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Philadelphia, Manday, July 24, 1922

COAL TO THE COAL STATE

THE coal strike has made it necessary or industries of Philadelphia, which is the chief coal-producing State of the Hatten, to send to England for coal.

The Philadelphia Electric Company has about 25,000 tons and it is said the United Gas Improvement Company and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Comname have placed large orders.

The demand for ships in England to carry there cargoes is lively, and in view of the dram on the available supply of coal the experting firms have raised the price from lixience to a shilling a ton. The freight across the ocean varies from eight to ten shillings a ton, which is less than it costs to bring a ten of anthracite from the coal fields in Northeastern Pennsylvania to this city.
It is fortunate that there is coul to be

had, even if we have to go abroad for it; but the necessity for going abroad for it is a sad commentary on our ability to manage our own industries.

ANOTHER ROCKET FALLS

TF Wall Street and all the big and little men in it took the lesson of Allan A. Ryan's \$32,000,000 failure to heart they uld be moved to agitate for a sort of Peace Commission on the Stock Exchange. Auxiliary to the Peace Commission would be a Police Board with powers somewhere nilar to those suggested for the international court of the League of Nations. For It was by merciless war that Ryan made his money. By war he lost it.

Ryan began by making \$30,000,000 out of thin air. He actually had the money nd securities in bank after his first great raid on the Street in 1919. He almost broke some of the Big Ones. But the Big Ones waited and watched until at last they had him in a corner. Then some terrible

work was done.

this is romantic enough. But what will again demonstrate to the public is utbreak of the gambling spirit in the world of moving securities. It isn't pleashard times to read of young men who can for people bothered by high prices and so but and clear \$30,000,000 in a few weeks and tuck it in a safe. The money come from somewhere, and there is a my general suspicion that it comes ulti-I live by honest hard work and not by e daws of chance.

AUCHERTY ON THE MERGERS

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGH-Bethiehem and Lackawanna Steel Companies does not violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and that the proposed merger of the Midvale, the Republic and the Inland Steel Companies will not violate it is likely to be chared by the informed public.

The purpose of these mergers is under-

stood to be to enable the combined companies better to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. It could be argued that they will cease competing with e another, but it was never understood that the purpose of the anti-trust law was to prevent two corporations from combining It was to prevent an unreasonable restraint of trade through the suppression of com-

Corporations of one kind and another are continually combining in order to reduce the costs of production and increase profits Their right to do this, so long as they do not seek to form an exclusive monopoly. must be protected.

The Federal Trade Commission has made formal complaint against these steel merers on the ground that they involve an nfair method of competition. It may, erefore, be necessary for the courts to ss upon the question at issue. No one will be so rash as to predict what their findings will be.

CAN YOU BE IDENTIFIED?

THREE weeks ago a woman became ill in I the Broad Street Station and was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital, where she died without being able to give her name. There was nothing about her by which she could be identified and her body was taken to the

As physician, visiting the morgue last week, recognized the body of the woman have been notified. If it had not been for the chance view of the body by the phyin it would have been buried in the etter's field and the friends would never unraveled the mystery of the woman's

The moral of this incident is so plain that it hardly needs to be stated. But if every he who leaves his or her home should carry about the person some paper by which identity could be discovered in case of accident or sudden and incapacitating illness harrowing suffering would be avoided. usually have some identifying papers But women too frequently whet it.

MARTISTIC SMALL HOUSES

ECHITECTS have for years been drawing designs for small houses in the hope that they might be used by builders in place of the designs made by carpenters and the builders in place of the designs made by carpenters and the plans made by the carpenters and masons continue to be used.

latest manifestation of the interest of York, where the local chapter of the an Institute of Architects has ored a bureau which will provide plans re and six room houses at a nominal ested in the movement sty that 95 at of the small houses erected are

Carried Bills A. Phillippins on

built without recourse to an architect's design.

It does not appear whether they are speaking of the whole country or only of New York City. But from the pictures of small houses in the real estate advertising pages of the New York newspapers it is evident that if the services of an architect had been obtained the houses would have been much more attractive in appearance.

