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Philadelphia, Friday, November 24, 1922

THE ONLY THING TO DO

TF THE State Board of Pardons had released Jesse Williamson, 2d, from prison it would have placed itself on the defensive, He was a trusted employe of the Pennsyl-Granting Annuities. He devised a plan for robbing it and its customers that was so difficult of detection that he was enabled to earry on his peculations for ten years. He took in that time \$732,000 that did nor belong to him. And when at last his thefts were discovered he admitted them and made restitution in the sum of \$30,000 or thereabouts.

The plea could not be made that he succumbed to sudden temptation, for there was too clear evidence of deliberate purpose. The sentence imposed on him by the court was none too severe. No man guilty of his admitted crime should be allowed to escape with light punishment.

Hundreds of millions of property are in in the hands of men who must be honest and trustworthy if popular confidence in these institutions is to be preserved. And when one of these men betrays the trust his punishment should be exemplary.

KEEPING THE BALANCE

DRESIDENT HARDING has respected precedent by appointing to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench a Democratic lawyer. It is universally regarded as desirable that both parties should be represented on the bench. President Taft went so far as to promote to the chief justiceship the Southern Democrat, Edward Douglas White, and he appointed a Democrat to an associate justiceship.

Pierce Butler, whom Mr. Harding has | oring for millions of the taxpayers' money, named, is a successful railroad lawyer of Minnesota and one of the leading citizens of the State. He was made special counsel of the Government by Attorney General Wickershau, in 1910 in the prosecution of the Chicago meat packers, accused of viola. tion of the Anti-Trust Law.

recognized at once by the members of the ber familiar with the standing of Mr.

SAFETY IN MINES FRENCH commission visited the United

A States a few years ago to study the American practice in mining with a view to recommending the adoption in France of the safety rules in force here. The commission discovered after a very short time that the laws in this country were so far behind those of France that it could learn nothing of quota of educational facilities, advantage, and its members went back home. The city, it has been reitera The fire in a gold mine in California a few weeks ago, the explosion of gas in a Pennsylvania coal mine last mouth and the explosion in an iron nine in Alabana this week suggest that there is some promution

that has not been taken that should be taken. The Pennsylvania laws are supposed to be pretty good; but they do not compel that excess of precaution which will make explosions and loss of life impossible. It may be argued in extenuation that the accidents are due to the carelessness of the workers rather than to the laxity of the laws. If this centention be sound, then there is faxity in | sought? supervision which permits carelessness.

Human life is not so chean that it can be wasted with indifference. It might be worth while for Governor-elect Pinchot to cause experts to examine the law- and the method of enforcing them, with a view to correcting what weaknesses there that he He may be able to do something to prevent a repetition of the Spangler catastrophe.

SANTA CLAUS, INC.

rates announced as "a Christmas present for the people" by the electric light and power companies that function as subsidiaries of the Public Service Corporation of New Jer-No mention was made of the rather significant fact that the schedule of rates now to be revised was to have been the subject of a rigorous inquiry by the Public Utilities Commission of the State, and that the reduction was announced only after preparations for the inquiry had begun.

The investigation, according to tester's news from Trenton, will be pressed despite the sudden surge of Yuletide warmth in the cosoms of the corporations. The reason for this seemingly hard and intexable attitude of the Utilities Connaission and its im- tion is preferable to sinking in the quickmunity to the melting influences of the that even after the reductions have been effected rates for electric light and power will be higher in Jersey than they are in cities like Philadelphia.

MAKING THE STATE RICHER

BECAUSE of the activities of the Agricultural Department of Pennsylvania State College, the points crop in the Commonwealth is worth \$750,000 more this year

than last year.

Prof. Nixon, the college's specialist in diseases of plants, has been at work teaching the farmers how to combat the petato diseases. As a result of his work the average yield has increased from eighty to 105 bushels an acre. When he has competed the program which he has laid out for himself the yie'd will average 150 bushels an nere and this Commonwealth will produce more potatoes than any other State in the

This is only one of the many activities of the State College directed toward increasing the wealth of the State. That it is apprecated is indicated by the voluntary contriof \$150,000 by the potato growers poy for the erection of a hospital on the

college campus for combating the diseases which afflict the students.

It is one of the many arguments which college trustees will use when they appeal to the Legislature this winter for an appropriation to enlarge the equipment of the institution for carrying on its work.

