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Philadelphia, Friday, December 8, 1922

THE QUANDARY AT PENN NTIMATIONS from the War Department

that General Leonard Wood will remain in Manila as Governor General of the Philippines contribute to the probable clearing up of a situation embarrassing to the University of Pennsylvania. General Wood's reputation as an executive

gave rise to high hopes that his abilities would be displayed in the academic field. The University authorities have believed that the new head in prospect would lend vigor to reconstructive forces at the institution, and several important features of a comprehensive program, including notably the endowment drive, have been deferred pending his arrival. The series of postponements has necessi-

tated no little patience. On several occasions word was anxiously awaited from General Wood, and only last summer a special emissary was delegated to report upon the extent of his obligations in the Philippines and the likelihood of his adoption of an academic career.

It is fitting now that the facts should be candidly faced. During the interregnum the University, under the direction of Acting Provost Penniman, has made substantial and consistent gains under exceptionally trying circumstances.

There are few influences so damaging to progress as uncertainty. If General Wood cannot come to Pennsylvania it is right that the trustees should be specifically informed concerning his inability to leave the East. In that case steps should be speedily taken to appoint a new provost equipped to guide the destintes of a great educational institution and alive to the measure of his inspiring responsibilities.

The University itself is not without admirable personal material that might be used to significant advantage in the high office. The administration during the season of doubt and procrastination is suggestive proof of an abundance of devoted service.

CLEMENCEAU'S VISIT

TOMORROW Clemenceau will reach this L city and, approaching the conclusion of his dramatic mission to the United States. he will be received with honor and admira-The people will have an opportunity for a glimpse of the man who, for a long and terrible period of strain and doubt, held the fate of the whole world in his hands and was not afraid.

Memory of the "Tiger" will live as long as history. His name will be held glorious long after his own and other people have forgotten his philosophy. We in this country have heard him with respect. But Americans have not had their minds changed. They still believe that Europe needs not war, but peace; not fresh hates, but reconciliations and understandings and the removal of all incentives to war.

The "Tiger" is old and gallant. But he holds, with a stubbornness that is in its way magnificent, to a point of view from which the whole English-speaking world moved forward as soon as it began to understand the inner meanings of the Treaty of Ver-

DRY CAFES FOR 1923?

COME ONE should tell Mayor Moore that S restaurants pretentious enough to de-mand and receive large "special reservation" fees do not risk their safety by selling strong drink. They supply only the glasses, the cracked ice, the orange juice, the spoons, the sugar, the lemon peel and the other more or less harmless decorations sought by the folk who roll their own.

Mr. Moore's request for a dry New Year's Eve celebration was aimed at the wrong crowd. His general order, under which cabaret performances and cafe celebrations will be prohibited until after the stroke of midnight on Sunday and permitted to continue for only an hour, suggests some of the violent contrasts that still are present in a woefully unsynchronized enforcement system. Thus the saloon owners who violate the Mayor's order may in turn lose their

People who want a wild and wet New Year's Eve might decide to cross the river to New Jersey. In New Jersey licenses have heen abolished. Therefore the saloons and wet cafes, instead of working only six days, as they used to do, now do business during all seven days of the week. The only disciplinary power which they seem to fear is that of Federal raiding parties. And, from the look of things. Federal raiders are pretty scarce in Jersey.

A MARITIME DISPLAY

THE vital importance of shipping legisla-tion to safeguard and further develop the American merchant marine receives new emphasis in the announcement that 52 per cent of foreign-trade cargoes within the last year were carried in vessels flying the

The figures are given in detail and anslyzed in the sixth annual report of the Shipping Board, a document well worthy of study by persons not blind to the broad national advantages of regained maritime

A decade ago any forecast that the American merchant marine was destined to be expanded to its present proportion would have been hailed as wholly fantastic

In 1912, so far as foreign trade under the flag was concerned, the United States trailed behind several of the major European nations, with no prospects of breaching the gaps. Today the volume of our shipping is econd only to that of Great Britain. American passenger lines are to be found in the leading ports of the globe and cargo ships

It is the height of parochialism to ignore these tremendous facts, to pretend that America is incapable of maintaining its own

The Shipping Board report contains re-

assuring evidence of a consistent business administration in spite of trials and obstacles mostly war inheritances and products of the era of over-production. That latter season is due to end before many more years have passed, and in this connection the report shows that an increased demand for ships is virtually certain to compensate for

the upkeep of vessels now out of service.

