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Philodelphia, Saturday, August 28, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR hings en which the people expect the new Delaware river bridge, excommodate the appear hips ...

resignment of the rapid transit system.
convention hall.
building for the Free Library.
Art Museum. argument of the water supply, see to accommodate the population.

#### NO MORE JOHNSON

THE opinion of City Solicitor Smyth that John P. B. Sinkler has succeeded Philip I. Johnson as city architect and must have slete charge of the improvements to be made on the buildings at the Byberry Farms outht to end a long-standing sinecure.

Johnson had what was called a perpetual ontract as city architect. Attempts to oust n-law of Israel W. Durham, and when rham died Charles Seger inherited the bligation to protect the protege. But Seger now dead and apparently there is no one a power sufficiently interested in the peoon of Johnson's job to exert himself in

The new charter provided for the appointnent of a city architect. Mr. Sinkler was sinted some months ago and the city olicitor's opinion sustains his appointment.

#### PENNSYLVANIA APPLES

P. STEWART, a former professor in . the State College, believes that there is ey in Pennsylvania apples. He has just paid \$53,000 for an orchard farm of 120 acres in York county; or at the rate of \$445. an acre. This is a pretty good price for arm lands of any kind anywhere.

But every one knows that eastern apples are better flavored than those raised on the brigated land of the West. Yet the western ruit growers send their apples to the eastmarkets where they are sold for fancy

When the owners of orchards in this part the country awake to a realization of their opportunities they will compete suc-crasfully with the western producers. All that is needed here is the application of the st improved methods of cultivation and cking to put on the market apples that are as good to look upon as those that are pped across the continent. Then the pur-

Pennsylvania has a climate admirably adapted to fruit growing. Governor Sproul is aware of this, for he owns 2000 acres of orchards, and under his direction the State Department of Agriculture is prepared to assist every farmer who wishes to coin gold from his apple trees.

# STOP THE MANDAMUSES

TF THE General Assembly does not pass a law next winter to put an end to the mandamus evil in this city it will not be because such a law is not needed.

The action of the managers of the House of Detention in securing a mandamus ordering the city to pay the salaries of thirty employes for which no appropriation has been made is only the latest instance of a permicious method of managing the city finances.

No department of the local government ought to be allowed to spend money at will and then get a court order compelling the city treasury to pay its bills. The charter provides for an annual budget in which an estimate of the amount needed for the next year shall be made. That provision ought to be sustained and enforced

# THEY FIGHT IN JERSEY

THERE seems to be good ground for the report that the Delaware ferry companies are about ready to go back hurriedly to their old schedule of rates in order to avoid an airing of the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission

Dividends have for years rolled in on ferry stockholders in a golden flood. The railroad rate increases recently allowed were neves sary to hard-pressed corporations that had to obtain additional revenue or risk disaster. They have only a technical justification for the higher charges which they have imposed on traffic. Their attitude in this instance is disagreeably suggestive of the mood of the profiteer.

It is not surprising to find that the cor porations are not disposed to fight. If they surrender quietly the credit will belong to the people of Cainden, whose fighting spirit was touched again. Within a few hours after the announcement of the new rate chedule Mayor Ellis and the Chamber of Commerce were preparing, with the co operation of the public, to carry the matter to the Interstate Commission. The ferry companies should have remembered the exeriences of the Public Service Corporation in the zone-fare experiment.

# WOMEN AND THE FACTIONS

IT IS frequently said that women will never be genuinely interested in politics; that the ballot will bore them and that they wil never vote in great numbers. Such beliefs may have to be revised before long.

There is, for example, the beginning of a new and lively sort of factionalism in a sitnation that has developed between the Pennvania League of Women Voters and those are attempting to organize the newly achised citizens in the interest of par-

docal political claus. League of Women Voters is an outof the women's clubs of the state. ocan't ask its members to stand aloof

a state of mind in which men and issues may be fairly assessed irrespective of their party affiliations. Officers of the league have refused to issue lists of their membership to those who would use it in a large scheme of propaganda devised by one of the state crganizations. Women who do not think as the women's league thinks insist that this

is unfair. , Here is discussion that may spread and provide an issue for women themselves. There yet may be a division of the feminine vote into two antagonistic camps representing the docile party followers and women who happen to have a more serious view of the vote and of their new rights under the constitution. Women are at heart more clannish than men. And if ever there is open conflict in their ranks some of the fighting will probably be pretty rough.

#### ANTI-BRIDGE MOSSBACKS RUNNING TRUE TO FORM

People Who Oppose Delaware Span Are Descendants of Those Who Cried Out in Horror Against Gas Lights, Locomotives and Trolleys

THE mossback is fearfully misunderstood. Could anything, for instance, be more plaguing to this earnest prophet of calamity and disaster than the common charge that his mind dwells only in the past? He will tell you, and with all the emphasis he can command, that the murky future is his concern. That, contrary to the accepted belief, is the exact truth.

The mossback, the reactionary, the tory the slow-coach, the 'fraid cat, the chronic grumbler - call him what you will - could hardly stand the lessons of a glance backward. They would frighten the sniveling life out of him. For the past bulges with bold accomplishment, with novelties which worked wonders, with great new adventures which prospered magnificently, with ambi-

tious undertakings which bore luscious fruit. If he reflected a bit on its "message" he might be forced to conclude that there is actual precedent for progress, that the antagonists of improvements now accepted as commonplaces have been repeatedly proved fools and that the future was not perhaps unrelievedly black. That would never do.

What becomes of our present-day mossback's "arguments" against the Delaware river bridge, for example, if he ponders too deeply upon the opposition to trolley cars in this city some thirty years ago? The mossback, who neglected at that time to look up the disfavor with which the first steam railways were regarded, flatly announced that electric transit would be the curse of this town ; that Philadelphia with fast traction service would be a shambles.

It is, on the whole, rather rubbing it in to compel the very much misnamed "reactionary" to undergo the shock of realizing the sins of his fathers. What is pain to one individual is, however, sometimes good fuu for another, and certainly, in view of all the poppycock opposition, expressed and furtive, to the span across the Delaware, there is many a good laugh for the average citizen in the long history of dreaded blessings. He needn't be afraid of the chronicle. It will stimulate him.

Indeed, about the best tonic imaginable for any one entertaining the least doubt about the immeasurable good to be gained from the sorely needed bridge is an inquest held over old newspapers. Illumination by gas was an appalling menace. Steam engines would destroy the cornfields and slay the cattle. The sewing machine would pauperize thousands of needlewomen. ethal trollers would surpass the car of

Such walls are all in type. They might be called inconceivable if only the other day the "menace" of the Delaware span had not been circularized. This time it is the poor farmer who is to be "victimized," sacrificed and taxed for the benefit of the insatiable automobilist.

Of course, the ordinary inhabitant of this populous metropolitan and interstate district is not enally gulled by such nonsense. He knows through altogether too much experience that the ferries are hopelessly inidequate and out of date and that the bridge will transform this region. But the cost anquestionably fusses him. Sometimes, with the mossback interrupting the view of the past, he wonders in a muddled way whether the project isn't too huge. Hadn't we better

One way to overcome this foolishness-in addition to facing the past with manful avpreciation-is to peer cheerfully into the meaning years. We haven't, naturally begun to grasp a tithe of even the elemental enclits of the bridge. Progress grows out of progress, and it is difficult to jump mentally through stages of development to be inherited. But no special clairvoyancy is needed to realize a few of the basic profits of the project on which Philadelphia and Camden. New Jersey and Pennsylvania are

Every one can understand that the ferry irritation will cease. It is also obvious that despite state lines Philadelphia and Camden will achieve a metropolitan unity of enterprise which must be invigorating in the highest degree. But beyond these immehate gains there are aspects of the undertaking which spur the imagination without for a moment transgressing too field of perfactly logical possibility.

Collingswood, Haddonfield, Palmyra, Merchantville. Gloucester will be suburbs of a now interstate city, quite as intimately parts thereof as Germantown, Durby, Frankford and Haddington are now components of Philadelphia. The limits of metropolitan expansion-not congestion, be it understood delight the fancy without deluding it,

And as transportation conditions will be changed, so will the general development of trade and industry be revolutionized, not to say emane pated. In all sobriety it may be onerized that the great twin metropolis on the banks of the Delaware will enjoy opportunities of growth unrivaled in any city in

It is hard, because we are so accustomed to our plight and its antiquity, to appreciate with due clarity the preposterous handicap to this region which the lack of a span has been. The Delaware is a noble stream, but it is not the Amazon at Para nor the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The latter city, it may he mentioned, boasts a gigantic bridge, the construction of which involved engineering and financial difficulties beside which the aurien of our project is feathery.

