

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

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THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

THE appearance in this city tomorrow of a well-known man as Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, to make the principal address at the dedication of the University Hospital will attract wide attention to the occasion.

It also will serve to remind those already familiar with the facts that the University Hospital is one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world and renews their pride in it.

Philadelphia was for years the center of medical education in the country, but the efforts of other cities to improve their facilities for the treatment of disease by endowing medical schools and the hospitals, without which such schools cannot be conducted to the best advantage, have lifted them from the low rank they once occupied.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN COURT

THE decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court on the State law passed in 1921, making women the equals of men before the law, deserves the attention of every one interested in the feminist movement.

The decision was handed down in a case in which a man who had signed a note with his wife as a guarantor, and it is the effect of the note that the wife is liable for payment of the note if the husband defaults.

The wife fought the case on the ground that the Equal Rights Law had not repealed the old laws granting certain immunities to women. The Court held that while they had not repealed the laws giving to the women special protection in the interest of health, morals and general welfare, it had repealed the statutes giving them immunities which were not based primarily on their sex.

The fulfillment of a financial obligation is not a matter of sex, but a matter of a woman on an equality with men. She is equally qualified to incur financial obligations, and if she may incur it she can be compelled to meet it just as if she were a man.

PARADISE AND GASOLINE

THE presence in New York of three native-born Tahitians engaged in the effort to market a non-skidding device for automobiles suggests the shocking need of an immediate organization of a society for the suppression of raffishness.

In defiance of diverse fields in some of the products of this age, it is this for the indiscreet South Sea babbler, who in art and in art has been deemed a fraud, agencies of destruction. Polynesian, it is true, never asked to be painted in terms of his own sunsets, but the volunteer rhapsodist, from Melville to Frederick O'Brien, said little or no word of the Tahitian.

Genius ignored it in his famous social fantasies. Stevenson, though with an obvious struggle, did his best to comply in his "In the South Seas" with the kaleidoscopic demands of his publishers. Maugham, Rupert Brooke, Charles Nordhoff and others have done so, but the Tahitian has been varying degrees to the "Tahiti" of the past. When they did paint shadows of an ambrosia-fed public was disappointed, clamoring for more sunbursts, mother-of-pearl, beach beauties and gloriously impractical Utopias.

In defiance of the three Tahiti bachelors, who incidentally are disclosing a pathetic Stevenson manuscript left in the island, ignorance of the magnitude of their offense may be pleaded. They seem to have had no notion that Tahiti, proud of its 250 motored sailing ships, is the most admirably constructed room, room, has been ranked a second-class hotel on the Pacific coast tinge. Lamented Lovina, unworldly queen of the South Seas, found no inconsistency in unbending her dusky locks, wearing a chaplet of flowers, donning an appropriate occasions a "pareu," and answering the telephone, turning on the electric light or taking a spin in her own car.

SIGNS OF STEADIER NERVES

BRIFEF as the council of allied Premiers was and disquieting as is the adjournment of a session almost on the heels of the country, there are evidences that Bonar Law, Lord Lloyd George's Jovian tactics seem to have been rejected in favor of a courteous admission of the French right of independent action.

The much-ridiculed policy of "tranquillity" may prove to have its advantages after all, since its employment promptly prevents Raymond Poincare from capitalizing the political attitude of defiance.

DAYLIGHT ON THE PRISONS HAD THE DESIRED EFFECT

Dr. Baldy, Having Ordered Reforms Here, Should Now Press His Investigating Throughout the State

IT IS poor sportsmanship to trample on the feet of a man who has done his duty. That the familiar practice need not descend under any circumstances and it isn't necessary to any rational end, yet the objections raised in these columns during the last ten days to secret and persistent abuses of the administrative system at Holmesburg Prison were not prompted by the apparent brutality and stupidity of the prison management alone or by the knowledge that organized crime always was and always will be a force for destruction.