Few more serious blunders could be made by the present Congress than those suggesting that the fate of our magnificent commercial fleet should be left to chance, indifference or caprice.

PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT IGNORED AT HOLMESBURG

The Rules at the County Jail Are Not Framed to Restore the Inmates to Society as Good Citizens

NEITHER the Judges nor the prosecuting officers are so well pleased with the way in which the county prison at Holmesburg is run as is Dr. Joseph N. Reeves, the president of the Board of Inspectors.

Dr. Reeves insists that the inspectors know exactly what is needed in the way of rules to conduct a prison." He feels "that those in force are meeting with requirements."

Those rules provide that if a prisoner engages in conversation with another prisoner or if he smokes he shall be deprived of food and put in solitary confinement for twenty-four hours. They also provide that prisoner who violates any of the rules shall be deprived of his daily exercise. There are other regulations of a like nature more severe than those in force in other county prisons.

Now, no one expects a prison to be conducted as a vacation resort, but it is not unreasonable in the twentieth century to expect a prison to be managed a little differently from the prisons of the eighteenth century. A man does not cense to be a human being when he commits a crime. It is to the interest of the community that his punishment shall be so administered as to prevent him from being tempted to become a habitual criminal.

But, according to the reports coming to this office, reports verified by the officers engaged in enforcing the criminal laws, the prisoners sent to Holmesburg jail are treated almost without exception as if they were habitual criminals of whose regeneration there is no possibility.

Notwithstanding the assertion of Dr. Reeves that the Board of Inspectors knows exactly what is needed in the way of rules, the regulations which he approves would be condemned by nearly every expert on prison management in the country. Thanks to the reform started by John Howard in the eighteenth century after he discovered the abuses in the Bedfordshire jail in England, there has been a gradual improvement in the treatment of prisoners. It is no longer regarded as intelligent to send a man to jail and then forget all about him. The social waste involved is too great, the swelling of the criminal classes and the consequent expense of protecting the innocent are regarded as things to be avoided so far as possible.

Every one knows that idleness in the prisons brings about demoralization of the prisoners and that solitary confinement on slight excuse breeds revolt and leads men of low intelligence to a determination to take revenge on society when they get out. We no longer put a prisoner in a stone du and forget all about him, but we preserve the stone dungeons and the dark cell as though we were dealing with dangerous beasts instead of with our fellow men.

There are human brutes in the prisons, in s true, and it is easier to put other human brutes over them to beat them with clubs than to make an attempt to cure their brut-

We have a new psychology which has sought out the causes of brutishness, and when it has been applied in prison discipline it has accomplished marvelous results.

We have a new humanity which tells us that if a prisoner can be employed in the open, where he can see the sky, the perversity which caused him to break the laws can often be made straight, and on his release he will seek to be a decent and respectable citizen.

The number of congenital criminals is very small. These men and wemen may need special treatment, but the great masof prisoners in the county jails are persons who have made a misstep, who have slipped into crime and who, if properly treated during their period of confinement, will come out determined to avoid such errors in the future.

But it has long been notorious that they do not get this kind of treatment in Holmesburg, and it is a natural inference from the remarks of Dr. Reeves that he does not think they ought to get it. Other men do think so, however.

Governor Sproul has been saving that there ought to be farms on which the men in the county jails could work. The State itself is committed to the erection of a penitentiary for long-term prisoners where they can be employed at useful tasks in the open,

Such penitentiaries have been built in other States, where the convicts work on the land with few guards and where every convict constitutes himself a guard of every other one, for they all know that if one man takes advantage of the liberty enjoyed all the others will suffer. In such institutions the theory prevails that the convict is on probation and efforts are made to restore him to society in better shape to live an honest and upright life than when he passed through the doors of the jail.

There can be no doubt that this is the right theory, for it is based on the assumption that no one is wholly bad and that the worst of us can be made better under the intelligent direction of humane and civilized agents.

If the charge that such agents are not active at Holmesburg came only from what are called thugs and crooks who have passed through the institution, it would have to be discounted, but the conditions there are so notorious and so well known to the courts and the lawyers that the testimony of the discharged prisoners is merely corroborative.

