

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY... EDITORIAL BOARD: CRUIS H. K. CURTIS, President...

clency in the kitchen. Intensified farming has made some headway in the United States, but intensified cooking is something we know nothing about.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE ON SING SING REFORMS

The Results Thus Far and the Plans for the Future—Only Liberty Fits Prisoners for Liberty—Prisons Should Be Training Schools.

By THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE Warden of Sing Sing Prison

AFTER years of study and very close observation I am thoroughly convinced that the present punitive system of dealing with criminal delinquents has proved a flat failure.

I think that the entire idea of the new penology, such as I hope to put into working order here at Sing Sing, may be summed up in the words of Mr. Gladstone, who once wrote in relation to Ireland's demand for home rule, and the idea that it must be held back until the Irish had developed farther and were ready for it: "It is liberty alone that fits men for liberty."

The prison system has deprived prisoners of even the exercise of the faculty that differentiates them from the brute creation—the power of speech; they have been kept down to a deadly existence wherein initiative, talent or spirit has been looked upon as indicating "criminality," and yet these attributes are the very attributes that count for success in the world at large, provided they are directed aright.

"Good" Prisoners and "Bad"

Since assuming charge here I have granted a number of requests by the prisoners looking to a greater freedom within these walls, because in having this greater degree of freedom among them I shall learn more about each man, and be better able to determine which are fit to go out into the world and which are not.

I cannot conceive of a more stupid process. It is analogous to turning a patient out of a hospital before being cured of smallpox or yellow fever or leprosy. My conviction is that offenders against the law should be kept in restraint so long as they are a menace to organized society; but that restraint should not be cruel, it should not be destructive of character.

The food has been improved, and without extra expense to the State, merely by the exercise of economy, careful purchasing and the elimination of waste. I hope to develop this to a much greater extent. I am told that large circuses, where employes have to be well fed, expend an average of 9 cents per diem per man for their dietary.

Doing Away With Martyrdom I have granted permission for those who wish to do so to keep cell lights burning until 10 p. m. Many of the men are studious, and I believe in giving them all the time possible for healthy self-development.

We have established a prisoners' court. The court consists of five prisoners, selected or elected by their fellows. All violations of the prison rules are heard by this court, and any prisoner who is not at work may attend court. Under the old system an infraction of the prison rules meant that the offender would be subjected to a star-chamber hearing before the principal keeper and arbitrarily punished.

Additional to the prisoners' court there is the warden's court, or court of appeal. Any case may be appealed, even cases where the accused is acquitted. The warden has a representative in court for the purpose of appealing if he thinks the prisoners' court has been either too lenient or too severe.

The difficulty about whipping the Russians is that the further your victories carry you into the country the more terrible your exit will be.

A "Get-There" Governor

IT is not unusual for a Legislature to elect out of the hand of a new Governor. Discipline is always good before the plums have fallen. The rush to get on the band wagon at Harrisburg, therefore, is not startling; neither is it particularly significant.

But these gentlemen will find that the only way to keep on fooling the schoolmaster is to keep on being good. He is for local option because he wants it and is on record as wanting it. Brumbaugh's platform and not the Pittsburgh platform is the one they must put into execution.

Attention! Forward March!

NEITHER Councils nor corporations can thwart the united will of the people. There are some who have thought that Director Merritt Taylor was bluffing when he claimed that Philadelphia not only needed, but demanded, high-speed transit and a complete transportation system.

United States Will Exercise Its Rights

THERE is an overworked adage to the effect that self-preservation is the first law of nature. The United States finds itself in the present world crisis with an utterly inadequate supply of merchant ships. In the emergency there is but one thing to do, and that is to buy what it can on the open market, supplementing this by a commercial building plan.

The Dacla is now an American ship. It is entitled to the full protection of the Government. It will get it, for in this controversy Washington, fortunately enough, seems disposed to show backbone and determination. Nor is it likely that the fears of namby-pamby Americans will be realized.

Mexicanization of Baseball

THE Mexicanization of professional baseball proceeds merrily, the exploitation of Philadelphia being just now the most lucrative and amusing part of the performance. "New lamps for old! New lamps for old!" is part of the story of Aladdin, and so the gentlemen who supply Philadelphia with baseball for a price have been gleefully engaged in trading stars of the first magnitude for some lesser lights whose faint glimmerings have been intermittent and deceptive.

In the case of the Athletics there are extenuating circumstances—for the rest of the American League clubs were hopelessly outclassed and something had to be done to make the contents more even. A league with but one heavyweight in it needs readjustment. But no such condition existed in the older organization, whose clubs approached each other closely in near-greatness.

How the jobless must rejoice at the rising wheat market!

In more ways than one professional baseball is "courting" disaster.

