Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Thursday, October 12, 1922

AN IRREPARABLE ACCIDENT WATLING or Cat Island or San Salvador was the some, 430 years ago today of the unconscious first step in the making of 100 per cent Americans. It has never been successfully explained why foreigners should have had so much to do with this event or why litetory is so unfeeling as to dwell er on the fort.

In defense of Christopher Columbus, that Hispanized Italian, it may be said, howover, that in several respects he was unaware of what he was doing. He knew not what land he had found and no one can identify with certainty the particular islet of the Baliamas on which he first set foot and planted the standard of a European monarchy.

He knew not that the world was larger than his imaginative concept of it and he didn't even know what day it was, extender reformers having subsequently proved that it was October 22, not October 12, on which the epochal handing was effected. No, the admiral, as howns subsequently called, chitnot be blauned for introducing foreigners. here, for he thought he was in Asia. It is an accident, therefore, which has resulted in the floor of outsiders to this comment. There is refuge at least on this thought. If more is desiried, it is still possible to join the reported movement to Americanize tos-Indiatis.

"TYRANNY" OF A MINORITY

 \mathbf{F}^{on} the right of franchise revolutions have been staged. Parmots have been shin in the cause and house-organizationly Created.

At least so Philadelphians into been told. and those who are even vaguely familiar with the bistory of their own community may be said to have some disc notion of the fact that a striggle fig likerty and in defense of republican distinutions was on cconducted here.

That, however, was a long time ago, More than half of the citizens of voting uge new coundission. in present-day Philadelphia are not intenested in elections. They have revealed their intentions are again apparent in the char- their immense gains, existing and in proscollective temperaturent by accepting temporary disfinitely is not penalty for meter of the columission's personnel. Not peet, they can afford to employ gestures of

ress in the general situation. It may follow that our representative on the European commission, who has thus far been merely an observer, will be invested with power for action.

The prospect of such a change in our relations with Europe has several times been rumored. If it should come, the conjecture may be hazarded that our own account with Germany will not befog the issue.

Mr. Hughes has frequently exhibited a taste for considering one international problem at a time. The method has worked well and there is little reason to suppose that it will not be further applied by the State Department.

A GOOD COAL COMMISSION FACES A VERY HARD JOB

Will the President's Fact-Finding Board Suggest Means for Fuel Ship-

ment by Wire? THE first duty of the fact-finding Coal I Commission just named by President Harding will be to locate a new basis for satisfactory wage and working agreements at the mines before the existing contracts between operators and miners terminate in August, 1923. Until such a bably is established the country will have to reckon with the possibility of another coal strike as generally destructive as the one recently endeil.

But the new commission is different from all others that have preceded it in that it is not a board of arbitration or an agency devised to balance the interests of miners and mine owners. It has something of the aspect of a Grand Jury concerned exclusively with the interests of the public and determined to give to the operators and the miners no more consideration than should be theirs by right of citizenship.

It was the intention of the President-if it was not the intention of Congress-that the people should at last know all the truth about the coal industry. The baffing mists

that obscure the original causes of mine strikes should now be cleared away. Thus the new commission will be expected to define exactly the relationships that persist between coal-producing and coal-carrying interests, the expense to the consumer of the practice of maintaining "high-cost" mines through price pools and the factors which tend to make conf-mining a seasonal industry with long periods of enforced idleness and consequent uncest

It will be required to learn how deeply the producers are interested in the retailing of coal. It will be asked to explain the part that union labor has come to play as a monopolistic power jointly interested with mine owners in keeping prices ligh. And it will be able to demonstrate the truth or untruth of the charge that the high cost of coal is in a large degree the high cost of technical inefficiency in the producing and care ministry are now under serious susdistributing systems.