AN IRONIC REFUGE

AS THE deposed Sultan Mohammed VI is unlikely to entertain the friendliest feelings toward the present Government of Turkey, it is not difficult to lend credence to the report that he has been asked by King Hussein to take up his permanent residence in holy Mecca.

In the spiritual capital of Islam a rehearen of the woes of the dethroned mon-arch is almost certain to receive a sympa-

thetic hearing. Arabia, and more especially the Hedjaz, containing the sacred cities of Medina and Mecca, has been anti-Turkish since the days when the Ottomans began

their victorious sweep westward.
Pan-Turanianism with its unsubstantlated claims to prestige has been a thorn in the flesh of Arab aristocrats, who assert with some reason that the cultural achievements of Islam are registered in their language, that the faith owes its very inception to their people and that the Turks are up-starts and their pretensions to the Caliphate utterly without historic validity.

As the Turkish national spirit increases, it is plain that the spiritual union of Islam is more and more threatened with disruption. The Hedjaz seized an attractive cpportunity in the World War, when pride of race triumphed over any feelings of loyalty to the Sultan and Calinh at Constantinople.

The breach will be deepened if Mohammed VI becomes a Meccan. Within the shadow of the Kaaba he will be enabled to air his grievances against the Kemalists. His audience will be composed of traditional antagonists to Ottoman hegemony, who can hardly fail to enjoy the exquisite irony of providing a refuge for a disgrantled and repudiated ex-ruler from the Bosporus.

THE CAMDEN MUDDLE

THE commission form of government which has fallen out of a clear sky apon Camden, through the operation of a law which every one in Jersey politics seemed to have forgotten, is not in itself a guarantee of ideal or even orderly civic administration. Experience has demonstrated what the most ardent supporters of the commission system might have known but didn't-that in any final analysis it is the personality of executives and their moral and mental equipment that count, rather than the forms which they administer

Lazy and ineffectual or dishonest commissioners can be quite as troublesome as lazy, ineffectual or dishonest members of the old-fashioned municipal council. A city manager of the sort provided for in the original city commission systems can be, if he wishes, quite as active and as potent in questionable politics as those Mayors who are often held up as dreadful examples to the young.

Under the commission system in its earlier forms a check was provided in the public interest. The city manager could be removed if he proved to be an undesirable. That is, he could be removed by a vote of the city commissioners. There was no waiting for election days. This was an improvement on the older methods of city government. But latterly there has been a tendency to revise this advantage out of the commission law, and in New Jersey the understanding is that the Mayor, elected by the people, shall rule cities with a population of more than 110,000, and that he shall function as a sort of city manager with the assistance of commissions and boards appointed by himself.

Those who first advocated the commission system probably would see little to praise and less to hope for in the Jersey system, since it leaves ultimate authority in the hands of the Mayor and in no way lessens his responsibility while it greatly reduces his power of initiative.

The origin and purpose of the law under which for a time at least the whole administrative scheme in Camden will be changed are something of a mystery. Political pressure from the region of Paterson forced it through a recent legislative session. Paterson has political problems of an unusual It has a very large foreign-born population and a very large vacillating vote. In the past it has had some ruthless bosses. The Jersey Legislature, like the people in Camden, seem to have learned with a shock that the law would apply elsewhere.

Democrats will be disposed to believe their election of a Mayor may have had something to do with the discovery of the Commission Law at this time but that assumption would be too far-fetched for general acceptance. Yet Mr. King, the newly elected Mayor, is justified in his belief that he cannot properly perform the work of his office or meet its traditional requirements while actual initiative and the right of veto center in various disassociated commissions functioning in place of the usual heads of depart nents.

Camden, which without warning has had its governmental machinery shifted to a new and untried and unwanted fashion, seems merely to be the victim of the clumsy and mysterious politics practiced at Trenton. 1f Mayor-elect King and the Acting Mayor. Mr. Van Hart, can find expert and honest men to function as commissioners over a great variety of city departments, at salaries of \$500 a year, the city will have a good government. Otherwise it won't

NO PEACE IN IRELAND TESTERDAY'S news of the killing of

Y Senn Hales by Irish fregulars suggests rather vividly the fratricidal nature of the war which afflicts the South of Ireland. Sean Hales was a member of the Free State Parliament and an ardent supporter first of Collins and later of Cosgrave. His brother was the man who led the ambush in which Michael Collins was fatally shot.