AN \$8,500,000 ART MUSEUM WAS NOT BARGAINED FOR

Indications of an Orgy of Extravagance Seen in the Appeal for Funds More Than Doubling the Original Estimates

THE sighs of relief with which taxpayers hailed the collapse of the "Palace of Justice" dream of Judge Brown are stifled by a new and staggering program of municipal extravagance. This has taken the form of an appeal for appropriations totaling \$5,500,000 for the completion of the Art Museum, on which approximately \$3,000,000 already has been expended.

Is it impossible for Philadelphia to exist without squandering public funds in grandiose enterprises, exceeding in costs all original estimates and constituting by persistent inflation shocking burdens upon this community?

This would seem to be the case, to which, among other instances, the melancholy and protracted episode of the Public Buildings Commission gives particular point. Nobody knew what that "tasteless pile," as it has been called, would cost when completed. Today it ponderously represents the expenditure of more than \$30,000,000, a sura \$5,000,000 in excess of that paid for the Virgin Islands in an era of high territorial prices and several fortunes more than the vania Company for Insurances on Lives and | purchase price of Alaska and the vast empire of Louisiana.

> There are ominous signs that unless a peremptory halt is called the story of the Art Museum on the old reservoir site is to be a repetition of the reckless adventure of the City Hall. What, Philadelphians assuredly are entitled to ask, is the idea involved in such ruthless plunging? Is the municipal gallery for paintings to be faced with jasper, alabaster and chalcedony, and are the regraded streets approaching it to be paved with mother-of-pearl?

It was generally agreed at the outset that the city Art Museum was a commendable the custody of the financial institutions in | project. When the undertaking was first the city. The protection of this wealth is | conceived in 1914 the entire cost was fixed conceived in 1914 the entire cost was fixed at \$3,300,000. This, as Shylock himself would have conceded, is a good round sum. It is not, even reckoning in present-day prices, difficult to conceive of a splendid structure erected for that amount and admirably adapted for housing pictures of considerable interest and value.

But the building still is many stages from completion. Indeed, little more than the foundations of it have been laid. Reservoir Hill has undergone extensive changes in its topography; to what advant ge is not precisely clear. A fortune has been sunk in excavations and pretentions preliminaries. and now the Park Commission, architects and official backers of the project are clam-

The situation would be ludierous if its practical aspects were not so disquieting. Not long since Dr. Russell Conwell bespoke municipal assistance for Temple University. For \$2,000,000 that unique and wonderful The fitness of the appointment will be institution-for such it unquestionably is--a popular educational asset of the first order. is distributed from private homes. unrivated in its sphere throughout the country. The municipality pleaded poverty and the transfer was not made

Millions are imperatively needed for the rehabilitation of the public schools. The system is constantly embarrassed by lack I of funds. Schoolhouses in numerous instances are antiquated, unsanitary, crowded. Thousands of children are denied their

The city, it has been reiterated, cannot afford to perform its vividly plain duty. The numberpal purse is too lean. Public works of varied type are held up because of insufficient resources in the treasury.

Of these trying conditions no cognizance whatever is taken in the almost impudent proposal to sink \$8,500,000 in the Art Museum. Is there any guarantee that after proposed new loans are made and additional depends upon the taxpeyers are exerred further appropriations will not be

At this moment the grand-ur complex of the promoters would be satisfied if \$5,000 .. 000 were in sight. But the Art Museum is the suspicious type of project capable of becoming an Old Man of the Sea in municipal finances. The only way to check the contagion of extravagance is to stolly at ome drastic, spedfle, comprehensive treat-

to a high time for taxpaxers to be in-MCCH was made in the news from 1 . n. quistive and wary. The city can dispense ton of the 10 per cent reduction in with an art museum altogether better it in it can do without modern schools, the library improved streets and an infinity of other public necessities. Although it would be regrettable if an undertaking planned to give the city esthetic distinction and artistic prestige were abandoned, the co-sation of all work at Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets would be less shameful than the

present scheme.
The city trensury has been drained of more than \$1,000,000, and except for eyopenn foundations and chaos at the Park entrance there is nothing to show for the sum. Withdrawal from a precarious situasands of extravagance for what, in spite of hypothetical selendors, is a program of

The choice of paying for a financial spree - total cost still mythical-and soloring up with a view to public service cannot be made

ROOTS OF THE TROUBLE

FRANCE, Italy and the smaller conti-nental countries, as well as England, are afflicted with a sort of trouble that is seldom ientioned on the cables or in the speeches of M. Clemencenn, though it is the source of much of the current popular discontent in the Old World. This is a general and growing shortage of jobs.

