

Evening Public Ledger
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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 15, 1920
A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR
Things on which the people expect the new
administration to concentrate its attention:

IS THIS STAMPED?
SOME months ago Mayor Moore bravely
announced that he was not going to be
stampeded into declaring the administration's
policy with respect to the cleaning of
streets for next year.

It can hardly be charged that there is
any undue or excited haste in asking for an
answer to the question now that the Mayor
has been in office for more than eight
months.

The other day on this page Matthew C.
Brush, president of the American International
Shipbuilding Corporation, had something
to say about the qualities which he
deemed necessary to successful leadership.

Brush is one of the new crop. He knows
well as any one else—better, indeed, than most
people, because he is
aware of their limited values. He could be
one of the crowd at the island and chew
Billy Fortune's tobacco on occasions of
ceremony, and by close contact he knew
what his men were thinking and feeling, and
yet he was the respected authority and the
revered boss.

Schwab is a genius of organization and
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There was when business was business and
nothing more. But business nowadays means
co-operation.
There was a period when a lordly air and
an icy aloofness were accepted as the proof
of industrial wisdom and the proper
manifestations of high authority. Since then
affairs of mankind have become more
complex.

That part of the world that labors hard
for a living has been thinking and reading.
What is more, it has learned deeply to feel.
It believes, and believes properly, that a
modern government is a common enterprise
and that democracy is a common adventure.
And it has developed perceptions and an
ironic humor against which some of the
bores and attitudes of the Victorian business
man cannot be sustained.

Now that the enforcement of Director
Coreolis's edict forbidding the holding
of public support of the coming election may
be honorably sought. Tickets for the athletic
event, in which members of the force
will star, are now on sale in district station
houses and in the business office of the
Public Ledger Company at Sixth and Chestnut
streets. The carnival will take place
on October 9.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the
proceeds will appreciably swell the police
fund. Citizens who formerly complained,
and in many instances properly, that both
they and the peddling policemen were victims
of moral grounds repress instincts of
generosity.

It is not enough to welcome the new
auxiliaries as a most commendable reform. With
practical help the old trunk concerning the
practical profit of honesty and frank, fair
dealing ought to be emphatically illustrated.

OF PRIME concern to the safety of
thousands of travelers on the Delaware are
the inquiry which the port authorities are
making into the cause of the collision
between the Wilson liner City of Chester and
the navy dredger.

lack of navigating space in midstream. It is
generative, therefore, that several mysteries
be cleared up. Nothing short of a searching
and impartial investigation will be acceptable.

THE SNOBS IN INDUSTRY
ARE ROOTS OF MUCH EVIL
Work of Real Leaders Like Schwab,
Brush and Others Proves That More
Than Wage Disagreements Can
Underlie Strikes

AN ASTONISHING number of people
still believe that the woes of this
distracted world can be dispelled by statistical
formulas. That delusion is spreading. It
has the sweep of a fad. And now then,
when some new crowd down tools in a
temper and turns for comfort to the sweet
singers of the I. W. W., it seems that
some one ought to get the statisticians out
of their seclusion for a view of the unchanging
realities of everyday life and a glimpse
of the processes by which a few men of
deeper understanding pioneer toward industrial
peace.

When news like today's comes from
Britain and from Italy a feeling that the
statisticians have been trusted too far
becomes almost irresistible.
How much of the general unrest is due
actually to wage inequalities or hardship
and how much is due to defective human
leadership in industry and out of it? How
many strikes are due to the friction, the
hurt and the blind exasperation created by
snobs and bores in places of authority over
large groups of men?

Not long ago a costly and troublesome
walkout in one of the Camden railway
yards was caused by the stupid arrogance
of a few foremen. It was a demonstration
by shop workers who knew only that their
immediate bosses didn't want to be fair.
Recent surveys in the wake of the steel
strike show clearly that the greatest fault
with minor executives, who seem to have
known no more about the aims and purposes
of their superiors than they knew of the
men under them. They were the clubbers in
industry, giddy with authority for which
they were unfit and perfectly willing to
trample the faces of a multitude if thereby
they could rise a notch or two.

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study is that in which the deputies and
aides of powerful industrial leaders now rule
alone and by their stupidity or unfriendliness
often tragically complicate the relationships
between the ruling geniuses of industrial
organizations and the men who do the hard
work.

