowed even in a difficult and trying situntion, and additionally attested by the gallant services of his son, the present Lord Mountbatten, in the World War.

Lord Milfordhaven, as Prince Louis was entitled in an effort to efface the appearance of Teutonic taint, is not alive today to witness what amounts impressively to a rehabilitation of his family. It is a significant fact, also, that his son's bride is the granddaughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, the multimillionaire banker, also a naturalized Ger-

The British have been pleased to forget and disguise the Teutonic strain in their sobility. George Wettin is now George

Windsor, and the Saxon aspect of Mountbatten carries a superficial conviction. Eight years subsequent to that excited which even names, regardless of personalities, were objects of suspicion, the alterations of nomenclature suggest an al-

most childish concern for externals,

#### FRELINGHUYSEN SAYS WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS

When He Tells the Senate There Has Never Been a Scientifically Constructed Tariff Bill and Proposes a Way to Get One

THERE is a refreshing frankness in Sen-A ator Frelinghuysen's discussion of the defects in the present Tariff Bill and of the need for a change in the method of fixing

He says that "the Tariff Bill now under consideration is not a scientific measure," and that it could not be expected to be scientific under the conditions that governed its preparation. He says further:

But neither this tariff measure nor any tariff measure that has ever been passed or ever will be passed can be adequate to the needs of the country so long as we continue our present system of preparing tariff measures. This applies equally to Republicans and Democrats, and we all know it.

He made these remarks in the course of a plea for an amendment to the bill which would enlarge the existing Tariff Commission, bronden its powers, increase the salary of its members and provide an adequate appropriation for carrying on its work. His larger commission is to be non-partisan, and he appealed to the members of both parties to unite in establishing it.

The Senator does not intend that the commission shall fix rates. That function belongs to Congress. He does intend, however, that it shall gather all the facts necessary to form a judgment as to what rates should be levted in order to protect American workingmen and to maintain the American wage scale. After gathering the facts the commission would compute the rate of duty which would give the domestic worker an advantage in his own market and would report it to Congress.

The responsibility for notion would rest upon Congress as it does at the present rime. But Congress would have authentic information to guide it. It does not have that information now. As the Senator says, the Republicans have assembled a certain amount of information about the needs of an industry and the Democrats have assembled another certain amount of information about the same industry. The Republican information is so different from the Democratic information that a fair-minded manis compelled to reject both as untrustworthy.

An immense amount of time has been wasted in gathering this worthless information. The testimony given before the Senate Finance Committee tills 3000 pages. Senator Frelinghuysen is convinced that there is not more than 100 pages of the whole mass that is competent.

The Senator's proposition is that the Tariff Commission shall ascertain the differonce between the costs abroad and the costs at home and compute the tariff accordingly. When it is impossible to learn the costs he would have the selling prices ascertained as the basis for a tariff rate. The commissioners, of whom there would be ten, appointed for life or during good behavior. would receive a salary of \$12,000 and would devote their entire time to their duties. They would be empowered to appoint advisory committees without compensation

There is not a valid argument against this general plan, for its purpose is to provide Congress with trustworthy information. No one whose sole interest is in equitable protective tariff duties, or even revenue duties, can oppose it, as it is nothing but a plan

Its adoption together with the adoption of the provision now in the Tariff Bill emprovering the President to raise or lower the fixed duties by 50 per cent as the exigencies of trade demanded would produce a Turiff Law much nearer the ideal than any that has ever been passed. We should then have a flexible tariff that would adjust uself to changing conditions with the con--ent of Congress, and the adjustments would be based on nothentic and accurate information gathered by impartial and expert agents of the Government. And when a general revision of the tariff was to be made the needed data would be already at hand,

If the other Senators will be as frank with themselves as Senator Frelinghuysen has been they will admit the force of his arguments, even if they do not accept his plan. But it is difficult to see how they can accept his arguments without cooperating with him in perfecting his planand in embodying it in the bill now under

## A NEW POSTOFFICE

BELATED attention has been directed to the autworn postal system in this city by a committee of Congress, and the most conspicuous suggestion made in the curren' report of the investigators is for a postal building of the factory type" to he erected on Market street between Sixcenth and Eighteenth.

