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## D'OLIER AND THE KUBLA KHANS

COLONEL D'OLIER is persistent in his demand for definition of the scope and general plan of the Ses mi-Centennial. This is the foremost subject on the list for discussion at the meeting of the exposition directorate fixed for Friday.

Most of the directors have been enjoying summer vacations. Whether the recreative pursuits of these officials have allowed them periods for reflection is not known. But if any constructive programs have been evolved, there is no question that Colonel D'Olier is eager to hear them.

The president of the exposition association has revealed from the very beginning of his tenure of office little inclination to imitate Kubla Khan, who did "a stately pleasure dome decree.

Oriental potentaies fed on honeydew and the milk of paradise may have been capable of producing spienders with a mere wave of the hand and without floating loans, organising campaigns, consulting architects and engineers, beseeching Legislatures, appointing commissions and staking out territorial

But Philadelphia is not Xanada, and Colonel D'Olier, fortunately, is laboring under no illusions on that point. It is not dulcimers and songs of Mount Aborn for which he calls, but a marshaling of realities.

Nobody can reasonably expect the meeting on Friday to solve every knotty problem connected with the fair, but there Should at least be some evidence of regard for facts. Two years of funcies and word pictures are more than sufficient. If the fair is merely to be a figment of the imagination, neither plans nor funds are requisite and each individual Philadelphian can project his own vision, building the show in Xanadu style -

## COMPANY UNIONS ALL RIGHT

TF THE purpose of the American Federation of Labor is to foster strikes, then its bostility to what it calls the "company union" system can be understood.

The most perfect example of a company union is that into which the employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company are organized. Its purpose is not to foster strikes but to prevent them, and to provide machinery for the anticable settlement of all vented strikes for more than ten years. It has guaranteed to the men the union rate | that end with all their might. They may of wages, and it is beginning to assure to the union scale. And in addition, the men are buying shares of the Rapid Transit Company and becoming their own employers.

Industrial peace and the prosperity of the workingmen is more likely to come through the organization of more company unions such as this than through an attempt to destroy them.

The hostility of the Federation of Labor to the company union is due to the refusal of members of the union to affiliate then selves with the national organization of union workers. They prefer to settle their disputes through their own committees. rather than to trust their destinies to the care of outsiders, who may try to use them as a pawn in a larger game they may be playing elsewhere. Force is the weaton of the American

Federation. Conciliation is the weapon of the Mitten plan under which the company union is operated in this city. Conciliation has wen for the men here more than force has won for the national union members anywhere class

It is conveivable if the company union plan on street railroads should become general that there may be a federation of such unions organized in order to give each union the benefit of the experience of all the other in preventing an interruption in employ rights of the employes.

# GERMANY STICKS TO SCIENCE

ONE very significant point is noticeable in the summary of business done by the annual fair at Leipzig, Germany, which has just closed. It is that, in spite of the simost utter stagnation in every other phase of the buying market, the demand for scientific books exceeded that of any previous year.

The one thing above all others that made Germany such a difficult foe to overcome during the war was the resources of her science. She seemed limitless in her ability to bring out new and terrible methods of destruction and to inflict untold losses upon the Allies before they were able to devise still more efficient methods for defeating the attack.

The one thing above all others that has made Germany such a difficult commercial competitor during peace times of the past is this same wealth of scientific resourcefulness. It has enabled her to take the inventions of more creative nations and reduce them to a basis of specialization and adaptation that has made it almost impossible for United States to compete with her in the open markets of the world. She has developed a vast army of skilled mechaniclans whose very numbers have lowered their wage value and, with "overhead" reduced to a minimum in her factories, she has unsold us even on our own side of the

Germany may have lost all of her actual wealth in the war. But apparently she is intensively pursuing just the same line of methodical science which set her apart in pre-war days. Her science is not creative. It is rather the gentus for analyzing and adapting the ideas of more original minds single phase of a subject until it stands clear in all its minutest details. This has les to a nation of what might almost be called cialists in the unimportant," as science is concerned; but when these specialists are mobilized under Germany's system of methodical and painstaking or-

ganization, the total result can be made most

important, either in peace or war.

