Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Directors.

JOHN C. MARTIN....General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lenges Building

Published daily at Public Lenors Building Independence Square. Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY. Press-Union Building New York. 364 Madison Ave.
DETROIT 701 Ford Building Tollows. 1302 Tribune Building CHICAGO. 1302 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU,

WASHINGTON BUREAU,

NEWS PROPRESSIONAL AVE. and 14th St.

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States for the United States of the States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.

Big (\$6) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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A LESSON FROM A TRACEDY

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Thursday, July 27, 1922

THE verdict found by the Coroner's Jury in the case of the collapse of the Parkway Building at Broad and Cherry streets was not unexpected. The character of the tragic accident, in which two lives were lost and scores of workmen hurt, immediately and ominously suggested that in repairing the building structural

There is an element of irony in warnings after a fatality, which is sometimes deemed exhibitive of the cold futility of probes and inquests. Reasons for catastrophes and disasters can generally be found, but they will not restore the dead.

weaknesses had been too lightly considered

and that insufficient attention had been paid

to the risks of a difficult and delicate opera-

In the present instance, however, the lesson to be drawn from the accident should be of service in compelling scrapulous care in all construction work, and specifically in the alterations to the Parkway Building.

The recommendation of the jury that special inspection of the entire work ought to be made by the Burenu of Building Inspection and that the reconstruction should be continued only on such parts of the building as are directed by the bureau chief is well conceived.

The responsibility of safeguarding the lives of the public is not, however, single. Architects, builders, workmen and the city authorities are under a pressing obligation to disregard the untrustworthy possibilities of superficially favorable chance in favor of making assurance doubly sure.

Careless construction work is as movelty The surprising feature of risks rashly taken is that exposures of misplaced confidence are Bot more frequent.

WILSON DEMOCRATS

THE defeat of Senator Culberson for renomination in Texas and the probable success of Senator Reed in the Missouri primaries will not be consoling to the Wilon Democrats. Senator Reed fought President Wilson

and the League of Nations, and Mr. Wilson bas written a letter in which he has urged his defeat in Missouri. All the news, howtrifatt ummlereim the nomination against Reed who has enough strength to defeat him: Senator Culberson on the other hand

was one of the most persistent supporters of all the Wilson policies. He is not an orntor but he has been continuously in his seat and during the debate on the League of Nations he voted for the League on every

But his support of Wilson was not enough in the opinion of the Texas Democrats to justify keeping him in the Senate. Two other candidates polled more votes than h in the primary last Saturday, so that he will not be in the running when the two high men in the poll contest for the namination is another primary on August 26,

FAIRY TALES OUTDONE

COTTHE Sleeper Awakened." exemplified in L Sir Christopher Sly as well as in one of the most famous tales of "The Thousand and One Nights." was not nearly so sensationally startled by a sudden change of en-Vironment as the pioneer nerial stowaway

This distinction has been captured by Mike Stone, of Detroit, who discovered a good place for a nap in the hull of the "fly. ing cruiser" Wolverine, at anchor in Cleveland, awoke suspended between earth and heaven, and did not feel terra firma agair until his oddly chosen cradle had reached the metropolis of Michigan. The motor, as is quite conceivable, proused Mike from his

If the stowaway himself is unimportant his unintentional exploit and the prior claim which he is entitled to register as an actor in a new kind of adventure are not.

Time was when fairy lore, Greek my thology and Arabian legend taxed credulity They are becoming tame today, when Rudyard Kipling's celebrated metrical proclamation of the indestructibility of romance is more convincing than ever.

FAME AND A PRESS AGENT TAME is not only fickle, but her sense of

proportions is frequently defective. For twenty-four years and without ever intending it, Andrew S. Rowan, of the United States Army, now retired, has served as a moral fertilizer for human character. Small boys with a talent for disobedience have cordially cursed the "Message to Garcia," of which Colonel Rowan-such is now his rank-was the unpremeditated hero Employes with an antipathy to homilies have chafed under the trite injunctions of that anecdotal tract. Professional sermonizers have gloried in its accessibility and handy phraseology.

Colonel Rowan, let it be repeated, was not to blame. At the inception of his exploit. which was indeed valorous, he had no means of knowing that the performance in the army of an assigned duty would rank as exceptional or that he was destined to be the recipient of one of the most widely disseminated feats of press agentry in modern annals.