Why should a governmental building in he center of a city like this be "of the factory fync"? It is entirely proper that mildings erected for national uses should be dignified and beautiful and, therefore, reflective of the ethical spirit of the Gov-

The people in this city would have right to object to any building "of the factory type" on Market street, particularly if it were in a region which is only beginning to recover from the depressing effects of the dead wall maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad between City Hall Square and Eighteenth street.

In a general way the report of the congressional committee is direct and satisfactory. The conditions that have prevailed in the old building at Ninth and Market streets justify the condemnation expressed in the report. The system of mail collection now maintained here is archaic. The postal tubes ought to be restored and a new culting adequate not only to the needs of the hour, but planned to meet the expansion of the next twenty years ought to be put up at ence.

## AN ESCAPE FROM A LABYRINTH

IN SPITE of the numerous obstacles to adjustment which have arisen in the course of the Chile-Peru negotiations concerning the sovereignty of the valuable nitrate provinces, the anxiety of both intersted parties to dispose of a vexed and protracted problem has been unmistakably

On two occasions Mr. Hughes intervened

to soothe Latin-American sensibilities. In both instances he was successful, with the result that the arbitration protocol is on the

verge of attaining final form.

The full details of what is presumably an ingeniously worded agreement are not yet announced, but it is evident that provision has been made for the holding of a plebiscite or for arbitration proceedings in case the program of a general election in Tucna and

Arica falls through.

In the latter case Chilean sovereignty will be continued in the provinces without prejudice to the right of either claimant country

as they exist in international law. While it may be several years before the inhabitants of the so-called lost provinces can be sure that whatever flag waving over them is permanent, it is unquestionable that the progress made at Washington, with the aid of the good offices of the United States. has far surpassed anything achieved by either Chile or Peru, acting alone on this

intricate puzzle, in more than thirty years, Machinery for arbitration and decisive settlement has been erected. Both Chilean and Peruvian delegates have demonstrated that their home countries are weary of the controversy which has long jeoparded their own peace and, in an ominous way, the peaceful progress of the whole western side of South America.

#### CLASHING MOTOR LAWS

TN A letter printed on another page today Commissioner Dill, of the Motor Vehicle Department of New Jersey, accuses us of incorrectly stating the causes of friction between road authorities on this side of the river and truck owners from his State, who have been complaining because of the enforcement of a law which restricts the usefalness of Jersey tags in Pennsylvania, But Mr. Dill touches only the surface of a situation which needs to be reviewed to the bottom. His memory doesn't run so far backward as it should.

It is true that the Motor Vehicle Law enacted at Harrisburg in 1919 imposes what seem like unfair restrictions on truck owners from other States, who must register their vehicles and obtain Pennsylvania tags if they wish to cross the line more than once a week or oftener than fifty times in a year. Mr. Dill declares that he does not know why that law ever was passed. He should know, however. It was passed in emulation of a policy of restriction that prevailed previously in New Jersey. The principle involved is wrong, whether it be applied at Harrisburg or at Trenton.

Of late years it has been the habit of

Legislatures to view motor-license fees as a sort of road tax for general maintenance of highways and as the basis of road-building funds. Abuse of the roads by some users of heavy trucks made it desirable that the States which spend enormous sums for road work should have means to keep a check on those who are disposed to abuse the privilege of motor licenses by ignoring rules laid down for the protection of new and old highways from deliberate destruction. But the fact remains that the first outery against "foreign" motorists, the first restrictive laws and the first arrests of drivers with "foreign" tags occurred in New Jersey years ago. The complaints of Pennsylvania drivers who were penalized for using the Jersey roads without having obtained Jersey tags had as much as anything else to do with the passage at Harrisburg of what was frankly intended as a measure of reprisal. When the trouble began New Jersey

could claim with some justice to be the original good roads State in this part of the country. Jersevites, partly because of the favoring topography of their State and partly because of the relation of good roads. to agricultural development, were among the first to go scientifically about the creation and maintenance of a comprehensive good-roads system. They spent their money without stint. But to pincate the farmers, who paid most of the taxes, the State authorities had finally to seek means by which some of the burden could be shifted to motor owners who were drawn in increasing multitudes to Jersey. It was then, when almost all other States were drifting toward a rule of universal reciprocity under which full and unlimited highway rights were accorded everywhere to motorists who didn't happen to be displaying the tag of a State given to discrimination, that the lersey authorities began to devise restrict

Mr. Dill is right in insisting that the restrictions now applied are at once futile and unjust. But his State and department helped to create the policy of restriction Properly, the roads of the country ought to be organized as one system and there should be none of the discrimination that, viewed rationally, is calculated to restrain trade, and even social relationships, between the peoples of adjoining Commonwealths.