There ought to be a general coming down
to the ground. Power and authority too
insistently dramatized by petty executives in
widespread industries and applied ruthlessly
by overambitious men have made endless
confusion abroad. The average Rockefeller
had to go West to the Colorado Fuel and
Iron fields before he realized that subordi-
nates working for their own ends rather
than for his had created a condition of civil
war in the vicinity of his mines.

That sort of leadership is not modern.
Why more men do not follow Rockefeller's
example it is hard to say. For men of the
type of Brush and Schwab are not only suc-
cessful. They invariably get more fun and
happiness out of their work in a day than
the average mandarin of industry enjoys in
a year.

A STRAIGHT FIVE-CENT FARE
RECOGNIZING that there is no propo-
sition involving an increase in the
revenue of the Rapid Transit Co. which
will not adversely affect some portion of the
poor, the latest proposal of
Mr. Mitten to City Council to abolish all
free transfers and exchange tickets tem-
porarily pending the outcome of the city's
case before the Public Service Commission
may be pronounced at once the most favor-
able, or rather the least objectionable, he
has offered since it became apparent that
something must be done to bolster up the
inadequate finances of the company.

The P. R. T. has no other new source of
revenue than is to be derived from car pas-
sengers. Admittedly it must get more in-
come or cease to operate. The need is
pressing. Otherwise there would be no use
in anticipating the Public Service Commission's
decision, which cannot be arrived at
speedily. The real hope of the future is that
the commission eventually will point the
way for a reduction of the excessive rentals
to the underlying companies and thus auto-
matically reduce the urgent revenue needs
of the company. This hope under no circum-
stances ought to be frustrated short of an
actual and final decision.

There are several points that must be in-
quired into and clarified by Council before
Mr. Mitten's proposal is sanctioned. Good
faith will require that the company shall not
undertake any system of rerouting to in-
crease the number of double fares. Rather
there ought to be specific provision for a
continuation of transfers where the ride is
a continuation of the same trip, like that
from the surface car on the Market street
subway east on the "L" train from Juniper
street, or that north on the York road lines
from the Olney avenue loop and vice versa.
Then, too, City Solicitor Smyth should pass
upon the language of the suggested order-
ance to make certain that the phraseology
is definite and clear concerning the tempo-
rary character of the change pending the
commission's decision.

Of course, it is to be regretted that any
such action even has to be considered as
that involving the inconvenience of 24 per cent
of the whole number of riders who, Mr.
Mitten says, are transfer users. Yet this
is better than a straight raise in fare which
would affect 100 per cent. It shows that
the P. R. T. president still sticks to his
guns in the matter of a basic five-cent fare
and is seeking a solution on that ground
without surrender to the "bankers' group."

Without doubt the situation is serious not
only to the company but to the welfare of
the city. Therefore the proposal should
have immediate and most earnest atten-
tion of the Mayor and the councilmen, backed
by a public determination to consider and
weigh every factor in a reasonable spirit
without sectional bias, but with a desire to
reach a settlement for the good of the whole
community.

MAINE
THE victory in Maine and its implications
for the future should inspire in Rep-
ublican managers not a sense of exultation,
but a new sense of responsibility. For the
majorities now reported indicate a trend
far behind a trend of national feeling that
had long been apparent.

The election in November may be more
than a victory for Mr. Harding. The result
probably will be such as to overwhelm
not only Mr. Cox but Mr. Wilson and the
friends of his administration.
What Republicans must ask themselves
now is whether all the things that sell them-
selves President Hought should be abandoned
and forgotten. The odds are heavily against
Democrats. It will be regrettable if the
fight already apparently won is continued
in a spirit of partisan bitterness to obscure
great aims which, while they were voiced
by the President, are the aims of all
right-thinking Americans.

THE WOMEN IN EARNEST
SUSPICION that the women were more
interested in the theoretical right to vote
than in the practical exercise of the func-
tion was considerably allayed yesterday by
the outpouring of feminine registrants. Ob-
viously there were definite forces militating
against the turnout expected a fortnight
ago. Vacations then conflicted with politics.
Suddenly demanded formalities were novel
to the newly enfranchised class. The very
newest broom is not always the most ef-
fective.

The laudable activities of the women's
Republican committee of this county are
unquestionably largely responsible for the
improved showing yesterday. The hush
wrought by defective assessment is still to
be repaired, but it is understood that hun-
dreds of names for the lists will be pre-
sented in court on Friday of this week.

Although some industries will remain, it
is gratifying to note that the women are
fast clearing themselves of the charge of
dilettantism in politics. And in view of
their efforts it is reasonable to assume that
any evidences of carelessness in next year's
assessment will be keenly scrutinized. Po-
licing of this sort cannot fail to be beneficial
to the entire tone of politics.

