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Philadelphia, Wednesday, January 4, 1973

MOVE IT UP TO SUMMER

EVER since the New Year parade become there has been a hope in many minds that by some means or other the great display might be changed from a winter to a summer festival. The association of the munamers' parade

with the New Year senson is purely accidental. That it has survived against all the handicaps of the winter weather is aston-The hardships suffered by the paraders on Monday provided another argument for the long-hoped-for change. With the verve and enthusiasm which the clubs bring to the annual carnival of color and the added advantage of spring or summer weather, the parade, already the most interesting display of its kind in the world. would become a spectacle likely to make the much-heralded Mardi Gras look like thirty

A FIRST-RATE APPOINTMENT

THE President's nomination of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Belgium, while causing a loss to the State Department, wherein as Under Secretary he ranked next to Mr. Hughes, is in line with the best conceptions of the responsibilities of the diplomatic service. Mr. Fletcher is admirably fitted for his

new post. In addition to substantial abilities, he is an envoy of experience, trained in the especially difficult school of the American Legation in Mexico, of which he was the head during some of the stormiest days in the checkered history of that republic. The turn of the political wheel imposes

the retirement from Brussels of Brand Whitlock, who as Minister to Belgium during the war so ably served the interests not only of his Nation, but of civilization. Whitlock's successor is of the type

which Belgium has learned to appreciate. The appointment, which will doubtless be peedily confirmed by the Senate, is gratifyevidence of presidential discrimination.

ART OR SENSATION?

ALL passes, art alone endures," pro-claimed Dobson, paraphrasing Gautier. lging from the exodus of masterpieces on England to America, Lendon may be ed to dispute that observati t is a question, however, primarily of graphy. Master Buttall, the Blue

y," painted by Gainsborough, is to change a habitat. His former owner, the Duke Westminster, treasured him carefully in rosvener House, and it is not recorded at the British public besieved that edifice ra glimpse of his charms.

But now that Henry E. Huntington, the merican collector, has purchased the fales picture, London is deeply stirred. The of day of the month's special exhibition of

"Blue Boy" in the National Gallery was distinguished by crowds that are more often assembled by pictures which move, The mob was art-frantic. If this term

be thought excessive explanation may be sought in the appeal of the sensational. It would be interesting to compare the rush to the gallery with the attraction of the Gainsborough previously. In any event the British stolidity is over-

rated when scenes almost suggestive of mafficking are provoked by the creation of an eighteenth century artist. If there are no impassioned throngs on

the New York docks to greet the immigrating "Blue Boy," will the American public be exposed as insensible to beauty?

HOW TO BECOME A DRY TOU have only to rend the "letter col-

umns" in the newspapers or attend ilmost any sort of dinner party or sit in the smoke room of almost any sort of clot nowadays to realize that there are still a great many conscientious objectors to the Volstead law. That is, there are people who, willing enough to admit that there virtue in the principle of tectotalism and frankly aware of the harm that red liquor has wrought, fly into a mood of insurgence and become eloquent partisans of Barley corn at the thought that some mysterious people higher up insist on telling them what they must believe.

Independency of mind is an admirable human quality. The man who hates to be dictated to is very likely to be just at heart and fair in his dealings with others For such amateur "wets" and there are many of them-the sights and sound of the last hours of an old year and the first hours of a new one ought to have a very special

meaning. It may be admitted that in older and less complicated times good wine brightened the picturesque interval of a New Year's Ev-But strange things have happened either to wine or to human nature. The stuff that people drink nowadays doesn't seem to make them happy. It certainly doesn't make

them bright. An unconverted "wet," opposed to pro-biblion "on principle," ought to stand on any lively street corner at, say, 2 o'clock on the first morning of any new year, or elt at a table in any of the noisier restaurants and look intently at the faces of the folk who make the most noise. He would that the will to be jolly survives with culty under the effects of the newer to of bootleg hooch. The wrung and ary faces, the slackened muscles and the

voices raised in what is supposed to song reflect anything but genuine glee. Gild have a better time if it were sober. For some reason or other, however, a w Year crowd seems to believe that it ot be quite happy if it isn't at least ghtly drunk. Why is that? And what the matter with times in which people really find it difficult to be generous and jolly until they take a little adays even the polson is

poisoned anew. That is why each New Year's Eve is likely to make "drys" of people who continue to oppose Volstendism only because of the manner in which Volsteadism became a principle of law in the United States.