We are now in a transient phase of road regulation. Laws lately enucted in many States were conceived in spite or irritation. They will not last. The Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Act as It relates to the small commercial trucks of farmers ought to be revised, if only because the authorities in Jersey have lived and learned to be more tolerant in the years that have passed since they used to send out motor secuts to round up and fine Pennsylvanians who had been longer than two weeks on their highways without having registered their cars and paid the required license fees.

## A SEA TRAINING CAMP

THE increased possibilities of a career in I the American merchant marine lend to activities of the Pennsylvania training ship Annapolis a practical importance uncarned by the old Adams and the old frigate Saratoga in the days when the commercial fleet under the national flag was more of an ideal than an actuality.

The educational value of the State schoolship system has never been denied. Cadets who, in addition to courage, selfreliance and "bandiness," were specifically taught navigation and seamanship, and nequired a cosmopolitan outlook through travel, were unquestionably well equipped to become worthy citizens.

But at the time the Adams was abandoned and the system broken up several years ago opportunities in the merchant marine were far from promising.

The young men studying on the Annapois, however, need not feel that the field for realizing a profit on their education is sterile. The phenomenal expansion of the merchant marine his given rise to an imperative need for well-trained ship's officers and seamen.

The passage of the Subsidy Bill is expected to establish the eargo and passenger ffeet on a solid and flourishing basis. It is particularly fitting that Pennsylvania, one the foremost of shipbuilding States, should be systematically developing an expert personnel for the revived merchant ma-

The Annapolis, which sailed down the 'American Clyde' yesterday en route for its first European cruise under the auspices of this Commonwealth, carried seventy-five cudets-a goodly number for this comparatively small vessel. The boys will see Liverpool, Havre. Gibraltar and their fuscinating "hinterlands." with a homeward-bound call at delightful Madeira.

The stimulation of their imaginations and the expansion of their vision through direct acquaintance with new scenes and peoples will be by no means minor subjects in the curriculum of their studies.

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

When You Build Your Big House Build Also a Smaller One to Which You May Retire When the Grasshopper Becomes a Burden

By SARAH D. LOWRIE NOT long ago I was dining in a very pleasant modern country house on one of the low-rolling stretches of country on Long Island. It was a warm June evening and we were dining out in a sort of glassedterraced room opening on the flower garden. There was something about the garden. something about the long, low, comfortable stone house indoors and out that was vaguely familiar to me, yet I had never met the hostess, Mrs. Henry Phipps, before that evening and I had never been in that part of Long Island before that day.

I had been interested when I knew that I was to dine with Mrs. Phipps, because as a Philadelphian I was naturally very appreciative of what Mr. Phipps had done in his great endowment of the tuberculosis clime here with us. The fact that his family's generosity toward that work still goes on, though he is now too ill and shut away from active interests of any kind, made me doubly eager to say to Mrs. Phipps what I knew a great many of us feel here in town genuine sorrow that we cannot as the years go by express to him our gratitude for his splendid gift that still goes on strengthening our hands to fight the "white plague" in our midst.

WELL, as I spoke of Philadelphia and of the Phipps Clinic there, Mrs. Phipps said that she herself had been very little in Philadelphia, but that she felt as though she were living in a bit of Philadelphia. "For," said she, "this house was built by one of your architects. Trumbauer!"

one of your architects. Trumbauer!"
And then I realized that what was familiar to me was well accounted for. I asked her if she did not enjoy it. Its pleasant spaciousness seemed very restful, and it was gracefully set on the crest of its rise of meadow. She sighed a little and said it seemed too big, with all her children married and gone their ways and only herself left to enjoy it. And then the talk drifted to the whole matter of houses and of their to the whole matter of houses and of their bigness, a bigness which seemed reasonable at one period of the family life and cumbersome and resoundingly lonely at a later

I was reminded of an old gentleman whom I know who at the age of eighty stated frankly that the "grasshopper was a burden to him, or in less picturesque terms that he was too tired and frail to enjoy, or indeed to endure, the stir and bustle of a large family connection, or the care and responsibility of the large house which had once been just adequate and no more for the family needs. So he had simplified life by moving quite out of the family home and environment, and had begun life again on a scale that was as nearly as possible like that of his earliest housekeeping as a young man starting out with few requirements and few possessions. I found my hostess keenly in-terested in the old gentleman's experiment, She referred to it later with a sigh something like envy.

