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 Philadelphia, Friday, July 11, 1919.

**THE NEW COMMISSIONERS**  
 OF THE new registration commission George G. Pierie and William Walsh, the hold-over Republicans, are admitted supporters of Senator Vare.  
 Clinton Rogers Woodruff, independent Republican, and Ignatius A. Quinn, Democrat, new appointees, are generally believed to be in sympathy with the Penrose wing.

E. Lawrence Fell, the fifth member, whose post was created by the new law, is a personal friend of the Governor and has taken no active part in politics. He is a man of high standing and it is believed that when the Penrose and Vare men on the commission take opposite sides of a question the Governor, through him, will have the deciding vote.  
 This is the way the politicians look at the matter. The rest of us are hoping that all five members will regard themselves as representatives of all the people, commissioned to insure the fairest possible registration of all the voters.

**SPEAKING OF THE MAYORALTY**  
 "I HAVEN'T given the majority serious thought," said Freehold Kendrick.  
 Assuming that Mr. Kendrick will not change his habit of mind and looking backward over the records of a good many previous Mayors, it is fair to say that here is an ideal candidate for the office?

**COUNCILS AND THE POLICE**  
 CITY COUNCILS, in their relations with the police department, have often behaved as if that overworked and essential branch of the municipal service were a useless luxury.  
 When there is a deficiency in the municipal pension fund, for example, Councils appropriate funds to meet the shortage. The police, on the other hand, have to work overtime without pay and meet deficiencies through individual assessments, hand concerts by their own organization and an annual carnival. They are compelled each year to peddle their carnival tickets in their off time and even while they are on duty. Councils reluctantly contribute \$60,000 a year to the police pension fund. The annual disbursements from this same fund have recently approximated \$300,000.

It is logical to suppose that men in a service that is consistently overdriven and underpaid would be spared the humiliation that attends the annual sale of carnival tickets. Their show is worth seeing. Admission curbs ought to be disposed of through the usual channels. The present system, which would be unnecessary if the city did the decent thing and appropriated half of the money needed each year for the pension fund, imposes an additional hardship on the members of a department that is already handicapped by the niggardliness of Councils, by defective management and a diminished personnel.

**GERMANY'S ONE TRIUMPH!**  
 IT IS plain now that the term of wartime prohibition in the United States will be fixed by the Germans in Germany. This was made clear between the lines of President Wilson's statement to the Washington correspondents yesterday. Those who still hope for a "wet" interval before the national prohibition amendment becomes operative in January must look toward Berlin and the Rhine.

The troublesome old Hun still holds a lot of war munitions—enough to equip a good-sized army and send it to the field. Under the terms of the peace treaty the Berlin government is allowed from one to four months to complete the transfer of this dangerous stuff to Allied territory. Meanwhile American soldiers must stay in the Rhine regions with the other occupational forces. And, of course, there can be no formal order of demobilization. This order is necessary, as things stand now, before the President may lift the liquor ban.

Congress passed the buck to the President. And now the President deftly returns it.

**A PARK MYSTERY ENDED**  
 THE city's interests have been sanely safeguarded by Mayor Smith in his repudiation of the mysterious and unbusinesslike methods characterizing the Park Commission's proposal for the extension of the Park near Wissahickon avenue and Carpenter street.

The origin of the plan seems to have been enveloped in haze. The execution of it, which would have involved purchase of the eleven acres under the burden of a heavy mortgage, was a suggestion at

odds with sound principles of municipal finance.  
 While it is desirable that the Park Commission shall make the best of opportunities for increasing the people's pleasure ground, it is equally exigent that directness and a clarity of method shall fortify its endeavors. It is a simple matter for the city to acquire purchasable land for the Park when the treasury is equal to buying it outright.

Postponement is the wise course in the present instance, and when suggestions for other extensions come it is to be hoped that the memories of the proposers will function with straightforward explicitness and dispatch.

**CONCILIATION IS KEYNOTE OF WILSON'S ADDRESS**

Offer of Co-operation With the Senate Opens Way for Speedy Ratification of Treaty and Peace

PROPERLY to appraise the President's address to the Senate it is necessary to consider the circumstances under which it was made.  
 There has been an active and virulent minority in Washington bitterly attacking the league-of-nations covenant. It has been accusing the President of evading that league covenant so closely into the straits of the whole agreement that the Senate would be forced to accept it or to reject the treaty itself. It has been denouncing the covenant as un-American and subversive of our constitutional liberty of action.