The murder of Hales and the wounding of one of his associates represent the first disorder that has occurred in the South since the new Government came formally into being. It shows that the In Valerists are resolved to continue the guerrilla war. It shows, too, that the savage criticism aimed at the Free State officials after the execution of Erskine Childers was without justification. The Free State Government must be firm or it must die slowly by the hands of assassins.

Winter modified his Melodramatic blast before it struck Old Winter Philadelphia, but it has been strenuous every. else, with here and there a touch of melodrama. At Port Angeles, in the Olympic Peninsula, we learn, a blinding snow-storm stopped the search for a convicted murderer, who had escaped from fail. And on Onelda Lake, New York, three grain barges were battered to pieces after State troopers had rescued the crew. Happy the place and the person, says Easy going Middleage) where and to whom nothing happens. But Youth impatiently dissents.

Mayor Curley, of Boston, has instructed the city censor, John M. Casey at Casey, to see to it that henceforth the American flag is displayed at all public meetings. Somehow, says Knicker-bocker Penn, this does not fill me with the patriotic pride I perhaps ought to feel, should one have to vouch for anything so ingrained as love of country? But, perhaps, the order does not go far enough. Why not demand of each and every speaker an affidavit that he has never beaten his wife robbed a church collection box?

dianapolis, bas decided Speed Bugs that a sanity test will Speed Bugs that a sanity test will be given to all persons arrested for speeding. He will assume that an offender is a speed maniac and, therefore, an honest-to-goodness nut. And to take away any glimmer of amusement in the occasion for the arrested one, it may be mentioned that persons held for a sanity test cannot give bond. They go to jail. Frivolous rumor has it Shank's Mare is glad Shank's Mayor.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

A New York Rarely Seen by Visitors Is That Known by Quiet Old Families, in Quiet Old Homes, Quietly Furnished

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AST spring when I was over in New L York I made a resolution that never again would I go just as a tourist-a person in a hotel who sees the latest show and takes dinner in one well-known restaurant and supper in another, shops next morning along Fifth avenue and comes home with just enough change to pay the cabman and not smooth to the cabman and

must be another New York-in fact, I knew there was, for hadn't I relations and felends who lived in another New York?-persons whose life program did not include a show whose the program did not include a show every evening and supper somewhere and taxies at every turn and shopping down Fifth avenue; persons with a bank account not unlike my own and enough of last year's clothes to make the latest models in the shops works of supercrogation so far as their purchases went. Their New York was the purchases went. Their New York was the real town, I felt sure, but it was a city Their New York was the that I had actually never seen, let alone felt. For always I have regarded the town as a place to spend money in, to see plays and hear operas in, and to treat and be treated to restaurant meals in—a place to skim the cream of paid amusements in, a

place to meet one's "crowd" by strenuous prearrangement, and/then to continuously lose one's crowd by poor arrangement. So that the other day when I departed New Yorkward to actually visit a New Yorker who lived in a house of his own, and when I discovered that my host had thought up a program that included no public amusement, no shopping, no restaurants, no outsiders from hotels. I had an awed feeling that I was about to see New York for the first time.

IN THE first place, the house where I was a visitor was on Gramercy Park. People still live down there in their own houses, it seems, still open the park gates with their own keys and walk uptown through Madison Square to their amusements and shop-ping, and only a block or two downtown to

great book cases in the library were heavy walnut with glass deers, and the stair rail was walnut with black trimmings and the newel post of a heavy stability that would grace a fireplug.

The other house on the park that I paid a call in was one of the original ones, maogany folding doors between the front and back parlor and a Georgian bow to the dining-room windows and the broadest of gray marble fireplaces all up through the house to eke out a not-very-effectual furnace in the high basement.

windows, a balcony too narrow for a chair, but meant for potted plants no doubt in summer, when possibly the first owners drew their chairs out into the wide vestibule and out to the high stoop and enjoyed the sum-mer air from the river across the grass and trees of the park.