GOVERNOR SPROUL IS AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

Must Decide Whether to Gratify His Ambition by an Immediate Deal With Beidleman or to Walt and Let the Voters Confer the Senatorship on Him

COVERNOR SPROUL'S ambition to go G to the Senate does him credit. When Senator Knox died a few months ago he rejected the suggestion that he resign from the governorship so that Lieutenant Governor Beldleman as Governor might appoint him to the vacancy. He announced then that he had been elected Governor and that he would serve out his term. But he did not expect another senatorial vacancy to occur so soon. And, anyway, the successor to Knox, it was felt then, should come from the western end of the State.

The death of Senator Penrose and the serious illness of Senator Crow leave the Governor as the responsible leader of the Republican Party in the State. The way the new vacancy in the State senatorial delegation is to be filled will be decided by the tievernor. He is officially responsible for the appointment of a Senator to hold office until another Schator can be elected. He is expected to assume full responsibility after consultation with the leading men in the party. Whatever advice he may receive. the final decision rests with him, and whatever praise or blame accrues will belong to

The temptation to change the eminently proper decision which he made when Senator. Knex died is doubtless strong. He could make an arrangement with the Lieutenant Governor under which Mr. Beldleman would succeed him as the head of the State Government in return for appointing Mr. Sproul to the Senate.

But such a course should not be taken without a consideration of what it would involve. In the first place, it would put in the governorship a man who accepted a fee of \$5000 for legal services from the Auditor General in evasion of a law which provides that the Attorney General should do all the law business of the State; a man who has told three different stories about the check-denying that he received it; then, when its existence with his indersement was shown, saying that it was paid for legal services, and finally declaring that he did

Such a man ought never to be Governor. It is morally certain that even if he could get the nomination in the primaries, which is doubtful, he would face a severe fight at the election. Under the circumstances it would seriously embarrass Mr. Sproul if he consented to the promotion of Beidleman to the governorship as the price of his own appointment to the Senate.

In the second place, it is by no means a remote possibility that it will be necessary to fill by appointment the senatorship now held by Mr. Crow. That gentleman is seriously ill. He has not been able to occupy his seat in the Senate. He is now in a hospital. Before reaching any definite decision it would be wise for the Governor to consider what kind of a Senator Beidleman

Governor Sproul refused before to contemplate entering the Senate save by election of the people. That opportunity is still open to him, and it has come sooner than he expected it. He now has the power to retain control of the filling of any vacancy that may occur within the next twelve months and he has the opportunity to become a candidate for the full term of Senator Knox beginning on March 4, 1623. And so long as he remains Governor he will have more influence than any other man in naming the candidate to fill by election the unexpired term of Senator Penrose, while he can appoint a man to hold office until a uccessor of Penrose is elected.

If he pursued this course he would strengthen his political power in the State. It would be the course of good taste and propriety. He would prevent the accession to the governorship of a man who has demonstrated his unfitness for the office. And he would enter the Senate with the prestige of election by the people rather than as his own appointed by proxy of a man who named him as the price of promotion to a higher office.

The Governor can better afford to serve out his term, and meanwhile confidently submit his laudable ambition to the voters n May and November, than to gratify it at a price the payment of which he would be likely to regret in after years when itconsequences became apparent to every one,

THE "PEACE DOLLAR"

THE first of the new silver dollars coined I in commemoration of the Washington Conference have been shipped from the Mint to the Fed ral Reserve Banks. The coin has the head of Liberty on one side and on he other a dove on a mountain top with in olive branch in its beak, with the word 'Peace' beneath. It is announced that 180,000,000 of the new coins will be minted.

Numismatists, as the persons who colat coins as circusities are known, will be interested in the new dollar because of its ew design. The ordinary coin collectors. owever, who value them because of their urchasing power, will be delighted because he "peace" dollars are worth more than be was dollars.

The war dollars were not specially designed, but even if they had been it would not have made them worth any more. The var dollar measured by the standard of 1914 was worth about thirty cents. The 'peace dollar' is not yet worth quite 100 ents measured by the same standard, but t is beginning to recover its purchasing

It is doubtful, however, if it is ever worth that it was in 1914, for every period of inflation has lifted prices—that is, has cheapered dollars permanently. The deflation has lowered prices from their peak, but it has not lowered them to the old level.