In this minority there have been men who have been bitterly hostile to the President himself with a hostility both personal and political.  
 The members of this minority were in the audience before which he spoke. Some of them are members of the Senate itself, which is asked to ratify the treaty.  
 Now, the thing which the President desires is the ratification of the treaty. He could demand it with an assumption of authority, or he could set forth the conditions under which it was drafted, the difficulties which had to be overcome and the expedients adopted to meet the difficulties, and explain that, while it was not a perfect instrument nor such an instrument as any one of the negotiators, left to himself, would have drafted, yet it provided a workable plan.

Mr. Wilson chose this latter course of argumentative and explanatory conciliation. In his fifth sentence he offered to the Senate all the information he had and said he was at the disposal of its committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in formal session. And he hoped that there would be no hesitation in calling on him after the committee had had time to study the document.

This is the attitude which the country has been hoping the President would assume. It has been hoping that contemplation of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished and the great national obligations to be shouldered had so sobered and broadened him that he would gladly co-operate with the legislative branch in the consummation of the work. This seems to have happened.

The address was a plea for the league of nations. All the rest of it was a mere setting for that plea. There was nothing new in it. He has said it many times before. It has been said in the columns of this and other newspapers time after time. And it will have to be repeated again and again.

The peace commissioners were not friendly to the league idea at the beginning. It was contrary to their habits of thought, and it involved the upsetting of century-long precedents. But Europe was in solution. Two great empires had fallen to pieces. Races which had been held in bondage were demanding their freedom. New nations had to be set up. As the discussion progressed it began to appear that no treaty dependent for its enforcement on the old methods of diplomacy could stand the strain upon it. New machinery must be devised. Then the force of circumstances compelled the agreement on the league. This happened while the other issues were still unsettled, as a necessary preliminary to any plan for settling those issues.

Whether one likes the league or does not like it is not material. It was not agreed upon because it was pleasing in the abstract to the men who drafted the covenant. It was accepted because the search for peace by any other road led to chaos. The President attempted to set forth this condition so clearly that those who heard him could not mistake his meaning.

It was as though he were expounding the operation of the law of gravity, which works whether one approves it or not. As he said, forces greater than we have been in operation and we have had to bend our wills to them—not the forces marshaled by the European statesmen, but forces directed by the power which controls the destinies of men.

The President's reference to the part which America has played in world affairs is reminiscent of Roosevelt. After the Spanish War that red-blooded American said frequently that the time had passed when America could decide whether it would play a large part in the world. It could decide only whether it would play a large part nobly or ignobly.

Mr. Wilson remarked that "the only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world."

That is the issue before the Senate. Since April, 1917, we have played our part nobly, and have borne our burden as a member of the family of free nations committed to the proposition that right is greater than might and that there is no might in the world powerful enough to trample right to the ground. Now that right is established, we are merely asked to assist in keeping it on its pedestal.

It is assumed that the Senate will meet the President in the same conciliatory mood in which he has met it, and that the two branches of the treaty-making power will consult together and come to an understanding as complete that the

treaty in its entirety will be ratified in the near future.

Its early ratification is desirable in order that the fruits of peace may soon manifest themselves. The government of Germany has already accepted it, because of the promise that the commercial embargo would be removed when it acted. The resumption of trade relations between Germany and the rest of the world is a necessary preliminary to the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty by the Germans. It is necessary to the pacification of Germany itself.

If no other reason weighs with the Senate, the dollars and cents argument that American business men be permitted to enter Germany as soon as the business men of other nations ought to bring delay to an end and enable the President to send word to Paris in the near future that this country has accepted the document.

**THE HOUSE SHORTAGE**

NONE of the wage increases discernible in present schedules justifies the astonishing rates on building material just revealed in a general survey made to explain the unwillingness of builders to resume operations in this city.  
 It is no exaggeration to say that the prices now demanded for brick and lumber are actually prohibitive. They are often 20 per cent in excess of the rates that prevailed during the war period, and there is some evidence to support the charge that rates are being maintained by trading groups formed under governmental auspices to hurry war work.

If overorganization in industry with the centralized control of commodities urged by the authorities at Washington in a time of crisis is to be continued after peace, then the aftermath of war will be bitter in America.  
 What virus has got into those who control production and distribution of ordinary necessities it is hard to say. But it is operating here as well as in Italy, France and England. The spectacle of house owners tearing down their buildings over the heads of tenants in West Philadelphia and of families tramping the city in search of shelter is not pleasant in contrast with that of speculators deliberately cornering building material and sending prices to the skies.