The fact that this love of science has persisted is really a more hopeful augury of her ultimate rehabilitation than a dozen reparations conferences or the promises of present statesmen toward financial and her present states industrial reform.

### NORMALCY ON THE WAY IN NATIONAL POLITICS

The Maine Election Indicates That the Exciting Issues of the Last Eight Years Have Disappeared

DRIENDS of the Administration in Washington, unable to think consecutively for more than a minute or two because of the beating of the tomtoms of the opposition, have been dreading the possibility of what the opposition calls "a popular uprising" and the consequent loss of control of Congress

How slight is the excuse for any such fear is indicated by the result of the Maine election. Of course, no one can tell in advance what is going to happen on the first Tuesday in November. But the election in Maine does not justify any one in the conclusion that the country is excited about anything.

Senator Hale is re-elected by a plurality of about 27,000 and the four Republican members of the House also are elected. In Democratic years Maine usually has sent a Democrat to the House of Representa-

The customary Republican plurslity in the State is 20,000 or thereabouts. The fact that this is the plurality this year may fairly be interpreted as indicating that the toters who are normally Republican bave cottod the party ticket as usual. As the women did not vote in large numbers the relation of the plurality to the total vote

President Harding carried the State by more than 75,000 in 1920. But this was us exceptional as the planulity of 2000 by which Hughes earnied it in 1916.

No one has expected that the Republicans would retain their present majority of 168 in the House. This is the biggest umjority that any party has had in more than seventy-five years. It was the result of a reaction against the party in power during the war-the party which was held responsible for all the industrial troubles. from which the country was suffering. The neuteness of that resentment is dalled and people are thinking more reasonably.

Then, too, there is nearly always a loss of prestige of the party in power at the congressional election in the middle of a presidential term. Cleveland took office with a House majority of forty-four. That majority fell to seventeen in the middle of his first term. McKinley had a friendly majority of seventy-two at the beginning of his first term. This fell to thirty in the mid-term election and rose to fortyseven on his re-election. Then he was assussinated and Rooseveit succeeded him. When Roosevelt was elected his House maores was 114, but in his mid-term it sank to fifty-four. Taft became President with

a Republican unjority in the House of thirty-nine, but as the next election the Democrats controlled the House by sixty five. Wilson started with a friendly majornly of 163 and retired from office with a hostile majority of fifty

The Democrats would like to have history repeat itself and make a progressive reducappears altogether. They are working to be trusted to attack the record of the present Congress and of President Harding. They have been making speeches in Washington and having them printed in the Congressional Record in order that they might accomulate assumunition with which to make their attack. The Turiff Bill. however, has not been criticized by them much more severely than it has by many of the Republicans in and our of Congress. But the country has had nearly ten years' experience of a Democratic tariff and it to in no mood to consent to give the Democrats a mandate to draft another Tariff B. L. 14 prefers a Republican tariff at the present

It has been suffering under Democratic internal revenue laws and it is aware that the Republicans have amended those laws in such a way as to relieve the taxpayers of many burdens, not so many as an overtaxed country would like to get rid of, but enough to guarantee the good faith of the party in power.

No partisan capital can be made by either side out of the bonus legislation, for it has been supported and epposed by formecrats and Republicans allke. If the President should yeto the bill when it is builtpassed the Democrats who opposed it will have to defend him and the Republicans. who supported it will be in no position to attack him.

If the Democrats charge the Republicant with lack of leadership on Congress also Republicans can retorn that the Democrats have brought forth no legislative lenders better equipped than those who have been functioning on the Republican side.