The jail system as it has been tolerated in this city and in many places throughout the State is not only cruel. It is unscientific. The question was whether a community which professes to be enlightened should continue to maintain at great expense institutions directed to bring about the complete deformation of the human spirit and to inflict the utmost of physical and mental degradation upon men and women guilty of lesser offenses; whether starvation should be viewed as a tolerable method of punishment or discipline in a modern jail, and whether a prison should be a place from which, at intervals, men are thrust out physically broken, unfit for labor, desperate, hopeless, penniless after long periods of confinement, bewildered with hatred and distrust of society and with the implied injunction to starve or steal.

There seemed to us to be something wrong in a system that manufactured hardened and hopeless criminals by the factory method and at the expense of a public that wonders why crime is so general while it is forced to meet the increasing costs of a steadily expanding police force.

Now it is a matter of the greatest gratification to this newspaper that it has listened if it hasn't forced—definite and sweeping corrective action by the State Department of Public Welfare. Dr. Baldy's brusque order to the Boards of Prison Inspectors is based upon a formal admission of the truth and justice of charges made in these columns against the management of the Holmesburg jail and the Board of Prison Inspectors. Moreover, since it will be effective over the entire State, it will compel reforms in a system of jail management and organization that has tended during many years of official complacency to become more and more degraded, destructive and debased.

Dr. Reeves, spokesman for the inspectors of Holmesburg Prison, said flatly a day or two ago that no changes would be made at the county prisons here. Dr. Baldy needs neither the consent nor the cooperation of Dr. Reeves. The State Department of Welfare has absolute authority in the matter. It can order such reforms and improvements as it deems necessary. It might be proper to say that it is not to be expected that the inspectors will now attempt the correction of reckless and ignorant abuses in the prison system. That is aside. If the department never did anything else it would have justified its existence by yesterday's order.

The whole scheme of prison management in this State is colored by beliefs inherited from the Middle Ages. The impression persists in the minds of jailers and keepers that once a man is in a cell he has lost all right to be viewed as a thinking and feeling human being. We have not yet adjusted methods of prison administration to the knowledge that the inmates of jails are as various in dispositions and tendencies as the people of the outer world.

As matters are now, most offenders, unfortunately, women and even minors over sixteen, who drift into minor troubles, are subjected in jails to the same indiscriminate process of standardization and subjected to a killing pressure of routine harsh enough for desperate outlaws or the violently insane.

At Holmesburg and at other prisons they have been starved for minor infractions of the rules and compelled to endure other sorts of punishment which makes for swift physical deterioration. Tuberculosis is one of the familiar prison diseases. The hospitals and infirmaries take many damaged prisoners who were well enough when they were committed. Some county jails in this State are vermin-ridden. In others the jailer is allowed to pocket all that he can save from lump appropriations provided for the feeding of his charges.

It seems now that dangerous and the starvation system may disappear. Dr. Baldy, having seen to that, should press a further investigation in other counties. And he should endeavor to change the barbarous rules under which even a prisoner who is turned out penniless against society is shifted to be sent to an infirmary and unfamiliar world, to forget whatever good resolutions he may have made and, under the pressure of hunger, to fight or rob in a community which, as he is likely to see it after a term in jail, did it very worst to him.

REPARATIONS PROGRAM

THE instinct of the French Government for its countrymen for damages is generally stimulated by such displays in the days when Lloyd George was his chief foreign antagonist.

But the British Government now in effect declares that if it cannot be a partner it will at least remain a friend. It is not always easy to be certain, but it is certainly not convincing, to assume an belligerent attitude in the face of conciliation and good will.

During the adjournment period the French will be enabled to consider seriously the consequences of invading the Ruhr, but the Government cannot count on bitter words from Bonar Law as a vent. There is a chance that damaged countrymen may lose their attraction for the great authority of France to do what she pleases has been diplomatically admitted.

Good feeling is also said to have been established by agreement upon the intimate relation of reparations and the inter-allied European debts. Whether or not the United States can be brought into discussion, and in spite of the fact that the chances are still strongly against our participation, a gain in common sense and in a grasp of international policy is to be registered. Debts and the German indemnities are indeed "cognate questions," and the European Premiers cannot escape from fog until their financial program connects the connection between two monumental subjects.