The very fact of paying a call in New York-sitting and chatting with people who York—sitting and chatting with people who were neither hithering nor thithering on a Saturday afternoon, when all the matines were going full blast—made me want to laugh aloud with sheer pleasure. The house was full of charming old things, furniture that we would cail, even over here where we are used to good old things, museum pieces. A good many of them, indeed, had come originally from Philadelphia I was told and I observed a difference between our told, and I observed a difference between our type of old mahogany and the New York. Ours was more severe in outline, quite as portioned, because lacking ornamentation; everything depended on proportion and

It struck me that the New York things were more influenced by the French of the early nineteenth century. Their chairs were more comfortable to sit on, and had curving, generous arms and carved backs and rungs, with indulgent cane seats.

However, the conversation during that call was not all about furniture. The man of the family had just returned from duck shooting; in fact, I discovered later at dinmen of the family was a not infrequent part of the menu, as the pheasant that with the salad course proved happily for me.

WE HAD at that dinner one of the editors of the New York Times and one of the chiefs of a great book-publishing house and a very learned and eloquent cler gyman and their ladies.

Luckily for all concerned-for the women were as worth while as the men—there was a general adjournment to the library after dinner, where the exceedingly good conversation progressed with all sorts of first-hand news. The terrific price the latest author of the latest best seller is to receive for his next book, the Pope's summing up of the phenomenon of the Knights of Columbus, the interview one of the men had had the day before with the President enent the latest phase of the Near East problem, etc.

Part of that conversation I read in the next morning's editorial sheet, but I judged that it had been written before the writer writer voiced it at dinner, when he had tried it out on the rest of us, although picking one's dinner companion's brains is no new dodge for leader writers. And doubtless more edl torials than one came out of that evening's talk, for in the religious and political and literary output of New York the core of the matter was examined in the course of that conversation by those in authority whose life business it was to know rather than to guess and to make the millions of their fellow citizens think after them, even if it

TINHAT night I went to sleep in what appeared to be an almost rural silence except for at intervals a sullen shakedown of what sounded like a load of stone at some distance, a sound that I interpreted as the slowing up of an underground train someand the chimes marking the hours which floated from across Madison Square.

Park could hardly have

nat Saturday night.

If that had constituted my entire experience I might very well have doubted if I had touched the real New York of today. But it so happened that wedged comfortably into the twenty-four hours had been luncheou with some happy newlyweds on the edge of a great estate out in Long Island, edge of a great estate out in Long Island, where the conversation ranged from the Cotton Exchange, the departing Mount-battens on the Olympic and to the chances of greaternoon of golf. That look of an afternoon of golf. That look-in to what constitutes a very real side of modern life—the new household beginning life with 50 per cent more to start with than their parents had at their age was more interesting than any problem play could have been to me. And then last, but not least, I carry away with me the ride I took on the top of a green bus down Fifth avenue just

There had been a new house of a friend

not enough to fee the porter.

What I really decided was that there must be another New York—in fact, I knew

their business.

My host's house was of the later vintage of the eighties, I should think. It must have been done over about then, for the

That house, too, had an ornamental iron balcony running along the long front parlor

West of us from Fourth avenue all bustblocks were deserted, and east of us the all-night population of the East Side began only after an oasis of silent streets. more sedate in the seventies than it was

that I was taken through somewhere up in the neighborhood of Seventieth street in the late afternoon, and the streaks of light from late afternoon, and the streams of light from the setting sun still lingered in the sky across Central Park when we climbed on to across Central Park when we climbed on to that bus; yet when we reached Gramercy Park we had walked through deep-shadowed and deserted business streets into a flood of moonlight rising like a tide across the garden. Between the two lights—setting sun and moonlight—had been all the glare and the passion of insistent turmoil of New York ceasing its business for the week and turning to its pleasure along that greatest of avenues.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

C. T. LUDINGTON On Legal Restrictions for Incompetent Aviators

Uniform legislation throughout the United States to prevent incompetent, inexperienced and reckless aviators from inexperienced and reckless aviators from flying is sorely needed, according to C. T. Ludington, formerly of the Naval Air Serv-ice, delayate to the ice, delegate to the Second National Aero Convention and member of the National

"Just what kind of aviation I mean. said Mr. Ludington, "can best be illustrated by a recent incident. Not many weeks ago a crowd of nearly 70,000 persons sat waiting between the halves of the Yale-Army football game. Suddenly, over one edge of the 'Bowl.' there appeared an airplane of a type which those familiar with flying knew had been brought from Europe as surplus war material and sold at a low price in this country.

A Dangerous Performance

"As the machine passed over the grandstand, it was seen to have the slogan 'Get 'em. Army' painted on its lower wing, and is advent was therefore immediately greeted with cheers by the adherents of that team.

