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THE CLEAN-SLATE PROPOSAL

TN A NATION occupying as Great Britain does the role of creditor and debtor in relation to several great Governments of the world, it is not surprising to find a disposition for wiping financial slates clean and effacing at once both claims and obligations. It is the principle involved in such an imagined act which Lord Balfour has sought to justify in his note to the Allies, containing an appeal for "one great transaction" to settle the problems both of war loans and of German reparations.

A keen conception of national self-interest is manifested in this proposal. As a special pleader for that Government which he occupies a Cabinet post, Lord Balfour has made his points with characteristic adrottness. It is as a recipe for what would be intended as a world accommodation that the argument betrays defects. In the first place, the positions of the United States and Great Britain with regard to debt claims and loans are by no means identical. Alone of all the Allies in this situation, the United States is a creditor and nothing else. The balance which might be attained in England, and to some, though much less, extent in France by a general absolution deal, could not be achieved in this country,

Lord Balfour's intimation that, in the event of the adoption of a general cancellation program, Great Britain would be willing to forgo "all further right to German reparation" has more the semblance than the reality of a lofty idealism. Even if the debt of Great Britain to the United States and the debts of other Allies to Great Britain were extinguished in a comprehensive settlement. Lord Balfour's country would still be well paid.

Compensation has already taken the form of German ships and large territories formerly German colonies.

Not all Americans are inclined to view the debt question with the mercenary barsh. ness implied by Lord Balfour in his note. which is plainly as much designed for consideration by the United States as by those Governments to which it is directly addressed. The dispatch of a copy to Washington is further confirmation of this fact.

The view has been held in some quarte that the United States war leans aproche Allies were in a way a contribution to victory, and that, with that object attained, demand for repayment is as indefensible as would be a demand that we should be reimbursed by our fellow belligerents for the expenses of our armies during the conflict.

This is the extreme idealist view, strongly countered by the conviction that the conditions of the loan were fully understood at the time of their making and a debt honestly transacted should be paid. It is unquestionably the opinion of Congress, and seems to have been that of the Wilson Administration and of the Harding Administration

estly desire to see before the "great transaction" formula is accepted is a modification of excessive and uncollectable reparation claims, some indication in Europe of the adoption of sound financial ideas and, most of all, a marked reduction of European armaments and military establishments.

This does not mean, of course, that France should not be indemnified for her losses through German depredations, but that she should view the principle of compensation without fantastic chauvinism. As for Great Britain, it would be welcome news that she has deleted the preposterous pension item from her reparations bill.

If Europe were reconstructed on a sensible finencial basis, and practical securities of peace were visible. Americans might indeed feel that they had been compensated for their war loans.

In urging cancellation and modification of Indemnities, Lord Bulfour proposes a path to world rehabilitation that has attractions, but a path which cannot be traveled until it is cleared of many obstacles still extremely formidable.

THEY LEARNED SOMETHING

THE arrest of three teachers of history and economics in the summer school at Bryn Mawr College while they were investigating a garment makers' strike was

It is not a crime to speak to a working man or woman on the way to work. The teachers were not "picketing." They were seeking first-hand knowledge of industrial

No such commendable efforts should be discouraged. The college teachers are too often theorists, with no contact with actual facts. And it happens too often that when they seek to come in contact with the practical workings of economic laws they misinterpret what they discover. The police ought to be careful not to foster misunderstandings by a thoughtless exercise of their

If the teachers, however, did not learn what they sought, they did learn that when there is a strike the police do not distinguish closely between fomenters of trouble and seekers after information, a fact which they might have known in the first place.

BEARDING BAIRD IN HIS LAIR

THAT candidate for the Republican nomination for Surrogate in Camden who is denouncing David Baird as the political nutocrat of the city is saying only what every one knows.

If a man wants an office over there he has to get Baird's consent. This is because he Camden Republicans like it that way. If they did not like it, Baird would have no

Be if it is iniquitous for Baird to exercise the lower delegated to him then the

iniquity is shared by the Camden Republicans. They are accessories before the fact and after the fact. They are particeps criminis and sic semper tyrannis and every other thing which describes the situation, even to the extent of post hoc, ergo propter

As it takes more than one swallow to put a drinker under the table, it will take the protest of more than one Camdenite to push David Baird from his throne and to take the scepter of power from his hand.

BOSS DYNASTY IN THIS STATE IS ENDED WITH CROW'S DEATH

Line of Succession Starting With Simon Cameron Now Being Broken, Pinchot Has a Great Opportunity to Re-

deem the Party By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE death of United States Senator William E. Crow marks the end of a political dynasty that has existed in Pennsylvania politics for three-quarters of a

It began when Simon Cameron, the son of a Lancaster County tailor, as editor and politician, united the warring factions of the Democratic Party in Bucks County. That apparently inconsequential event signaled his first triumph as a political manager.

From then on down through a succession of years, marked by alternate victories and defeat, until he died at his home June, 1889. at the age of ninety years, he held, practically, the Republican politics of his native State in the hollow of his hand,

At the outset Simon Cameron was conspicuous from the fact that he was the leader of the worst elements of the Democratic Party. His national career began when, as the representative of the Government, under President Van Buren, he effected an understanding with the Winnebago Indians. He entered the United States Senate in 1845 as the successor of James Buchanan. In 1861 he became Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. He resigned in 1862 and later was made Minister to Russia. He re-entered the Senate in 1866, was re-elected six years later, and ended a memorable career in 1877, when he resigned in favor of his son, J. Donald Cameron.

By this latter act the Cameron dynasty. as it has been called, was perpetuated; not through merit, but by the grossest case of nepotism in Pennsylvania history

The career of J. Donald Cameron, the second of the House of Cameron to control the politics of the State, was marked by no distinguishing act of public service. He was Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet in 1876 and was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1880.

A Princeton man of the class of '52, he had made a large fortune out of the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroads and various coal and iron manufacturing and land enterprises. He was cold. austere and unsympathetic by nature. though with his intimates, at least, he is said to have been companionable.

Had it not been for the controlling power of his father in politics and the willing subservience of a machine Legislature, J. Donald Cameron could never have succeeded, through virtue of his personality or previous service to the party, in securing election to the United States Senate.

In the meantime, during the senior Cameron's time, there had been growing into polities a figure in the western part of the State who answered to the name of Matthew Stanley Quay, the destined third head of the Cameron monocracy.

He was able, shrewd, daring and unscrupulous. Besides, he was a natural leader of men. He fought his way to the front, and into the Senate, by a combination of corporate interests and the financial aid of men he had helped and officials he had made. Audacity and the ability to "shake the plum tree" were Matthew Stanley Quay's

chief assets as a master politician. Scandals about the State Treasury reached their zenith during Quay's regime. He made himself the storm center of some of the most notorious episodes connected with the fiscal affairs of the Commonwealth,

Senator Don Cameron, like Senator Philander Chase Knox later, cared little about the detailed work of the political machine. Quay's ability and readiness of resource made him the logical successor of Cameron, and it was the latter's financial assistance that both made and saved his

Quay's fight for re-election to the Senate in the memorable deadlocked session of 1899 had, for unsavory environment, no counterpart in Republican State history. The notorious Lebo, Maneer and Wagenseller affair with its odor of bribery and corruption. which to 1806 lifted Simon Cameron into the Senate, is the nearest approach.

Quay did not hand the crown to Boies Penrose. The latter assumed it at Quay's death in 1904. There was no opposition. Anyhow, Penrose had been performing Quay's detailed work for years. He thought himself entitled to this succession, and he

The election of Philander Chase Knox to succeed Quay did not affect the situation, or the question of leadership, so far as Penrose was concerned. Knox was not a politician. The honor enfolded in the senatorial toga was sufficient to satisfy his

ambition. Thus it came about that for eighteen years Boies Penrose, as the residuary legatee of the Cameron dynasty, discharged his trust in accordance with the machine traditions of his predecessors and the standards they had established. Boies Penrose was a slave to the organization: paradoxically, the organization was his

The death of Senator Knox was William E. Crow's opportunity. From his early entrance into politics he had been a machine politician. A county leader he had. by seniority and faithfulness of service. rather than outstanding political ability. been thrust into a position due to geographical location and leadership as State chairman, where he could claim his reward.

At no time in the fifteen years of his service in the Senate or as State chairman did Crow rise to any commanding heights. He was a kindly, courteous man, but too suspicious of his co-workers and too careless of his political obligations to command an outstanding position as a great leader.

He did not survive his elevation to party leadership, which bad fallen to him through the death of Senator Penrose, long enough

to prove his ability in the wider field of national politics.

Because of his disabilities he never undertook to exercise the duties of his office on the floor of the Senate. There the story ends.

With him the last representative of the Cameron-Quay dynasty goes westward into the obscurity of political night.

In every instance, with the exception of Senator Crow, the central figures in this progressive political regime were oppor-

The first Cameron started his career as a Democrat, and closed it as the Republican 'Sage of Donegal," after embracing Know-Nothingism.

J. Donald Cameron, a Republican by inheritance, became tainted with the silver fallacy, created a breach in his party and alienated many of his supporters before his retirement

Senator Quay, while never a deserter from the organization, in name at least, was more than once the controlling power in the Democratic Party in Philadelphia by virtue of his financial persuasiveness, and in certain districts in the State whose leaders submitted to his dominance for reasons of temporary advantage.

Boies Penrose entered upon the stage of State politics as a reformer. He was both ardent and enthusiastic in the cause of civic righteousness. But his arder waned and his enthusiasm died in the presence of the greater opportunities presented by the Republican machine organization. He not only adopted its principles and its methods of manipulation, but he became their highest exponent in his time.

The indictment that history brings against the Cameron-Quay dynasty is its ruthless daring and inconsiderate subjection of the public good to selfish and personal in-

terests. Whatever there is of law on the statute books, designed to protect the purity of the hallot and prevent the exploitation of public office for private gain, that is beneficial and high-minded in accordance with the principles of good government was, almost without exception, forced from these dynastic chiefs or was reluctantly acquiesced in by them.

The Republican Party in Pennsylvania after three-quarters of a century of machine politics stands now upon the threshold of its greatest opportunity.

Into the hands of Gifford Pinchot will he committed its fate, at least during this transition period. The constructively honest and earnest majority of the party is at his back. The opportunity is at hand. The evils that have tarnished the party

name for all these years still exist. Their latest recrudescence occurred in Harrisburg in the Treasurer's scandal during the last Gifford Pinchot needs to blaze a new rail. He will encounter obstacles and meet

opposition from the survivors and servitors

of the dynasty that is dead. Other unworthy hands will try to snatch the standard of leadership from his grasp. With determination and tact, and fearlessness to assume the leadership, regardless of unworthy opposition, there is presented to Mr. Pinchot a new future lying

was not possible under the old regime. Mr. Pinchot has the opportunity. With that opportunity goes the faith of

ahead of the party in Pennsylvania that

SHORT CUTS

Full speed ahead; now the Fair has head.

the people.

Meteorologically August has set out to rival July.

It cannot be denied that the Presiden has notable patience.

Dissension appears to be the only thing

nowadays that doesn't lack fuel. Missouri is apparently unable to dif-

ferentiate between a Reed and a Corncob.

Berlin's anti-war parade would be more impressive if the same thing hadn't hap-

From Oklahoma Alice Robertson got the K., and Manuel Herrick, meeting re-"De Valera Exhorts Rebels to Make a

-But perhaps they have grown tired of his chestnuts. Dr. Albert Einstein's decision to ab-

stain from all public appearance is, Senator La Follette is suffering from

throat trouble. Sympathy is tempered by the knowledge that he'll have to stop talking. Lightning upset a Philadelphia city of ficial, made a Haddonfield boy turn a dou-ble somersault and stripped a Trenton

Easton, Pa., motorists returning from New Jersey points report having been chased by a pack of wolves between Belvidere and

France, with bathing suits of "Intimidating scarlets and violent orange with bogeyman designs." Hush, hush! They'll catch you if they can!

Hackettstown. Vodka wolves, perhaps, from

Ganna Walska plans sixty days of "divorce mourning" — two months of quiet meditation. But her press agent will be as busy as ever. There is no rest for him,

Lady Astor has introduced a local option measure in the British House of Commons. There it is considered as the thin end of the wedge of prohibition. Here it would be considered the very opposite. Just how far a press agent will go to promote travel is indicated by the story of the Lake Hopatcong, N. J., girls who insist upon bathing in no-piece bathing suits. Oh, well! Let September mourn. This is only

August. Bee stung a Spring Garden, Pa., girl while she waited in Baltimore marriage license office. "It's all right, honey," consoled the bridegroom. "Any bee might make license office. "It's a soled the bridegroom. Meaning, of course, she was sweet as a rose.

without a permit a bachelor can't move his cellar when he marries. That, says Demos-thenes McGinnis, is where the li w has a man Why can't the requisite permit be printed on the marriage license?

Premier Poincare is said to favor plan to make the Rhineland an independent state in the event of the German Government refusing to fulfill the agreement for the payment of private debts of Germans to French citizens. War's aftermath is just French citizens. War's aftermath is just one little hate-begetter after another.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Matter of a Tariff Schedule, It Would Appear, Is Not Wholly Unconnected With German Commercial Guile

By SARAH D. LOWRIE A NEAR neighbor of mine has been much in Washington this year in consultation with the committee of the Senate that has the duty of drawing up the tariff schedules. No doubt his interests have made his interest worth while in the matter of at NEAR neighbor of mine has been least one of the commodities involved on that schedule, but he would be as nearly judicial even with regard to that as it is possible for a man born with a conservative mind to attain. He has struck me as more harnssed than honored by the responsibility of acting as adviser, lately especially. It appears from the fragments he lets fall that since Penrose's death there has been no com-manding voice that could be relied upon to abide by convictions through the thick or thin of conflicting pressures.

Smoot seemed a person of calculable qualifies, one with his ear not to the ground qualifies, one with his ear not to the ground nor his head certainly in the stars, who having made up his mind abided by the decision until lately. Lately he has shown signs of reconsidering debatable matters that Penrose would have considered closed. The junior Senator from Connecticut has certain qualities of leadership—that is, of knowing his own mind—but he does not override as Penrose used to, or as Smoot was judged Penrose used to, or as Smoot was judge by some as willing and as able to do. The consequence is that those Senators most involved in the preliminaries of the affair show a tendency to doubt their own de-cisions apparently in a manner disconcerting to such expert advisers as my neighbor, wh supposed the long preliminary debates had at least won a united committee front.

OF COURSE everything—even the ...ool schedule in the report of that Tariff Committee-must have been the result of compromises. A gigantic attempt to find the least common multiple or the greatest common divisor! How disconcerting then when the very men for whom the compromise was made—how disconcerting to have them want to do the whole calculation over again with a dozen or so more conflicting factors! The a dozen or so more conflicting factors! The hesitancy is not apparently sporadic. There appears to be a pretty general funk. Those who were presumably responsible for the decisions on the documents to be submitted to the Senate seem uncertain whether or not to disavow conviction on various clauses. It has been suggested, so I learn from my neighbor and adviser, that there has been some disintegrating influence at work. It is not wholly popular clamor, for popular clamor has not yet been able to make itself heard in a unanimous way, let alone in an intelligent way. My neighbor muttered something about German influence, and left it at that. He was noncomittal as to his belief in that nightmare left over from the war. And indeed when some of the group openly scoffed at the idea of lugging in that well-worn chimera, he made no effort to cite his proofs, if he had them. I thought he as near to it per aps as he was able when he threw out the question: "Well, then, they would interfere !f it was to their advantage, wouldn't they?"

TT HAPPENED that a day or two later I was talking to an American who has lived in Italy many years and who has lately built a house there. And he told me an in-teresting fact regarding the German supremacy in trade in Italy which they re-estab-lished soon after the peace was signed. They re-established it with a quick manipulation of their resources and with a schedule of procedure that seems to mark all their business ventures when they are out to capture a market for their "made-in-Germany goods." They place their goods at marketable points in the country of their trade adoption, and for anywhere from six months to two years they sell their goods so greatly under cost price that it is impossible for native manufacturers to compete with them without an entire readjustment of capital.

Italy directly after the war had no capital

many had. My American-Italian gave me this one instance by way of illus-tration. He was asked by a retail hardware nan in Rome to translate a German letter for him received that morning concerning a consignment of bathroom fixtures that had been shipped to him from Germany. He was told in the letter to sell at such and such a price for such and such a time and then to go up on the price until such a time when cent more than the initial price.

My friend, the American-Italian, thought that he must have misread the figures. But the other explained that doubling the present prices of German fixtures sold in Italy would bring the goods to about what the Italians could manufacture and sell the goods for with any profit. The present figures being absurd, he quoted the prices for bathtubs and stationary washstands and said that it was tantamount to their being given away by the German importers. My friend immediately and laid in a stock of material-enough for six bathrooms a laun. to build in a year or so. He got the whole six for less than the present market price for one set would be today. And he watched the prices slowly rise, 10, 25, 50 and the 100 per cent just as the schedule had been But before they had arrived at a arranged. But before they had arrived at a par with the prevailing Italian prices the Germans had practically captured the market and reaped the benefit of all the after war rebuilding and new ventures.

OTRATEGICALLY, their hitting upon plumbers' supplies was a clever, wellstudied move, because the American invasion of Europe, especially the American soldier in Europe, had made that long-endured lack a paramount want.

Evidently if our tariff schedule was such as to make "made-in-Germany" ar icles not of Germany could at least be expected to be on the spot to hinder the bill not directly so as to put the Senators on their guard, but indirectly and with an entire good conscience for all concerned. And Germany would not be alone in that endeavor, though thanks to her business ability she might be first on the spot. It strikes one that in our tariff "parlor chats" those of us who do not know schedule A from schedule Z would do better to keep out of judgments for or against any par-ticular valuations. Who knows whose

chestnuts we may be pulling out of the fire! The plight of the individual manufacturers in this country seems too confused and too much at cross-purposes to allow telligent public judgment anyway.

THE wife of a great silk manufacturer told I me yesterday that her husband's firm had lost \$1,000,000 in gross profits this year, and were now only able to keep the mills going four days out of six, because the Japanese silk manufacturers were cutting in to produce better goods at a lower price than could be compassed at American wages and with the duty on raw materials. A whole of operatives depends upon that one plant's industry, so it is something more

than the loss to the capital involved.

When tariff first came to be a word with any meaning to me, it was simple end The Democrats, North and South, were free trade, the Republicans of New England and Pennsylvania were to a man for a high tariff—conversationally that is. This year in the South I heard and read a good deal about protection for home industries. Ap-parently one will have to find some other reason for being a Democrat or a Republican, since the more we become a manu nean, since the more we become a manufacturing people the less we like to compete with the cheap labor goods of Asia or Europe. Some one suggested the other day that it was high time the Government protected the American buyers of American. protected goods by compelling the manufacturers to produce as well-made and as finely nade goods as the markets of Asia and

made goods as the markets of Asia and Europe supply.

That is, if the tariff is raised so as to protect American silk it should be as beautiful and good as French silk; and if American cutlery is protected it should be as reliable as English cutlery.



WELL, WHOSE MOVE IS IT, NOW?

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

C. G. HOAG

On Proportional Representation

DROPORTIONAL representation in its best form makes it easy instead of difficult for the average citizen to control the city government, according to C. G. Hoag, general secretary of the Proportional Repesentation League.

"Proportional representation," said Mr. ong, "deals only with the selection of policy determining or representative bodies, such as the House of Representatives at Washington, the State Legislature and the Philadelphia City Council; it does not con-cern itself with the election of a single official, such as the Mayor. Proportional representation elects a body, which, as a whole, is truly representative of all who vote to elect it; it gives each party or group of voters its share of the membership in accordance with the number of votes which it has polled,

"Proportional representation is by no means a new thing. It is used successfully in more than a dozen countries of Europe, in several of the British dominions, in Scotland (for school boards) and in four Americities-Boulder, Col.: Sacramento can cities—Boulder, Col.: Sacramento Calif.: West Hartford, Conn., and Ash-tabula, O. Cleveland adopted it for its council by popular vote last November, but the first election will not be held there until

proportional system in the English-speaking world was in connection with the recent elections in the Irish Free State. Having been used in Ireland since 1920 for local elections, it was understood and acceptable to all sides in South Ireland. And in the trying conditions of the June elections it proved itself of great value. The Irish Times comments on the results as follows:

What would have taken place in the existing political conditions of Ireland if this election had been held in the single member areas used in December, 1918?

The Provisional Government and the country itself would still be groping in the dark as to what the people of Ireland desired. The proportional system has shown that it can derent an ttempts save those imposed by physical force to suppress public opinion

If Adopted in Philadelphia

"Applied to Philadelphia, proportional representation would mean the election of City Council in probably not more than three or four large districts. Each district would elect several members, as many, of course, as its population warranted. And in each district the balloting would be carried out district the balloting would be carried out in such a way that each party or element would be sure to elect its fair share of the district's delegates. If one of the districts elected seven, for example, a party which east barely more than half of the votes would elect four members, a party which cast two-sevenths of the votes would and a party which cast one-seventh of the votes would elect one.
"It is this last-mentioned feature of the

system which gives it its name. But there is another feature which is equally imporant. I refer to the opportunity which the best sort of proportional ballot gives the vote to express his real will on it, regard-less of whether the candidates he prefers are supposed to have any chance of elecf throwing his vote away.

"Every voter has been confronted with the dilemma of: The candidate I want has no chance. Shall I throw my vote away by casting it for him? Or shall I vote for the least underirable of the two who have a chance, neither of whom I want?' Under he best system of the proportional ballot this quandary disappears. The voter can vote for the candidate whom he likes best, without regard to anybody's strength of weakness and be sure that his ballot will Several Choices Marked

"All that the voter has to do is to mark not only his first choice, but his second,

third, fourth and other choices in their order, and the highest choice on his ballot which can be made effective will be made so when the ballots are counted. The greater part of the ballots, by the way, help elect the voters' very first choice. It is this element which has made some perfectly sane element which has induce some perfectly same people rather enthusiastic about this method of balloting. Who, for example? Well, President Eliot, Prime Minister King of Vanada, the Earl of Balfour, H. H. As.

quith, the late Lord Bryce, of England, and, in our own State, Senator Pepper and Thomas Raeburn White. These are only a very few of the distinguished men who

have examined and indorsed the system. "Of course, proportional representation would give any substantial minority in one of the big districts its proportionate share of the district delegates to the Council. The effect of this system is frequently misunderstood. Persons who have given but little thought to the subject sometimes go so far as to object to proportional repre-sentation on the ground that they believe in majority rule.' Of course, we want ma-jority rule, but the proportional method of

election is the one system which assures it. "Our present system of election, the socalled majority or plurality system, may and often does result in minority rule, more than one-half of the Council being elected by less than one-half of the voters. reason for such a result is, of course, that huge majority in one district counts for no more than a small majority in another. Under proportional representation, both majority rule and minority representation are

assured, as all votes are given equal weight. Voting Objects Confused

"There are two distinct objects to be carried out by voting and we have been confusing them. One object is to make a decision, as, for example, whether we should issue bonds or not issue them. To make such a decision, what is required by the fundamental principles of democracy of course, majority voting, ranging majority voters on one side and the minority

on the other.

"The other object of voting is to make up a body which is fit to make decisions on behalf of all the voters. This object is wholly different from the other one; and what is required for it is not majority that is required to the control of the co voting at all, but what might be called 'quota voting.' To elect seven representatives, for example, what is needed is to let any one-seventh of the voters who think alike elect its man, any two-sevenths who

think alike elect two men, etc.

"This makes the body truly representative of the voters who elected it. No other kind of body is fit to levy and spend takes and make offinances for an the voters.

"The election of one Councilman from

each ward, a system long used in many parts of America, was an attempt to elect each Conneilman by a quota. trouble with that system was that it was the wrong kind of a quota. It was a cient number of persons who lived together; it should have been a sufficient number of persons who wanted the same representa-tive. Proportional representation is noth-ing but the substitution of this second kind of quota for the first kind.

Voters Disfranchised

"The present system of electing Coun-cilmen in Philadelphia virtually disfranchises the thousands of voters in the several districts who do not vote for the candidates. Moreover, as the ballot does not admit of several alternative preferences, thousands even of the voters who do vot for the winning candidate do so not because they really wanted him, but because for the man whom they really did want would be only throwing their ballots away "Even proportional representation will not, of course, take the place of due attention to public affairs on the part of the But it will make it far citizens. the average man to make his vote

The Council of Ambas-When Peace sadors has referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague the matter of the right of the Allies to the unrestricted use of the Kiel Canal. That one may make a pretty good guess at the eventful decision is now a matter of moment, but the decision will be entirely unimportant to Germany, as well as the world, when the court really begins to func-

costs a Russian 200,000 rubles to send a letter to the United States. But i

Actress christened Springfield, Mass., bridge with real three-star guff. Wender how the bridge (or those pre-nt) stood the

QUIZ

Who invented the system of reading for the blind?
 How did bloomers get their name?
 What is the largest city of the America

tropics?

4. Distinguish between centripetal and centrifugal force.

5. Who were the belligerents in the bath of Blenheim and when was it fought 6. What State does Senator Swanson rep-

resent?

7. Who was Dion Bouckault?

8 Why were West Indian pirates called buccaneers?

9. Who were the Grumbletonians?

10. What is another name for the ground-loog?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Beclzebub, the Philistine god, was we-shiped as the destroyer of files. The daudelion is named after a least The dandelion is named after a lion tooth, from the French "dent de lion," tooth of lion.

Two novels by Oliver Wendell Holms are "Elsie Venner" and "The Guardia Angel."

Angel screed is a prolonged harangue,

tirade.

George III was the first sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The union was officially established in 1801. George III reland from 1760 to 1820.

Cape Farewell is the southern extremity of Greenland.

7. A cat, particularly an old female cat,

sometimes called a grimalkin.

S. Grenadiers were so called because the threw grenades in war.

Three Presidents of the United States were named William—William Henry Harrison, William McKinley and William H. Taft. 10. Marquetry is inlaid work of wood, often interspersed with stones, ivory, etc.

Today's Anniversaries 1809—Sir Samuel M. Peto, who built the Canadian Grand Died there November 13, 1886. 1852-Count Alfred D'Orsay, the famous French society leader and man of fashion, died in Paris. Born there September 4.

1801. 1854 Congress provided for the establishment of a marine hospital at Detroit.

1858—Opening of railway and docks of Cherbourg in presence of the Emperor and Empress of the French and Queen Victors and the Prince Consort. 1871 Schuyler Colf State portfolio from President Grant.

1889-Special delivery letters were direction for the first time in New York 1908—Count Zeppelin's airship, afts journeying from Lake Constance to Marence, was destroyed by a hurricane.

1919-Rumanians seized Budapest, delying the Allies, and took prominent citizen

Today's Birthdays

Princess Marie Jose, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, born in Brusses twenty-two years ago. Jesse W. Reno, inventor of the movies stairway, born at Fort Leavenworth, Kan-

sixty-one years ago. Sir Harry Lauder, the first vauderille performer to receive knighthood, born # Portobello, Scotland, fifty-two years ago. The Rt. Rev. Henry J. Mikell, Episcoph Bishop of Atlanta, born at Sumter, S. C.

forty-nine years ago.

Charles J. McCarthy, former Governor at the Territory of Hawaii, born in Bostos sixty-one years ago.

Gold nuggets found in Canton, Ill., farm said to have been in there by a careless glacier, and farmers were planning what to do when they be came millionaires have resumed plowing came millionaires have resumed plowing.
As we understand it, this glacier movement was a prehistoric drive, and the nugget was a prehistoric drive, and the col-

The Balfour note to European prompts asseveration from Senator McCumber that 'we will never caucel our war debts He may be right, of course, but, someher the participant in authorship of the Tari financial expert.

suggest something overlooked by the

Though the French teacher threatening with cane upraised, it is likely that the amateur etymologists of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort will be call upon to define "retorsion" in the practical manner suggested by Squeers.