It is true in a sense that the disrupted London meeting, with its ominous echoes of that era of feeble conferences which marked the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, suggests a run to cover at the first glimpse of reality. But the peace of the moment is the absence of an atmosphere of panic must not be discounted. There is still an opportunity to build upon this progress, slight though it be, and for eleventh-hour reflections before the sessions are resumed in preparation for the crisis day of January 15, when the next German payment is due.

OIL AND WATER WON'T MIX

A SECOND attempt is making to bring about a political coalition between farm and labor organizations. The first was in Chicago last year and the other was at the conference in Cleveland which has just closed.

These efforts have their origin in the knowledge that if the farmers and the members of the labor unions could be consolidated in a solid political force they could elect legislators who would pass any laws which they demanded.

But it is unlikely that there can be any effective union between the two groups. There are two reasons for it. One is that the farmers are American citizens before they are farmers. They are interested in a score of things which would not be included in the program of a party organized for securing class legislation. The other is that the special interests of the farmers and of the labor unions conflict.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some Thoughts on How to Conduct a Committee Meeting, With Side-Lights on Leaders and How They Get That Way

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I WAS present at a committee meeting called for the purpose of debating a program of activity of a wide sort in which two organizations were very practically interested. The question was: Could they co-operate or would it be best to work separately?

The points of difference seemed very marked, even the difference being attained seemed at times not altogether the same as the angle from which one and another side viewed the whole proposition gave a slant in one direction or the other. At the end of an hour, although each one present had endeavored to express herself, the feeling was pretty general that we were getting nowhere!

SOMETIMES it is not so great a waste of time to seem to have these or apparent chaos in the world of expressed ideas. There are some games where it is allowable to place all your cards on the table at once and sort them afterward.

The sorting in this case began after the first hour of dealing out and all the opinions had been made the most of, and the sorting process was started by the woman who, as the chairman, had been the most active during the course of the arguments. She was a person who has more and more gained a position of State-wide responsibility because of her quiet poise of manner and accurate and clear power of stating facts.

She gave a piece of advice, based on a recent experience that she had had of committee adjustment of differences, which immediately appealed to those present and enabled the chairman to divert the stream of cross-cross opinions into a channel that began somewhere and led somewhere, and gave promise of ending somewhere. In short, she suggested a plan by which those who differed could find where they also agreed.

She said that in a recent very momentous discussion on another committee there had been two voluminous reports, a majority and a minority report, and that the majority report was subjected to a simplifying process of elimination by a series of compromises wherever it was possible to make two points of view agree on a third common point of view. She said it was remarkable how two points of view apparently different could unite in a third point of view that had the characteristics of both and scrapped the non-essential which no one really cared to "bleed and die for." Of course, as she admitted, after all the paring and pruning and accepting and eliminating had been accomplished there was a point where the difference of opinion was irreconcilable, so that the committee had to present a minority and majority report, but the minority report was reduced to a minimum. In short, they agreed about most of the matters that had been discussed, and their recommendations, therefore, had just this much more weight for the community at large.

For fond as each of us is about having her or his own way, we are apt to judge a committee very harshly if it cannot agree upon a general policy.

A GOOD stand-up fight on a clean-cut issue does not discredit the fighters, but backing out to the side, or the fight is carried on before the public and dulls enthusiasm. And the type of mind that will look for points of agreement, instead of accentuating points of disagreement, is a rock of the same nature and tenacity which would bring peace to peace and any other good, metaphorical boon to amicable settlement that one may choose to apply it to.

I AM thinking of this just now particularly because in so many ways that we see about us, the conditions of the present conditions of church government and political government and sociological environment we can make an awful mess of things by accentuating our differences and backing out to the side. The conditions of the present are the red tape and losing hold of the opportunity.

I think this is particularly a spare to women, because we are loyal creatures and we are so apt to be loyal to the group and because we are still accustomed to look at things personally and to illustrate our reasons for our sentiments and even for our conclusions by a personal application. We are so apt to be loyal to the group and because we are still accustomed to look at things personally and to illustrate our reasons for our sentiments and even for our conclusions by a personal application.