Unemployment is so general in England that the unemployed are forming a political party of their own and engaging in violent street demonstrations. There was rioting yesterday in Amsterdam, led by workers who sauted find work to do. In France, but for the large army, the problem of the unemployed would be even more serious than it already appears on the surface.

The continuing idleness and depression in Europe is due, of course, to various enuses elated to the war. First, there is the violent fluctuation of money values in the

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY, NOVEMBRE 2 different countries, and consequent uncer-tainty which inhibits industries and prevents anything like progressive revival or normal initiative. National poverty, new tariff barriers, among which our own law is conspicuous, and the virtual elimination of Russia and Germany as buyers in the west

of Europe make a bad situation worse. The consequence of all this is a general tendency of the people to organize into all sorts of aggressive groups with a view to getting for themselves what their Governnents seem unable to provide for them. Europe is in a way to be organized almost to death. The Fascisti triumph in Italy, the slow but steady rise of the Labor Party in England, the violently opposed political movements that take a dozen forms in Germany and France, radical blocs and junker blocs and freak parties of all sorts are bringing about something like national disunion in a dozen quarters. In Paris the women suffragists are preparing to join forces with the Socialists in a campaign for the franchise which is intended to lead toward a liberalization of French international policy.

SCEPTERED SWAY

ONE reason, explains G. K. Chesterton, why British monarchs are popular is that they are not in politics. He might have added that their isolation in this respect enables them to speak to the point without flowery appeals to constituencies or indulgence in demagogic quackery. Addresses from the throne are usually straightforward and hence refreshingly attractive.

King George's message to the new Parliaent is no exception. Direct appeal is made for the passage of legislation necessary to the erection of the Irish Free State, for the authorization of the League of Nations loan to Austria and for measures to ameliorate trade depression. Hope is expressed for a successful outcome of the Lausanne conference and the settlement of Near East prob-

With an invecation of divine guidance, the terse and succinct address ends. Its text gives no indication that His Majesty ever heard of Bonar Law, Lloyd George, Winsten Churchill or Ramsay Macdonald. The public, momentarily supporting this soothing fiction, cheers and metapherically flings its caps in the nir. George is a good fellow. and in nothing more august than in his e cape from the agonies and costasies of partisanship.

ARE JAILS WORTH WHILE?

A PPEALS for pardons pressed at the latest session of the State Pardon Board make it appear that we are in a way to forget the value of punishment as a force for social disefpline.

A man who deliberately and systematically

engaged in the business of embezzlement, a girl bandit and a former saloenkeeper, who set himself up in business as a receiver of stolen automobiles, were among those for whom freedom was requested by lawyers, Jails exist as a warning to potential crimi-

nals. As agencies of punishment they serve a secondary and very useful purpose. If we are becoming too tender-haurted to punish those who offend seriously against society we should be at least impartial. The jails could be emptied in a day and put to good

Garages are scarce.

THE MOONSHINE FLOOD

TN A rather casually organized vaid downown the police found moonshine stills and moonshine whisky for sale in no less than sixteen private homes in one neighborhood. Solemn discussion of the wisdom or unwisdom of the Woner law seems idle, in liew of the fact that whisky secretly distilled and marketed in vast quantities is now available to the multitude. It is cheap. It is sold in corner shops and in saloons. It is being turned out by the gallon in private could have been turned over to the city as | houses or by the barrel in hidden places. It

What the prohibition enforcers can do about it is a mystery. But in the ordinary unbiased view it seems that if we are ever to have actual prohibition the authorities must begin with the candid admission that laws made thus far haven't eliminated whisky. They have merely forced it below the surface.

SHORT CUTS

Last week of life for many a turk. Clemenceau might talk the matter over

with Senator Lodge.

Happily so many of the things that menace us eat each other up.

If the price of turkeys is lower this Thanksgiving it will be additional cause.

"Not by a plebiscite!" cried the Allies demand of the Turks concerning Western Thrace.

Justice may yet have to choose another spot in which to tack the Herrin berse of

Paderewski has apparently lost none of his powers to sway the multitude c'her as patriet or planist.

Of course, it is understood that the soment a ship pots a subship it Automatially gets a cargo.

Pleading for shy subsuly before Congress the President frees that not even a joint session is whally noticeate.