"For you know," she said, "it is per-fectly true! There comes a time when the mere idea of coping with all the family and friends that ought to fill a great house, not to speak of the servants that are necessary to keep it in order, is a bur.en that tires you to think about. The things that used to seem nothing to you weigh you down, tive smile at her very pleasant and able companion and secretary—"even if some one else lifts that burden by acting for you."

THOUGHT at the time and I have thought since that in building their great big houses the Americ men would do well to consider the time that will surely come when for the purposes of their wives or even for themselves what was once a conroominess will become a large burden, sometimes a financial burden and always a burden of care.

The English, whom we have copied in this matter of great houses, learned by long experience. I suppose, to provide for this

Somewhere on the premises where they have established their large family house there is another house, not less attractive or elegant or charmingly furnished, but much, much smaller. Ample room for a small family and for the servants and guests room for a of a few persons, but easier to run, easier to keep up, and cozy where the other house was noble or grand in its proportions.

Always in novels—for I have no ac-

qualitance with them outside of fiction-always in novels I have felt sorry for the dowager duchesses or countesses or noble ladies who have had to retire to the dowager houses on the deaths of their husbands in order to let the eldest son of the race dwell in the house of his fathers on coming into the estate, but now I see the wisdom and also the pleasantness of it. Just as the grasshopper begins to be a burden or threatens to feel heavy on one's skirt as one walks through the garden-just at that moment life is simplified for one. Instead of having to be the family center, the person to whom all the children and the "in-laws" come back to for a summer outing or for week-end parties or for the holidays, and all the rest of the year being obliged to live in a house much too big, one can retire to a charming house, just as much the family house, too. And with all the air of comfort and pleasant heirlooms one can see the family quietly, one at a time, when the big house with all its associations, sad or glad, is carried on by the younger generaglad, is carried on by the younger genera-tion who likes stir and bustle and unex-pected comings and goings, and to whom a big house party with luggage and motors and servants of their own, just means ordering more food and hiring more helpers.

IT IS very difficult for men and women in their prime, let alone boys and girls in their restless youth, to comprehend that fatigue and instinct to save oneself agita-tion that comes to older persons in the midst of a stirring family life, just as one is often surprised to observe how quietly—one would almost say how indifferently persons getting on in years take the deaths and partings that one would suppose would

leave them very stranded and broken.

Something that is not indifference comes to their rescue, which I suspect is a kind of a well-learned, hard-carned philosophy, they gently and firmly apply to save themselves from fighting fate. deliberately do not feel, or rather they have learned to quiet themselves under strong feeling with the instinct that some vital force which they need to carry on with would snap under strong feeling. They try to let things come from far, far away to them, and as though they were occurring to one else, for whom they felt sorry, but from the subject of whose ills they gently changed the conversation.

This is not selfish. I take it, any more

than eating when one is hungry with food ta selfish; it is just preservative before one to selfish; it is just preservative of the life force by the means that lie at

And just as there should be dower houses for duchesses downgers, so there should be easy, sunny basking soul places for the men and women who have borne their share while their physical powers were at their best. Not that they are retired from life, or not important to life, but so life pressing in upon them should be without undue pressure strain, if possible.

The dower house should be dignified and

all its appointments as good as the best in the old house, but less demanding. Cheerful, and even gay, but not dramatically so, laughter without hilarity that requires an effort before or afterward. For when we move serenely into our dower houses we like take it for granted that it is a move for all concerned—those who step into our old rooms to rule them, those who knew us as ruling a big house and those who follow us to be with us in the new setting.



SOME MISCHIEF STILL TO DO

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### MRS. ELIZABETH H. ERSKINE On Educating the Parents

THE business of educating parents in the proper manner in which to treat their children is one of the problems of children's societies, says Mrs. Elizabeth H. Erskine, secretary of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

"Societies such as ours," said Mrs. Erskine, "exist to try to secure for the child the proper standard of care in their own homes and to protect them from delinquency. neglect or cruel treatment, whether that attained by moral suasion, as generally the case, or by legal compulsion when persuasion fails. Most of our cases are settled by the workers without the necessity of arrest or the taking away of the children, both of which are only done as a last resort. We try to rescue the children from victous and degrading surroundings, to prevent children from appearing in dangerous public performances, or where they have been used as beggars, which frequently happens, to enforce the laws to assist minor

The Parents' Responsibility "Perhaps the most important of all the work which we try to do is to awaken the sense of responsibility in the parents as to their duties toward their children. If this could be thoroughly brought about there would be little work for such organizations as we represent and the standard of comlife would be infinitely raised.