EDGING TOWARD NORMALCY

WITH the abolition of the 8 per cent transportation, tax we, as a Nation, totter wearily a little further backward toward normaley or, rather, toward sanity.

It was generally supposed that the teecream soda taz was the triumph of foolish revenue legislation. But the transportation tax had a sort of glory about it. It was so futile that it was in some ways almost majestic. Taxes on freight shipments gave little to the Government, though they

helped to shield the profiteer. They helped to impede crop shipments, and to put prices up all along the line of manufactured commodities.

The passenger taxes tended to do the one thing which is most dangerous in any com-munity. They tended to stop traffic. The railroads have suffered enormously by the diminished tourist and passenger traffic. and communities which depend largely on normal shifts and movements of the population suffered most of all. If the New Year had brought nothing else, it ought to be welcomed because it brought an end to what was in effect a tax on human activity.

SUGGESTED BY THE BRIDGE

FEW people are so hurried or abstracted. even in these days, that they will not pause automatically to glance upward at the structure of a vast bridge with a dim sense of profound meanings written in steel and concrete and the airy lines of enormous

It is true that every useful thing must be somehow beautiful. Every device by which men attempt to deal on equal terms with the elements or elemental conditionsships, nirplanes, bridges and the likemust have inherent in it the quality of elemental grace.

Even the wisest men do not know why that rule continues to hold like a universal law. But it holds. And of all the achievements of human energy that reveal its steady operation a great bridge is perhaps the noblest. It means more than a ship or a monument or a tall building. For, swung stupendously through darkness and beaded with light or fying against the blue of the sky in daytime, it is a symbol of labor superbly applied to make all other labor a little more fruitful and a little more pleasant.

It is vivid and visible proof of the coninuance of that movement which must go on everywhere in the world until every obstacle that lies in the way of free communication and the beneficent interplay of human purposes is broken down,

Every new bridge, every new tunnel under hill, every new highway opened up reflects the desire which all people feel and few are able to define. These things are works of instinct as well as of reason. That probably is why all great bridges are beautiful to see and why they always are a silent source of implications that can touch some minds as deeply and mysteriously as the sound of sudden music in a quiet place.

The Delaware River Bridge, physical work on which is to begin next Friday, will do more than facilitate the movement of life and travel and commerce between the greater areas of two States. It will be one of the major links in the system of conrets highways which before long will extend from the Pacific to the Atlantic Const. It will merge the social and economic life of two great communities. But primarily because it will lessen the stresses of the day's ork for millions of people, because it will idd an hour or so of leisure to the day of the man or woman who has to go back are orward over the river regularly as part of the routine of labor, the bridge will become an intimate part of the life of these general regions. It will make life more livable for countless tired people. There are few great works of which you could say as much.

The bridge will make it easier to get home. That is what bridges are doing in a larger way for the human race. And for that reason alone it is proper that the work of building the big span across the Delaware should begin in a heliday spirit.

TREATIES STILL INDISPENSABLE

THERE are indications at this moment 1 that the Washington Conference will prove more productive of treaties than any international compave in history,

Notwithstanding such someorial antipawould appoint in the event of the occurrence | thies as are of record and despite such reof unother vacancy by the resignation of | linquishment of "sovereignty" as may be contained in reciprocal photoes, it is evident that no substitute for formal compacts between nations has as yet been discovered. One contract setting forth in detail the obligations of the respective parties is worth a volume of pious pentestations,

It promises well for civilization that the irresponsible tales of informal agreements as the fruit of the Conference were so soon shown to be without foundation. Such procedure would have been a interable begging of vital questions. Treaties, of course, are not invulnerable, but their violator runs the risk of becoming, as Germany did become. an international parials.
Seven compacts to which the United

States may be a party and two lying without her immediate interests are now in prospect as the definite accomplishment of the Washington sessions.

Of primary importance are the Four-Power Treaty, involving the United States. France, Great Britain and Japan in pledges to pr serve peace through arbitration and to respect claims of territorial integrity in the Pacific region, and the Pive-Power Treaty with the same nations, with the addition of Italy, as principals in a sweeping reduction in capital-ship tomage and the establishment of a ten-year anyal holiday. There is practical probability of a Nine-

Power Treaty regarding China, based on the application of the Root principles relative to customs, to the withdrawal of troops, and foreign Postoffices and the bandonment of extra-territorial privileges. would be grouped together to this compactthe United States, Great Pritain, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal Box un, the Netherlands and China.