The facile Elbert Hubbard, as almost everybody knows, setzed upon young Rowan's penetration, under orders, of the Cuban jungles in 1898 and his discovery of the insurgent chieftain, Calixto Garcia, as peg on which to hang a readable sermon on the subject of prompt and unquestioning

When skillfully handled, sentimental morelizing seldom fails to win an immense popular hearing. Indeed the public became thrilled on the subject of devotion to duty the grand moral lesson of the episode that the original actor was quite engulfed. blonel Rowan himself became an aband as a public character is only led to life by the bestowal of the

Distinguished Service medal, voted by Congress nearly a quarter of a century after his "deed of the highest daring and greatest

military importance."

The hero, admittedly pleased with the decoration, is none the less inclined to be a trifle quizzical. "Anyhow," he queries, "what did I do to deserve it? Distinguished service' by a soldier or any one else is to do well what he is ordered to do." That is one way of looking at the case, but was not Fra Elbertus', whose skill for extolling the commonplace won him so large a following.

Deprecation of Rowan's courage and initiative is not intended. The young officer-he was a lieutenant at the time-performed a difficult task ably and speedily.

It is the texture of his fame which inquires misgivings. Personal obscurity was Rowan's portion. His contribution to posterity is that of a text, deftly embroidered. t is true, but none the less simply a deelopment of the unimpeachable truths found in that receptacle for lofty thoughts-the copybook.

IT IS NOT SAFE TO TRIFLE WITH THE GOVERNMENT

The Assertion of Federal Power in the Priority Freight Orders is a Warning Against Monkeying With a Buzz Saw

IN SUCH days as these the wisdom of the men who framed the Constitution must command the respect and admiration of every one who believes that it is the business of government to keep society functioning.

The Constitution empowers Congress "to regulate commerce among the States." In these six words lies the justification for the priority orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The law creating the commission and defining its powers was passed in conformity to this constitutional pro-

The commission has now stepped into the offices of the railroad companies and told the managers what they must do in the present crisis in order to keep interstate commerce

It has suspended all the regulations for the shipment of freight, and in their place it has ordered that, regardless of the requests of shippers, freight be moved over those lines which can earry it, even though the lines are competing. It has ordered that all the available cars in the country, regardless of what railroad company owns them, shall be used; and it also has ordered that all existing contracts for a division of the freight charges collected by connecting railroads shall be suspended temporarily. If an adinstruent of the division of the money colected cannot be agreed to by the railroads.

the commission itself will settle the dispute The purpose of this order is to expedite the handling of freight. But the commission has gone further in that it has set up rules for the priority of shipment of freight east of the Mississippi River which give the preference to food for human consumption. Then in this order other freight is to be shipped: Feed for livestock, perishable products, coal, coke and fuel oil. In order that coal may be shipped expeditiously, special rules are made for handling and apportioning cont cars.

But the rules go even further than this, for they set forth the order in which the consumers of coal shall be supplied. The Government itself must be supplied first. Then come railroads and steamship lines, franchise-enjoying public utilities, public sohon's nod moving to the Great Lakes and coal for general domestic consumption. But such coal is not to be stored for future use, but only for current consumption. And no coal shipped under these rules shall be re-

shipped for any other purpose. It would be difficult to make much more omprehensive regulations. They are broad enough to keep freight moving provided the railroads continue in operation. What is of more importance, they are all within the four corners of the Constitution itself.

If the Government can step in and tell the railroads how to more freight, it naturally follows that it also can step in and see that the freight is moved. It has done this in the past, notably in the famous Chicago railroad strike when President Cleveland sent Federal troops to the disturbed area and stopped rioting and protected the men willing to operate the trains.

It is of primary importance in this crisis that every one understands that there is authority in the United States powerful enough to keep interstate commerce in motion, and that no body of citizens, however powerful in other respects, is powerful enough to buck against the nuthority of the Government.

The intervention of the Interstate Commerce Commission should serve as formal notification that the Government in Washington is alert to its responsibilities and duties and that it is in no mood to shirk

withor. All talk about interference with individual or corporate liberty in such a crisis is tomm; rot and flapdoodle. The public welfare is at all times supreme and the right of the individual must be subordinated to it.

It is aside from the question to say that the men who framed the Constitution did not contemplate such a condition as has arisen. They could not have contemplated it, for the steam railroad had not been invented when they drafted the document nor had cont been discovered as a fuel, nor had the population spread beyond the eastern fringe of the continent.