Furthermore, our awe of the Delaware has rather outstripped the respect worthy a majestic river. Until comparatively recently t seems to have been regarded in the light of a veritable Mediterranean. Really, it isn't quite that broad! Nor is the financing of the bridge the least comparable with the superb array of engineering wonders of which

civilization is rightfully proud. We are not planning a Forth bridge, nor Panama Canal, nor a Gatun dam, nor an Alaskan railway. The highest estimate of cost of the bridge is \$40,000,000; the lowest about \$20,000,000. Even the heaviest of those sums would not bankrupt the com-

the recognized parties, but it does en-or to cultivate independent thinking and . What is needed is fewer gasps of astonish-

ment over our alleged "daring" and more practical initiative in a work decidedly more indispensable than miraculous.

Not all prophecies are dangerous. Some have the nature of a bet on a certainty, and so far as the bridge is concerned it may be pretty safely wagered that the first span between this city and Camden will not long remain unique. What happened to the East river is a heartening precedent. The public of Greater New York wasn't the least nervous about either the advisability, the practicability or the expense of the second, third and fourth bridges between Manhattan and Brooklyn. These were calmly regarded as steps in the ordinary march of public improvement. And so it will probably be with the companions of the first Delaware river structure. As we erect them we shall be inclined to view somewhat contemptuously our agonies over the pioneer span.

The numerical equivalent of about the population of Nevada will migrate to the seashore today and tomorrow. The crowd will be jammed to the utmost on the river passage and, for those moments of archaic inconvenience, undeniably fretful. Ask any member of it on landing whether he desires the bridge, and be careful not to stake more than a German pfennig on the chance of an unfavorable reply. Unlike the mossback, he is about 100 per cent likely to recall the past as the most vivid of all arguments for speeding up the imperative work that lies immediately ahead.

#### ROOSEVELT WOMEN IN POLITICS THE Roosevelt women, now that they have

the privilege of voting, are following the example of their distinguished kinsman and preparing to take an active part in politics. It will be recalled that one of the first things the Colonel did after he was graduated from college was to join the Republican organization in his district. He believed that t was the duty of every citizen not only to vote, but to assist in shaping party policies. He could have no influence in party policies unless he associated himself with the men

active in the management of the party. Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, the late President's sister, has arranged to make political speeches, her first appearance being n Portland, Me .. on September 8. When she spoke at the Chicago convention it was not as a qualified elector, but as a representative of the women who hoped to vote. When she speaks in Maine it will be as a voter capable of casting a ballot on the same terms as men.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the Colonel's daughter, has offered her services to the Republican National Committee, and they are certain to be utilized where they will do the most good.

The example thus set is likely to be folowed by other women fitted by contact with public men to serve the nation in political ampaigns and ultimately in office. If we are to get the benefits promised from equal uffrage we must use the abilities of the vomen in every way possible

The Roosevelt women doubtless were in learty sympathy with their kinsman when he led a bolt in 1912, but they are aware that he returned to the Republican party and at the time of his death was planning to give to it the best that was in him in the approaching presidential campaign. American was more fully convinced than he that if the nation were to be restored to normal conditions after the war it must ummon the Republican party to power, The Democrats have proved their incapacity or the task.

Under these circumstances the Democratic ampaigners who are seeking to lure the old Roosevelt Progressive following, which was really the forward-looking wing of the Republican party, into support of Mr. Cox are likely to find their task exceedingly difficult.

# UNFASHIONABLE STRIKES

NY ONE who reads the newspapers is A aware that strikes are not so fashionable as they were a year ago, either in the United States or in Europe. The British oal miners have in a few months abaudoned one strike plan after another. They are enger for arbitration.

Threats of an authracite strike have been made in this state, but the miners' leaders are now seeking to have wage disputes settled "without the interruption of produc-

The fact is that labor and the employers alike have been learning some bitter lesons. Everybody loses in a strike. After idleness and hardship and loss on both sides, every great labor question is settled on a basis that would have been easily attainable through peaceful discussion.

Labor and the employers are in a mood to erceive the unreason of industrial conflict. It is not unlikely that within a year or two trikes may be eliminated altogether in the United States through highly systematized arbitration machinery established under the suspices of the government in forms accept

# COLLEGE CLUBS

TUDGE FERGUSON'S grant of a charter to the Yale Club of Philadelphia has added one more to the number of legally neorporated organizations of graduates of

It also calls attention to the lack of a University of Pennsylvania Club. The Yale men will have a common meet ing place from which will emanate as much

of the Yule spirit as has survived since the graduates left New Haven. Some day the University of Pennsylvania graduates will organize a club here for the accommodation of the 10,000 alumni who live within the metropolitan district and for the convenience of the alumni in other parts f the country who return to town at interals to renew their associations with the

institution from which they got their edu-The local alumni have allowed the New York alumni to steal a march on them, for in New York a club has been organized that

# THE TEACHERS ARE QUITTING

is already planning a magnificent clubbouse.

THE loss of twenty-five instructors in the division of physical education in the public schools hardly harmonizes with the optimistic picture recently drawn of the full enrollment of teachers.

William A. Stecher frankly asserts that many of the resignations have been due to the low pay scale. The new shortage noreover, occurs at the very time when Dector Furbush is insistent upon a staff in this department sufficiently increased to chable the schools to conform to the state have prescribing yearly physical examination of all the pupils.

The date for the opening of the school loan is approaching. Theoretically, it ought not to be the duty of individuals to buy bonds to enable the public school system to be conducted properly. But the gravity of the situation transcends this sort of logic. There should be a full subscription for the school The way to prevent teachers, either in the physical education division or any other, from legitimately seeking more lucrative positions is to pay them what they

# A COLLEGE FOR LABOR

Trade Unionists of Philadelphia Will Go to School to Study the Econemics of Modern Business and Industry

TO THIS city of many shrines of learning, A of schools of the arts and sciences, of colleges where law and medicine and engineer ing flourish, of academies where the fine arts and their handmaidens, the mechanic arts, are fostered side by side, comes a new educational institution, the Trade Union College of Philadelphia.

TT IS worth noting at the outset that the Trade Union College is precisely what its name implies—a college by and for the trade The men on its executive council represent

the railroad shop workers, the upholstery weavers, the machinists, the carpenters, the bricklayers, the hosiery knitters and the metal polishers. They are union men, all of them; they are members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; they stand for the great conservative and con-structive force in American industry. The Trade Union College is not designed to be another school of parlor bolshevism.

THE plan and purpose of the college can. I not be set forth better than in the words of the preliminary educational program put out by the committee which has the project, in charge.

"What we want and need is to know about those things that directly and powerfully affect our lives. We want to know why it is that the worker who spends his life making things that are supposed to be for the use of his fellow men so often has nothing for his own use in his old age. We want to know why there is no work to be done when the workers need jobs and need things that other workers make. We want to know why, when we are the biggest share of the voters, our elected representatives can pass Esch-Cummins bills, and, as judges, can get out injunctions that deprive us of all rights. We want to know whether it is necessary that the children of the workers should go to work at the age of fourteen instead of having a chance to develop body and soul until they grow to manhood and womanhood. We want to learn to discuss these things, and we want to know how to get the facts about them."

TT IS a characteristic of organized labor, I and one of the sure Props of its power, that it seeks its ends simply and directly. There-fore the plans for the college have been developed without much concern about the purely physical concomitants of a teaching institution. The college is not going in for elaborate and costly equipment. In fact, it is not even decided definitely where the classes will be held. The main thing is that there will be classes, pupils and teachers. There will be places of assemblage for the lectures in Kensington and in the central part of the city. Per-haps a college building will come later. Six courses have been outlined for a start. These have been chosen from considerations of practical effectiveness. The courses naturally divide themselves into two groups; the first has to do with economic information the second with the

tion, the second with its expression. In the first group come the history of labor organizations in the United States: labor and law, and labor and industry.

The second group of studies will embrace
English, public speaking and current events and parliamentary practice.

It is not the plan of the projectors of the college to limit the courses to the subjects just enumerated. Whenever twenty students agree upon a course the executive committee will arrange such a course for them if it can be done. Besides the formal courses, it is intended to have a course of popular lectures during the fall and winter to all members of the college upon the payment of a nominal fee. As an adjunct to the college, it is hoped to have a public forum for the discussion of questions of the

SIMPLE plan has been worked out for re government of the college. Each of the affiliated unions is entitled to a delegate to central educational council, which will have final decision in all matters pertaining the college, deciding on courses, teachers, annually an executive council of seven of s members, a president and a secretary. reasurer. Thes the entire supervision of he college will remain in the hands of the mions themselves.