It is on the program that a Three-Power Treaty will bind the United States, Great Britain and Japan to mointain the status que with respect to the fortification of adcanced mayal bases and certain islands in the Pacific. The fifth of the major treaties has not yet taken definite shape. If framed it will be a declaration of principles with regard to the policy of equal opportunity in Sheria and of respect for the integrity of the country.

In the class of special creaties is the pact between the United States and Japan determining the status of Yap and the mandated islands, and a Six-Power Treaty in which the Netherlands will join the five principal nations in clarifying and defining the cable situation.

Upon the current discussions between the Japanese and Chinese delegates hinges the possibility of a treaty disposing of the Shantung dispute. Should this controversy be settled with a promise of Japanese evacuation there is a convincing chance of its being followed with an Anglo-Chinese pact d-aling with the abandonment of Wei-Hel-Wei by Great Britain.

If existing expectations are realized seven new treaties will be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification. The old antagonism to formal pledges subsided, temporarily at least, when the compacts offitally ending the war with Germany, Austria and Hangary were approved. The spirit of co-operation numifested last sum-It is a sense of realities which has moved

the Conference to exact reciprocal pledges. Serious opposition in the Senate would mean a devastating return to the insidious processes of the imagination.

"Today." said a member of the Jap-anese delegation to the Washington Con-fer nce, "we are observing one of your great national holidays." And though there ain't no such animile, we appreciate the compliment.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Negro Wrongs Aired by Porter Have Odor of Dangerous Propaganda Alike Hurtful to the White and Colored Race

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE American public ceased to put its L trust in checked luggage in 1917, when the war began to disintegrate habits of all sorts—that of delivering one's trunks a few minutes, and, at most a few hours, after one had arrived at the journey's end, for instance. Nowadays it is an intrepld week-ender indeed who puts his trust in the baggage man or in his satellites, the rural expressmen. We have been driven to accept the European custom of quantities of hand language. of hand luggage. Only the European habit is to consider any sort of tied or wrapped bundle as hand luggage, while our modern. American habit is to consider any sort of leather, strapped recentacle that a man can stagger under or that a car door will admit or that a train corridor will accommodate as hand luggage.

T HAVE a smallish trunk, for instance. that will hold five gowns and two hats and an accompanying number of other accessories from shoes to hair brush that I call "hand luggage." My only excuse for treating it as such is that a leather handle on top makes it possible to lift it a few inches from the ground. But I observe that after one or two attempts to carry it ns one would carry a dress-suit case, the porters heave it to their shoulders as though it were—what indeed it is in weight and e-a trunk.

End up, it will just fit in beside a chair the chair car, but there is no place for in an ordinary coach, so if I take it with I am obliged to travel expensively both holds all the clothes any self-respecting guest could wear for a week and arrives and departs when I do with no anxious misgivings as to the dates sworn to by the expressman, it is worth the price of admit-

It also has one other great advantaget makes friends or enemies for me wherever goes, because the men who are bailed to arry it either wilt under its abnormal presure or brace themselves after a moment of astonishment to "muscle" it and stride forth as so many Hercules. In either case its abnormality makes them break forth into conversation for or against my sense in burdening the universe with it. And out of that stream of talk I always get much food for cogitation as I pursue my journey.

TWO days before Christmas I was northbound from the New York Grand Cenral Station, and the "red cap" who escorted my "hand luggage" and me to the chair car was a wiry, nervously built colored man, who suggested neither "ole Virginia" nor Philadelphia, nor Birmingham. I could not place him geographically. But when I told him how to place the "hand luggage." nd up beside my chair, he shook his head. "It is all right if you have nothing in it that the heat will spoil. Those pipes get mighty hot and yore little trunk is mighty hear them. You know best what you got in little trunk.

laughed and said there was nothing in the trunk that could burst under pressure of heat, but I thanked him for the warning as I feed him. Perhaps the fee larger than he expected, even taking the size of the "hand luggage" into consideration; perhaps there was some holiday cheer inside of him, even if it was absent from the trunk. I do not know, but he burst into talk of an autobiographic strain, starting as so much talk does nowadays from Pro-