Having given sup subsidy the right of

way, there are those in the House who wish it would go right away from there. The Turk's objection to America's

presence at Lausanne is perhaps the strong-est reason why America should be there, There is difference of opinion among Czarists us to the logical successor to the Russian throne. It seems a trifling thing to

The declaration of the Mayor points to the hastering of the day when we may grumble at the avererowding of the Broad

The way Lenine hangs on to power out. rages nil precedent and defies all logic. Every time he spills the beaus he goes

I'm fruit-growing firm has paid 850, -000 for a single strawberry plant. If you trot out your \$50,000,000 we may be induced to take a pinteful of cream

Constitute may have reason to feel grateful to the Koran. It forbids communism and may not as a bar to uny combination between Turkey and Russia

Grass are at Washington Park drove scores of raibits into the open, but there were so many people around nobody dured to use a gun. "There's safety in numbers," says Br'er Rabbit.

Dr. Charles E. Bricker says moonshine which is responsible for many motor accidents. It affects the sight of drivers as pure whisky wondin't. There is here argument for both "wets" and "drys."

Just to keep the record straight, remarked Mrs. Demosthenes McGinnis, let it be known that the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters was not the first body of to sit in convention in the House women to sit in convention in the of Representatives in Harrisbur Federation of Women's Clubs met 1969. Harrisburg. The Clubs met there in

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Notes on an Open Forum Meeting of the Sunshine Lenten Union Society Headquarters Committee

By SARAH D. LOWRIE MRS. A. DRAG (presiding)—Jane Pickle, you will have to tell me what to do. Shall I ask you to read the minutes?

MISS PICKLE-This isn't a regular meeting. There are no minutes. You must introduce the speakers and announce the subject. But unless the second speaker turns up, there will only be Miss Trap. I've written the subject. It's there on the table. But, before you give it out, Mrs. Bump has something to say.

MRS. A. DRAG-Ladies, before we come o our subject for the morning—Servant-and How to Please Them, I believe that Mrs. Bump has an announcement she wishes to make.

MRS. CADWALLEDER BUMP-I have to get away, and before I go I would like the names of volunteers to go up to the Spring Heel Hosiery Mill with me tomor-row at 11:30 sharp to be ready to address the mill girls during their noon lunch hour. Who will go up with me? I have hour. Who will go up room for five in my car.

MRS. JONES-1 shall gladly go to speak to those poor girls on Soul Germs.

MISS SNIPE-I expect to speak to them
on French heels and personal cleanliness. MRS. POTTS-I have a lot of half-worn

things that I would be glad to send up.
I have to meet Mrs. Schuykill Delaware
at 12 about a vandeville show for the
benefit of dilapidated deaf mutes at the hour mentioned by Mrs. Bump. So cannot offer to go.

MISS PICKLE-1 intend going, of course, Mrs. Bump. I must see the ground for

MRS. BUMP-Well, that is quite enough, because I shall have to leave early and I understand an hour is all they allow

MRS. DRAG-If the children don't take searlet fever-they have been exposed to it-I'll come too, though one hears such awful things of fires in factories. I

might be able to advise any one who had sickness in their homes.

MISS GARDENER—I'm afraid, ladies, that maybe you had better let the girls talk to you first, I know some of them (hesitates). I have been there several times. What they want is—

MRS. BUMP—My dear Miss Gardener, what they want is to put all they earn on their backs. Very well, then, ladies, tomorrow at 11:20, here. And I cannot take any one else. I am sorry to miss this talk on Servants. I've always kept my servants. I've had my cook twenty-five years—but then I don't give in to them! (exit Mrs. Bump).

MRS. JONES—How does she manage it?

MISS PICKLE—H'm, they manage her?

MRS. JONES—How does she manage it:
MISS PICKLE—II'm, they manage her?
MRS. A. DRAG—Ladies I must postpone
the report of the Red Flannel Committee
until next week. This is not our regular
business session, as you know. We have business session, as you know. We have with us this morning Miss Sallie Trap. whom I am sure needs no introduction from me. Her subject is one about which we are all interested. She brings to bear upon it. I am sure, a wealth of experience from which each and every one of us can profit. Ladies of the S. L. U. S. H. Comprofit. Ladies of the S. L. U. S. H. Com-nittee, Miss Trap, who will now speak to us on "Servants and How to Please Them." Miss Trap—crising and going to the desk places a manuscript upon it and

SPEECH-SERVANTS AND HOW TO PLEASE THEM.
Madam President, and ladies of the S. L. U. S. H. Committee. If any seed thought of mine can fructify in your minds my years of travail on this subject of subject shall not have been in vain.

I have considered to the control of the

I have consigned to these few pages the thought that occurred to me as I was approaching this great city of Brotherly Love

on the Canden ferry.

But yesterday I stood before your sisters in Vineland, N. J., who met to discuss—
"What is home without a cook," and I warned them, as I now warn you, that I Day of Reckoning is Nigh! Not the day of reckoning for the servants—on the first of the month—Ah no! but on the Monday with the daybas sayking in the sanking in the tub, the bread burning in the oven, the front parlor dismantled for sweeping, the baby crying unbathed in its crib, the machine ha'f-threaded in the sewing room, the front doorhell pealing, the furnace fire expiring, the back gate langing, the master of the house calling for his business trousers, and relations from the country come to stop. At that climax of inperative necessities will come the Day of Reckoning for

The cook will refuse to adorn a table she may not grace, the laundress will rise from the ads where she has wallowed too long. the waitress will fling the dishes to the bats and to the moles and go her ways to the department store where she can compel her once proud mistress to do the waiting, while as for the child's purse, the seamtress, the housemaid! I can see them! By thousands they flock—terrifying as an army with banners.

In that great day when wares shall be

turned to salaries, and afternoons out into unending hads of case, instead of the lumby shall be the nurse in the recking chair, in-stead of the perambulator shall be the Ford runabout, instead of the maid, will be her mistress!

No longer-oh, tyrants of the downtrodden-shall you queen it at charmable ha-zaars, or answer yen, yen, and nay, nay, nat board meetings; no longer shall you shout at tens—and whisper—at amateur theatricals. Your chatcher, your bargain counters, your clubs, shall know you no more. Instead of this age old division of more. Instead of this age-old division of labor, this paid substitution—you, the mis-tress, must bake, cool. wash, iron, sweep, serub, dust, mend, nurse, bathe, mind, wait on the door, wait on the table, wait on the entertain the housemaid, satisfy and thus pay for the sins of your waitress, entertain the housemaid. foremothers! Then, then, shall freedom's cause be avenged! and only then!

I pause for a reply.

As Miss Sallie Trup ceases there is

great applause.) MRS. A. DRAG (rising). I am sure, ladies. the stirring words we have heard have sunk deep into our hearts and minds. As my cook, chambermed and wattreed given me notice today, my own guilt in camboying servants is somewhat abbreviated for only the black man who cleans our steps will be left to represent paid abor tonight. The meeting is open for

FIRST MEMBER (evoltedly). I vote there he no discussion. Let us sit at the feet of Miss Trap and obey the dictates of MISS TRAP (rising salemnly) -Sisters, tise! Strike off the fetters of vacur serv-

discussion.

ants! Let no more bread and jum lunches at 12, ten at all hours, a phonon number of no more kindness and consideration Christmas gifts or helidays, real affection or weak dependence, gild those fetters. Let justice alone prevail. Whether they will or no emancionic them, set them free, dismiss them, NOW NOW, is the moment, when new places are difficult to get. The weaklings among them cannot then sten back into servitude. Let them go forth and join that great and nobb of the ticketers. Up, my sisters! Up!
of the ticketers. Up, my sisters! Up!
MISS PICKLE—May I ask if Miss Trap
lives in a house of her own or boards?

MISS TRAP-I board. Applause ceases suddenly.) Pontine, Ill., men who The Changing owns a radio-receiving out is suing another who

owner a powerful send-ing set and fills the other with personal messages to the exclusion of concerts, which the other wishes to hear. Thousands of Canadian liquor are being landed in Long Island by a large scaplane. Two ittle stories side by side in a news aper They illustrate as nothing else can the won-derful changes a few years have brought



THE RISING TIDE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JUDGE JAMES E. GORMAN On the Revision of the State's Vice Laws THERE is urgent need of the revision of

and the social code in the Municipal Court, and the way out lies through the influence of the women voters of the State.
"The laws of the State relating to this subject." said Judge Gorman, "frankly recognize the double moral standard by the fact that the woman is always penalized much more heavily than the man. All my life I have been opposed bitterly to a double

standard of morals, and I do not see how any rational person could approve of it. Unfortunately, however, in our State the laws as passed, which the Judges merely interpret and decide, are so framed as to develop such a double standard. Equal Penalties Not Provided

"For instance, the laws explicitly provide punishment for the woman wh mits an offense against morality, but no-where in the State laws can a person find provision for the equal punishment of the

"In my twenty years' experience as magistrate sitting in the Central Station, in Juvenile Court and more recently in the misdemennants branch of the Municipal Court, I have had frequent occasion to notice this unjust discrimination against women and have never ceased to state from the bench that it should not exist.

"I have always thought the matter sufficient importance to engage the atten-State who have done such wonderful work in elevating the moral, social and political conditions of their sisters, and have often wondered why they did not insist upon having laws enacted for the punishment of the man as well as of the woman. It cannot be because of ignorance of the matter. because I have called the attention of the public to this intolerable condition of affairs, both upon the platform and from the bench. too many times to enumerate.

No Laws for the Man

"As I have said innumerable times, the aws of our State provide an adequate panshment for the woman and also contain many measures for her care and redemption. but no such law exists which provides for the panishment of the man who transgresses in like manner. It always has been a source f great annoyance to me in hearing cases of this kind of moral delinquency to be able to find no provision for the adequate punishment of the man. I am certain that if a proper law were enacted by the Lexislature equalizing these punishments regardless of the sex of the offender, vice would be materially reduced, if not wholly eliminated,

"Judging from past difficulties, however in trying to have such laws enacted, it is by no means certain that such a law could be passed, but sarely the public should de-mand its passage and the consequent cessa-tion of this impossible condition of affairs. "Other States have done so, notably New York, which by the passage of its Vagrancy Law has placed the man in the same posi-tion as the woman before the courts, and subject, therefore, to the same punishments and penalties. And, if the results of the operations of that law be correct, there has been a material lessening of the social evil. Other Laws Need Revision

"Our State laws with regard to another form of vice conditions are also in urgent need of some improvement. For instance, it seems next to impossible from the records of the courts to convict those persons who maintain disorderly houses. It is seldom or never, when testimony is produced by the police, that any other act than the one involved the arrest is proved, although both the police and the Court frequently know the prisoner is the keeper of such an establishment. This, it is true, might be overcome by

n more thorough investigation by the police prior to the arrest, but when such is generally known to be the case, should not the law say so?
"To summarize, one may say that there is actually no Pennsylvania law to justify the arrest or the punishment of the man in all these cases. The courts, perhaps to

just been in the habit of inflicting

upon the man for what was termed 'disor-derly conduct': but if the terms of the law in this respect be examined closely it will

soon he discovered that they do not apply to the man in these circumstances. If he to the man in these circumstances. If he wanted to take appeal to the higher courts for the remission of the fine he certainly would win his case.
"There are many other inconsistencies in

the laws in this general matter which are worthy of the attention of the public, and more especially of the attention of the or-ganization: of distinguished women of the district of Philadelphia. It must come in time if we have any respect for ourselves, and when it does come it will certainly do much to eradicate vice, because when the man finds that he is amenable to an quate punishment under the law, as the woman now is, he will not take the chances. "The solution of the whole matter lies in the passage of a rational and adequate law which will forever put an end to a condition which should have been corrected long ago and the inequality of the sexes before the law of the State of Pennsylvania wiped out forever. The women of the State are

now in a position to demand the revision

equal justice for all, whether men or women.

laws in such manner as to provide

if they make the effort the Legislature will be bound to heed their demands and to obey them. liestriction of immigra-Bellamy's tion has increased the price of unskilled labor This was inevitable And pursaing the natural trend to its logical conclusion circumstance proceeds to justify the fantastical picture of Bellamy's "Looking Backward. where the more menut and distasteful the job the higher is the pay-

sewer gets a higher salary than the mar who sings in opera. Wife of a Chicago post. Now in Dead office clerk complains Letter Office he kissed her so often he made her lips burn and she seeks an injunction from the court.

Hot stuff! and yet not hot enough to set That clerk evidently made her heart affre. his work a pastime, playing postoffice in his hours of case and affixing more stamps to his love missives than occasion demanded Sex equality is bringing

about about some curious manifestations, some of Don Again them apparently actu ated by masculine resentment. hats on and speed the elevator service, says the Mayor of Cleveland to polite men. He adds that he doesn't think much of "the bird who takes off his hat on a windy street to talk to a lady." Skirts seem to be losing the deference once paid to them.

Fleeting Art to be opened in the Grand Central Railroad Station, New York. It is not true, however, that the art catalogue is to be com-bined with the railroad time table, though this presents possibilities that allure. A list of narine views, for instance, could precede trains for shore points.

A great art gallery is

A Chicago clergyman acted as refered at a boxing bout between two bobbed-haired flappers in his church. Who, we pause to inquire, conducts the sewing circle for the young men of the congregation?

RELATIVITY

A certain professor of Queen's, A patch on Belfast's sent of learning. Avers relativity means
To chaos we'll seen be returning.

But Einstein declares that since Science dies The world may continue for ever and ever.

In Moscow the Bolshevist crew Shan Einstein as dry men the cap shun, Condemning his theories new As products of bourgeois corruption. But Einstein just grins: "Let the old bear her cub lick.

My only concern is the German Republic." Though a scholar may strive to explain And a party its hate is revealing.

A fact seldom reaches the brain On a path unobstructed by feeling, savants are chastened by shafts mis-

directed Bince even the rays of the truth are de-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. At what age does an American cities become eligible for election to the United States Senate?

United States Senate?

What is a moa?

Where are 'he Laurentian Mountains?

When did the United States acquire the Louisiana Territory?

Mountains Territory?

What is a Maranno?

What is a Maranno?

Who was Goya?

What was Dorr's Rebellion in American history?

history?

9. What is the only species of whales with teeth?

10. Who was the wife of King Arthur of British legend? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Regular elections for all members of the House of Representatives are held every two years. One-third of the total number of Senators is elected every two years. power of the county, is the name for the force that the Sheriff calls or may

the force that the Sheriff calls or may call to his assistance in discharge of his official duty to quell a riot or make an arrest. It includes generally male inhabitants above the age of fifteen except infirm persons.

The Thirty Years' War is the name given to the great European struggle which marked the climax of the Reformation. It was fought chiefly between the Protestants and Catholics of Central Europe, but involved also Sweden. It began in 1618 and ended with the

began in 1618 and ended with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. 4. A. D. Lasker is chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

5. A Gargantuan appetite means a hug. voraclous appetite, Gargantua was a giant in Rabelais' satires.

Earnon de Valera was born in New York City in 1882 of an Irish mother and a natural zed American of Scunish birth. The Dogger bank is a shoal in the North Sea, the scene of a German naval de-feat and the sinking of the Bluecher by the British on January 24, 1915. James S. Sherman was Vice President of

the United States in the Taft Admin-istration. istration.

3. The Friendly Islands are an archipelage in the Souti? Pacific Ocean southeast of the Fijis, under the protection of Great Britain. They are also called the Tonga Islands.

10. Grub street, the former name of Milton street, London, was once frequented by needy authors and literary backs. Grub street authors means at the

Grub street authors means at the present time literary backs or second-

The Mother's Hard Lot From the Atchison Globe. An Atchison woman is criticized because

An Atchison woman is criticized because she does not spank her daughter, who is a runabout. Another Atchison woman was threatened with arrest because she paddled her daughter, who didn't get home until nearly morning. After all, it is very difficult for mothers to be satisfactory to the neighbors.

Today's Anniversaries

1812-The first General Assembly of the Territory of Illinois convened at Kaskaskis. 1814—The Tennessee militia under Gen-eral Carroll embarked on the Cumberland River to join General Jackson's army at New Orleans.

1848—Pope Pius IX, disguised as a servant, took refuge at tineta, a fortified Nearolitan seaport.

1861—Benjamin Silliman, who was the the United States, died in New Haves. Born there December 4, 1816.

1889—August Belmont, eminent financier, died in New York City. Born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816. 1890 - John Watros Beckwith, Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, died in Atlanta, B at Raleigh, N. C., February 9, 1831.

1809 George R. Davis, director general of the World's Columbian Exposition, ded in Chicago. Born in Massachusetts January

3. 1840 1920-The United States released the last of 609 war draft objectors. Today's Birthdays

William S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Cabinet, born at Halifax, N. S., seventy-four years ago. Prof. Adam Shortt, long Commissioner of the Civil Service of Canada, born at Kilworth, Ont., sixty-three years ago. Frances Hodgson Burnett, successful au-thor and playwright, born in Manckester, England, seventy-three years ago.

Cass Gilbert, one of the eminent leader of the architectural profession in America born in Zanesville, O., sixty-three years.