What the framers of the Constitution did certainly contemplate, however, was the establishment of a central Government with sufficient power to do whatever any crisis might make necessary. They haid down a body of general principles flexible enough to meet every emergency, and they had confidence enough in the integrity of purpose of the American people to trust its representatives in Congress with the task of working out in detail the application of those general principles.

AN ESCAPE FOR SPAIN

THE opportunity for the Spanish Govern-I ment to extricate itself from a situation which has imperiled the throne and turned back the wave of prosperity flowing into the peninsula as a result of neutrality in the world conflict is indicated in the report of a possible cessation of the disastrous, costly and tragic adventure in Morocco.

The proportions of this strife have been on the whole imperfectly appreciated abroad, where since 1918 anything short of cataclyamic fighting is regarded as somewhat inconsequential.

But Spain has not found her Moroccan culty to be a minor affair. The resources

of that country have been severely taxed by this conflict with the Rif tribes, who about a year ago destroyed almost in its entirety an expeditionary column penetrating the

hinterland of Melilla. General Silvastre, overcome by what he regarded as the shame of defeat, committed suicide. Since that time public opinion in Spain, and especially its liberal elements, has been markedly unsympathetic to pursuing to a conclusive termination a war of conquest across the Mediterranean. Only the military, reactionary and Chauvinist groups have attempted to defend an exhaust-

ing experiment. It is now reported from Melilla, the Morocean coast town, long a Spanish posses-sion, that large numbers of troops are about to be shipped home. Amicable approaches from Moorish chieftains, including the hint of surrender by Raisuli, presumably with guarantees, are also rumored.

It is unquestionable that the majority of the Spanish people, who believed that they were done with enervating overseas enterprises after the war of 1898, would welcome a relinquishment of extensive claims in the Moroccan sphere of influence defined in the Algerians convention.

Propaganda designed to inculcate the idea that the present warfare is a revival in spirit of the romantic conflicts between Christendom and Islam of the Age of Chivalry has failed. Spain within the last two decades has had

a taste of regeneration through authentic development at home. The appetite aroused now demands further satisfaction.

OVERLORDSHIP AND ART ART has been known to flourish under autocracy. Witness Lorenzo the Magnificent and Francois Premier, among other imperious patrons. The overlordship of Will H. Hays is a modern instance, but still more recent and in several ways much more remarkable is the elevation of Augustus Thomas as a dictator of the stage.

Precedent is daringly broken by this aggrandizement of an expert authority upon the theatre. The case of Mr. Hays is not precisely parallel.

It has never been demonstrated that the former Postmaster General was at the outset of his non-political career especially trained in the field of motion pictures. He has used, with results that have been praised, his common sense, vigor of personality, discernment of values and imperial authority. Dynasts who have inspired art, without perhaps profoundly understanding it, have not been uncommon in history.

Wherefore, the ascendancy of Mr. Thomas is a departure from convention. This distinguished dramatist, whose contributions to the American stage include such admirable works as "The Witching Hour," "The Copperhead." "Arizona." "In Mizzoura." the atmospheric series of 'state plays' and come delightful comedies, possesses in aildition to his literary gifts a peculiarly intlmate and seasoned knowledge of the theatre.

The Producing Managers' Association have named him executive chairman of their body, with power to adjust problems in organization, to untangle delicate disputes between authors, actors, musicians, stage hands, stage directors; to interpret and satisfy worthily trends of popular taste and to stimulate artistic ideals

It is a big job, the mere creation of which suggests that theatrical managers are beginning to entertain some doubts of their own abilities. The state of dubiety at which they have apparently arrived is evidenced by their choice of a governing official with a definite comprehension of playwriting and

Reliance upon an acknowledged specialist aggests that producers inclined to view the theatre from the angle of commercialists and so-called hard-headed business men must have been blundering of late. Errors have been costly, so much so indeed that informaive emipment has actually been solicited

The theatrical world is obviously in a state of revolution when its magnates summon art to its aid and invest the same with the mandatory powers of a high tribunal.

SHORT CUTS

Cabbage Week in New Jersey. Bound

Perhaps Mr. Kephart as a boy was never very good at figures.

Analyzing liquor is hard, says local expert. Hard liquor, of course.

Priority rulings will, of course, have no effect on coal that is unmined,

Henry Ford is making history, says an History is bunk, says Henry, Choose your line.