State of Louislana, where he had been born and brought up, there was no moment of the day or night when as a boy or man he could not have "taken something" when he felt the need. The point was, he had seldem felt the need. Whereas now that liberty of choice was removed, he felt his rights as a man assailed. He went on to say that for his race other rights had been taken away and that in his fifty-two years of life he had seen a tendency to curtail the rights of his race growing, not lessening. He illustrated this by the career of one of his sons, who, on returning from the war, found his job taken by a white man and held, and, to point the injustice, read in his home paper from the South of lynchings done to one of his neighbors by white men.

"Now," said he, "my people have given this country its music for the last ten onrs-juzz, you call it, but it is Negro. My people are tired of making your people to that music, and we are about to turn our attention to another activity

and after a moment's hesitation, as though was recalling the exact words of some one's speech or printed sentence, he said:
"When the Germans and the Japanese
made a pact to divide this country between them this country took it mighty hard; but what if my race here and the Japanese got together, then what?"

I told him "then what" in a few words

that I hoped be might remember along with his other remembered talk, but I thought ny be went away to collect other hand luggage from other travelers what a pity it was And how dearly both the North and the South were paying for the slavers' ships of a century ago. "The sites of the fathers unto the

It is that kind of talk and that kind of printed stuff that works like "bad magic printed stuff that works like bad magic in the Negro race. And it is their front-page descriptions of lynchings in the "Afro-American" newspapers that sere that word—lynch—into the hearts of the ignorant and the educated alike.

THE white papers of the same ilk have as I many and as prominent advertisements I many and as prominent advertisements of kinking straight hair, but they do not often front-page the horrors of Negro assaults. And no paper would long be popular that did make a daily calendar of those abnormalities. The white editors of this country do not

wish to excite their ignorant renders against the colored race, but it semetimes seems as though some malleious power was at work trying to excite the ignorant among the Negroes against the whites by making what is sporadic and an exception seem habitual and popular. The most responsible among the colored editors certainly are as con-scientions as the best white editors, but they are not so well read or so well circulated as the certain other Negro editors and writers throughout the country who try to drive a wedge already deep yet deeper between the races.

THERE are plenty of local interests com-I mon to white and colored men alike in any town that could be headlined and large-typed; there are plenty of local and national wrongs from which the Negro suffers that a steady propaganda of educa-tion by their editors could help them right or themselves. But stirring up hatred for the white race because it is white will not right the wrongs of the slave ships. Revenge never rights a wrong. The German propagunda of hate among the Negroes did not help the Germans, and the Japanese, more astute than the Germans, will never depend on the Negro race to pull its chestnuts out of the fire. But the interest in that talk of the Negro porter, which was so plainly the broken ends of some sort of pronognida, lay in the fact that it was propagandasome power at work intent on making trouble by the use of treacherous and lying methods and the raising of false hopes and

Herires based on fullacies.

If such a power is at work, what is its
end? And if it has some countrywide end, what same, patriotic and common sense education is at work to steadily counteract it? It is even more important to the Negroes than to the whites that the propaganda of hate should come to an end.



"R. S. V. P.!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

S. F. RUTTER On Problems of Prohibition Enforcement

THE Prohibition Law can be enforced. A according to S. F. Rutter, Associate Director of Prohibition in the State of Pennsylvania, and the chances are that it will be before very long.

"Pennsylvania," said Mr. Rutter, "is, or at least has, the reputation of being one of the hardest States in the Union to control in the matter of prohibition. In this respect it stands next to New York, and for that matter in some ways it is an even more difficult State to handle.

"In New York State the bulk of the violations are confined to New York City, while in Pennsylvania this condition extends almost all over the State.

Big Cities Are Troublesome "The States which contain the large cities

are always those which give the greatest. amount of trouble in enforcement.
"But in this State the very large foreign element gives us the most concern. It is our greatest problem, and this element is

concentrated principally in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the mining districts, where the greatest number of infractions occur. Of course, I do not include every of foreign birth in this classification. There is a vast difference in them as there is in the native American. Nevertheless, the bootlegger as a rule is a foreigner and the American is usually simply the customer.