Nobody doubts the efficiency of the navy; it is the quantity that is in dispute.

It is a good thing to be architect in perpetuity; that is, Philadelphia is the good thing.

In General Oregon Carranna appears to have a little bit more than General Villa can chew.

If Congress will take care of the appropriations, Colonel Goethals will take care of the slides.

Medill McCormick is back in the Republican ranks and glad to be there. Mr. McCormick, it seems, left the party a couple of years ago.

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There apparently is nothing for Congress to do but declare that the Supreme Court was wrong and amend the statutes to make the Disbury batters innocent after the fact.

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A public place is only an opportunity. In it a small man looks smaller, just as a small statue on a big pedestal looks smaller by contrast.

Philadelphia's Old Man of the Sea

IT is important that there should be no politics in the Department of Health and Charities. It is even more important that Philadelphia, in spending millions for a new Blockley, should get a hospital plant that is a hospital plant and not a hodge-podge of buildings.

Philip H. Johnson, architect in perpetuity, may be, as many of his friends have claimed, a perfectly competent man, although some of the work for which he is responsible is not convincing evidence of the fact; but it is just as well to remember that the designing of a modern hospital calls for a special kind of architectural training and experience.

Rather than spend millions for a model hospital that would certainly not be model, it would be wise to give Mr. Johnson his probable fees as a reward for his withdrawal from the situation. It is not apparent, however, that such heroic treatment is necessary.

Questions in Perspective

IT WILL be a pity if the comparatively petty question of patronage shall be allowed to mar the harmony of the National Administration. Never since the days of the Civil War have so many considerations of first-rate importance confronted an American Government.

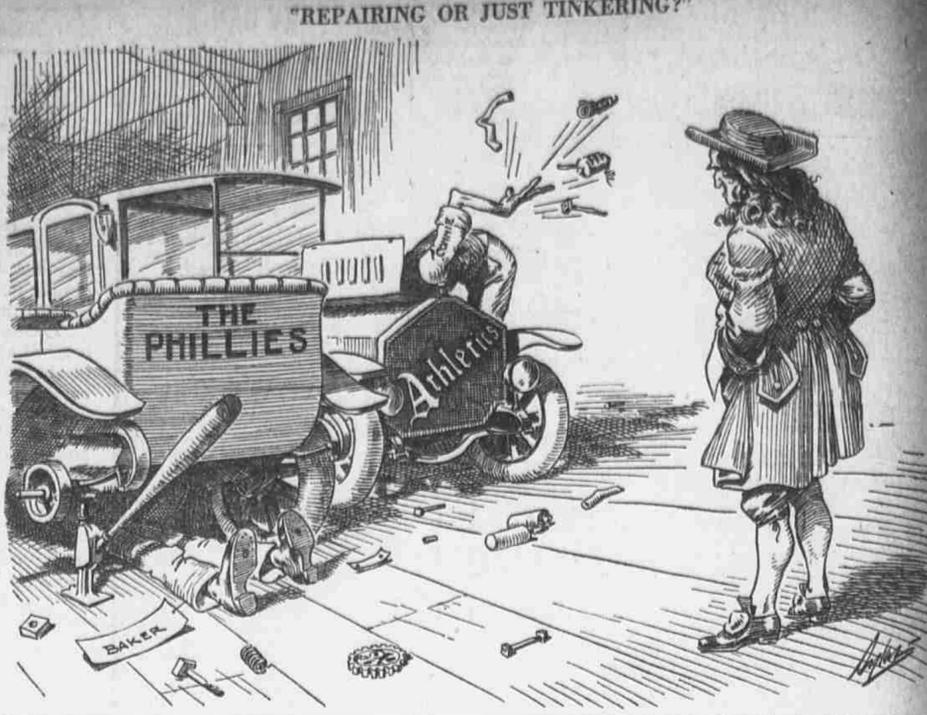
The Man With Three Wives When life sets out to copy fiction it not infrequently surpasses its model. The story of the New York lawyer with three wives, now running in the newspapers in daily instalments, is a curious case enough.

The triangular ardor of the gentleman who thus indulged in "the felicity of unbounded domesticity" was known, it seems, to all the objects of it before the despairing act of his third partner, who put her two children to death and is now dying herself, brought it to the attention of the public.

Efficiency in Hash

MAYOR MITCHELL, of New York, has announced that there are considerably more than a hundred different ways of making hash. There is some reason to believe that the boarding houses anticipated this discovery many years, but the emphasis now placed on it is nevertheless worth while.

We use the largest garbage cans of any people in the world. Our "left-overs" would feed half of Europe. A thrifty Frenchwoman never throws anything away, but she would take no pride in her skill if any man could find that the delectable dish she served for breakfast consisted of the remnants of last evening's meal. She is not addicted to hash as a habit. There are other things she can make of the pickings from the turkey. Her knives are as a dog and as an economic art.