And whatever capital might have been made out of the strikes during the summer will have disappeared before election, for the strikes are ending and the men are returning to work and the powers of the Federal Government have not been strained to force a settlement. The strikes are likely to be a dead issue before the end of the present month.

On the whole, the prospects favor the reelection of a Republican House by the customary mid-term reduced majority, a reduction that comes about because of a reaction from the enthusiasm with which the new President was chosen and because of the absence of any outstanding and exciting issue to call the voters to the polls.

# ANOTHER TREATY

THE negotiation of a new treaty with Panama recommended to Congress by President Harding is directly in line with the systematized progress in Latin-Amernations made during the present ican

Administration. Central American union, at least in some form, has been encouraged by the recent important conference on a United States war vessel off Corinto, Nicaragua, Because chiefly of its peculiar and intimate position with regard to our own Government, it is unlikely that Panama will become a mem-

ber of the long-proposed federation.

Relations between the Isthmian republic

and the United States are, however, in need of revision and of explicit definition. The two operating covenants, the Bunau-Varilla Trenty of 1903 and the so-called Taft agreement of the following year, were designed primarily with a view to their

effect during the canal construction period. Since that time amicable relations have been re-established with Colombia, the frontier dispute with Costa Rica nas been directed into arbitral channels, and it is now possible to determine the somewhat complex affairs of the United States and Panama with permanent establishment in

It is planned that the new pact will straighten out certain difficulties with regard to land purchases and values in the Canal Zone and clarify the American rights of intervention,

Panamanians are said to be as eager for the new accommodation as the State Department authorities in Washington, who have laid their requests before the President. Congress is asked to abrogate the old treaties and the upper house to ratify a comprehensive substitute, to be framed possibly by joint commissions.

It is genuinely to be hoped that the sensibilities of the Senate will not be too deliente to stand in the way of the execution of this necessary constructive program.

# THE EXTREME OF QUACKERY

THE Soldiers' Bonus BEL emerges from conference stripped of every shred of reality. What remains is a gigantic phantasm, a colossal will-o'-the-wisp, wafted for vote-snaring purposes over the dismal

The feature providing for meeting the expense estimated at \$4,000,000,000-from interest on the foreign debt has been elimi-The measure is now totally destitate of fund-raising provisions. Billions are promised on the security of congressional serbinge.

Senator Simmons expresses the view that the bill has been emasculated "to make it ensier for the President to yete it." This is a transparent admission that congresdonal championship of the World-War veterans is spurious, since Mr. Harding has already declared his opposition to any measuse ignoring the crucial point of the case. the means of ruising money.
As matters now stand, the President's

approving signature or his "I forbid" is of about equal futility. What is the difference between a non-enforceable law and one which does not reach the statute books?

Doubtless there are Senators and Representatives who will presume to scent a distinction. Such legislators, however, are of he type capable of assigning town lots in Mars to politically "deserving" denizens of our own planet, providing merely that some means of inter-space communication be de-

## BRAZILIAN GRACES AND OUR

MR. HUGHES' return journey from Ric was temporarily held up by compli-According to the revised schedule, the Secretary of State was to have sailed for ne yesterday, felicities permitting.

Monifestly it has not been easy for the pecial representative of the United States break away from a veritable flood of good words and kindly greetings. Described by Scuator Alfredo Ellis as the man "best able or conserve the peace of the world," Mr. Hughes has reciprocated with culogies of the Brazilian capacity for preserving interonal harmony

The interchange of courtesies has unoutstedly been fulsome, but it is a mistake to dismiss such evidences of fraternity as merely superficial. There can be no question that the United States has ever had a sinneh and sincere friend in the greatest nation, territorially, of the Southern Conti-

The immense resources of Brazil are only beginning to be tapped. For all its great constal cities, the commercial sprightliness of tuland San Paolo, the Amazon traffic and the nameral epidence of Minns Geracs, the in the formative stage.