"Evidence" in Pittsburgh

"When the present organization arrived to take charge of the situation in Pennsylvania, we felt, in the Pittsburgh district at least, that the saloon men in that territory had not yet ascertained that a prohibition law had been passed. Signs were netually behind many of the bars to the effect that no evidence could be obtained there,

"That is, they would sell all the whisky that any one cared to buy as long as it was drunk on the premises, but none was allowed to be taken away to turn up later as evidence that the law was being violated. These signs are all down now,

"We also found a bad condition in the Wilkes-Barre district. This is in the heart of the hard coal mining district, where again the foreign population is large. Up to the present time, therefore, it has been necessary for us the concentrate our efforts upon these three districts, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia. "It is a source of much satisfaction for

us to know that we have met with success in reducing the amounts of Higgal traffic in drink in all three places. To what extent this is true may be seen by the price of bootleg whisky in the Pittsburgh It has recently risen from the \$50 or \$60 a that was asked only a short time ago to \$105 a case, and it is still rising.

"It has been our endeavor to strike at

the source of the bootleggers' supply and in this we have had as much success as we can xpect. Hundreds of thousands, I might ay almost millions, of gatlons had been the sale in the market throughout the State. But I can safely say that not 10 per cent of the quantity of which and alcohol is now released that was released very month since the time that prohibition "Under the former conditions, the whole-

siders took advantage of the situation errated by former members of the force who are now under indictment and themselves released an immense amount of alcohol and It was the same old situation over again; when an employer is not honest, it is vain to look for that quality in the men under him. Between them, about a million and a quarter gallons were released, which were easily made into two and a half million gallons of salable liquor. "We have met this situation by revoking

e permits to obtain alcohol, and now a person obtaining a permit has to show an inquestionably honest use for it. Many alged barber supply companies formerly got sleohol and after preparation of it put it on the market instead of making hair tonic with it as the permit demanded. The same procedure was followed by certain patent elicine houses. Our problem now is and as been from the start to eliminate that

The Forged Permit Problem "Another problem has been to stop the releases of alcohol and whisky by forged pre-periptions of physicians. An enormous quantity was turned loose on these forged

"We feel that all the biggest leaks have been rlugged to a large extent. There will always be a certain amount which will trickle through in spite of all the efforts which can be made, but we can, and to a great extent have, stopped the biggest ones. When we once have thorough control there will be little to take care of, except the moonshine stuff, and that does not present, relatively, a formidable problem.

price of prohibition. We might obtain the control which I have mentioned, but an unceasing watch must be kept to see that it is maintained. It is the thing which it is maintained. It is the thing wh possible to lose almost overnight.

The Attitude of the Public

"We have never met with any opposition from the general American public in our attempts to enforce the law. There is an undercurrent of opposition from the bootleggers and their friends, and we expect this and are prepared to meet it as it arises. But the American public has generally supported our efforts. I understand there is an organization here which is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. If so, they have not put any obstacles in our way thus far.

"The average bootlegger is rather slick in ome ways and sturid in others. The of this kind of man is greater to his cus tomers than to the officers of the law. He is utterly conscienceless as to what he sells and he has the added safety of knowing that his victim cannot complain and expect to get any satisfaction at the hands of the In this respect he is safer and has the advantage of other criminals "Many of the bootleggers use formaldehyde

in their alleged liquor. It is deadorized and weakened with water until the harmful effect of the stuff is not immediate, but it is none the less deadly. The victim who uses enough of the stuff simply dies from a slow poison instead of from a quick one.

"As to the future, I can only say that
the Prohibition Law can be enforced in the

State of Pennsylvania and this enforcement depends entirely upon the enforcement persennel. Just us soon as we get the staff, bootlegging in Pennsylvania will cease and cease suddenly.