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SHEDDING THE SHIP-SUBSIDY DISPLACEMENT OF THE SHIP-SUBSIDY Bill by farm-owners measures on the senatorial floor of the U. S. Congress, the prospect of considering a relief program for the American merchant marine sincerely upon its merits or defects.

Pointedly, the measure is an obvious triumph for the present position, upon which the label "protectionist" has been inappropriately fastened. The new Senate, spokesman of the U. S. Congress, of Michigan whose possible course has been open to some question, appear to have been signal factors in the matter. From the former support of a measure to reimburse American sea-horse companies was gratefully expected, but Mr. Couzens' swing to insolvency comes as something of a surprise.

There is, of course, nothing new in side-tracking a bill in the Senate. Senatorial tactics of this kind are as traditional as they are frequently effective. But the case of ship subsidies differs from some of its antecedents in that it has not been subjected to its usual fate of favorable or unfavorable comment.

The House struck its responsibility, mangled the bill with amendments and revisions and turned it over to the Senate. It was expected that the current week would bring forth opposition arguments in abundance. But opportunity to attack it analytically and piecemeal has been rejected in favor of a policy of studied neglect.

Indications are sufficient to give an impression that sufficient importance to the bill has not been attached. The ship-subsidy program is, perhaps, a legislative dead-end. The Senate nourishes an animosity toward it without offering reasons. Explanations in politics are tiresome when the machinery for interment lies conveniently at hand.

Inevitable Error An error of judgment on the part of an expert adviser appears to have been the cause of the Laury Field crash which cost the lives of six. No man, however expert, however highly respected, is wholly exempt from error, but happily there are few businesses in which a question where error inevitably means death.

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Bull Luck To him that hath much money shall be given. Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, invested ten cents in a Orange, N. J., and won a \$10,000 bull. It was a \$15,000-to-1 shot as there were that many tickets. Success comes to him who hath ability, perseverance and luck.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. ERNEST LAPLACE On Pasteur, the Founder of Modern Medicine and Surgery

LOUIS PASTEUR, the centenary of whose birth will be observed all over the world on the 27th of the present month, was the foundation upon which rests the whole structure of modern medicine and surgery, according to Dr. Ernest Laplace, who studied under the French biological chemist and pathologist.

"On the 27th of December, 1822," said Dr. Laplace, "Louis Pasteur was born in Northeastern France in the village of Dole. He was the son of a tanner, who served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars. Louis showed no signs of special distinction, except an unusual filial attachment and a reverence for the things elevating to the mind and soul. As a schoolboy he showed no unusual aptitude, while in chemistry and the studies in which he was later destined to become immortal he ranked below the average."

Interested in Crystallography "At the University of Strasbourg he became attracted to the study of crystallography, or the formation of crystals during chemical reactions. It was during the study of this subject that he discovered a solution of which he had subjected to fermentation, that he noticed myriads of wiggling germs under the microscope, while the crystals of their shapes and bubbles were apparent."

"The movements of these germs suggested to him that they were alive, and he wondered what would happen if he destroyed this life by heat. Taking then a drop of the same mixture which he had previously heated, he examined the liquid under the microscope and found that the germs had been killed, but also noticed that the alteration in the shape of the crystals had ceased from this he concluded that the life and growth of the germs was the necessary cause of the formation and alteration of the crystals."

"This was the first time that it had ever occurred to the mind of man that there exists about us in the air and in the ground, a world of infinitely small beings whose development might be connected with the affairs of man. This was the Columbus egg of Pasteur, whose scientific life was to result in a revolution of the science and art of medicine and surgery, so that all we have done and are now doing are but branches of that great tree of which Pasteur is the trunk and root."

Fermentation the Secret This experiment bore to him a strange analogy with the phenomenon usually observed in the formation of yeast. The brewer puts a handful of yeast into the wort and in a few hours there is a plentiful production of yeast, while the wort changes in character from a sweet solution into a new substance, beer or alcohol, or toxin or poison from which, should one partake too freely, intoxication is the result.

"Likewise in the manufacture of wine, a delicate ferment or germ exists on the surface of the grape, which, when mixed with the grape juice in the wine-press, starts fermentation, changing the grape juice or sweet solution into a new substance, now known as claret or wine. Until then no one had the slightest knowledge of how or why grape juice fermented, although Noah experimented with it and experienced the results."

"Liebig, the greatest chemist of his day, in discussing this with Pasteur, declared he never noted in any other that a chemical growth and that the principle of life and growth was not at all involved. To prove the contrary, Pasteur took yeast and placed it in a flask containing a chemical, thereby destroying the life of the yeast mechanically."

Pasteur's Contentment Proved "Placing the pulverized yeast in wort, it failed to produce beer or to grow, demonstrating that, while the chemistry of the yeast was not altered, beer could not be produced except through the living growth of the yeast. But," said Liebig, "how about wine? We put no yeast in the grape juice and, therefore, life is not concerned in the formation of wine."

"Nothing daunted, Pasteur washed the grapes in warm water until the delicate film on the surface, the natural ferment of the grape, had been removed and the grape juice, being protected from air, remained grape juice and not wine, showing that the

SHORT CUTS

Europe's one prayer appears to be "Forgive us our debts."

Existence to the European Entente is just one strain after another.

Communists don't appear to be any more popular in Cleveland than elsewhere.

The conference of Governors will be in its way a return of the prohibition question to the States.

Great things are expected when farmers and labor unions get together. (The accent goes on "when.")

Pomero's O. man has insured a fiddler for \$10,000. It will have to cash in to reach its highest notes.

That Ship Subsidy is still in harbor does not satisfy the filibusters. They want her tied up at the dock.

One cannot expect any great manifestation of grief from the boys and girls if shortage of coal closes the schools.

Reparation conferences prove people object to using war's ruthlessness in peace times. Then why hold reparation conferences?

Senator-elect Copeland, of New York, says people ought to eat fish every day. Still, this might be a little hard on the packers.

Cape May expressman wounded a deer with his musket the other day. It got into his path so quickly he was unable to pass the buck, as it were.

Secretary Mellon favors a plan to make it easier for people to get wacky. This will soothe those coal-shorting victims who put their faith in Quinine & Co.

Just how much Clemenceau has accomplished in the United States historians may tell, but assuredly Americans have added a little affection to the respect they had for him.

The increased activity of rum-runners seems to imply that John Barleycorn is anxious to give Santa Claus a warm welcome. Adding a bootleg to the Christmas stocking, as it were.

Quick to sense commercial disaster wherever it may show its nose, the Chevrolet is anxious to give Santa Claus a warm welcome. Adding a bootleg to the Christmas stocking, as it were.

The Russian Soviet Government is said to be trying to recruit 100 steel workers in the Youngtown, O., district. Evidently taking it for granted that the men know nothing of Bill Haywood's experience.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. What is the first name of General Ludendorff?
2. When was the Age of Pericles?
3. Why is bombazine so called?
4. What is the principal language spoken in Czechoslovakia?
5. Who was the liberator of the southern part of South America?
6. Who was Vice President in the first McKinley administration?
7. When was the Battle of Batawa Springs fought and between whom?
8. What kind of an animal is a tatonny?
9. When did the agitated Dreyfus case in France begin?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The new governor of Northern Ireland
2. The word first applied to type comes from the Latin "typus," pour
3. A wide-mouthed pitcher, sometimes with a lid
4. Kroumen are members of a Negro race on the coast of Liberia. They are especially skillful as seamen.
5. Princeps is an order of animals that includes men and monkeys.
6. Erinna, a Greek poetess, who probably lived in the Alexandrian period, was celebrated for her lyrics, held comparable with those of Sappho. The most famous of her poems, which exist today chiefly in fragments, was "The Staff." She died at the age of nineteen.
7. Manitou, an American Indian folk lore, was a spirit or spiritual being; also a feast.
8. The original meaning of the Hebrew word "Eden" was delight.
9. Domenico Ghirlandaio was a celebrated Italian painter of the Renaissance period. He was the teacher of Michelangelo. His dates are 1449-1494.
10. Temet Pasha is the chief Turkish delegate at the Lausanne Conference.