By and by the fact will be driven home mines are operated and railroads run for the people at large.

An agricultural display and baby show would, of course, be merely the farm and irreside feature of the fair. When Germany first immortalized "a

scrap of paper" she had no idea she describing her currency system of 1922. Sir Charles Higham denies he said

ricans are still dazzled by titles. Oh, well, Ku Klux Klansmen may say it for

There are some in Congress undecided whether to root for the Tariff Bill or Len-root for it, said the Man Without a Con-

The Hoover coal price and distribution plan is evidence that the third party to all industrial disputes is beginning to come into his own.

Perhaps, after all, there are enough United States Senators in the wool-growing business to successfully pull it over the public's eyes.

Just when we are coal shy, it is maddening to rend of fire enting its way through al and destroying a State highway at Clark's Ferry.

Health Commissioner says rats cause Chicago ha economic loss of a million dollars Figures for Philadelphia would monthly probably be just as startling.

Uncle Sam wants John Bull's help to enforce prohibition. John Bull, if disposed to be sarcastic, might begin by refusing to sell liquor to Shipping Board vessels. "False and untrustworthy," says Woodrow Wilson of James K. Vardaman, Nice little birthday for the Mississippian,

who was sixty-one years old yesterday. If Senator Frelinghuysen's amendment to the pending Fordney-McCumber bill becomes law, what guarantee is there that Congress will pay any attention to the find-

ings of the scientific tariff fixers? Bay City, Mich., woman divorces her ushand and marries a boarder. Former husband is now the boarder. Life, she says, is full of humor, and her first husband couldn't see a joke. Well, he has his chance

Andrew Jackson Reilly, crier in Common Pleas Court, says most jurors wonder what it is all about when lawyers present their arguments; but, he adds. "Woof course, never make any mistakes." is eighty-eight years old, but he hasn't yet quit his kidding.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DISCOVERY

Judged by the Exploitation of its Wealth the Credit Is Due to the Pennsylvania Geological Society. It Began the Exploration of Its Wealth

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN WHO discovered Pennsylvania?"
The answer is not so easy as it might

Discovery in the sense intended does not mean simply the first sight of, or the first footstep on, its soil. Pennsylvania is great materially only be-

cause of what lies beneath its soi The billions of dollars' worth of wealth in its ores, minerals, coal, gas, rocks and sands. The answer to the query, properly, would

Pennsylvania was discovered by the Geological Society of Pennsylvania in 1832. Its express purpose was to obtain "an exact knowledge of the mineral resources of the State" when it was organized in that

It was because of this that the Keystone State leads all other States in the exploita-tion of its wealth beneath the soil today. The greatest contribution to " marvel-

ous progress of Pennsylvania has come from the Geological Survey.

The Pennsylvania Geological Society was the parent of the Geological Survey.

DR. GEORGE H. ASHLEY is State He is at the head of the most important and possibly the least known bureau in the

State Government.
Scientists, no matter how eminent, no matter how much they have contributed to the sum of human knowledge, take a rear seat on the left-hand side in comparison with a roughneck organization politician who carries a county in his breeches pocket. Not all county leaders though are roughnecks for which heaven be praised.

Dr. George H. Ashley is a man of rare attainments. He is one of a little group of men on Capitol Hill who bear the hallmark of distinction. The late Dr. Rothrock was another splendid sample of the class.

did sample of the class.

Dr. Ashley had been, before he became
State Geologist, chief of the Section of Eastern Coal Fields, chief of Coal Section, member of the Land Classification Board and acting director of the United Stat . Geological Survey. But that wasn't all.

He had charge of the Federal Survey in Pennsylvania; was formerly State Geologist of Tennessee and Assistant State Geologist of Indiana and Arkansas.

THE first geological survey of Pennsyl-I vania was made by Prof. Henry D. Rodgers in 1836. This was after the State took over the

work inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Geological Society, praised be its name.

Nearly forty years later Prof. Lesley organized the second survey.

Today these reports of Rodgers and I estey are so valuable that you can only get see them in the reference department of some great library.