Well chance a girl will have of hiding
her years when ward leaders will be watch-
ing for her to vote on age and keeping tab
on her year by year thereafter?

TO PRESERVE OUR FORESTS
State Organization Tells of Waste in
the Past and Promise of
the Future

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN
TOO FEW people in this state know or
care about our timber and its produc-
tion.
They only know that whereas lumber, the
manufactured timber of our forests, was
plentiful and cheap some years back it is
now scarce and high in price.

But, in this age of the wider diffusion of
knowledge and the, attempted at least,
greater conservation of our natural re-
sources, there are springing into existence
organizations of beneficent aims along these
lines.
One of these has for its object the restora-
tion of Pennsylvania's timber production.
It is regularly organized with a staff of
efficient officers. It proposes to carry its
activities into legislative fields and secure if
possible the necessary laws to protect our
diminishing forest area and promote its re-
forestation.

NEVIN DIETRICH is the secretary
of what is officially known as the
Committee on the Restoration of Penn-
sylvania's Timber Production.
He cites some odd and interesting facts
on lumber in Pennsylvania, which annually
uses about 2,500,000,000 board feet of lum-
ber. Some of these facts are:
Of this amount, though, Mr. Dietrich
points out the state is producing less than
one-third. Worst of all, it is growing only
one-third of that.

The state's output bill for lumber alone
every twelve months is approximately \$25,000,000. And at that there is a steady de-
cline in wood working industries in Penn-
sylvania.
Until 1907 Pennsylvania was a lumber-
exporting state. We shipped to all the
neighboring commonwealths and to the West
Indies.
Last year there was a steady de-
cline in production, till today we are im-
porting three times the amount we produce.

MR. DIETRICH says that this condition
will continue steadily to grow worse
until forest fires are checked, forest devastations
stopped and young trees are given a
chance to grow into timber.
He further points out that we lose \$25,000,000 every year in forest destruction, in
the closing of industries and in floods that
could be prevented.

Then there is the increased cost of wood
pulp to the newspapers, the loss in popula-
tion that is driven to other states, and de-
struction of fish, game and the injury to resort
business.
Lumber that thirty-five years ago could
be purchased at a Pennsylvania mill for
\$7.50 a thousand now costs \$15 a thousand
at an Oregon mill per cent of our national
production of all kinds of lumber, and 50
per cent of all the wood.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH was a diplo-
mat by instinct as well as by training.
He is a man of great ability, to make
good with the great American public.
A little incident in his career was recalled
by an item that appeared in a news dispatch
from Jackson, O., where Senator Harding
was 3000 miles away.
It was noon when he reached the camp
of the railroads. He took his place in the
mess line, had his plate filled up in a
dainty way, and ate with the other
crowd. The chronicler added these words:
"The candidate observed a good old agricul-
tural custom by eating his pie held in his
fingers."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH was selected
by the Pennsylvania commissioners to
be the Trans-Mississippi and International
Exposition at Omaha in 1898 to be orator
of Pennsylvania Day.
After the exercises, which were attended
by thousands of former Pennsylvanians re-
siding in Nebraska, a big picnic was held
in honor of the commission and the speaker
of the day.
Smith endeared himself to the bucolic
brethren.
There was little formality observed at
the picnic. It was, and of course it was,
a distinguished orator and orator was the
cynosure of all eyes.

When he was called upon to speak he
arose with a chicken leg in one hand and
a quarter section of apple pie in the other.
There was a laugh at this homely touch
of nature that grew into a roar and finally
broke into a cheer.
Preempted or not it caught the crowd,
and Mr. Smith, the most popular man in
Omaha that day.

ANOTHER instance, but of a different
character, occurred one night at the
executive mansion in Harrisburg during
Governor Hastings's administration.
The Governor, as was his custom, gave a
dinner to the legislative correspondents
every day. It was served with the same
attention to detail and decoration as when
his guests were the members of the supreme
bench.
But one point was relaxed; the corre-
spondents were invited to disregard the con-
ventions in the way of dress coats and come
directly from their desks to the mansion.
Upon this occasion the late Sam F. Hud-
son, a correspondent, came in in a
tender and unconventional manner as
he was for his ability and wit, arrived just
as the party was seated.