It is generally agreed among scientific men that a survey of the coal business from the ground up. if it were to be thorough enough to provide a basis for unassailable | Thrace from the Turkish soldiery entil a principles of the sort needed to guide Congress in the future, would require at least a year or a year and a half. Containly it would require more than the \$200,000 which " Congress appropriated for the work of the

The President's consistency and his good the members can be suspected of parcompliance, while awaiting no

shipbuilding nation, to the inglorious posi-tion it occupied in the years preceding the World War. In other words the splendid impetus to our shipping has evaporated, and virtually no advantage has been taken of

magnificent opportunities for progress. There can be little question that this stagnation is due in part to the uncertainty of maritime interests concerning our commercial future upon the seas. Freight and assenger lines are loath to increase their fleets until the fate of the Ship-Subsidy Bill is decided. Anything is preferable to the existing doubt. There is unquestionably a future for for-

eign trade under our flag if an intelligently and scientifically devised system of assistance and encouragement is made operative. In default of such a tonic to enterprise it is extremely probable that the United States as a maritime nation will revert to its old illeouspicuousness, The general falling off in ship production

in foreign countries is due to a variety of causes, among which is reaction to the large output of yards immediately after the war. But without passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill. American degeneration is lamentably likely to prove permanent.

WHERE ARMISTICE LEADS

THE Turks are said to have been distnaved at their inability to impose their most extreme demands at the Mudania conference. It is concelvable, however, that this chagrin is merely temporary and that the sound of exultation in Angora will be heard for a considerable period.

For although the Kemalists have apparently thought better of challenging the British Empire to a duel, although they have renonneed their purpose of swashbuckling into Thrace and of dictating to their opponents from a violated neutral zone, they have unquestionably achieved a victory military and diplomatic searcely imaginable two months ago.

Turkey in Europe is once more to become a fact. There is to be no Greater Greace in Asia Minor, and it is inevitable that the seat of an empire of impressive proportions will again be Constantinople, as in the days of Byzantine dominion.

What the so-called Allies have secured by their eleventh-hour accord is the prospect of neutralization of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. The form of control and the details of jurisdiction are to be taken up in a special conference devoted to this intricate and delicate subject.

The possibilities of some tense sessions on this theme are manifold, with the Turks enger to take advantage of the least sign of dissension between the Western Powers. Only by the same sort of harmony and determination which won the belated respect of Ismet Pasha at Mudania can the means be found for "executing any plan of international authority at the Straits.

The other convention to be devoted to the framing of a peace treaty to replace the part of Sevres, now in ribbons, is likely to place a severe strain on French foreign policy, the complexion of which appears to inve undergone changes within the last few days. The Turkophile inclies of the Peinphoton, even in Paris. It is indeed imaginable that the Premier may be forced into a position of reversing himself in order to co-

operate for the defense of Europe in setting limit to Ottoman ambitions. The present armistics, which protects formal treaty has been ratified, is an expediency which has unquestionably averted war in the Near East. But the diplomatic woods still to be explored are thick and

tangled. By the terms of the Mudania agreement

Kenndists have given a pledge of good behavior for the time being. Considering

A BEN. FRANKLIN STORY

He Invented the Marine Testing Tank, According to a Rare Letter-Is There Anything New Under the Sun?-Was Sol-

omon Right?

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THERE anything new under the sun? Solomon answered the query more than

2000 years ago when he declared: "There is nothing new under the sun." George F. Sproule, Director of the De-partment of Wharves. Docks and Ferries, indicates a verification in modern life of Solomon's words. In an article in this column written from

Devonshire, England, recently, I stated that Robert Fulton was the inventor of the sub-

Director Sproule now points out that the marine tank, supposed to be a product of modern inventive genius, is not new at all. It is 162 years old. Benjamin Franklin was the inventor.

Benjamin Franklin was the inventor. It is a forgotten achievement in the life of the great American. Franklin, who invented if for use in an experiment, called it a "towing tank." Now it is any kind of an experimental tank or miniature waterway. It is principally used to test model vessels and their appliances. and their appliances.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN gave the facts in a rare letter to Dr. John Pringle, of England.

Pringle was later president of the Royal Society, This is the story : While on a trip in Holland Franklin no-

ticed a variation in the speed of the canal boat in which he traveled. The boatman told him this was due to the

variations in the depth of the canal. The explanation did not satisfy him. When he returned to England he decided to test the truth of the Hollander's state-

ment Accordingly he had a rough wooden box or trough unde, tifteen teer long. It was six inches wide and six inches

deep and calked to hold water. In this he fitted a plank so that by raising or lowering it he could vary the depth of the water.