Mendicancy Seeks Publicity from the Controlla, Pl. Evening Poutle

Notice, Kind Friends: I have been down Notice, Kind Friends; I have been down sick for the last five weeks; I need your help. You have always stood by me; I will be on the street tomerrow. Please don't pass me by. The Blind Man.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

QUIZ

1. From how many States were the Presidents of the United States elected?

2. What is the most Scattern State from which any President has been elected?

3. What is the origin of Punch and Judy shows?

4. Who said "the bust outlasts the city, the con, Tiberius"?

5. What is lagan?

6. Who was Assay and when did he live?

7. Where and what is Rangoon?

8. With what Roman sarment are Senators of the United States metaphorically clothed?

9. Who is the Primate of Ireland?

10. What was the year of the Chicago fire?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

An elsteddfod is a congress of Welsh bards.
 Chita is the capital of the Far Eastern

2. Chita is the capital of the Far Eastern Republic.
3. Gedetia is a free-flowering, hardy ar must manied after Godet the Swiss botanist.
4. Hannihal and Napoleon Bonaparte were two famous military commanders who led armies across the Alps into Italy.
5. Two famous heroines of fiction who suffered death by langing were Cordella. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," and Tesse in Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the d'Irlervilles.
6. The head of the Southern Chinese Government is Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.
7. The Scient Rebellion in India occurred in 1857.
8. Philip Massinger was a noted English dramatist. Its dates are Leaf-1640. Its longest-lived play is "A New Way to Pay tild Debest".

5 The Mexican War began in 1846 and ended in 1848 during the presidential administration of James K. Polic.

10. A lank r is a camp or cantonnent, especially in a circle of wagons. The word is originally Dutch and was much in use during the Anglo-Boer Wars.

SHORT CUTS

All the politicians appear to be horning in on Sproul's dilemma.

To wait for disaster to put wooden cars out of existence is poor railroad economy.

New York is to have four more years of Hylan and is still cheerful. Smiling in adversity.

his job have their doubts as to the comfort Charles M. Schwab says smiles will bring b tter times. That is what John Bar-

Penrose is still potent. Aspirants for

leycorn says, too. Sellers of wood alcohol should not be arrested as bootleggers, but as thugs with

Automobile bandits will grieve to learn that I'hi'adelphia Justice Legan to operate her Big Six yesterday. When we get the five-cent loaf again

murder in their hearts.

the chances are that we shall find it has shrunk with the years. Mayor-elect Oles has grounds for com-int. The New York Times speaks of him as the Hylan of Youngstown.

the Order of Merit for services to literature. We should like to hear Grisel's reaction. London crowds fought to see Gainsber-ough's "Blue Boy" prior to its shipment to America. Philadelphia saw scores of them

Sir James M. Barrie has been awarded

The least Senators Norris and Walsh can do is to go to India and put on the uniform of the insurre tionists whose cause

Once you admit the Washington Confer-

ence never had the millennium in its grasp, it is possible to appreciate some of the good things it has accomplished. Seniority is a punk rule, but the fates are sometimes kind. Senator McCumber, who becomes chairman of the Finance Com-

mittee, is at least competent, As it puts McCumber to the front. members of the farm bloc will not grieve unnecessarily over the political changes brought about a track the death of Penrose.

The man who wants Alice Robertson's place in Congress refers to her as Alice in Wonderland; but the chances are that when, after the election, he sings "Alice, where art thou?" she'll be able to reply, "Sull at the old Washington stand."

The State paid \$128,000 during 1921 for the skins of weasels, foxes and other nor-ious animals, and a considerable amount of this sum, it is said, was earned by men out of work within half an hour's ride of Philadelphia. A bounty on rats might help the unemployed and please Dr. Furbush by removing a serious menace to mankind.

Just when a mob of diners in a Spring-field, Mass., restaurant were getting ready to attack a "dry" agent who had robbed them of their hooch the orchestra started "The Star Spangled Banner," everybody stood at attention and he escaped. He may thank his lucky stars the head didn'; play thank his lucky stars the band didn't play "How Dry I Am."

The wife of the Presi-Should Sublet the Contract dent came near collapse after greeting 6500 guests at the New Year reception at the White House. The job is one democracy ought to permit its Chief one democracy ought to permit its Chief Executive and his life partner to delegate to a committee of the horny-handed to work in two-hour shifts. It is too much to expect of one couple.

If anything were needed

to prove the inadequacy of the priority rule is Best Served ate it is the present plight of the great in-dustrial State of Pennsylvania. Even though the State should send its very best men it would be years before it would be possible for them to reach positions of power and responsibility. And the fact that it is years and not intellectual possessions that count most brings it about that when a dub once gets into the Senate (and by some queer quirk of political circumstance this may conceivably happen) it becomes almost imperative that he be re-effected, the term he has served, however inadequately, have ing more political weight than any amount of gray matter in a possible adversary