The soup had barely given away to the
fish when the perspiring Hudson pushed
back his chair, rose to his feet and said:
"Governor, I feel as if I am going to remove
my coat." And remove it he did.
The action was both a surprise and a
shock.
"Get it with perfect sang froid,"
said the Governor.
"San, I think you're right. It is pretty
warm in here and I'm going to remove my
coat," he said, and then renewed his
pleasantness to the evening.
I cannot recall that all of the guests did
likewise.

Perhaps when D'Annunzio seized the
Congo he was anxious to prove to the world
that America has a very real interest in all
that happens in Europe.

"Twasn't Even Interesting!"
Maine without doubt without doubt
Cox's chances improve with his own
throat.

Who is it the tunnel projectors wish to
put in the hole?
Italian labor seems inclined to take its
bohemianism in homeopathic doses.
Registration yesterday, income tax to-
day; just one darned thing after another.

An earthquake is reported in Perth,
Scotland. Somebody must have spotted
prohibition advocates.
Experience in a local police court yester-
day demonstrated that African golf puts
many a man in a hole.

It may be that by the time we have
a bridge and a tunnel the trip may be made
by short-haul airplanes.
We don't get this "dimpled-knee Del-
lah" stuff. Those who saw it all
weren't that way a tail.

It is evident that Millerand and Gliott
hope for a settlement in the Polish war
before the pendulum swings again.
America's chemical industry is now
self-maintaining; an evidence that promoters
of the dye industry did not let industry die.

"Cox calls liquor extraneous issue."—
Headline. The governor must admit that
the term does not have the snap of "hook."

Close observers of European affairs are
being forced to take comfort in the ancient
declaration that "Darth's the hour before
the dawn."

If Mr. Mitten could get rid of the horse-
leech's daughters his plea for blood trans-
fusion would be listened to more apprecia-
tively.
Those who have missed two registration
days may still console themselves with the
thought that the third time is the charm.
The date is October 2.

It cannot be supposed that General
Wrangel has any strong desire for a Polish
peace which will give the Soviet a chance to
concentrate upon his army.
If the men ever struggle for equal rights
it may be that they, too, will be privileged
to wear furs in the summer and bare necks
and throats in the winter.

There is no reason to doubt the wisdom
of Mayor Moore's campaign declaration
concerning street cleaning. They are as
good as the day he made them.
When Cox says that booze is as dead
as slavery New Jersey Democrats comfort
themselves with the thought that he is
talking in a Pickwickian sense.

Simply to remove all grounds of debate,
present patrons of the Delaware river ferry-
boats will be willing to travel one way by
bridge and the other way by tunnel.
Councilman Roper suggests that the
Bureau of City Property have complete
supervision over the cleaning of City Hall.
This an excellent suggestion, but it calls in-
to mind the fact that all the cleaning needed
in City Hall can't be done with a broom and
mop.

ALL day I've been a-wishing
For things I haven't got;
A quaint old blue delft pitcher,
A rose-filled garden plot,
A dancing dress of silver,
A little gate that swings,
A gently curving highway;
Ah me, the lovely things!

Real Aristocrats
From the Rochester Post-Intelligencer
Archievos from the Southwest inform the
effete East that the Navajo Indian has re-
covered the practice of weaving blankets.
This it becomes evident, he has shared in
the progress of a very large part of the
world by inheriting a similar oath on the
part of the Cox supporters?

Or to Philadelphia?
From the Los Angeles Times
The truth is out. Some time ago it was
stated that Governor Coolidge paid \$75 a
month for his home in Northampton, Mass.,
but it now appears that it is but \$32. Will
he kindly come to Los Angeles and tell us
how he does it?

Hirautely Speaking
From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Many an old-time Democrat swore he
would never shake until Bryan was elected
President. Cannot we make whippers fash-
ionable by inducing a similar oath on the
part of the Cox supporters?

What Do You Know?
QUIZ
1. Who was Molly Stark in American his-
tory?
2. What is a tourneyman so called?
3. Of what state is Salem the capital?
4. Who discovered the nature of the circula-
tion of blood?
5. How many republics border on the Carib-
bean sea?
6. What planet in the solar system is the
most distant from the sun?
7. When did Constantine become the cap-
ital of the Turkish empire?
8. In what play by Shakespeare it is stated
that "all the world's a stage"?
9. Who is the Democratic opponent of
Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential
campaign of 1920?
10. In what century did Captain Kidd live?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Frankenstein was the student in Mrs.
Shelley's weird story who created the
souless man. This creature is often
incorrectly named as a symbol of retribu-
tion, visited upon men by their own
creations. In the tale the monster is
named Frankenstein.
2. The Knights of Labor, who were in the
hall of parading and holding demon-
strations on the first Monday in Sep-
tember, were largely responsible for
the selection of that date as Labor
Day.
3. The colors of the flag of China are red,
yellow, blue, white and black.
4. Hendrick was a best of Dutch metal.
5. New York was first settled by the Dutch
in 1614.
6. The "Penguin" magazine in
a collection of tales being by Strap-
pato. It was founded in 1842. The
English version of the English narrative is de-
veloped in 1842.
7. Charles Reade wrote the novel "Put Your-
self in His Place."
8. Lake Ladoga in Russia is the largest
lake in Europe.
9. Philip Sheridan and J. E. B. Stuart were
famous military leaders on the Union
and Confederate sides, respectively, in
the Civil War.
10. Benjamin Disraeli, member of England,
was known as "Dixie."

Things
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All day I've borne my wishing
A weight against my heart,
And all my thoughts were longings
To burn and sting and smart;
To burn and sting and smart;
I'll sit me down to rest,
And watch the twilight soften
The hill's low crest.

Above my small white doortop
Are stars; the night is still;
Deep are the lily shadows;
Grave is the distant hill;
My heart is hushed with beauty!
My spirit stirs and sings.
Tell me, what is wishing?
And what are things?
—Helen Cowles Leeson, in Contemporary Verse.



DR. WARREN P. LAIRD
On the Delaware River Bridge
THERE is no question that the Dela-
ware river bridge should be designed
by an architect. In the opinion of Dr.
Warren P. Laird, director of the depart-
ment of architecture and dean of the new
School of Fine Arts of the University of
Pennsylvania.

"The building of the bridge is pre-emi-
nently an architectural problem," holds Doc-
tor Laird, thus taking exception to the view
expressed by engineers.
"By creating this span, we should remem-
ber that it is to be not merely a structure
to enable one to cross a stream in a hurry,
but because of its significance, it should be-
come a great monument, the expression of
an idea.

The training of the architect and his
whole experience is along the line of crea-
tive effort, whether in the design of build-
ings or the planning of cities, and this is
the training that is needed in the building
of bridges.
There is no new constructive problem
to be solved in spanning the Delaware river
with a structure of this kind. The same
thing has been worked out many times be-
fore. All of the principal difficulties are
known quantities. The North river bridges
in New York, for instance, offered substan-
tially the same engineering problem as the
proposed Delaware river structure.

But the character of this bridge as a
monument, expressive of the enterprise and
civic pride of two great communities—this
is the novel element; this is the problem
that must be solved, and it can be
solved only by the architect. Engineering
service will, of course, be indispensable in
its own field, but this must be in execution
of the general concept to be found in
the architect's genius. Nobility of form and
beauty of line are the essence here, not
merely the question of a span to cross a
river.

European Bridges Architectural
A striking illustration of this point may
be found if we turn our eyes toward Europe.
Traveled persons will see that the finest
and the most beautiful bridges in the world
are to be found in Europe. There it is a
very small percentage, indeed, that will be
found to be ugly. On the other hand, you
will find an ever smaller percentage here
that are beautiful. The answer may be
found in the fact that European bridges
universally represent the creative work of
architects, while here a large percentage
have been built without that control.

The bridge may finally take the form of
a cantilever structure, which, God forbid, or
a suspension span, which may God grant;
but, in any event, it should represent every
element—beauty, utility, economy—by
should represent compositely the greatest
service and convenience to the whole
community.

It should be regarded, so to speak, as
the center of gravity of two important com-
munities, the main artery connecting two
great commonwealths. It should be so lo-
cated as to be of the highest service in every
type of traffic; pedestrian, tourist, indus-
trial, commercial, street railway; in fact,
every interest to which the bridge would
prove of service should be considered in its
location and planning.

Monument to Generation
"One popular misapprehension is the belief
that the architect is a mere beautifier—a
man to supply ornamental touches, the
esthete to gladden the eye. Nothing could
be farther from the truth. In designing his
structures, the architect endeavors to create
an organism combining the various needed
qualities of stability, utility or convenience
and beauty of proportion and line. To
achieve practical value, clothed in a power
to please the eye and gratify the taste is
his aim. The design of this bridge is an
undertaking of utility, to economy, to
be equipped by training to undertake to carry
to the most satisfactory conclusion, to the
end that the finest possible structure will
span the Delaware river and be a splendid
connecting artery between two great com-
monwealths and a great and lasting monu-
ment to the people of this generation.