In 1808 and again in 1919 more detailed urveys were undertaken. Rodgers' reports occupy two large Lesley's work requir d eighty-eight Ashley reorganized the entire bureau in

chaxes to drawing tables. Then he reorganized the scientific and ngineering personnel of the bureau. He is ready to tell what has been done, but that remarkably inefficient, or unfortu-nate, Department of State Printing cannot

1919, from stabbooks to hammers and from

do the work on time. THOSE who may try to dispute the dis-1 covery of Pennsylvania will, of course, want facts to prove it. The Geological Survey's whole purpose is service, with a capital S, to the people of the

It tells the people, and they can write prove it to their satisfaction : About the location and character of road materials near roads that are to be built. Concerning structural mater is for bridges

Fuel supplies. Mineral supplies, where they are to be found and the nearest transportation routes.
It determines the limits within which certain minerals or rocks may be found, and answering inquiries about the character f lands one may own or be about to pur-

It does more than that. It calls attention to opportunities of mineral development. It tries to protect investors against the

unpromising exploitation of lands by sharpers. It has saved would-be oil speculators hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it has mapped about every hill, valley, stream, township, outcropping of mineral rock, coal, limestone or clay in the Commonwealth. It is a wonderful institution.

S A result of the discoveries of the Geo-A logical Survey, it has stimulated a search for all kinds of minerals, coal, gas, cement, glass sand and rure rocks, etc.
Automobilists are shown the character of the region they traverse.

School children and citizens generally are furnished with information about their State, its resources and surface features. For eighty-six years the work of "discov-Pennsylvania has been conducted by ering' this bureau.
No private concern, no great corporation.

could possibly have carried on the work. Even had it done so its information would ave been withheld from the public. The wealth of its discoveries would have been reserved for its own exploitation. Now, all the accumulated information of the wealth of nature's deposits is free for

TT IS worth while to indicate the character A of the scientists who are co-operating with Dr. Ashley as an indication of the high and thorough character of the Geological

the asking by any of the people.

Among them are Drs. Bascom and Bissel,
of Bryn Mawr: Prof. C. A. Bonine, of
State College: Dr. H. L. Fairchild, of
Rochester University, N. Y.: Prof. Chus R. Fettke, of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Dr. B. L. Miller, of Lehigh University, and Dr. A. I. Jonas, of the United States Geo-

logical Survey.
Others are Dr. E. S. Moore, of State College, and Prof. G. N. C. Henchen, of Harrisburg High School: Prof. Frederick B. Peck, of Lafayette College; Thomas G. Tay-lor, of State College, and Dr. E. T. Wherry, of the United States Department of Agrithe associate geologists. J. French

Robinson was former geologist for the Balti-more and Ohio Ratiroad : J. Ross Corbin has carried on researches from New Jersey to the Philippines and from California to China. J. D. Sisler was Assistant Geologist of Maryland, and Merideth E. Johnson was late head sampler for the Ray Consolidated Copper Company of Arizona.

Sponsor for all of their work is Secretary of Internal Affairs J. W. Woodward. And well may be be proud of his proteges.

Oil-Troubled tankers disgorged into Waters prescribed places might furnish good material for building roads or killing mosquitoes. This or some other suggestion of the kind may be born of the inquiry into the subject being made by representatives of the Ship made up. ping Board, the Public Health Service, the Biological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, The inquiry is preliminary to a call to be made by Secretary Hughes for a conference of maritime Powers to take steps to prevent the dumping of oil-laden water ballast into navigable waters, to abate a practice which is an intolerable nuisance to bathers and a menace to health and property and one

Water ballast from oil-



TO THE RESCUE!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

A. ESTELLE LAUDER

On the Power of the Consumer THE consumers of the country have it in ■ their power to exercise an immense amount of regulation over product, method and working conditions if they will do it, says Miss A. Estelle Lauder, executive secretary of the Consumers' League of Eastern

Pennsylvania. "We consider the consumers responsible." said Miss Lauder, "in a large measure, for the conditions under which goods are pro-duced and distributed, and the consumers, therefore, can materially better conditions if they only will do so. Our organization has been working to this end for about twenty-four years; and while we think we have accomplished a good deal, there is still a lot more to be done. Our preference is to bring about the desired result without recourse to legislation, if that be possible, but if not, then to take up the matter under consideration with the State Legislature.