MR. SNYDER'S CREAT IDEA FOR A BRIDGE BEAUTIFUL

Charley Himself In Bronze and Squads of Marble Commissioners Would Make the Structure Glorious to See!

State Auditor General Charles A. Snyder asked if there were to be medal-lions placed on the bridge bearing the faces of the commissioners, so that all people could plainly see them. The Mayor agreed and said that there would also be a full history of each, with his antece-dents.—News Report.

THAT, thank Heaven, is done! Nothing else greatly matters now. All's right with the world. It is appalling to think that in the rush and worry of these distracted times the thing might have been forgotten.

If Charley Snyder's elephant's-breath gloves and his check suit and his necktie. like the wild dawn over Southern seas, could be reproduced in bronze to daze and inspire future generations one might Teel that existence, after all, occasionally may have a perfect culmination. Even though this cannot be, it is necessary to feel lifted up by the suggestion of Commissioner Bocttiger, of New Jersey, for life-size statues of all commissioners of the Delaware River Bridge "holding lights aloft" and the serene assurance of the Mayor relative to the medallions.

Medallions alone as memorial ornaments of the Delaware River Bridge would be, of course, piffling. This community, like some others in the United States, is so rich in contemporary folklore that it is necessary to acclaim Mr. Snyder for having called attention to the ineptitudes of sculptors who fail utterly to reflect it in lasting forms,

Medallions? No. Stupendous symbolic groups are the thing. For there are two classes of public men in control of public affairs. Of one class the least said, on medallions or anywhere else, the better, The other class will not care about the medallions, which inevitably are placed where no one ever is able to read them. Statues of the commissioners ranged against the sky like cherubim and seraphim will alone be adequate to give the final note of grace and significance to the bridge design.

Why, since you insist on arguing about it, shouldn't Macmonnies be commissioned to do a vast portrait composition depicting. let us say, "The Bridge Commissioners Overcoming the Seven Monopolistic Devils of the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company"? It is conceivable that a great bronze of "Charley Hall Defying the Forces of Political Righteousness" would fit becomingly into the Hall-of-Fame arrangement that Mr. Snyder has in mind and add a trugle quality, but an indispensable one, to the general decorative scheme. "Robert J. Boettiger, of New Jersey, Discovering Pennsylvania." should be nobly done. Any sculptor worth his salt could make the little children of the future weep with "William Vare Bidding Good-by Forever to South Philadelphia." And we should like to see what Mr. Graffy could do with "Charley Snyder Defying the Law of

Thrilling pictures crowd a mind that gives itself for a moment to the contemplation of Pennsylvania politics as a field of inspiration for the graphic arts.

William Penn has become a bit old fashioned, and so has his statue on City Hall tower. We might as well let our minds go along with Mr. Snyder's and be progressive and original. Artistic interpretation of contemporary life need, therefore, not be limited to the bridge. William might be brought down from the tower. And in his place there might be a forty-foot "Tom Cunningham Enlightening the World,"

We have in America a ratner brutal habit of withholding statues from great men until after they are dead. But any man who is worth a statue ought to be permitted the pleasure of gazing upon it and seeing others gaze upon it long before the papers print polite falsehoods about him after his funeral. It should be comforting to a man like Charley Snyder to go about in moments of spiritual depression and glance at his portrait in marble proudly fixed in a public place. He might take the folks from home to see it when they come to town. It would be cheaper than buying dinners.

Charley is alert but not original. His suggestion for an application of the classical principle of architectural decoration to modern structures is not new. Something of the sort was tried in Harrisburg, where the portraits of some of the political bounders of a generation ago are on the bronze doors of the Capitol. But the Capitol architects were too reticent. The thing might be done magnificently on the Delaware Bridge; magnificently and large; Charley should not be less than thirty feet from spats to high hat. The sculptors would, of course, be tactful. None of the great men would be shown signing checks or drafting expense accounts. The heroic motif would have to prevail.

PRACTICABLE AIR MAIL

THE impression that the Government air A service was more sensational than practical was deepened some months ago when the Washington-New York route, via Philadelphia, was abandoned. This view was also the natural reaction from the rosy hopes popularly entertained concerning new contrivances and inventions, Expectations soar, and when the anticipated revolution in social habits, in transportation, in industry falls at once to materialize skepticism and finally public indifference are the result.