If there is any animation in the Federal Trade Commission or in Congress there will be a swift investigation into a state of affairs that is as acutely interesting to the whole country as the President's return or the league of nations.

**A FAITHFUL "SCOREKEEPER"**

THE excellent record of sincerity and unprejudiced public service performed by the Bureau of Municipal Research is sustained in Director Greenberg's refusal to be associated with political movements while acting as city "scorekeeper."  
 So delicate a regard for moral values is rare, and his act strengthens the good impression which the municipal research work has won. Confidence in its capacity to reveal important facts underlying governmental administration, irrespective of party lines, should prove particularly beneficial to the city at this time, when the charter law draws so many new administrative lines. The public needs all the information it can get concerning the working out in practice of the scheme.

**NO WINGS FOR AMERICA**

CONGRESSMAN VARE in his deluged references to congressional skill in killing appropriation bills will not inspire enthusiasm among those who have been observing this particular talent in its application to the aviation program.  
 England is building five super-Zeppelins, largely for experimental purposes, France, Italy and even Russia and Germany are preparing for great expansion in the air. The development of flying proposed by the American navy which ceased with the magnificent tests made recently in the transatlantic flight. From now on our progress in aviation will be unorganized and merely casual. And all this is because of congressional skill in killing of appropriation bills.

While bartenders and brewers fall out, bootleggers get their mountain dew.  
 Speaking of the death penalty, is it possible to make the lazier any lazier than he is?

After all, Haig is a soldier, not a diplomat, and Americans are generous enough to forgive him if he swanks a little.

"Come around at about 2 o'clock next month," said Senator Knox to a reporter who asked him what he thought of the President's message. Isn't he the merry wing? His language is only equaled by the persiflage of a certain forgotten resolution.

H. R. Hatfield is going to present a swimming pool to the Nicetown Boys' Club; but, as that won't help them this year, he has purchased for them the freedom of the Germantown Boys' Club pool. That is what may well be termed practical philanthropy. It makes clean citizenship.

The Philadelphia minister who told the men of his congregation to take off their coats during service on a recent hot Sunday has "nothing on" the Ocean City preacher who reserves the last rows of seats in his church for those who wish to worship in their bathing suits.

There is no truth in the rumor that Fairmount Park squirrels are respondents in a suit to prevent them from hunting on Sunday. Neither have the lambs been arrested for gambling; nor has the blue-sky law been invoked against the birds. On the contrary, they all continue to be permitted to observe the day naturally, sanely and happily.

A vacation in the Sunshine Distributors country for every boy and girl in Philadelphia! That appears to be the goal of various organizations acquiring farms and entertaining children for periods of ten days and two weeks. The zeal and earnestness of the promoters will have their reward in the better health and the better citizenship of the youthful beneficiaries.

**HOW SNUFF HELPED A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**

Weyman's Gift of a Library to the Mount Airy Institution—Mackey Tells How His Board Is Improving Labor Conditions

By GEORGE NOX MCLEIN  
 HUNDREDS of Lutheran clergymen and thousands of laymen learned with surprise last week the name of the mysterious donor of the magnificent \$100,000 Krantz Memorial Library building to the Mount Airy Theological Seminary.

His name was R. Frank Weyman. He was a Philadelphian by birth, but after the close of the Civil War went to Pittsburgh, where he lived until he died less than a month ago at the age of seventy-eight years.  
 He was one of the most grievously disabled men I have ever known. He served in a Pennsylvania regiment during the rebellion and was wounded in the face. There was no such thing as plastic surgery in those days, and Frank Weyman was compelled to go through life with a cavity that half encircled one side and the base of his nose. It was partially concealed by flesh-colored rubber or a composition filling.

The Weymans engaged in the tobacco business in Pittsburgh in a small way at first. They had a cigar store at Fifth avenue, but for years and until they retired from retail trade the store was at the corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets. Prior to their time nearly all the snuff used in this country was imported. They began making it in a small way until finally they became the largest manufacturers in this country. Their factory was over in Allegheny City.  
 Weyman's snuff became famous. Tons of it were shipped annually to the South particularly. Years ago the concern became merged with one of the great trusts, and R. Frank Weyman retired, more than a millionaire.

He was an affable, courteous gentleman, whose disfigurement did not embarrass him in the slightest in his intercourse with the public.