"An Instance of what I mean by accomplishing results without legislation is furnished by the history of the 'do-your-Christmas-shopping-early' movement. We were responsible a good many years ago for this slogan, the nim being to end the atrocious and totally unnecessary system by which the shop and store workers were so terribly rushed during the few days before Christmas that through overwork caused by the negligence of shoppers the holiday meant

Working Back to the Source

"The plan worked back to the source. When the shopping began earlier the distributing agents placed their orders earlier, and the manufacturer in turn started earlier to make the goods. The stores co-operated heartily with us in the movement, and in a few years the habit of the consumer of putting off the Christmas shopping until the last minute was broken and the reform was accomplished in the most effective manner without any recourse to the passing of new

"It worked out well for all concerned, and I feel safe in saying that today there is no store in the city which would willingly con-

template a return to the old system.

"This small beginning was a revelation to many people of the power which consumers really have and the manner in which they can co-operate with the dealers to gain a really desirable end. Like all new movements there were many persons who said that it would not work out and who said that we were impractical theorists, but it did work admirably.

Co-operation of Manufacturers "Generally speaking, the manufacturers and employers co-operate heartily with us Many of them are members of our organization and make use of the research work which is the greatest feature of the League. Some time ago a study was made of the va-cation system with pay, as applied to factory workers, and this was done with the co-op-eration of one of the largest industrial es-

tablishments of the East, and it produced excellent results both for the workers and for the firm itself.
There is a general disposition on the part of the manufacturers and employers of the better type to play fairly with their workers, although, of course, there are some of the other kind who come under our notice, One big firm was recently considering the matter of closing all day on Saturdays during the summer and at their request we made the research for them and the plan was adopted, not only by them but by another organization to whose attention the matter came purely as a business incident.

Other manufacturers have sent at other

times to get estimates of the living costs for women workers to use as a basis of wage determination. This is a matter which take up every year, a research worker being sent to ascertain the costs as they exist at that time. Rooms, cost of food and of clothing are all considered; and last year, with the co-operation of one of the large stores, a complete clothing budget was

The Labor Laws "The labor laws and their impartial en-

forcement are important matters in the vell-being of any State or community. There are certain changes in the child-labor laws of the State which should be made. The federal Child-Labor Law, recently declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, was originally passed the United States, was originally passed at the news from Poland of the distitute the express idea of bringing some of the distrement between Pilsudski and the Diet.

Southern States up to the standard of most of the other States, but incidentally it brought Pennsylvania ip in three points as well. These were the limiting of child labor well. These were the limiting of cald labor to forty-eight hours a week, instead of fifty-one as in our State law, eight hours a day instead of nine, and allowing no child to work after 7 o'clock in the evening instead

of S, as in this State. "In this same connection another in portant matter is the regulation by law of the hours of labor for women. All of the Federal departments and those of the State of Pennsylvania now work eight hours a day and all firms and contractors doing work for these governmental agencies must con-form to this standard also. But the State

law allows ten hours a cay work. "Men, on the whole, have been able to get better hours than women, but they have accomplished this through organization and not through legislation, upon which the women are largely dependent in this imtortant matter.

"The wages of women is another subject which has a great bearing on the well-being of the State and community. Because of their effect on the health and the f women, the State has said and the ourts have upheld that it is proper to regulate the hours and the sanitary condi-tions under which women work, and the State has also said that the wage may be regulated as well because of this great effect on health and welfare. A minimum wage law is one of the things needed in this

The Department of Labor

"Every consumer should be interested deeply in the State Department of Labor and Industry, because this department has immense power over the working conditions, which indirectly affect every consumer, as well as every worker. The inspectors of this department should see that the labor laws are carried out and therefore they should be skilled men in every instance. These inspectors also have it in their power to make recommendations, which, of course, have back of them the prestige of officialism.

"We feel that there should be certain changes in the State Department of Labor, one of them being that the inspectors should be placed under civil service in order to get best results for both the workers and one is so dependent upon that of the other.

"We, as consumers, feel that a great many of the labor troubles could be avoided if both sides in such disputes would lay all their cards squarely on the table in the con-sideration of their difficulties. The information should be absolutely nuthentic and complete and then the public would know exactly what was the right thing to be done.

The Honest Product

"The strictly honest product is another matter in which the consumer is vitally interested. When a suit is sold, made of shoddy, the consumer should know this and be asked only to pay a shoddy price for it be asked only to pay a shoody price for it instead, as sometimes happens, of being charged for wool. This matter is now before Congress in the so-called 'Honest Cloth' Bills, and there are gratifying indications that some affirmative action will be taken.