It may therefore surprise Philadelphians, denied the privilege of spying the postal airman at sunset, to learn that, despite a concentration of its activities, the United States air-mail service is prospering and has to its credit a year without a single fatality.

During a twelve months' fiscal period, which closed a few days ago, 820 miles of postal nir routes were discontinued. At the same time, however, increased attention was devoted to the most romantic of all the runs." the transcontinental flight.

Planes traveling the San Francisco-New York route covered the enormous total distance of 1.750,000 miles during the year, transporting 50,000,000 letters weighing

1,224,700 pounds. With such accomplishments, even though network of lines has not yet been created, air postal service can

bardly be called experimental. Aviators flew in every kind of weather and over mountains, deserts, plains, fields, rivers and forests. The percentage of scheduled miles flown was 94. During the previous years, 1920-1921, there were seventeen deaths in the air-delivery branch of the

Postoffice Department. .

The splendid increase of security, denoted by no deaths and only minor injuries to pilots, should go far toward rehabilitating the standing of the air service in the estimation of the public. It is evident that the Government has found long routes to be the most practicable, which suggests the possibility that lines to Panama or Porto Rico might be established before short runs, well covered by "surface" expresses, such, for instance, as connect New York and Phila-

delphia, are restored. But there is nothing to show that the Postoffice regards its new transportation arm as a mere oddity of transient value. Even with only one line in operation as much mail was carried last year as on the total of routes for the fiscal term ending in the summer of 1921.

WHAT GERMANY STILL OWES US TT HAS been often said that the United A States derived no direct material compensation or profit from Germany as a re-

sult of the World War. The statement is not exaggerated. Not only has the American Government waived indemnities, and thus kept clear of the question which has so seriously interfered with the reconstruction of Europe, but it has not even secured the satisfaction of the claims of its citizens whose relatives were murdered or whose property was destroyed by the forces of Germany in contravention of the rules of civilized warfare and international law.

No action has been taken to adjust claims of the families or representatives of American individuals who were lost in the Lusitania or other vessels destroyed by U-boats. A policy of renunciation may be philosophically beautiful, and yet even a rudimentary sense of justice is outraged in the neglect of claims supported by ordinary standards of morality.

Nearly a year ago the separate treaty of peace signed by German and American delegates in Berlin expressly recognized the validity of claims of citizens of the United States for damage by German depredations and violations of the international code as understood before the conflict rendered it

practically impotent. Section 5 of the Dresel-Rosen Treaty definitely stipulated that, unless specific laws should be passed, no disposition should be made of the property of the German Government or of German nationals seized by our own Government as a war measure until Germany had made suitable provision for satisfying all Americans who suffered injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, as a consequence of German

It was generally believed last August that commercial and financial treaty containing machinery for the adjustment of the claims of Americans against Germany and her agents would be negotiated at an early date. No evidence of an attempt to frame such a pact has been forthcoming. Meanwhile, according to Senator Under-

wood, who strongly objects to the delay,

"claims have been allowed against the funds in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian at such a rate that it is doubtful if there will be enough property left to secure American claims unless prompt action is The Senator from Alabama finds in the Dresel-Rosen Treaty sanction for congressional action on this subject, contending that

the pact enables Congress to reimburse American claimants out of the confiscated German property and that this is one of the reasons why he voted for the agreement. He has therefore introduced a bill director the President to name a commission of six citizens to determine and settle the

claims of the United States or its nationals growing out of the war against Germany. Mr. Bornh's contention that the use of as much of the seized property as is available is unethical is met by the provision of the separate treaty, which in effect sets aside, as regards Germany, the old doctrine of the immunity of private property in war. The Underwood proposal, moreover, has the merit of dispensing with the need of a supplemental treaty.

The majority of Americans are unquestionably epposed to ruining Germany permanently by insistence on impossible indemnities. But it is assuredly quite as immoral to ignore just claims as it is to overplay the hand of victory.

It is estimated that the claims of this Government and its citizens for outrages, cruelties and injustices committed by Germany amount to about \$400,000,000. If the proposed bill is quickly passed a considerable portion of this sum could be derived from present possessions of the Alien Property Custodian.