Then he had a model boat constructed. It, was a toy affair six inches long, two and one-fourth inches wide and one and

one-half inches deep. It drew one inch of water and had a silk

towing cord attached to the bow. This was run over a brass pulley at one end of the tank and weighted with a shilling piece.

WHEN all was ready for the experiment Franklin found that he had no watch with which to measure the claused time of the boat's movement through the tank. He overcame this though, as he tells in his letter, by counting rapidly and keeping count of the tens on his tingers. letter.

It was a most primitive attempt to arrive at exact facts.

At exact facts. He made a number of experiments with water at various depths. The depth was regulated by raising and lowering the faise bottom or plank. United to the faise bottom of plank.

Investigation proved that the Holland boatman was right.

oatman was right. The time varied as the series 101, 89 and 9, when the water under the toy boat was $^{1}2$ inches, 2 inches and $4^{1}2$ inches deep. Thus the first tank for experiments with models of vessels came into existence.

THE "penny-in-the-slot machine." the I gum chewers' delight and the peanut lovers' friend of recent years, usually is re-garded as an invention of recent years. It is 2000 years old.

Vending machines were known to the

ancient Egyptians. There is evidence that a coin actuated machine was in use in Lower Egypt before Then it was used to dispense liquids for

sacrificial purposes. Presumably it operated just as the apparatus in certain of our restaurants, where the customer drops a dime and pulls out a



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

On Philadelphia's General Development PHILADELPHIA has shown a civic de-mercial and economic progress in the last fifty years, according to former Gaugest Ex-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART

Every time a drug addict thinks he is fifty years, according to former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, who for nearly half a century has been in the forefront of every or more of the opposition candidates. getting a cold deal he calls for a new deck. "But one thing politically has not changed and that is the ability of the people to get just what they want at the polls; if they

registr According to the enrollment figures of the three registration data, some 387,000 electors will be entitled to east ballats on November 7. The number who have sacrificed

their right is SS0,000. their right is 350,000.
There is nothing new in this situation.
although, in space of efforts of the organization and of public-splitted citizens, it is somewhat worse than that of last year. The drop in registration the antumn is 65,000. The community is a whole is happy and

prosperous: A majority of its citlacus is content to be ruled by a minority. If the disfranchised do not teed this "tyrainy." does it inhouse voters whose powers are thus commonsly increased to become vientionally excited about the showing?

CHICAGO'S MAN OF LETTERS

CHICAGO has long been proud of Eugene Lield. It regards film as concrete proof that it is a literary center, and not merely a commercial metropolis absorbed in the purmult of the dollar. Consequently the erection of a monument

to his memory was inevitable from the day of his death. This monument was unveiled. of his death. This monument was unveiled in Lincoln Park on Monday. It has taken the form, not of a post shiring in a medita-tive mood with his tager on his brow, the kind of a fling that would have been created a generation or two ago; it father is the figure of an angel bending over two sleep-

ing children dropping flowers inon them This is the hind of memorial that would have pleased Field Lineself. Its fitness is such as to critic persons who have been in the lubit of libing at the culture of the city on the lake to wonder whether they have not been misjudging that community.

THE HOME ACCOUNT FIRST

ALTHOUGH numbers of individual chrimanis have been by no means inute. it must be admitted that the public as a whole has the well the subject of German reparations to the United States with indifference and un souvern. It has been flattering to self-rightcourness to assert that America asked for nothing and received mothing from the World War. This geture of tenunciation, however,

has never been table by the tovernment. and there is no reason, even from the standpoint of the most rorefiel morals, why it should be. The hill for German depresdations against the property of this Goverroused and its nationals is of quite coniderable proportions. There are also mains originating to the neutrality period, perticularly those in connection with the Lositania tragedy.

It is to determine the amount of compensation that the mixed commission, which held its first session this week at the State Department, has been formed. The pre-dominance of Americanos on this body in-sures the second of preference to this country in disputed cases.

Within a month, when the chief German Commissioner, Dr. Kiesselbach, has arrived here, some of the preliminaries will be disposed of and the experts will be enabled to proceed to detailed examination of authentic damage claims. The effect of early doorsiens and the tixing of a compensation total-in prospect a mere trifle compared with those of the major European Powers. although running into many millions-may conceivably have some bearing upon the whole complex reparations question.

As we are bandling our own end of the indemnity problem separately and in necordance with the basic unchinery of the Dressl-Rosen Treaty of 1921, the reluctance of the Government to participate authori-Allies is comprehensible. But when the merican bill has been expressed in explicit

groups in the mine fields. The appointment of George (uls Smith, director of the Geological Survey, was an act for which Mr. Harding cannot be too highly commended. The Geological Survey is purely scientifier non-political; magnificently efficient and brilliantly administered. What it doesn't know about mines and mining ten'r worth knowing.

John Hays Hammond is an impartial student of scientific realities. Mr. Alsoluler, Dr. Devine and Mr. Neill have had long experience with the technique of industrial adjustments. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Howell are noted for their interest in the social and humane sides of great public questions. seems regrettable that the President was unable to have upon his commission a rann as deeply informed about the factors governing transportation as Dr. Emery R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose help the Administration seems to have greatly desired. But Dr. Johnson is absent off his violent drunks. Many people will lift righteous eyebrows and thongress has demanded that the com-

The coal question, so called, is not neurally a question of coal. It is a question of transportation. The cost of performine and bituminous at the mittes is relatively negligible and contributes corr slightly to the burden of the ultimate consumer. It

mission make its first report in January.

It will have until August to complete its

1000

is the handling of coal that is cost -Coal is loaded into cars at the mine shipped to retailing centers and unloaded at storage yards. There it is leaded and trucked around to the consumers and shoveled into hius and collars. At last it is

shoveled out again in the form of ashes. londed in wagons sgala and ented away. The cost of handling each too of coal is more than twice the cost of production. preparation and cleaning at the mines.

Naturally, therefore, the fact-finding commission will give a good deal of attention to the general problem of transportation. It should surprise no one if its final reports are of a revolutionary character. It may advise the public to prepare with all possible speed to ship its coal by wire. That miracle is possible. For, if it were possible to establish great electric power

stations at the mines, light, heat and power could be delivered generally at low cost in areas now dependent on coal sent by freight. The Nation's coal would be conserved. And the enormous "Landling tolls" would be eliminated.

A LOST LEADERSHIP

A LTHOUGH the present decline in ship-building is world wide, it is in the United States that the contrast between the extraordinary production of the postarmistice period and the existing slump is most marked. A recent issue of Lloyd's Register presents the figures concerning this lost leadership, revealing the fact that American maritime ascendancy was ephemeral and that nations once surpassing in quantity construction of ocean vessels have, with the exception of Germany, regained the old ranking.

Great Britain is now building 60 per cent of the world's tonnage. France and the Netherlends come next, with the United

opportant tisanship with either of the contending ties at the forthcoming parleys to resume that strategy by which their empire has sur-5.13.411



Sill moves distractedly among the shad-ows of the latest "murder mystery," without friends, bedraggled and desperate. as lonely an antagonist of overpowering destiny as ever was, with a manner of defiance that is, in its atter hopelessness far more pltiful than tears.

The queer collousness of a class conscious and self-conscious town was around her like dungeon wall. The war touched her heavily-when she was about fourteen ! through "soldiers who passed through" her community. At fifteen she seems to have been belpless prey to the wolves that in-habit the poor, unguarded streets of all big and little cities. The Church and society seem not to have been nietely unaware of Pearl. She didn't interest them. They were simply uncaring. No one was shocked when, whimpering and territical, she passed night after night helping her father to walk

and grieve for what they will call the wickedness of this neglected child of the social wilderness who, when she wanted to escape from misery, could think only of pistols or the canal. Yet it is not Pearl, but communities which permit children to be afflicted as she was that ought to be summoned by the public procedure and subjected to a merciless third degree to determine the reasons for their appalling social incompetence.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEN

mHAT American isolation is a political T term rather than an actual fact is evi-denced by our recent participation in the affairs of India and our prospective pardeination in the affairs of Egypt. Though the American invasion has so far

excited no political comment, it must not be thought that the silence of diplomatists is due to the fact that the invalers are members. of unofficial bodies. On the contrary, Covernment in Washington heartily approves of the work they plan to do. Perhaps the diplomatists have kent still

because the majority of the members of the delegations are, in a manner of speaking, in themselves a manifestation of the feminist movement, and there is a sort of feeling extant that this movement somehow transcends nationality. Anyhow, the one thing certain is that

neither in Washington nor in the capitals of Europe is it expected that complications will ensue. Not even Berlin can scent trouble.

Pennsylvania, be it noted, has peculiar interest in the movement. It was born, you see, in Pennsylvania State College Farm In fact, all the delegates were born there forty-one hens and roosters that were sent to India some time sgo and have already

given a good account of themselves; and the thirteen hens and two roosters (white Leghorns) now on their way to Khartun the Sudan. Who knows? They may allay insurgency

by providing insurgents with eggs for their breakfast in the morning. _

Jo't for the Maxim Mongers "A penny saved is a penny sarned" is hardly applicable to the case of the New York mendicant with a thousand dollars in the bank

"You have more money in the bank than I of the world's tonnage. France and the Netherlends come next, with the United States a had fourth This country indeed has returned, as a said the magistrate, who sent him up

plate of soup or a triangle of pumpkin pie. Hero of Alexander was the inventor-or reputed inventor.

The body was a vase with a slit in the top. A coin dropped depressed a lever mo-mentarily, which raised a plug from the

mouth of a pipe. Any liquid in the pipe flowed out at its Whether the vase was filled with holy water or some consecrated liquid used in sperifice is not now known.

IN THE British Museum there are samples

of linen as fine as any turned out today from the looms of Ireland. They are wrappings on mummies that had

been buried for 2500 years. On the door of a temple in the Roman Forum is a lock still in use that was put there 1800 years ago. Microscopes were known to the ancient

Babylonians. Layard, while excavating at Nineveh.

found cylinders of clay with cunelform in-scriptions so fine that they required a microscope to read them. Rock crystal microscopes were used for

this purpose. One of these was found in the palace of Nimrod while excavating the structure

TT WOULD seem that we are simply re-I discovering principles that were well

known ages ago. In the matter of road engineering we are but little if any ahead of the ancients. The Peruvians had the most magnificent roads the world ever saw.

Their public highways were built on solid

One of these, the longest perfect road in the then known world, extended from Quito and Cuzco into Chile.

Most of their roads ran through a mountainous country.

They were twenty-five feet in width and macadamized

The macadam consisted of pulverized stone mixed with lime and bituminous cement.

mixed with this and oftenhous cement. Often for leagues they were hemmed in by walls six feet thick. Miles and miles of these highways were hewn from the solid rock and the fronts of precipices. The woven fabrics of Peru at the time of

its discovery were of finer texture and weave than anything then known in Europe.

CATTLE branding on our Western rauches

U is, metaphorically, old as the hills. Farmers and stock raisets in Egypt of the Ptolemies branded their cattle. Every owner had his private mark and

number as well. At the University of Pennsylvania Museum are evidences that in Babylon they had bankers and money lenders.

Their cuneiform clay tablet letters and accounts testify to this fact.

Lanciani, the antiquarian, tells us that in Rome they had storage warehouses and safety vaults. We consider these as conveniences pecu-

liar to our present age. ----

TN THE matter of science we moderns have

perhaps made the most progress. And yet the learning glass, the pendulum artificial incubation, malleable glass, gun-powder and the use of cement in vast en-

terprises were known to the ancients. The laws of gravitation and of centrifugal and centripetal forces were known. Skeletons found in Peru indicate that the

Incas had a crude knowledge of cranial Dentistry in a rough way was practiced in

old Egypt. Plato taught that the earth was round.

Origen taught that there were a multitude of worlds and that ours was one of the smallest and meanest of the great galaxy.

Women have come into their own, says

movement to better the city.

"This progress is strongly shown by a comparison of the opening of the Civil War with that of the recent World War," said former Governor Stuart. "The spirit of patriotism was just as strong then as at the beginning of the late war, but at that time there were difficulties which did not exist when our country decided to enter the war in 1917. In the latter instance, the sentiment of Philadelphia was practically a unit for the war, but this was not the case at the time of the Civil War.

Volunteers Versus Draft

"At the beginning of the Civil War, all the soldiers were volunteers. Practically all the young men of the city enlisted, and there was a lot of enthusiasm. I was a boy at the time, but I distinctly remember many of the stirring scenes, and, especially the first draft, when the volunteer enlistments began to drop off and it was decided to raise troops by draft.

"The first person drafted in Philadelphia was a man named Ryan. The office of the Provost Marshal was on Locust street be-tween Twelfth and Thirteenth, where the names were drawn from a wheel. At first there was considerable opposition to the draft.

"Philadelphia was by no means a unit for the war. There were many ties of family and business to the South, and there was a fairly strong party element in the city which was opposed to taking up arms against hose to whom they were related, either by blood or commerce. The Union League of Philadelphia, which was formed about time, did much to crystallize patriotic senti-ment for the Union and buildes this raised nine regiments by its own endeavors.

The Sending of Substitutes

"Men who were drafted had the right to end substitutes, paying them for their services, and almost every city and county in the State paid a bounty for enlistment. As I remember it, \$100 was the average, alhough some paid more and a few went as high as \$500 or even \$1000 for three years This led to the evil of the 'bounty. service. inmper'; that is, men who took the bounty and then did not enlist.

"A comparison of that time with the order marked the draft and enrollment for which service in the late war will show what I mean when I say that the city has developed materially in the last fifty years.

"I remember also clearly the arrival of the sick and wounded soldiers. They were all brought into the city at Brond and Prime streets (now Washington avenue), and the old volunteer fire companies did much to assist. These companies all had ambulances, o which the fire horses were attached, and which conveyed the soldiers to the various iospitals. The call '96' was the signal that a train would arrive at a certain time, and a vest crowd always greeted them.

The Political Situation

"The political situation is a good bit better than it was half a century ago. Philadelphia is an intensely American city, far the most so of any of the great American cities, and the ideals of real American life, both domestic and political, have reached a higher point here than any place else among the great settlements of the Union. "In those days the greatest number of

foreign-born citizens were from Ireland. There are many more foreign-born citizens now, but, I believe, not more proportionately to the population. Many of the most useful and patriotic citizens with whom I have come in contact have been men who came here in search of the opportunities of advancement and growth guaranteed by this country. They became loyal Americans, had respect for the law and their children have ecome the best type of American citizens. "In those days there was a strong minority

party, always a good thing for civic wel-Politically, there were about the same fare. contests as now and there was little dif. Women have come into their own, says Judge Gary. Stills we are pleased to ob-serve, there are not yet doing any puddling.

to not get what they want, then they get just what they deserve. It is all up to the people themselves. Many thousands of our people do not seem to understand the im-portance of the franchise which they enjoy and which no one can take away from them except themselves by their failure or neglect

less demonstrate that he is no saber-toothed to register and vote. "There is no such disorder around the tiger nowadays. polling places now as there was then, and, in this respect alone, the advancement of the Pottsville farmers blame prayers for rain for the flood that is ruining their crops city has been tremendous. But the Per-Too fervent, perhaps.

sonal Registration Law has done more than any other one thing to preserve the sanctity of the ballot. It was adopted for the pro-tection of the man who votes, and if he thinks it is too much trouble to enroll once a year, he is not a good citizen.

The Public Schools

"Another immense advance has been in the school buildings and the curriculum e the public schools. The buildings are much finer and more comfortable than the teachers of fifty years ago enjoyed, but the teachers of those old days were just as loyal and devoted to their work and got good results. Many of them did not have college degrees.

but they were patient, hard-working, in-telligent, practical persons and understood how to get their message across. "America owes a great debt of gratitude to the teachers of those days, who were the pioneers, as well as to the teachers of the present, who have taken their places under

much better conditions and environment. "A great many of those who criticize the public schools and tell how they should be run are persons who never attended them and know little about the problems and nothing of those who attend these schools and of those who were the products of them. The public schools then, as now, were vastly concerned with the kind of citizeus they turned out.

Attitude to City Government

"The attitude of the citizens toward the city government was just the same as it is now. There have been a couple of excellent changes in the form, brought about, first, by the Bullitt bill, and then by the new City Charter. Formerly all the departments were under the control of different officials, and this troublesome political situation has been smoothed out a little by these two changes.

"When a man is on the outside, always easier for him to throw bricks than it is for the man on the inside to dodge them. Any position where the official comes into constant contact with the people is a hard one. I remember when I walked up Broad street the first day after the expiration of my term as Mayor. I was then an ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, and the streets had not looked so dirty for four years as they did that morning. The responsibility for them as an official was gone.

"Business men in government positions e all right when the man has knowledge of government business. In a private busi-ness, the head of it may give orders and not be responsible for them to the public as he is in an official place. Unless he knows governmental business and knows people, he will not succeed in office. A man who has been successful is better in any position than one who has not been successful, but, if he wants to administer public affairs, he must must know governmental business above all."

Helping

Russia

 Init: Decame a republic on reaction of the Pan-American Union.
Hamlet is the longest part in the Shake spear-an drama, with 1569 line, followed by lago, with 1117 line.
Hamlet is the longest part in the Shake spear-an drama, with 1569 line, followed by lago, with 1117 line.
With interest, the total state of United States Government loans to the Allies amounts to about \$10,000,000,000.
Pago-Pago is the name of the search and harbor of the American Island drauds in the Pacific Ocean. The name should be pronounced "Pango-Pango". Aux Italiens." Bulker Lytton asserted that "Mario can sooth with a tenor note the souls in purpose tory." Mario was a famous Italian of the tile role of "Robert le Diable took place in Paris in 1838.
Jerusalem was taken and destroyed with a temperor Titus in 70 A. The Kayman Far admirst who defeated brits squadron under Sir Creder Sturdes of the Faikland Island brits with his squadron brits sturdes of the Faikland Islands December 4, 1914. From Berlin comes the prospectus of the Inter-national Labor Relief Corporation, which wants a million dellars to enable Soviet

Russia to buy machinery, tools and raw material for industrial and agricultural pur-Patrons of the corporation include D0808. Maxim Gorky, Maximilian Harden, Anatole france, George Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair. The corporation may or may not prove a success, but it assuredly has competent press agents. Would it be unkind to suggest that it night have more chance if it were backed by Stinnes, s Geddes and Hoover?

Perhaps the Sampaio Correia II slow in reaching Rio because it is hopping on one leg.

indifference.

self to blame.

What ever so many voters register is

The Turk, as we seem to see it, has

No proof yet that New Brunswick tanglefoot has caught the right fly.

been sternly urged to take a slice of pie.

The citizen who does not qualify as a voter this year will have nobody but him-

We have it on the word of the Red-Letter Day Specialist that Saturday next

children on part time. May be one way of turning out part-time Americans.

persuade him that he is licked, they might

answer his critics; which, of course, doen't mean that he will satisfy or convince them.

businesses have in getting a legitimate supply

of alcohol suggest the likelihood that they don't stand in with the bootleggers.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What was the largest 'sland discovered by Columbus on his first voyage to the New World?

2. What American State has the smallest

number of a units? 3. What form describes three horses har nessed one in front of the other? 4. What is a ranarium? 5. What is a ranarium? 6. What is a ranarium?

How does the poinciana get its name?

What was the most beautiful and highly

prized marble used in the famou temples of antiquity? Where is the City of Para? Where is Dismal Swamp?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The word parlor is derived from the French "parlor," a speaking place from the verb "parler," to speak of talk.
According to the Constitution, "No new with"

State shall be formed or crected with in the jurisdiction of any other State nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Lef-islatures of the Sintes concerned, well as of the Congress."

S. Rowe is director general of the

China became a republic on February II.

hat is a proem

1913

4. 1.00

Forty-one thousand Philadelphia school

If Lloyd George's enemies could only

Daugherty at Canton on Saturday will

Tales told of the difficulty reputable

will be all to the candy.

begin to make some headway.

Clemenceau's American trip will doubt-