ONE of the patrons of Weyman's store was well known to the older Philadelphia politicians. He was James L. Graham, speaker of the House in 1882. He was a warm friend of "Al" Crawford, for several terms a Democratic representative from Philadelphia.

The men were opposites. Crawford had a limited education, but was one of the finest parliamentarians the House ever knew. Graham was well educated, punctilious and laboriously careful in his choice of words. He wore a high silk hat and black broadcloth Prince Albert coat with flowing skirts.

The most embarrassing thing to disturb the dignity of the speaker's desk that I recall was when Speaker Graham appeared in a manner both embarrassing and ludicrous one morning before the House. He was a victim of total blindness. In the sanctity of his room his head resembled an ostrich egg that had been varnished with shellac.

He was past sixty years of age, yet he wore a rich dark-brown wig without the suggestion of so much as a dash of gray in it. The trouble on this morning was with his wig. Whether he had seated it too far front or tilted it beyond the proper angle, whatever the trouble, the speaker presented an unmanly appearance. It was positively weird.  
 His wig was all awry. The careful line parting it at the side had shifted. It crept up and formed an oblique line at the center of his forehead and ran back like the angle of an isosceles triangle to his left ear. To its credit, the House preserved its decorum.

The very unusual episode yielded to the tact of Crawford, who hurried up to the rostrum and requested the speaker to call some one to the chair, as a matter of vital importance demanded his appearance in the speaker's private room.  
 There everything was properly adjusted according to Hoyle.

THERE was a curious coincidence published in two newspaper items a few days ago. They were telegraphic dispatches from widely separated sections of the state. One told of the marriage of Congressman Edgar S. Kiess, of Lycoming county, the other of the death of Ira E. Mansfield, of Beaver county.  
 They were former members of the House. Mansfield was old enough to be Kiess's father. The latter was young, aggressive, eager and independent. Mansfield was easy-going, quiet, rather lethargic and a fine type of the "regular organization" man. He was one of Senator Quay's personal friends; a hand-picked member of the House, in which he served a number of sessions. He was a fervid admirer of Quay, and the latter rewarded him for his faithfulness.  
 Edgar S. Kiess fought his way to the House and subsequently fought his way into Congress. He will have to fight for reelection, as he desires one this year, for he will have two strong opponents—Walter Merrick, of Tioga, and Brun C. Kreefer, of his own county. Possibly Congressman Kiess's marriage may be a signal for his retirement and a closer devotion to his properties at Englewood.

"THE Workmen's Board of Compensation of Pennsylvania is doing more to bring about a better understanding between capital and labor than any other agency in the United States."  
 It was Harry A. Mackey, chairman of the board, who made this declaration. He was intensely earnest, and confirmatory of his statement he added:  
 "The Pennsylvania system of compensation for injuries is bringing it about. It is producing a growing feeling of trust and confidence on the part of the employe in the company's fairness. We rarely have any difficulty in adjusting claims so far as the big concerns go."  
 "All the great corporations self-insure their employes. If a man is injured the law says just how much compensation he shall receive. Prior to the introduction of this system there was endless controversy. An attorney was engaged by the employe, counsel for the company fought the claim and in the end the injured man got little if anything."  
 "Now everything is changed. Corporations facilitate, most of them, instead of delaying relief payments. Employees need the change. It is accepted as a desire to 'play fair' on the corporations' part. The crowning evidence of this is the numerous applications to our board for changes in mode of payment of compensation which carry the request 'I desire the company to arrange this for me.'"

Best wishes and the hope for favoring winds go with the R-34.

In transatlantic travel it is a long journey from the square-rigged ship to the curved rigid airship.

Prompt ratification of the treaty is needed to make Germany keep the promises it has made.

There is reason to believe that the peace treaty will be given pitiless publicity from now on.

There is ground for suspicion that in the building supplies trade wartime co-operation has become post-war profiteering.

**NOTHING TO TERRIFY**



**TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA**

By Christopher Morley

Valley Forge  
 A CURIOUS magic moves in the air of Valley Forge. There is the same subtle plucking at heart and nerves that one feels when coming home from abroad, passing up some salty harbor on a ship to see one's own country, slipping from a lounge chair in America to the meaning of America.  
 It is a realization of the continuity of history, a sense of the imperishable quality of human virtue. And today, when this nation stands on the sill of a new era, ready to surrender for the sake of humanity some of the proud traditions ingrained by years of bitter struggle, what place could be a more fitting haunt of dreams and nursery of imagination? Here, on these wind-swept slopes where now the summer air carries the sweet-scented fumes of fresh-cut hay, here in this vale of humiliation, men met the arrows of despair. There is an old belief that it is the second summer that is the danger time in a baby's life. It was the second winter—the winter of 1777-78. It was then that began the long road that carries us from Valley Forge to Versailles.