To ignore a debt, the satisfaction of which is involved in the duty of the Government as the guardian and champion of its citizens when abused and oppressed, would be simply a manifestation of inexcusable false sentimentality.

THE PORT OF CAPE MAY

SOUTH JERSEY is beginning to be proud of the development of the port of Cape May. The harbor is large and safe and it is rapidly attracting shipping which formerly ignored its existence.

New England fishermen are now running in to its piers to unload their fish to be shipped to market instead of peturning to the New England ports; and this summer a steamship line running from New York to Philadelphia is making Cape, May a port of call. Other steamships are putting in to take on coal, and ships with internal combustion engines are going there to renew their supply of gasoline.

Not even the most enthusiastic South Jerserite expects the port to rival that of Philadelphia, but he does expect it to serve a large and increasing maritime business.

Glasgow member of, British Parliament suggests an amendment/to the criminal law decreeing that "every female aged sixteen and under shall wear bair either loose or plaited hanging down the back." It may be that among those who object to bobbed there are some who have bobbec

The American Central Committee for n Relief, Inc., desires to be dis-Americans are showing unwillingness to subscribe, the court is informed. Dis-inclination to duff up may not be wholly inconnected with the antics of the Russian delegates at The Hague conference,

never stopped to consider what Uncle Sam paid for the 2500 regular army officers whose removal they have ordered and have assuredly forgotten all the lessons taught by the war. National Industrial Conference Board

Our pennywise Congressmen, of course

says cost of living, though 25 per cent lower than the war-time peak, is 55 per cent higher than in 1914. Isn't it a comfort to know what alls us?

No legislative reporter will believe the allegation that the supply of ivery will be exhausted in thirty years. Some reports are too good to be true.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Employe Who Has Been an Employer and the Employer Who Has Been an Employe Have Understanding Worth While

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

COMETIMES when the papers are full of Strike news, as they have had to be this month, I get a biased sort of fear that the thing never will come out right. The strikers won't get what they ought to have, the railroads and mine companies won't make enough to keep capital invested in them, and the public will have to stop at home for lack of cars to travel in or coal to make the engines turn.

Always in those "down times" the capi-talists look big and bloated to me like cari-catured monsters in comic take-offs, and the workman looms up ugly and scowling, with bricks and bombs and silly, stubborn faces. And then I think of the capitalists that I know and of the workmen; and they are as alike as two peas and not bloated or silly or vindictive at all. Perhaps on the whole the capitalists look the harder-worked and the less complaisant; certainly the less carefree. Here and there up and down the country I meet a condination of the twoa workman capitalist, an employed em-ployer! A man that is working for a cor-poration as "soulless" as a railroad com-pany, and one working for himself under his own sign of "Jones & Co."—those, I think, are the most carefree men I've ever met.

ONE of them was a brakeman on the Southern Pacific, who acted as barber for the passengers in a shop he had fitted up out of part of a baggage car leading off the diner. He had invented a razor strop and patented it, and on the long three-day trip out to California he was able not only to get in a great many shaves, but get off a goodly number of strops. He made more as barber than as brakeman, but being a brakeman helped his barber trade.

Then there was the conductor on one of the branches of the Sante Fe who was a miner of his own mine half the year and a railroad man during the tourist season. He also added to his interest in life by speculating in town lots, his passengers being

very good clients. On the whole, however, the most genial capitalist employe that I met out West was the one who was staying on his job as conductor between Albuquerque and Kaneas City in order to get his pension, due shortly, for a long life of service. His chief interest in life was his farm on the edge of the desert which he had made by irrigation in seven years' time. It was worth a clear four thousand a year to him as he worked it, and he could raise \$50,000 on it any day that he chose to take his profits and go. He had got the notion of irrigating from talk on the train from his passengers and from magazines in the observation car. And some what against the advice of his railroad cronies he had invested in a tract of desert near a convenient irrigation plant and "gone to it" as a truck farmer. was interested to join him, and they moved out of their cramped quarters in the town where the train crew was quartered, and between his runs he joined her, and with an employe or two, probably Mexicans, they worked the farm.

OF COURSE, out of a train crew of some fifty hands, counting the porters and stewards, this man with his outside business was rather an exception. I fancy; but why wasn't he the exception that could eventually become the rule? One hears occasionally of rathers are religiously who hears as brakes. of railroad presidents who began as brake Why cannot more brakemen use their railroading for the basis of their private business? They know vastly more about the money-making capacity of the road than the money-making capacity of the road than the bewildered youth who tries to sell you its bonds. Would they be less good as conductors if they combined ticket-punching with a general commission on what is to sold on the train? I suppose it takes all of some men's brains to punch tickets, especially on a suburban way-train; but on a one-stop train to New York, for instance, what becomes of the conductor after he has sternly reft your ticket from you and gone his way? It isn't as though he had to stee the train on the tracks, as I always supposed he and the engineer took turns in doing, and it is not as though being ready to take the responsibility in case of an acou the edge of one's seat. It is evidently pos for a conductor to have business interests outside his company's purview. Why not give the company the advantage of that interest inside its purview?

T SUPPOSE this is mere feminine reason ing. But like the centurion in the Bible, I too, am a person under authority who ve says to another "go." and he goeth; and to yet another "do this," and as sure as I live he or she doeth it. And that double experience of being employed and yet of employing has made me sure that it and done to advantage for all concerned.

Any housekeeper will say "amen" to the general rule that in order to direct one ervant it is very much the best plan to at least do once with one's own hands, under the conditions of ordinary work, what you plan to ask your employe to do; just as it is wise for every householder to sleep at least once in her own guest room.

Well, then, if it is good for an employer to know the yoke of service, at least ex-perimentally, why does not the rule work as well the other way? What employe would not be made wiser and more just if he could earn the art of employing?

ONE of the "key" men of this country, at present acting as the spokesman for are waging their war, has a son whom he i or life and, I suppose, to eventually take his place as an administrator of

Now to my knowledge that boy has gone to Europe once, and I think twice, as a stoker, and is now, I understand, on the lowest rung of the lowest ladder that his father can place him among his thousands of employes, the idea being, of course, that until he learns the responsibilities of the underneath job he cannot gauge th business from an office desk. But until th man on the lowest stratum can gauge as by imagination the difficulty work on the highest stratum, he, too, is an ignorant servant who "knoweth not what his Lord doeth.

TT IS very annoying, not to speak of discouraging, to have to take time to educate one's servants into being friends in that sense of knowing what we are really about, ahead and what are our plans and why; but if you have a business that requires servants, certainly any trouble over making them efficient and content is part of the The trouble that a strike entails is far

greater than the trouble that averts a strike Of course, I hear lots of talk from one type of man about wishing the public, and especially the Government, would keep "hands off" and let there be a fight to At least there was that talk among some agents for big companies during the war times, when the Government did "oar I can imagine my neighbor in town who was visited by the health office cause her cook kept a singularly offensive back yard wishing her neighbors who has notified City Hall had kept "hands off." But the smell of that back yard had escaped over the fence, and what should have been the lady's business became all the neighbors'

Well, maybe there is no answer to this rapital and labor quarrel at present, no answer that will suit most people, that is; but at night when I am weighed down by the "buck talk" of it all I like to call up the "back talk" of it all I like to call up before my mind's eye the brakeman who is a capitalistic barber, and the conductor who owns a mine and the other one who is a landowner and writes "& Co." after his





NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF On Growth of Civil Service NEW things in the municipal life of

Few things in the municipal and in America have shown the growth in popular estimation and in practical application that civil service has, and this is notably the case in Philadelphia since the provision of the new Charter went into effect, says Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president of the Civil Service Commission.

"The practical application of civil servsaid Mr. Woodruff "as well as the principles of it, has been accepted by municipalities all over the United States, is being adopted by an ever-increasing number cities, and up to the present time no city which has adopted it has ever repealed it or sought a repeal. Where the idea has been submitted to a vote of the people, as is pos-sible in some States, the result has always

been substantial approval.

"The growth and the improvements wrought in the methods of applying civil service have been tremendous in the last twenty years. The original purpose of civi service was only the preparation of lists of eligibles, from which appointments might b made: but this has very greatly broadened when the possibilities of what it might ac-complish became apparent. This broaden-ing has perhaps been greater in Philadelphia than in any other great city.

Exit Academic Examinations

"In the early days the eligible lists were an academic examination, the book learning of the applicant then being considered the most important thing. This is still largely the case with the Federal civil service, but in the more progressive municipalities, such as Philadelphia, New York, Boston and others, an effort is being made to test out thoroughly the fitness of the applicant for

"For example, take the case of truck drivers. Academic knowledge here is of little if any use in his daily work; what is wanted is a man who knows how to drive a truck. In these cases now there is no cademic examination whatever, but applicants are given an opportunity to run truck before a board of examiners whose members themselves know how to operate one. Of course, the character and experience of the applicant are taken into consideration, but outside of signing his application the man is not even asked to write.
"Personal fitness and experience are the

determining factors in police work. The police must make reports and applicants therefor know how to write and how, in measure at least, to express themselves and tell what they see. But there is no great need for them to be informed about things as geography or arithmetic, except in the elementals, and the written examina-tion in these cases is playing every year a smaller part. The observation test bulks smaller part. The observation much larger in the examinations.

The Observation Test

"This test is to find out how much and how accurately the applicant observes what is before his eyes. He is put into a room and told to write just what he sees. Perhaps while he is there a man will enter and place something in a drawer or take something out, or perhaps a picture will be slightly disarranged or a book placed in an unusual position. Some of the applicants unusual position. Some of the applicants will write two or three pages of what they saw while in the room.
"In the case of detectives or policemen,

this test is of great importance. They are marked not only for telling what they ob-served, but also for the manner in which they express themselves, so that it is really observation plus report work. In the tech-nical positions, of which the city has an increasing number, of course the tests are technical. The chemist is put into a laboratory and asked to do something which every chemist is supposed to know how to do; engineers must solve engineering problems and so on.
"When it comes to the highest positions

a still different procedure is followed by progressive cities. Recently there was a vacancy here for Chief of the Bureau of Surveys, an \$8000 place and one of the most important in the city. There was no for-mal examination, but instead what we term a non-assembled examination. Four topics, such as city planning, sewerage system, etc., all relating to the work of the Bureau of Surveys, were given to the applicants, and prepure

cant appeared before the board in person and showed by personal replies how he would deal with office conditions as they arose.

"When it is realized that each month the Civil Service Commission gets out from fifty to seventy-five lists of eligibles, it will be seen that a good deal of ground is covered. These lists deal with persons who will have to solve city problems in health, police, engineering, transit, administration, clerical, inspection and other departments. inspection and other departments.

"The board certifies the names to the heads of the departments by whom the aptified out' as well as in. If his name appears twice on a list sent to the department and neither time he is selected, that ends his chance and his name is automatically dropped. After appointment the man has ninety days in which to make good. If he is unsatisfactory during that period he can be summarily dismissed without reason being given. After ninety days he can missed only on such of scrutiny of the law. on such charges as will bear the

"The law under which we operate here was passed in 1919, and is considered to be the most advanced of any in the country. After about two years' operation I can say that it has developed examinations which are real tests of the fitness of the persons for the jobs they seek.

Power of Dismissal

"Civil service has also a certain amount of jurisdiction in the matter of dismissals. This problem is very important, especially in the Bureaus of Police and Fire, where the men form a semi-military body and where politics is apt to play the largest part.

"In the old days the police heads had the power of summary dismissal after a secret trial. In the Blankenburg Administration the trials were made public affairs, and now under the new Charter, a regular trial board has been established, with the Civil Service Commissioners sitting as the Board Judges. The defendant appears, pleads, has the privilege of counsel and has all the rightof a regular court trial. The Board of Judges finds the verdict and, if it be 'guilty,' determines the punishment.

"The defendant has also the right to appeal from the findings of the board to regular counts in case of dismissal; but so far no man has availed himself of that privi-The board meets once a week and oftener if necessary. At the present time there is not a case before the board which has not been disposed of.

Compared With New York "In New York a single Commissioner of

Police sits as trial judge. It seems to have worked out well there, but the board trial seems to me to be greatly superior to trial by one man. The board trial gives a more complete review of the evidence and allows the members to get different angles on the various elements of the cases. The board has also the right of review of any punishments inflicted by the Police Bureau which do not involve the dismissal of the man.

The system as worked out in Philadelphia gives the greatest degree of justice and affords the greatest amount of protection to the men from political control. The Com-missioners are elected for four years by Council, and therefore form an independent The turn-over in municipal employbody. The turn-over in municipal employment is very much less than in private business, and this is because of the protection which civil service gives. When it is considered that Philadelphia has 15,000 emconsidered that Pantagepain and 15,000 em-ployes, it will be readily seen that a large employment turn-over would be an expensive

The great mass of the American people, including unhyphenated Americans of German birth, will not question the appropriateness of the indorsement of Senators France, La Follette and Reed by the German-American National Conference. The hyphenated could not do otherwise than independence the diluted. dorse the diluted.

Russian crop reports are probably re-ponsible for the failure of The Hague con-erence. It was entered into in the belief that the Soviet delegates would retreat from an untenable position. Prospects of food encouraged the Rolshevists to continue there walking. Settlement is merel-

Uncle Sam has awarded the Distingaished Service Cross to Major Rosa paper on the subject. After that came the personal fitness test, in which each appli-CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

SHORT CUTS

Force is sometimes a necessary evil.

Limerick has been captured by Irish regulars. Limping.

Bill and Henry continue to furnish the comedy for the coal melodrama.

The President may yet find the right road to turn railing into railroading.

We apologise for any kind things we may have said about the Weather Man.

We gather from Chinese dispatches that e is either a setting Sun or one in eclipse. Mr. Bok is willing that George should

virile.

Hail Columbia! Two more skipstops have been abolished on that justly popular

if George be sufficiently young and

We judge from recent battles that patrons of Dublin hotels register at their The use of mail tubes will be resumed in w York October 1. Why should Phila-

delphia wait? There is hope, though coal combatants are still deadlocked, for Uncle Sam may

have the key. More trouble brewing. Water Bureau wants water meters installed in homes of home brewers.

One thing a commission may have to determine is what property right a workman has in his "seniority." The per capita wealth of the country is \$4.91 less than last year. Some bootlegger probably has the money.

Aw, shucks, complained the Chronic Pessimist, even when a law has teeth they are sometimes gold-filled.

Under the new financial arrangement Germany will still hold the purse, but the Allies may pull the strings.

What Do You Know?

Tariff tinkers, we learn from Wash-

QUIZ

the hemp schedule. Hang 'em!

What is the woolsack?

 What is the southernmost city in the United States?
 What is the name of the President's vehicle. 3. To what nation does Tripoli belong?
4. Which is the fourth book in the Bible?

Who was Alma Tadema? Who was Alma Tadema?
 What is the correct pronunciation of the word vizier?
 How can the House of Commons override the veto power of the House of Lords?

9. What treaty ended the Mexican War? 10. What is an equerry? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Answers to Saturday's Quiz
 The Tropic of Cancer is crossed in traveling from Key West to Havana.
 Two long narrative poems by Shakespeare are "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece."
 An endemic disease is one regularly found among a specified people or in a specified country.
 Hyperion in mythology was the father of the sun and moon. Shakespeare makes the name synonymous with Apollo.

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5. The surname Cockburn is pronounced "Coburn" in England.

6. Cleopatra is said to have been about forty-eight at the time of her affair with Marc Antony.

7. Three commanders on the British side in the American Revolution were Howe. Clinton and Cornwallis.

8. The use of coffee as a beverage was introduced from Arabia into Egypt and Constantinople in the sixteenth a century. Leonhard Rauwolf, a German physician, was probably the first to make coffee known in Europe by the account of his travels printed in 1573. The first coffee house in London was established by a Greek named Pasqua in 1652.

9. Ny York State has more electoral votes than any other State in a pesidential control of the control of the state in a pesidential control.

than any other State in a presidential

erals which, when crushed, was eland made into a paste, is applied to the surface of pottery to form a glaze.