Repairs—the yard, writing letters, receiving letters, attending entertainments, etc.

Stealing has stopped. Formerly there was a continual loss of shoes by theft. This has ceased. The men have acquired an esprit de corps, they are more cheerful, and the old look of chronic gloom has been replaced by hopeful faces.

Prisoners' Own Employment Bureau

The prisoners, through their Self-Government Brotherhood, have established an employment bureau. Any prisoner whose record is good may apply for a position, to be secured and to be ready for him when his sentence expires. This bureau has been subscribed to by the prisoners themselves, who have raised several hundred dollars as an initial fund for the brotherhood.

We hope to have the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds for the purchase of a large prison farm, where all prisoners may be self-supporting, and where they will learn to get their living honestly from the source of all human happiness—the soil.

We hope to secure the absolute indeterminate sentence (no minimum or maximum)—the offender being merely sentenced to the care of the State for training. Under this system there will be no discharge of prisoners from the prison gates.

THE FIFTH LARGEST INDUSTRY Miraculous Growth of the Movie Business. Five Hundred Million Dollars Invested.

W. D. Lawson, in Harper's Weekly THE development of the movie during the past eight years is a phenomenon which should impel ancient Aladdin—if he knows about it—to turn over in his grave. It is without parallel or comparison. It would challenge the elasticity of the imagination were there not the facts to chain us to actuality.

The cost of producing the ordinary sort of original is at least \$2 a foot. This means \$20,000,000 spent in making the negative reels alone. The 350,000,000 of copies cost 4 cents a foot, which totals \$14,000,000 for these. Altogether \$34,000,000 spent in the manufacture of films in 11 months. Some figures! Yes, and they are not all. For this estimate does not take into account the special feature projects recently become an important factor in the film industry, on a single one of which may be spent, as in the case of a much advertised seven-reel drama now playing, as high as \$300,000.

It is estimated that there are today between 17,000 and 18,000 motion picture theatres in the United States, to which more than 10,000,000 people go daily. A commission appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland in 1912 reported that one-sixth of the population of that city went to movie shows at least once a day. During the summer months of 1914 the National Board of Censorship estimated that in New York City between 850,000 and 900,000 people—one-seventh of the total population—attended the motion picture theatres daily. Admission receipts total in 1914 (to December 1) approximately \$118,000,000 for the movie theatres of the country.

Over \$500,000,000 of actual capital has been invested in the business of making and exhibiting films in the United States. Two hundred and fifty thousand employes find in it a means of livelihood, including all its ramifications and ramifications. The industry is called the fifth largest in the land, and the total value of the property and good will of it is practically incalculable.

The improvements to the square yet to be realized include also a change in the system of lighting. After preparing various original designs for lamp posts the Chapter Committee has decided to introduce the form of lantern and post that was used in the 18th century. After exhaustive research this original post and lantern were reproduced through the examination of many ancient prints and views in this and other cities, and since the design was prepared it has

FRANKLIN'S LAMPS FOR INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

Grounds to Be Made an Appropriate Setting for Historic Buildings—Will Be Given More of Their Old Time Appearance.

By HORACE WELLS SELLERS Secretary Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects

WHEN the city authorities in 1911 accepted the offer of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to prepare the plans for the restoration of Congress Hall at 5th and Chestnut streets, certain improvements to Independence Square were also contemplated.

After fully considering the past history of the square and existing conditions of traffic and other governing details of the problem, the Committee of Architects appointed by the chapter has finally arrived at the following general scheme: It being obviously inadvisable to restore the high brick wall or the iron palisade, it was decided to return to a low wall of brick with marble copings, and to treat the details, entrances, etc., in accordance with the practice during the period of the buildings, in the belief that such a treatment will bring the square into closer architectural relation to the ancient structures, and produce the harmonious effect now so conspicuously absent.

Modern Requirements

In the general layout of the square no attempt will be made to restore it to the exact conditions existing in the 18th century, not only because full knowledge of these conditions in detail is wanting, but for the reason that modern requirements of traffic would make such a restoration inexpedient.

On the south front of the State House, where the present arrangement of the paths has created small grass areas frequently crossed by pedestrians, being in the line of traffic, the proposed plan calls for an extension of the pavement in front of the building to eliminate these grass plots and to give a broader and more interesting setting for the State House. It is proposed also to broaden the main avenue extending from the State House tower to the Walnut street entrance to correspond as closely as possible with the original conditions, excepting that the attractive vista afforded in olden times is now partially blocked by the statue that has been placed on this axis.

The brick paving of the arcades on each side of the State House will be extended for a sufficient distance to restore what seems to have been the former condition in this respect or approximate to it, retaining elsewhere, however, the general scheme of flagstone pavement that now exists in the square.

On the Chestnut street front a brick pavement will also be introduced from the buildings to the main line of traffic along the street, and where the brick and flagstone pavements join a line of low round posts will be introduced, such as it seems originally existed on the Chestnut street front and which, it is believed, will assist materially in separating the State House from the line of traffic without interfering with the convenience of pedestrians.

It is also suggested that by restoring the row of trees that formerly existed on this line the present baldness of the unshaded sidewalk will be relieved, besides still further creating a feeling of separation from the bustle of the street that it is believed so venerable a structure as the State House should possess. The proposition to restore the trees should meet with the same favor that greeted their introduction in 1821, when one of the daily papers commenting on the improvement stated that "it will be a salubrious exchange from the arid bricks that have been broiling our brains there for 93 years."

The Story of the Lanterns

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"REPAIRING OR JUST TINKERING?"

been confirmed by the discovery of one of the original lanterns formerly in front of the State House. This type of lantern appears to have originated in Philadelphia and to have been subsequently adopted in other cities, for in the writings of Benjamin Franklin it is stated that the first lamps used in Philadelphia for municipal lighting were supplied from London and consisted of a cylinder of glass with a metal hood without provision for ventilation from below, and in consequence the smoke soon darkened the globe, rendering the lamps ineffective within a few hours, besides making it necessary to clean them daily.

This condition he noticed in London during his residence there, and with view to improving the Philadelphia lanterns he suggested the composing of them of four glass panes with a long funnel above to draw up the smoke and crevices admitting air below to facilitate the ascent of the smoke. By this means," he adds, "they were kept clean and did not grow dark in a few hours, as the London lamps do, but continue bright all morning, and an accidental stroke would generally break but a single pane, easily repaired."

Happily this form of lantern is in detail more interesting and shapely than the familiar type that followed the introduction of gas, and besides being appropriate to the surroundings in Independence Square its use will have an interesting historical significance.

Bad Teeth and Crime

From American Medicine. Defective physical development has been too certainly proved to be the primary cause of much antisocial conduct, particularly of boys and girls also. Back of that, apparently, is deficient and poor food. Misadventures and crimes are being traced back to a material basis. The delinquents are not able to act normally. Psychologists have found that arrested or delayed mental development is almost the rule among youthful criminals. Of course, some may have been taught to be bad, but the large number of splendid citizens who were raised in the slums shows that we have vastly overestimated the environment's effect upon the healthy.

It seems that the baneful teaching of bad companions are effective in proportion to the badness of the pupil's physique. Such a boy or girl could be taught to be good, but might easily fall under temptation in adult life. The prevention and cure of moral delinquency have therefore been drifting from the hands of moralists to those of physicians. The earlier the treatment begins the better the results.

One of the main effects of bad development, bad nutrition and infection in childhood is the defective nature of the materials in the teeth. They are practically never good in such unfortunate cases, and, of course, they increase the damage by interfering with mastication and by constant poisoning from the numerous pus for their harbor. One of the most satisfactory parts of school hygiene is the attention given to the teeth, and now we learn that such good results have obtained in young delinquents as to have created the opinion that defective dentition is in reality the main cause of their immorality.

This is going a bit too far, but no harm can result if any reformer does think so, for it will direct attention to the ultimate cause and perhaps lead to prevention of some of it, though we do not know where we are to get the money or food to nourish the great mass of babies of the submerged tenth. Sad as it seems, some must go hungry, become physically defective and drift to the reformatories, to be patched up as far as our means permit.

LIFE'S LOVELINESS

Think lovely thoughts, that every day be bright. Look thou for God, nor fancy Him concealed. Along earth's common way the flowers and grasses Will breathe His name to thee when thou shalt tread. To thy divinest self He stands revealed. His conquering power through love made manifest.

Speak lovely words, to fall like sunlight rays. That youth may be so long and age not weary. To add to joy in life a little more. And take some misery out of earth's vast store. So shall thou walk with gladness and no grief. Planting a hope in all the thorny ways.

Do lovely deeds, of brotherhood the bond. Each burden nobly lifted and each task. Each day's plain duty, teaches thee to bless. The friendless lives brave in their loneliness. Ere yet they near the Shadows and the Mask. And those untried paths that stretch beyond.

Thoughts, words, and deeds! To stand for truth in all! This is the creed that counts. Unfading. Steadfast fortitude, and strength of patient heart; Securely treading through the way be worn. Fronting the light, nor fearing to retreat. Facing the right, nor looking back to fall. —Chambers Journal.