It is easily capable of supporting a population five times as large as the present 25,000,000, and with the fast-advancing sanitary conquest of the tropics, its opporfunities for national progress are immeas-

Under present traditions Bright is triend worth having. But the existing sitmation may be well conceived as only the

It is worth poting, moreover, that Brazil's disputes with her neighbors have, with one exception, been ineignificant. Considering his variety of racial origins, the Brazilian he nature is conspictionally amicable, and only in the war a half century ago against Paraguay, under the insufferable autocrat Lopez, were the armed forces of the Ria Government employed against another nation.
It seems a pity that Mv. Haglies could

not have remained longer in His and have penetrated beyond the graces of banquetoering and formal speechmaking. Brazil with its problems, some of them exceedingly trying, and its ambitions in the main generis worthy of intensive study by sympathetic North Americans.

Rondon, who is completing the juncles without corrupting them or their native aborigines, that event more than have compete sated for the long various and the whiching

# IT HAPPENS TO EVERYBODY

OCEAN GROVE especially in camp-meeting time, used in he called the City of Seven Sundays. Implemes it will conflattering distinction. But the appearance of movies at the conjumenting suggests again the inevitability of the process of change. The movie - introduced, by the way, with the aid and sanction of no less a person than Bishop Berry -ure to be of a conservative and educational sort. Yet there are persons who crowd forward now. to call the Bishop a radical. The movies will do Ocean Greve no burns. It stands to reason that a medium like the film can be used for very good purposes as well as for very bad ones. Its potentiality either way is almost unlimited. And Bishop Berry is far from being a radical.

The moral of the situation is worth observing. Any one who budges from a beaten track or advances an inch from a position or a point of view or a system of practice sanctioned by tyled tradition is sure to find stones coming at him from one quarter or another. There will always be people so comfortable in a fixed and accepted condition of life as to see red peril in any innovation. These are the folk who do most of the shouting about radicalism in politics. religion, literature and business.

# High Fliers

(Every morning a dexen or so red-legged grasshoppers from New Jersey or Leng Island are found on the narrow stone balcony that runs around the forty-third floor of the Woolworth Building. They are attracted by the bright light on the

Why farever be down in the dumpst There is always some grain in the hopper. There are records to break in high jumps. Natheless there's a fact in the white lights That tumbles each moral awry:

When they are in search of the bright lights It is always the hicks that fly high.

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Mrs. Charles Ludington Never Wearled of Well-Doing-"When She Started to Help a Person, She Never Let Go"

## By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE day after she died up in the Adiron-THE day after she died up in the Adiron-dacks I was talking with some one who knew Mrs. Charles Ludington very well. He said of her a thing that has remained in my mind ever since as being, on the whole, her distinguishing trait.

He said: "When she once started to help a person, she never let go!"

It was that "never letting go" in those who love us and to whom we are nearly related by ties of love or of kinship that saves the day for us many a time, from our thoughtless, impetuous youth to our most

thoughtless, impetuous youth to our most

demanding old age.

Many of us have that "holding on" quality in a more or tess degree for those we love, or for those who are our near of kin, but very few of us have a protecting relationship for our distant kin, let alone for strangers whom we have once befriended. We let whom we have once befriended. We let such go, on one excuse or another, once the pisode of our criginal interest in them is past; and we generally resent being expected to take them on again for some new neces-sity or because the old one shows a ten-

dency not to finish up.

The mere fact that our third cousin once The mere fact that our third cousin once removed or that the charity of last year is still down and out does not enthuse us the second time as it did the first, and eventually gives most of us a fretted sense of being "done." The very interesting reasons for a pension seem less and less interesting and more and more unjustifiable as the pensioner grows expectant on our hands. And there is always the good reason that our pension may be spoiling the object of our kindness. So that often, because we are bored or want a new outlet for our interests and canwant a new outlet for our interests and cannot manage the old and the new, or think that we cannot, we "let go."

WIIICH makes that characteristic of the VV woman whose death many persons will feel poignantly both here and in New York a giver out of the ordinary. She never "let

She had been ill now for five years, and for a great part of that time compelled to be away from all the stir of the interests that were very much hers to guide when she was well. But not one of those persons or organizations has suffered because she was a shut-in. In a real sense she was never, to the day she died, a shut-in. Even to save her life she could not drop her interest or her watching care for the things that had appealed to her for her steady, generous solicitous help.

All the business of that help, as well as the writing or reading of reports, might be

the writing or reading of reports, might be she thought was translated sooner or later into helpfulness for some one or something that the walls of her room or the hedges of her garden or the hills that rimmed her view ould not shut out.

T HAD a curious instance of that half a day after she had died. I found that there was something that I could do that had to be written at some length and it was necessary for me to find a stenographer, or

least a typewriter.
The village of Saranac is a town and I did not know where to look for what I wanted. Finally I saw an office marked by the Red Cross insignia and I went in there to inquire. I saw in that office two typewriting machines, one in use and one on a table covered up. I was directed to where a public stenographic office was supposed to be doing business, but so doubtfully that I rather guessed it would be closed and its typist off duty, as it turned out to be. So I asked to be allowed to use the extra machine in the Red Cross office, explaining my haste and the urgency of the mail teatter. mail matter

The man at the head of the office and the two cierks were police, but firm that the office could not be invaded for such a purpose as I proposed. And it seemed as though I would have to waste valuable time reaching further when the woman with me said ur-"But it is for business concerning Mrs. Ludington's death she is writing. I never saw a quicker change. Everything in that office was nut at my disposal. But as I sat there writing. I could under-

stand why the multiplicity of the demands on all three of the force and on the office uself made my request on first thought on much of a complication to be agreed to. Later the chief of the office came to me and said: "Part of our very flurry here to-If you could know what that woman has done for us daily, hourly!" After all, she had only been in that com-

minity two years, and never in its streets, these three workers, but her imagination had found them out, and understood the need of the bundreds of cases that they handled of the friendless people that come up to Saranae to live or die. And from the first, they said, she had been a bulwark to They could count upon her "not to

WE HAVE so many theories about the perils of panperizing and the data we have for the children and the childlike peo-

When we push their own."
When we push them off to sink or swim. ve tell ourselves that they must learn sooner we do not regard ourselves so much a We do not regard ourselves so much a-stewards of what we possess as stewards of their power of carning or saving or doing without. We resent their taking our help for granted, as though their necessity mad-our responsibility, or let us say their weak-ness even had something to do with our strength in the mind of the Creator of us both. We not only "let go," but we push something away with a sense that what is ours is ours; as though we were actually, as the saying is, "self-made." Some one once defined home as a place, none of us deserved, and inthers and moth-

none of us deserved, and tathers and mothrs as people who looked after you according to your need, not according to your deserts. That kind of love and care we have all been better for having, who have pos-In the instance of this particular giver.

here must have been something that made the duly solicitude of love exceedingly pre-cious, that she shared her joy in it with so many and with so understanding a thought

# What Do You Know?

Quiz t What great city is familiarly known as

B. A?
What is a stope in mining?
What is the origin of the expression brand-new? 4 Who are the glaours and where do they

b What is a gig-mill?
6 What is the meaning of the phrase.
As Maine goes so goes the Union??
7 What is hearingund?
8 What is the meaning of "infra dig."?
9 In what year was the Battle of Antietam fought?
9 What is a greener.

# o. What is a serinette?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The country called A. E. F. is French Equatorial Africa (Afrique Equatoriale Française).

Francaise)

The Italian-Turkish War began in 1911.

As a result of the conflict Tripoli was ceded to Italy by Turkey.

William Congrave is the new president of the Dail Eireann in Ireland.

Mace is an aromatic spice made from the covering of nutmog seed.

the covering of nutning seed.

5. The name of the great battle in which the Italians destroyed the Austrian Army in 1918 is Vittorio Viterbo.

6. A machete is a heavy kulfe or cutlass, used both as an implement and a weapon by natives of tropical America.

7. The word should be pronounced "machay-tay," with the accent on the second syllable.

8 Boston is facetiously known as "The.

ond syllable.

8 Boston is facetiously known as "The Hub of the Uni-

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." is from the poem, "To Althea From Prison," by Richard Lovelace (1618-1658).

The fruit of the hawthorn is the haw.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

#### WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, JR. On Enforcement of Laws

RESPECT for the existing laws and a vital elements of the well-being of the counfry as well as for the safety of the coun-fry as well as for the safety of the bome, according to William R. Nicholson, Ar., secretary of the Law Enforcement League, who declares that where the law will not be voluntarily obeyed offenders against them must be punished to the full extent of the code.

"Our league," said Mr. Nicholson, "has been in existence about six months and represents a 'rallying post' for civic decency, pledging allegiance to the laws of our country as represented by the Constitution. of the United States. This enormous task rests as a moral obligation upon every clear-thinking, law-loving and law-abiding man and woman.

## Opportunities for Service

'During these short but active months "During these short but netive months we have accepted many opportunities for service in assisting those in authority to enforce the laws as we find they exist on the statute brooks of the city. State and Nation. While we are primarily interested in following up violations of the national liquor law, we are also deeply interested in seeing to the enforcement of all laws. Our compared offset stands four-sequence of that anized effort stand: four-square for that which represents common decency and furnishes necessary and much-needed protec-tion to life and property. If the Constitution is to stand against the forces of evil in this lawless age, the better element of eitizens must assist those in authority to fulfill their sworn obligations through moral support and backing.

"Our league invites citizens to register nformation against known violators of all laws and acts as a sort of medium between the complaining citizen and the officials whose duty it is to see that the laws are obeyed. In past years many citizens feared to register complaints directly to the officials to accomplish anything single-handed. receive this information and place it in the proper channels for investigation. solding the name of the informant when so desired, thus protecting the person who is public-spirited enough to d duty to expose law defiance. to do his or her

# Many Opportunities Exist

That there are plenty of such oppor-Moore at a conference in his office on July with clergymen of various denominations d public-spirited effizens, when the Mayor aid, as a result of reports by his men of three police districts, at least 5000 viola-ions of the law were listed, including bootegging, gambling, disorderly houses, louses and drug dealers. The asked those present as to the solution of ose terrifying conditions and pleaded fo here co-operation in making the city a safe here in which to live, a co-operation which as pledged immediately by all there.

We are all familiar with the fact that results of the war are still with us as lawlessness, and yet it would seem that e city authorities have not been able to seen page with crime nor cope adequately ith existing conditions. The economic and imply brought things to a climax, which combined with strikes, lockouts, etc., cerrepresent all that is unfavorable to r existing in peace and happiness.

The fact that the State continues to ense saloons to permit them to sell soft frinks by paying a fee of some \$600 simply furnishes them with a clock of respectability for what is undemeath, a very bad situation far as respect for the law is concerned Hundreds of cases represent merely an acrest hearty laughs at our laws and their opera

#### Difficult to Get Convictions "It is most difficult for the Federal Gov-

rnment to secure convictions for liquor iolations when such a handicap is imposed as this high license for saloons, which is a farce on its face. So long as this law con-tinues in operation it will prove one of the worst enemies to the enforcement of the laws, as the saloon has always been a breed-ing place of crime. Mr. Pinchot has prom-ised to try to remedy the present condition. "Our organization of more than 100,000

members will certainly furnish the moral backing to make this possible. We realize that our power is that of a moral agency, but if the American citizens would awaken o what can be accomplished by mere force of public opinion the battle would be easily Such strength will convince the cisis that they really represent the public and their duty is to fulfill their sworn obligations to enforce the laws, the very foundation of our Nation. The time ome when concrete efforts must be taken to remedy conditions.

# Political Precedents to Overcome

"The results we have achieved thus far been very encouraging, as the better class of citizens have seen the necessity for such work and furnished the necessary co-operation. No dues are asked, the league being supported by voluntary contributions and, as no salaries are paid to officers, the expense of operation is not prohibitive. although some of our publications in lots of 50,000 require substantial funds.

NEXT ON PROGRAM WILL BE A SPRIGHTLY JUGGLING ACT

NATIONAL THEATER

"These publications are for educational purposes and to offset some of the 'wet' propaganda. The task before us represents leep-rooted political precedent, and we feel all American citizens should realize their responsibilities on the question of the saloen, which, when privileged to sell strong drink, had the protection of the police to keep down bootleggers and illicit manufacturers of liquor. At the present time this is a wide-open game, as evidenced by the previously mentioned report of Mayor "We are firmly convinced that the police

"We are firmly convinced that the police could regulate crime in a short time. They satisfactorily regulate the auto traffic and see that offenders are made to feel the nower of the law and many other laws. All that is really required is to make the police understand that the retention of their positions depends upon the fulfillment of their sworn obligations and that the laws apply to them as well as to others.

to them as well as to others.

"If this were done it wouldn't be long until new reports to the Mayor would not dare show 5000 violations in three districts. All that is required is to remove the false teeth from the law and make an earnest effort to clean up vice conditions. Our city may not be so had as some others, but the reports to the Mayor certainly prove that it is far from being above question.

# Police Know a Great Deal

"We told Director Cortelyon months age hat the police know about everything worth while in their districts, how people cast their votes, their religious convictions and largely the very reputation of the life of each. Why, then, is it not possible to know the character of every house and business place and if there is any violations of the If not, how did such a long and substantial list reach the hands of May Moore? It seems to some of us like rying shame to the citizens of a city Philadelphia, with more than 1,500,000 population, to make it necessary for the highest executive officer of the city to make a public appeal to citizens for funds to public appeal to citizens for funds to employ detectives because special funds available were made impossible to procure from the controller of the city funds, thus

further encouraging law defiance, We strongly commend Judge Monaghan on his startling disclosures, really accom-plished almost single-handed in the face of great dangers and difficulties. He should fully supported in every possible way It is encouraging to see that certain members of City Council propose to see that he receives the necessary funds to carry on his work. Every one should rally to his support and help him in his task. Our organization indorses his real enforcement of the law and we only hope that others in public office will attempt to prove as worthy of the honor their positions represent.

# Today's Anniversaries

1795 - Captain Vancouver returned from his voyage of discovery after an absence of 1847-The Americans made a furious as

sault on the fortress of Chapultopec, routed the Mexicans, and unfurled the Stars and Stripes over the shattered castle. 1848 Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, who

commanded the United States brig Somers when a son of the Secretary of War was hung at the yardarm, died at Tarrytown, N. Y. Born in New York City April 6, 1869-The centenary of the birth of Humboldt was celebrated in Germany.

1808-Lorenzo Snow was chosen president of the Mormon Church to succeed Wilford Woodruff, deceased.

1915-Andrew L. Harris, former Governor of Ohio, died at Enten, O. Born in Butler County, Ohio, November 17, 1835.

# Today's Birthdays

General John J. Pershing, who commanded the American troops in France, born in Linn County, Missouri, sixty-two years ago. General Sir William Birdwood, who com-manded the Anzae forces in the World War, born fifty-seven years ago. Maud Ballington Booth, wife and co-

America, born in England fifty-seven years Obadish Gardner, former United States Senator from Maine, born at Port Huron,

worker of the head of the Volunteers of

Mich., seventy years ago. John Campbell, Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, born in Monroe County, Ind., sixty-nine years ago.

What an awful lot of Thatched trouble hair is causing nowadays! New
York girl kills berself
because her bobbed hair won't curl, and she wasn't the first. Style-setters declare that have must be long to match the skirts. Mean mention is made of the fact that oque menkeys have been wearing bobbee hair for centuries. And now the city phy-sician of Wichita. Kan., says all food bandlers, male as well as female, should wear hair nets. He mentions particularly "the cake-eater soda jerkers swinging their heads to toss back their Titian locks." The only person playing in luck nowadays is the bald-headed man.

# SHORT CUTS

What the Drug Ring seems to need is

This Is where old Doc Sawyer shows

She had, this lady journalist, The good ship Kipling on her list; And, listing as she paid him court, His starboard cargo slipped to port. And her report, we all may bet, He won't forget, he won't forget.

Oh, well! We keep our houses too hot anyway.

Constantine hasn't a thing but lemone on his fruit stand.

"Gangway, gangway, for Hale's all here!" cry Maine Republicans. Hottentots, we are advised, are in a revolt against a dog tax. Hot dog.

"Ten days," said the Court, and the strike injunction went up without the option

Pennsylvania Railroad clerks will take a trike vote. The result will gauge their intelligence. Edison's first reaction to carbon, re-

marked the Frivolous One, was to make When a girl places an embargo on kieses.

Misses Sterling, Campbell, Bowes-Golfing stars we rather think'll. While they swiftly down their foes, In Toronto tourney twinkle.

barg-o" spelled backward.

Venizelos says he will return to Grace if King and Cabinet quit. Seems to be a good proposition all round. There are 30,000 drug addicts in Phil-

adelphia, says Judge McDevitt. Has any-body yet tried to round up the coke vote? Shooting his cuffs back from his wrists Keller, of Minnesota, threatens to pull a Daugherty impenchment out of his hat.

ever benned a referee with a pop bottle at De Valera reiterates his opposition to the Irish treaty. Supercrogatory. Nobody has ever supposed he was merely dissembling

Tennis may be exciting, conceded De-mosthenes McClinnis gradgingly, but nobody

Next week is 'potate week' in New Jersey. When a New Jersey farmer takes a vote on planting potatoes the eyes always have it.

It is generally believed that Captain Rould Amundsen is already flying toward the North Pole. Here is a snowbird worthy of honor and glory.

Now that Ireland has home rule, Scot-land wants it. When it gets it that will be Wules' cue. And after Wales why not Wales' cue. And after Wales why not Cornwall? Self-determination for small nations or races has in it the germs of all kinds of trouble.

When on September 21 an eclipse of the sun causes scientists to declare that Einstein's theory has been proved or dis-proved we are going to take their word for it. We are not from Missouri and desire no demonstration

Alleged embezzeler arrested in Tahiti, Society Islands, which, as the class in jegerfy will tell you, if we are not mistaken, which may well be, is 6000 away, has arrived in Trenton. H Habiti. Tabiti, but the law has a long arm!

In a community bunt of caribou, raba young woman was attacked by a mad-dened caribou and brought it down with her last shot. We'd think more of the story if she han been attacked by angry rabbits

marshaled by a wise goose. It is permissible to state that in the matter of Not Closeprocuring incriminating Hallowell, of Cheltenham Township, takes the palm. In Norristown, for the first time in the history of the State, palm-prints brought about the conviction of two mean charged with robbery. The defendants are now conviction to the conviction of two means are now convictions. charged with robbery. The defendants are now convinced that they are altogether too

# Loyalty

open-handed.

Every time former Inspector Syme gets out of jail, says a London dispatch, he starts for Ruckingham Palace with a brick and hangs around waiting for a chance to throw it at the King or some member of the royal family. Of loyalty we fain would sing.

Here's Syme, a man of might and vim-He hastens off to meet his King And 'cave a 'arf a brick at 'im.

It gives the King a smile or two
That makes his nose move like a rabbil's
"He means all right," he says, "but wheel
Out 'Asn't 'e the 'orrid 'abits"