'The interest of the consumer lies in three lines; First, investigation, of the facts are honestly learned; second, in the facts are honestly learned; second, in the facts are honestly learned; second, in whatever action may be necessary, frequently legislative; and, third, in the matter quently legislative; and, third, in the matter of the strict and impartial enforcement of these laws. When this is accomplished, his interests, as well as those of the workers and those of the employers, will be adequately protected."

We note with detached Down to Cases interest that Russia will again authorize the sal of vodka; that the price of Scotch whisky and Gordon gin has dropped in Vancouver B. C., and that the president of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, which hold an exposition in Atlanta, Ga. in November, is a Mr. Rainwater,

Uncle Sam has in effect asked John Bull what he means by tempting him with Jamaica rum from just outside the three-Which is still another way of injecting Jamaica ginger into international

QUIZ

1. What was the Tariff of Ahominational 2. Of what State was Patrick Henry 3. Which of the planets is named after as

astronomer? 4. In what play by Shakespeare does the character of Prince Florizel of Bohe mia appear?

5. In what country were table forks invented? 6. What is a forum?

Who ran against Newberry, of Michigan, in his successful contest for a seat in the United States Senate?

Who was "Fra Diavolo"? 9. What great classical language lacked a single word for "yes"? 10. Where are the Friendly Islands?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Arturo Barnardes is the new President

1. Arturo Barnardes is the new President of Brazil.

2. Encaustic is a method of painting practiced by the ancients, especially the Greeks. The colors were mixed with wax and resin and softened by the aid of fire.

3. The present air mail route maintained by the postal department is from New York to San Francisco and return.

4. Albert Ballin was a noted German business man especially prominent in the development of the German merchant marine and the Hamburg-Americal Line, of which he was head.

5. Jugo-Slavia is the kingdom of the Serba, Croats and Slovenes; also that portion of it acquired in the partition of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The capital of the whole kingdom is Belgrade.

6. E. T. W. Hoffman (1776-1822), a writer of remarkable fantastic and weight tales, has been called "The German Poe."

7. The Roman writer. Juvenne (47-188)

Poe."
he Roman writer, Juvenst (47-18)
A. D.) wrote in his Second Sattre.
"No man ever became extremely
wicked all at once."
is asserted by the Spaniards that the 8. It is asserted by the Spaniards that the first attempt to propel a vessel by steam was made by Blasco de Garay in the harbot at Barcelona in 154. In 1783 the Marquis de Jouffroy experimented with a steam-driven boat at Lyons, France, and is said to have been successful. In 1785 John Fitch an American, fitted boats with various types of propelling machinery with paddles, and in 1790 one of his boat on the Delaware River attained a speed of seven knots.

9. Franklin Pierce succeeded Miliard Fillmore as President of the United

more as President of the United States.

pompom is an automatic gun. A pompon in millinery is a tuft or ball. as of feathers or ribbon. It is also a colored ball of wool in the front of a milliony shake.

military shako. Today's Anniversaries

1663-A bill for a stricter observance of the Sabbath was stolen from the clerk's table in the British House of Commons before it had received the royal assent. 1794-The Reign of Terror in Paris ended with the arrest and execution of Robespierre

and twenty of his colleagues. 1828—Gilbert Stuart, the famous portrait painter, died in Boston. Born at Narra-gansett, R. I., December 3, 1755. 1830-The second French Revolution be

gan in Paris by a resistance to the decree f Charles X. 1847—Brigham Young became head of the Mormon church.

1919-Three were killed and many burf it race riot in Chicago. 1920—General Francisco Villa surren-dered his command to the Mexican Govera-

ment. Today's Birthdays

Ernest H. Armstrong, Minister of Public Works and Mines for Nova Scotia, bora at North Kingston, N. S., fifty-eight years ago. Charles M. Levey, president of the West-ern Pacific Railroad, born in Huron County, Ohio, sixty-four years ago.

John Ripley Freeman, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, born at West Bridegton, Me., sixty-seven years Clarence D. Coughlin, representative in Congress of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Dis-trict, born in Luzerne County, Pa., thirtynine years ago.

Prince Knud, second son of the King of Denmark, born in Copenhagen, twenty-two

A preacher opposed to Darwinism has shocked New York newspapers by calling two brother clergymen "baboon boosters." But to be shocked one must first be asion ished; and since good taste, or a lack of its not peculiar to any race, creed of fession, why should one be astonished: