

Evening Public Ledger
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LIGHT SAVING A STATE SUBJECT
IT IS a satisfaction that City Council at
last displays some understanding of its
jurisdiction over the subject of daylight
saving.

Last spring an ordinance calling for ad-
vancement of the summer clock was air-
whisked through the local legislative body
and there seemed a chance of enforcement
until attention was called in these columns
to the fact that a state law prescribed the
establishment of eastern standard time.

Whether the merits or demerits of day-
light saving, the Council has at last ap-
proached the question rationally. A resolution
has been adopted requesting the As-
sembly at Harrisburg to co-operate with
other states in devising a uniform, economi-
cal time schedule for the long days.

FULL LIVING

DOES a man have to shut the world and
his various concerns out of his thoughts
and establish himself within a sort of spiri-
tual armor and forget what is really about
in order to get rich? The life of Isaac
Clothing was proof that a man does not have
to do these things and that many of the rules
for success trumpeted in recent years by
shrill apostles of commercial efficiency—rules
that call for grinding concentration, isolation
from things of the heart, spirit and a
general hardening of the heart—may do more
harm than good to people who take them
literally.

Mr. Clothing acquired a large fortune in
the face of hard competition and he built up
a great business. But he remained sym-
pathetic, sensitive and infinitely kind to the
end of his long life. He loved books and
men, and found time even in the days when
he worked hardest to think of generous things
he might do for others—and to do them.
Lincoln, rather than any of the Americans
who in a later day achieved fame and power
in finance and industry, was his constant
friend. He was a true product of the best
traditions of Philadelphia—and America.

WHAT HAPPENED AT MINGO

FEDERAL troops are being withdrawn
from Mingo, W. Va. That information
will mean little to most people because in the
rush of events a hour before the troops
from Mingo that should have been printed on the
front pages was forced into the background.
But no one who wished to prove for him-
self the justice of criticism aimed by Mr.
Hoover, Senator Calder and others at the
methods of coal production and distribu-
tion would care to go farther than that
rubbishy little town.

At Mingo the mines have been closed since
last summer, while miners and operators
alike disregarded civil laws and fought as
bitterly and aimlessly as Mexicans. Ten men
at least were killed in battles between hired
strike breakers and miners and the troops
were called in. Now, though the mines are
closed, the civil authorities are going to make
another attempt to restore order. They will
not try to open the mines.

The disagreements between the mine
owners and the miners at Mingo and in the
neighboring sections of the state could have
been settled in an amicable commission of
able and honest men who were willing to
base their judgment on common sense and a
just consideration of common rights.

HOW JOHN BREAKS JAIL

WHERE are the headwaters of the river of
strong drink that is overflowing its
banks and irrigating the country? Its
processes is so much contraband unboiled?
These are technical questions which hitherto
have baffled every one not in the confidence
of experts. Read the newspapers nowadays,
however, and a light will dawn upon you.

It was supposed that the dry law was
written that of raising of barriers and the
drawing up of stiff codes would be adequate
to keep John either behind the bars or well
within prison bounds. No provision was
made to deal with the problem of "stolen"
mood. Hooch stolen vanished as a factor in
the enforcement plan. It could not be taxed
since it could not be traced. No one could
be blamed for its disappearance from the
place where it was stored. It was something
for which owners could not be held responsible.

Is that why there are so many amazing
stories current of vast quantities of liquor
stolen in broad daylight and worth of whisky
was taken by robbers from a Chicago warehouse while the federal guards
were inside playing poker? It is easy to
steal, isn't it, if the owner of the goods is
not of person who helps you to load your
pockets or your wagon and then shakes hands
with you and wishes you good luck on your
travels?

AUSTRIA THE ABJECT

THE present abject plight of Austria is not
in the least alleviated by abuse of the
Paris conference and the series of
the remnants of the Hapsburg empire were
fixed.

Dr. Charles Seymour, of Yale, speaking at
the Public Ledger Forum in the Academy
foyer last week, maintained that the new
nationalities, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
and Poland, and that they are not inde-
pendent when the time for treaty making
arrived, and that the territorial claims of
Rumania and Italy had already been estab-
lished by force of arms. The conference
faced the fact, not the theory, of a lesser in-
land Austria surrounded by unfriendly coun-
tries averse to entering into economic pacts
which might have assured the little rep-

heavy republic, pared down almost to Vienna
and suburbs, of a healthy national life.
Whether his view of the case is accepted
or not is not of consequence in the present
crisis. The situation calls for practical assist-
ance, rather than moral lectures or diatribes
on the wickedness of diplomats. Austria is
desperately starving, without means of either
economic or national subsistence. Her re-
quest that her affairs be taken over by the
Reparations Commission poses a question in
realities.

Sir William Goode proposes that assist-
ance be given with part of the \$50,000,000
accounted for by the British tax of ex-
cess commission. The only alternatives, as he
sees the matter, are union with Germany or
bolshivism, espoused because of sheer help-
lessness and despair.

The Englishman considers the loan as
economic insurance for the benefit not merely
of Austria but of the British tax of ex-
cess commission. The only alternatives, as he
sees the matter, are union with Germany or
bolshivism, espoused because of sheer help-
lessness and despair.

CUSTOMS REVENUES AND THE HIGH COST OF WAR

Internal Taxes Now the Chief Source of
National Income Because of Expense
of Paying for Past and Prepar-
ing for Future Conflicts

IT IS about time that the business men of
the country as well as Congress began to
consider the new relation which the customs
revenues bear to the total revenues of the
government and began also to adjust their
thinking to the facts.

Until 1863 nearly all of the money used to
pay the expenses of the government was col-
lected in the customs houses. In that year
new internal taxes were levied. They pro-
duced \$37,000,000, and the customs houses
yielded \$30,000,000. In 1862 the total
ordinary revenues were \$52,000,000, of which
\$19,000,000 was collected in taxes on imports.

From 1863 to 1867 the yearly revenues
from customs were nearly always in excess
of the revenues from internal taxes, though
the internal taxes were becoming more pro-
ductive from year to year until they paid
about one-half of the governmental expenses.

Since 1911 the internal taxes have yielded
more money than the customs houses. The
recent war taxes left the customs receipts so
small in comparison that they are almost
negligible. In 1918, for example, the in-
ternal taxes amounted to \$3,694,000,000,
while only \$182,758,000 was raised by
customs duties. The tariff produced in that
year almost exactly one-twentieth of the
total receipts from taxation.

It is estimated that the annual budget for
many years to come will be from three and
a half to four billion dollars. The tariff has
never produced more than \$333,000,000 in
a single year. It is not likely to produce much
more than that sum in the future. Conse-
quently the men who are to frame a new
tariff law are freer than they have ever been
before to frame their schedules in accordance
with the soundest economic principles.

Of course it is desirable that the policy of
protection be continued, but its application
must be made in the light of our new rela-
tion to the world, and in the light of the
necessity of keeping our markets open to the
nations which are our debtors. We cannot
sell our surplus abroad unless the purchasers
of these bills largely in goods of their
own manufacture.

A tariff policy entered on with a view
solely to the exclusion of foreign goods from
our markets would be disastrous. The
American bankers have already extended
credits to foreigners to the amount of three
or four billion dollars. This has happened
since the war ended. The foreign govern-
ments owe the United States \$10,000,000,000,
the principal and interest of which
must be paid in goods of some kind, for there
is no gold available.

If we levy a prohibitive tariff on foreign
goods we shall not only deprive ourselves of
the revenue but we shall also provoke retaliation.

The Canadians are already aroused over
the Fordney emergency tariff bill, which puts
a duty on farm products, and they are talk-
ing of excluding American goods if the bill
becomes a law.

The nations of Europe which are in de-
perate financial straits will not be indifferent
to the exclusion of their goods, and if we
make the mistake of seeking to shut them
out these nations will close their markets to
us. In such an event the sources of domestic
taxation will be seriously affected because the
producers will not have the property to be
taxed.

Under the circumstances it will be fatal for
Congress to follow any of the old rules which
guided it in tariff making. The immediate
need is for a tariff law which will encourage
foreign trade while incidentally protecting
American producers and yielding revenue.
The revenue and protective features of a new
tariff law are of less importance than they
ever were before.

The decreasing importance of the tariff as
a revenue producer ought to force the atten-
tion of Congress upon the objects for which
public money is spent. It was said on the
floor of the House of Representatives the
other day that \$600,000,000 was enough to
pay all the expenses of the government save
the interest on its war debt. Yet it will be
necessary to raise billions every year. This
necessity will continue so long as we prepare
for war. And even if we should abandon all
warlike enterprises it would be more than
a generation before we were able to pay the
cost of past wars.

A comparison of the war expenditures with
the other expenditures in the fiscal years of
1900 and 1917, in both of which years we
were at peace, will show how war expendi-
tures have increased.

In 1900 the total cost of running the gov-
ernment was \$487,713,000. Of this sum,
\$371,764,000 was appropriated to pay the
expenses of the army and navy departments,
to pay the interest on the public debt, which
is a war debt, and to pay the pensions for
old soldiers. That is, it took only about
\$116,000,000 to pay for the peace activities
of the government. In 1917 the war ex-
penditures had risen to \$781,150,000, while
the peace expenditures had increased to
\$369,000,000.

Hereafter the interest alone on the war
debt will amount to more than a billion dol-
lars a year. Secretary Daniels is asking for
\$700,000,000 for the navy, and hundreds of
millions are asked for the army.

There is a slight war bill more than two
billion dollars a year. This must be paid
by the people of the United States if we
continue to prepare for future wars on the
scale on which we have begun. One-half of
it must be paid anyway because we were
forced into a great war brought about by the
war spirit of other nations.

temperance folk. The man who went to his
work suffering from the effects of a detour
was quickly displaced by a man who had all
his wits about him. The lawyer who was
befuddled with drink when consulting a client
soon lost his clients. The practice of the
drunken physician dwindled away. Em-
ployers declined to hire men to operate ma-
chinery if they were in the habit of drink-
ing too much, and the railroad companies in-
sisted on absolute sobriety in their engineers.

It paid to be sober and men became sober.
Figures may be cited to prove that the con-
sumption of alcoholic drinks did not de-
crease, but they prove nothing save that
alcoholic drinks were used with more discre-
tion than in the past.

The peace societies would do well to
spread abroad the figures showing the part
of every dollar collected by the national gov-
ernment which is used for the cost of past
wars and for the cost of preparing for
future wars. Such figures are more potent
arguments for abstinence than any appeal to
the humane instincts.

The tariff farmers also would do well to
recall that a tariff law which stirs up bad
feeling in other nations plants the seeds of
future disagreements which may lead to wars
and to increasing still further the tax bur-
den of the people, already burdened too
heavily.

LITTLE SCHOOLS

WITH a Board of Public Education that
finds compromise and agreement even more
difficult than they were in the past, with
a growing pride in costly high school build-
ings and a tax rate that never has been ade-
quate to meet the needs of a growing army
of school children, Philadelphia has been
drifting steadily toward serious difficulties in
the primary and grammar schools.

Criticism of the smaller and older school
buildings now published by the organization
of women teachers is an old story. It brings
a familiar question to the front again. Many
of these buildings are overcrowded and al-
most wholly unfit for the uses to which they
are put. The great high school buildings are
survivors of a bygone era and there are not too
many of them. But the smaller schools have
not had the support of organized opinion
which, expressive of neighborhood pride in
the well-to-do sections of the city, did much
to provide splendid buildings for advanced
students.

Certainly the smaller schools have an equal
right to consideration. They are institutions
in which multitudes of little children pass
their formative years, acquire all the educa-
tion that they ever receive, and form first
and lasting impressions of the general life in
which they are a part.

Of particular interest now is the declara-
tion of the teachers that many of the smaller
buildings are cold, badly ventilated and
without proper sanitary equipment. Is there
anything more important to a city than the
health of its children? That is the question
that remains unanswered after every revival
of the discussion of the inadequacies of
primary and second grade school manage-
ment and equipment. The Board of Public
Education cannot be expected to answer it
intelligently now. It has too many less important
matters to quarrel over.

SOUND REAPPORTIONMENT

IF THERE is as much reality as optimism
in the report from Washington that the
House reapportionment bill has a rough road
to travel a good many politicians throughout
the land will be spared the agonies of a
heart-breaking occupation.

In Pennsylvania this is particularly true.
The subtle complexities of congressional re-
apportionment in this state constitute the
most formidable obstacles in the way of
clean-cut progressive legislation by the As-
sembly in Harrisburg. The promise of a
speedy session this year is shadowed by pros-
pects of the bickering and factional quarrels
which reapportionment invariably brings
forth.

At Washington it is asserted that sufficient
votes are available to defeat the present re-
apportionment bill, increasing the House
membership from 435 to 483, and that there
is a respectable chance of passing a sub-
stitute measure increasing the ratio on which
representation is based.

The federal constitution could be complied
with by adopting a plan increasing the mem-
bership of eleven states and reducing that of
eight states. The House total would then
remain what it is now. Sooner or later
something of the sort will have to be done, if
only because of the physical limitations of
the House chamber.

Of course, the states with decreased rep-
resentation would object. If the new plan
is actually proposed some of the votes now
said to be lined up for it will probably
vanish.

None the less, the principle involved is
reasonable, and in this commonwealth the relief
which it would bring to the students of
Congress is a relief which is not to be
denied. The reapportionment fight taken out of
the State Legislature would be profound.

The Northwestern University has raised
the ban upon the shimmy because the inhibi-
tion was driving the students to public
affairs and the faculty wished to win them
back from a point at which they might
didn't go after booze, or the faculty might
by the same token, be forced to open a
barroom.

What Do You Know?

- 1. To what nation did the Virgin Islands
belong before they were purchased by
the United States?
2. How many times did Henry Clay run
for President?
3. What is the correct pronunciation of
"don Juan," as the title of Byron's
poem?
4. Who was Carl Goldmark's
father?
5. Of what gases is the air composed?
6. How far away is the horizon viewed
from a point at sea five feet above
the surface of the water?
7. How many cables make a knot in nauti-
cal terms?
8. How many English queens are now living
in Great Britain and who are they?
9. What is the meaning of the word "hideo"?
10. Who was the first emperor of Rome?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- 1. The women who were married in the
White House were Lucy Payne Wash-
ington; Mrs. Madison's sister, Anna
Todd; Maria Monroe; daughter of
President Monroe; Helen Jackson;
Mrs. Lewis; Mary Eason; Emily
Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of
President Tyler; Nellie Grant, daughter
back from a point at sea five feet above
the surface of the water;
2. The name of Lawrence Barrett, the
noted American dramatist, was Branigan;
3. The Irrawaddy river is the chief river
of Burma; it flows into the Bay of
Bengal, an arm of the Indian ocean.
4. The emperor is the highest heaven.
5. "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral
note, not even a whistling of Charles
Wolfe's poem, "The Burial of Sir
John Moore."
6. Queen Elizabeth was the daughter of
Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
7. Donato Bramante, the Italian
architect, responsible for the original
plan of St. Peter's, Rome. His dates
were 1463-1547.
8. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote the cam-
paign life of Franklin Pierce.
9. There is a slight war bill more than two
billion dollars a year. This must be paid
by the people of the United States if we
continue to prepare for future wars on the
scale on which we have begun. One-half of
it must be paid anyway because we were
forced into a great war brought about by the
war spirit of other nations.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

When a Man Who Plans, a Man Who
Has the Data and a Man Who Has
Experience Get Together, Welfare
Work Will Be Boosted

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE is a well-defined plan in Wash-
ington to add another department to the
government by that token a new officer to
the cabinet.

Two great interests are jockeying for
the department. The public educational in-
terests of the country wish, and very logi-
cally, a department of public education,
and a secretary of education with a
cabinet status. The philanthropic interests
of the country wish, and very logically,
a department of public welfare, and a
secretary of public welfare with a cabinet
status. As it is quite unlikely two
new departments will be created there is
a serious contest as to what shall have
a department of public education and wel-
fare, with one secretary to represent both
in the cabinet.

It is not to be expected that a very various
sort of secretary to do justice to both enthusiasms,
but the department heads under him could
specialize to their hearts' content.

A good many national interests that have
to do with one or the other of these two,
viz., education or welfare, are now scat-
tered through various departments where
they seem decidedly out of place. Various
with their national interest in education
and educational lines that have had no
place for the sole of their feet in the capitol,
could be housed and looked after, and
the serious contest as to what shall have
the outside rim of the lobby, be mobilized
for effective work.

CURIOUSLY enough in Pennsylvania the
welfare idea, and we have in Philadelphia
a Department of Public Welfare and an
acting secretary in the cabinet of the
Mayor, Ernest Tustin.

I was regarding Mr. Tustin the other
day with interest to see how he and the
welfare idea were getting on together. To
judge by his face he can judge some-
things by a face after it has looked out on
life for fifty years—to judge by his face
he feels that things are going pretty well,
and he is optimistic. I rather think, how-
ever, that he is not contented; which
interests me, because ten years ago when
he was kind to women about suffrage, but
I am not sure. I rather think he is not
contented; which interests me, because ten
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