Few of us realize, I think, what a vast national shrine Valley Forge has become under the careful hands of a few devoted people. There is little of winter and death in that spreading park as one views it on a July afternoon. In the great valley of the Schuylkill green acres of young corn ripple in the breeze. Sunlight and shadow drift across the hillsides as great rafts of cloud, two or three hundred feet high, drift down the narrow channels of cloud. There is no country in America lovelier than those quiet hills and vales of Montgomery and Chester counties, with their shadowed creeks, their plump orchards and old stone farmhouses. My idea of joyful destiny would be to the scrapple house—somewhere in the neighborhood of the King of Prussia—no one but an idiot will ever call him by his new name of Ye Old King—with a knapsack of tobacco, a knobby stick and a volume of R. L. S.

COMING down the road from Devon, the first thing one sees is the great equestrian statue of Anthony Wayne on its pink pedestal. It stands on a naked ridge, which was formerly groved with fine oaks. The Caliph who had me in charge told me with blood in his eye that the trees had been slaughtered in order to give a wider view of the statue. It seems a serious pity. Beyond this, one comes to the National Arch, designed by Paul Cret, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has since so gallantly served his native France on fields of battle far more terrible than Valley Forge. From this archway, there is a serene view across yellow fields of stubble where a big hay wagon was piled high with its fragrant load.

BUT the chief glory of Valley Forge is the Washington Memorial Chapel, a place so startling in its beauty that it takes the breath away. Through a humble arched door—as lowly as the doorway of suffering enters a shrine of color where the history of the republic is carved in stone. The tall windows blaze with blue and scarlet. A silk pulpit, wavers gently in the cool wind that draws up from the valley and through the open door. The archway into the cloister frames a glimpse of green. In every detail this marvelous little Westminster Abbey of America shows the devoted thought of Dr. Herbert Burck, the man who has lavished his heart upon this noble symbol of our na-

**To an Unknown Ancestor**

AMONG the goodly folk whose name I bear,  
 Merchant and priest and plowman on the hill,  
 Whose ghostly wisdom follows where I fare,  
 With whispered promptings that must haunt me still—  
 What place was there for you, whose different fame  
 Delighted, once the Don Juans of the town?  
 The family annals have forgot your name,  
 And time has hushed, at least, your gay renown.  
 Yet, often in the chamber of my mind,  
 The righteous rise and leave, their counsels sound,  
 And there is counsel of another kind—  
 The room turns tavern and there enters one  
 I pledge as kinsman in a reeling toast—  
 Still unrepentant and delightful ghost!  
 —David Morton, in the New York Sun.

High Cost of Housekeeping  
 It costs 80 per cent more to build a house now than it did before the war, says an expert. To which may be added that it costs at least another 80 per cent more to keep it.

**What Do You Know?**

- QUIZ**
- In what part of Mexico is Tampico?
  - Who invented the miners' safety lamp?
  - How did Stephen Decatur, the American naval hero, meet his death?
  - Who was Silas Deane?
  - In what play of Shakespeare does the character of Malvolio, the pompous steward, occur?
  - On the leaves of what tree do silkworms feed?
  - How is the word poplin, describing a fabric, connected with the papacy?
  - What is the largest city in Mississippi?
  - What treaty closed the French and Indian War?
  - Who wrote "The Water Babies"?

- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz**
- Five boroughs, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, compose Greater New York.
  - Eight Vice Presidents of the United States became President. They were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Theodore Roosevelt.
  - A cedar is a Himalayan cedar tree.
  - Albert James Myer, an American meteorologist, who became chief signal officer of the U. S. army in 1890 and head of the weather bureau in 1870, was popularly known as "Old Prob."
  - Byron called Voltaire the "Lord of Irony."
  - Taiwan is the native name for the island of Formosa.
  - The plural of the word incubus is either incubuses or incubi.
  - Francisco Goya y Lucientes was a noted Spanish painter. His dates are 1746-1828.
  - Integer is a complete entry; a whole number.
  - Cygnus is another name for a young swan.