"Where it is found necessary to remove a child from its own home, every effort is and should be made to place that child with one its own kin, if suitable ones can It is really wonderful what efforts they will make for each other under such lengths to which even circumstances and the he poorer families will go to retain one heir own blood in the family circle. We give this attitude every encouragement posible, but if this solution be found not nossible, then the child is placed with a suitable family as a boarder. "Children are remarkably responsive as a

rule, and it is amuzing what can be done with them when their environment is changed for the better, as is inevitably the case when we have to remove children from their own parents. Illustrating this, I may say that we have had a number of children with this extreme course was necessary. who have graduated from various institutions, some as graduate nurses and many others who have turned our unusually well and are now filling positions of responsibility with much credit to themselves.

## Not So Much Physical Cruelty

"There is not now nearly so much physical cruelty as there was formerly, but there still an immense amount of cruelty through neglect. In our own office alonwe receive about 2000 complaints a year, and remedied as far as possible. The chief items in the neglect arraignment are im-proper housing, had sleeping arrangements, and those sad cases where the parents have interest in their homes or in their ldren. There are also many cases in children. which the children are not properly fed or

Most of the cases of cruelty nowndays arise through the ignorance of the parents as to just what the proper living conditions of their children should be and those to which every child is rightfully entitled. are still many cases in which general vicious ness, ill temper or intemperance are the causes. But I should say that ignorance, resulting many times in unintentional cruelty, is the chief cause of the complaints which we get.

Parents are usually resentful at first at such work as we do, but the workers en-deavor to get hold of the personality of the parents in such manner as makes for riendliness, and they generally succeed to a remarkable degree.

## The Parents' Attitude

"As a result of this, the attitude of the parents toward the children's organizations soon becomes friendly, and this is especially the case where interference was required by their own ignorance. We have had many of their come vocuntarily to us and express their gratitude for having shown them a etter manner and standard of living and admit frankly that what had been done for the children has strongly affected the parents themselves for the better. Many of them keep in touch with us and continually seek

# Perhaps it was simply Lippitt's aim to prove that Cotton is King.

Merely a gleam of hope is not sufficient to set the home fires burning.

SHORT CUTS

While his soul pants Senator France is wearing holes in the anxious seat.

Time will tell whether Mr. Garvan made bomb or merely mixed a seidlitz powder. "Let us spray!" say the victims of the Japanese beetle invasion at Torresdale and

Riverton. Curiously enough the English continue to think of the use of the shillelah as quite

unclubby. It doesn't make us feel much cooler t realize that the open season for icebergs has

The only interest that lacks a lobby at Washington during tariff hearings is the

There is desperate fear in some quarters the Missouri electorate will serve the

The Democratic State Committee is out to raise \$75,000. Which goes to show that

The trouble with The Hague as a Euronothing but stormy weather.

gates to The Hague conference. Crop reports from Adams and York

It is reliably reported that Lenine has been murdered and that his health is much improved. Ectoplasmically, doubtless.

Germany could set the international financial works a-going if she dropped &

Perhaps when the new Postoffice is and proved and built Philadelphians may be able o congratulate each other through a make

the fair.

that if Eugene V. Debs were still in Leaven-worth his middle initial would not stand for

The United States Department of Labor says there is a steady increase in the or mand for labor. But it is not, apparently sufficiently insistent in the coal mines and of the railroads.

which is wrestling with the mandates in l'alestine might appropriately open in meetings by singing "Jordan am a hard roud to trabbel."

Only, public opinion can enforce the rulings of the Railroad Labor Board; which, of course, serves to make the rulings of the Railroad Labor Board rulings of which publie opinion may approve.

The Postoffice Department announce

promise the department to make as good iecord with the tube service-when we get One more or less expert has told the in-

ternational Birth Control Congress that birth control will abolish war. A congress of rats, it will be remembered, once decided that the way to be computed that the way to be considered. that the way to keep up the rodent popula-

and carry them up from the ranks. We naturally get many complaints of foreign-born families whose individual standards of living do not come up to the American standard. In some of the foreign countries there is a tendency to exploit children. making them work hard and long, and these people do not understand that they cannot do this in the United States and it is diffi-Reed ! ird on toast. Children Help Parents "It very frequently happens that children who have been taken away from their own homes return later and do splendid service no lost cause lucks devotees in raising the standards of the parents These standards are gradually

better modes of living for themselves as well as for their children. "Much medical work is also necessary,

for the parents very often as well as for the children. If, for example, there is the case of a tuberculous mother, she and the other children, as well as the specific one

about whom the complaint was made, are cared for, and to prevent recurrence all cases are carefully followed up.

Making Better Citizens

to give the children a better chance in life and to make better men and women of them

going upward and, while there is still muc

them as to their responsibilities and

reasons why these cannot be neglected. It is

frequently slow work with delinquent par-ents, and until the workers get firmly on the

footing of friendship the work is hard and

"It is not sufficient to rescue a child from

cruelty and then to drop the family. They must be kept after, put on their feet, shown the better living standards and followed up

standards. Sometimes there are physical defects to be remedied, and in other cases

it is the work of years. But it pays in the end, in every case,"

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was the first Railway King?
2. What is a Larrikin?
3. Who was the "Father of Medicine"?
4. What kind of a boat is a hoy?
5. Who was the principal dramatist of the Dark Ages?
6. What President of the United States married a divorce?

7. Where and what is the Parthenon?
8. Of what nations is the Pan-American Union composed?
9. What three groups are represented in the Railroad Labor Board?
10. What is the retirement age in the United

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

A congeries is a collection, heap, mass Aphra Behn was a noted English novel

phra Behn was a noted English novel-ist and playwright of the seventeenth century. Her works, which are char-acterized by the indecencies common in the writings of the Restoration period, reveal, at a time when ex-travagant romances were in fashion in literature, a tendency toward realistic

A cathoat is so called from the Icelandic "kati." small boat. Casslopela's Chair is a constellation of

Cassiopeia's Chair is a constellation of the northern hemisphere, near Cepheus and not far from the North Pole. It was in this constellation that the famous "new star" was discovered by Tycho Brahe in 1572. This star, one of the most remarkable in astronomical annals, surpassed the large planets in brilliancy, retained its maximum brightness for ten days and within sixteen months disappeared from view.
 France was three times a republic in the nineteenth century, twice a kingdom and twice an empire.
 An archimandrite is the superior of a convent or a monastery in the Greek Catholic Church.

convent or a monastery in the Greek Catholic Church.

The colors of the flag of Norway are red,

white and blue.

8. The two kingdoms of the Jews in Bible times were Judah and Israel.

9. The word cannibal is acrived from the Spanish "cannibales," the plural of the variant of the Carib name of a West Islan Tibe.

indian tribe. 10. Sixteen and a half feet make a rod, pole

white and blue

married a divorcee? Where and what is the Parthenon?

States Navy?

until they are actually living up to

often unsatisfactory. But after that is ac-

complished, the progress is real and rapid.

outlook for the future.

"The essence of the work is, of course,

The Tariff Bill contains 1690 paragraphs, with here and there a joker, but to be done, I am rather optimistic as to the

"There is an awakening all over the country and I think all over the world as pean barometer is that it appears to register to the needs of childhood and the very cogent reasons why these needs should be supplied The only thing to do is to keep persistently Russian crop estimates have stiffered the bone in the hends of the Russian delein touch with these parents and to educate

> indicate the imminent necessity of letting out another hole in the appie-pie belt.

> Mayor of Woodbury, N. J., took turn of duty as traffic cop last Sunday. Evidently wanted a taste of real power.

sufficient number of pennies in the slot.

That the Sesqui-Centennial is not alto-gether lacking publicity is shown by the arrival here of two boys looking for jobs at

The Administration may sadiy note Vaciferous.

The Council of the League of Nations

Lady Yule, wife of Sir David Yule, & Simila, is now on her way to Alaska to go cool after India's heat. A record of he experiences ought to make interesting reading; a Yule log is so frequently hot stuff.

that not one fatal accident occurred in a year of airplane mail delivery. We can