"Now, had this machine flown over the rowd at a reasonable altitude, or had it ven sailed away after its first appearance. there would have been little or no criticism beyond that of the poor taste of the pilot, and this was not especially offensive, as he had chosen a pause in the game in which to appear. However, he elected to amuse himself by flying back and forth over the arena at a low altitude.

"Even this would not have been so reprehensible had he not flown to a 'stalling' manner, cutting his motor alternately on and supporting his 'ship' at the lowest ossible flying speed. To the uninitiated, 'low-and-slow' flying might seem to indicate that the pilot was exercising every precaution, but those who knew realized that at this speed the controls would not respond quickly, and that any moment the nirplane was in danger of falling into a 'side slip' or a 'tail spin.'

Seemingly Harmless but Dangerous "In addition to this, since the motor was of a type which cannot be 'throttled down

slight mistake in operating the ignition switch might have caused it to stop alto-gether, with the possibility of a 'forced landing' on the field or in the stands. "In other words, this thoughtless operator

"In other words, this thoughtless operator was, for the sake of a thrill, exposing a great number of persons to an entirely unnecessary and very considerable danger.

"On every side, from those who knew the danger, there were cries of 'He ought to be arrested.' 'His license ought to be revoked' and 'He ought to be shot.' One man in my vicinity shrugged his shoulders and remarked 'Oh why worry? They'll and remarked 'Oh, why worry? They'll take away his license and then he can't do such things any more.

"But-and here is the important point of the story-not one in every 100 assembled there probably realized that this pilot did not need any license to fly his

Any One Can Buy Plane and Fly "This reckless airplane operator may or nay not have carried the certificate given o pilots by the Federation Internationale eronautique, which is the only one in use

in this country and which is of small value,

as it is easy to get and simply means in the United States that the holder may take part in events sanctioned by the F. I. A. "It is a fact that in our country any Tom. Dick or Harry who can get together a small amount of money can purchase a worn-out or obsolete airplane and set himself up in the business of carrying passengers, which business he will probably keep up until he makes an error in judgment in landing in an inadequate field, or his ill-cared-for and much-abused airplane gives

out; quite possibly in the air and quite as probably with fatal results. "Excepting in certain localities, there is no legislation covering such flying and none covering such escapades as I have described. In the case of the reckless pilot who flew over the football crowd, there is a State law forbidding such an exhibition, which may or may not have been called into use to pun-ish him.

Identifying the Pilot "As his machine was not required to carry numbers, the only means of recognizing him

was by the slogan carried on his lower wing. It is known, however, that he was not allowed to compete in a subsequent fly-ing meet, and this was, in all probability, and will very likely be the only result of

"SHOW ME!"

his foolbardiness. "Uniform legislation throughout United States is sorely needed to curb this kind of flying. The legi imate and responsibie aircraft operators and the acronautic bodies generally, such as the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and the National Aeronautical Association, are demanding such regulation.

"Legislation put through by the different States would work a hardship on pilots if it differed in character in the various States, for any airplane may cross four or five States in an afternoon's flight.

Federal Authority Needed

"Experience in Europe would seem to indicate that some quite powerful Federal authority is needed. On this assumption, a bill was written up by committees of experts, to create, under the Secretary of Commerce, a bureau having the necessary power over civil aviation to license, register and regulate nireraft and pilots and ad-

"This bill, known as the Wadsworth bill, S-3076, was passed by the Senate quite promptly and has now been reposing in the care of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives for many months. Should it fail to pass during this session, much valuable work would have gone for naught; and a dangerous, uncontrolled menace will be allowed to exist for some time to

"It is well known that a very large proportion of our airplane accidents are due to this lack of control over indiscriminate flying. Where civil aviation is properly con-trolled, or where responsible companies have operated their airplanes as they would under such control, it is a fact that there have been few or no accidents.

Where the Blame Lies "A proof of this condition lies in the fact

of the safe operation of the great European airlines, of our own splendid air mail service and of the service of Aeronautic Airways. "The blame for our accidents then lies not entirely upon the shoulders of our few not entirely upon the shoulders of our few irresponsible operators (how many of us would drive our cars reasonably if we did not fear the whistle or some vigilant 'cop!') but upon us, the people of the United States, for our lack of interest and our failure to enact the necessary laws.

"It would thus appear to be the duty of every responsible citizen who wishes to help eradicate this evil to write to his or her congressman, demanding the passage of this bill, and if he or she be further interested, to join one of the associations incorporated for the purpose of fastering interest in prop-erly controlled flying."

What Do You Know?

Why is the Near East called the Levant?
 Who was the "Miliboy of the Slashes"?
 How many bushels make a chaldron?
 What were the Milesian Tales?
 Distinguish between champaign and champagne.

champagne.
Who is the present President of Poland?
Who designed St. Paul's Cathedral in

hat lewel was known as the Great 9. What was the War of the Pacific? 10. Who was Pasquale Pacific?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Thnothy F. Healy is Governor General of the Irish Free State. Timoths of the Irish Free State.

A tup is a ram or male sheep.
Yucatan is part of Mexico.
Yiddish is an English transliteration of German word "Juedisch," which

chalder is a measure of thirty-two to ninety-six bushels, formerly used in

Scotland.

6. A brig has two masts.

7. Two Russian commanders who especially distinguished themselves in the World War were Brusilov and the Grand Duke Nicholas.

8. A buffo is a comic actor in opera; a comic singer.

9. Buhl is metal or tortolse shell iniaid in furniture; also cabinetwork so decorated.

Foism is the name for Buddhism in China. Fo is the Chinese name for Buddha.

SHORT CUTS

His health is surely on the blink And sick he is, that's what,
When he is stoh enough to think
He's sick when he is not.
And since such cases round about
Are met with every day
There's work enough without a doubt
For Mr. E. Coue.

One asset the Allies have is the Turk's lear of Russia, despite her friendliness

Some of the Lausanne conferees think it is called the Black Sea because that's the way things look.

Representatives of Central American republics in Washington will at least learn that Uncle Sam is peaceably inclined. Philadelphia paid the highest cospline tax of any county in the State. Observed

A femedy for diabetes has been found in the pancreas of a pig. Better than a silk purse from a sow's ear and much more

the adjuration, Pay till it hurts when you

The establishment of the Irish Free State should mark the end of a glorious scrap and not the beginning of a series of

at the last election?

Among the accomplishments of the navy Secretary Denby recounts "the devel-

Reading, Pa., police official warns the populace against polsoned candy. Santa Claus and the confectioners have a real grievance against the criminal who misuses

The "wets" are likely to take an unholy, if, perhaps, unwarranted delight in noting that in the State of Maine, which prohibition the longest, the deat rate is highest. Fear is expressed in Lausanne that the Black Sea may be turned into a Bussian lake. But surely, urges Whimsy, if Soviet

Meeting of Ambassadors Harvey, Fletcher and Houghton in London is indi-cation that while Uncle Sam is not participating in the conference on reparations he is not wholly indifferent to it.

Russia plans to turn any sea into a Russial lake it would be the Red Sea.

Ambassador Child's pronouncement at Lausanne is only "merely advisory" if accepted by the Turk. If not accepted it becomes a threat that demands backing-What then becomes of our isolation? Among the assets of Kid M.Coy, who

claims to be bankrupt, are three good suits of clothes. What does he mean bankrupt? demands Toddle Top. Any man with three good suits of clothes is fabulously You will be interested to learn that Lieutenant Hinton is still flying from New York to Rio Janeiro. The Hall-Mills case being in abeyance, the time-killing contest

has narrowed down to the SC II and the

Hackensack, N. J., weather prophet says the blackbirds can't make up their minds which way to travel and that means a warm December. We'll so further. I

of next July. The good and the bad are forever intermingling, as witness the wise plea for a Congress to be promptly seated and a foolish tinkering with the Constitution which would permit populous Eastern States to control the presidency.

New Yorker wants divorce because, he says, his wife does not know that five and four make nine. But the wife declares her husband wants to marry another, which proves that she knows at least that two and one make these and that there's a grawd. me make three and that three's a crow

piffling little ones. Much to-do is being made of the arrival in this country of a dwarf elephant. But why? Didn't one cut up some didoes

wonderful.

In his pronouncement on the surter, Secretary Mellon has taken official cogni-zance of a fact that has received pained recognition in these columns again and again.

opment of aviation as an integral part of the fleet." Then is the tail destined to was the dog.