The college has been modeled in part on similar and highly successful institution washington, D. C., located at 1423 New ork avenue. During the spring term of the Washington College, which began this year on February 2, there were ten-week courses of lectures and class work on ele-mentary and advanced English, modern literature, the vocational education movement, economics, practical mathematics, industrial hygiene and the co-operative There was also a course of cetures on the democratic control of in-

WHILE Philadelphia labor unions are preparing to open their Trade Union lege, the faculty of Amherst College, f Massachusetts, are making ready to coclasses for workers in Springfield. Holyoke and neighboring towns.

"The tenchers of the college believe they can help the workers to a better under-standing of the problms of the industrial world and the place they occupy in it, says a circular just issued by Amherst.

"They (the teachers) also feel," the cir. cular continues, "that they have much gain from intimate contact with men and comen who have gained their knowledge of modern industrial society by first-hand

It is interesting to note that while the Amherst plan provides that the teaching force shall be made up from the college faculty, the control of the courses is vested in the college and the representatives of the labor organizations.

TO Philadelphia the plans of the local 1 trade unions for their own educational nstitution must make more than a perunctory appeal; for the city of Ben Frankwho was at least as much an artisa; as he was a philosopher, cannot forget that she is the mother of those strong children of one birth, the Continental Congress and the University of Pennsylvania. The city that has fostered liberty and education through all her days will give

i kindly welcome to this new project, born if the workers' desire for full and free self-expression, and of their deep-rooted conviction that it is through the knowledge which is power that they must work out their industrial salvation.

Kipling on John Knox

WHEN Rudward Kipling was awarded the degree of LL. D. by the University of Edinburgh recently be paid the following tribute to John Knox, the great nonconformist: "A stranger, speaking with due deference, might be forgiven for thinking that, though the liberality of your citizens made and adorned your university, none the less, the driving force behind this 300 year-old dominion of the Scot derives its essence from the strict and unbreakable spirit of that great educationist John Knox, who, whatever he may have said about the monstrons regiment of women, neither fintered nor feared any flesh. It was John Knox at lifelong hazard, laid down maintained the canon that it should be lawul for men so to use themselves in matter of religion and conscience as they should answer to their Maker. Is it too much to say that, after all these years, on these triple foundations of freedom, authority and responsibility, the moral fabric of your uni-

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. GEORGE WHEELER On Shortage of Teachers

-Then Dad had to hear this sort

DHILADELPHIA high schools may face a serious shortage of teachers before the winter is over, according to Dr. George Wheeler, associate superintendent in charge

of bunk -

Whener

TROLLEYS ON MARKET

DEADLY WIRES, THE BABES

AND WOMEN RUN OVER

AND SLAUGHTERED!

STREET! THINK OF THE

WIII.

of high schools. "At present, while the situation has difficulties, it is not any worse than it has been from time to time," said Doctor Wheeler. "But as the winter goes on and we get into the February term, or second half of the school year, we are likely to encounter serious difficulties and perhaps a shortage that we cannot meet, unless the incoming supply of available teachers proves satisfactory.

"While we have filled most of our existing vacancies up to the present time, we have exhausted our eligible lists in a number of subjects and we are still eight teachers short.

"Besides this, we have not yet received the fall batch of resignations which generally come in September. By next week we shall likely know the extent of these changes. "There are some teachers who do not resign, but simply do not return for the fall term. Of course, we shall not know

#### about this until after the term opens. Great Need of Teachers

"As it now stands, our eligible lists are exhausted in the branches of English, history, modern languages, commercial subjects and mathematics for both men and women teachers. Teachers in the commercial branches are particularly hard to get, because they are in such great demand in other schools and in industrial plants.

"In fact, conditions are such that we will be unable to wait until the regular time in March for conducting examinations for eligibles, but shall probably be forced to call for a special examination for such a list in October.

"We are forced to depend for higher school teachers largely upon out-of-town places, since Philadelphia is unable to sup-

ply the demand. "One thing that increases our difficulties in the present situation is the law which requires that all our teachers in the higher schools shall be selected from an eligible list of those who qualify at our examinations. Thus we are not benefited by the recently organized State Registration Board, where applicants may be registered and placed on the available lists for duty in their favorite subjects.

"Superintendents in other cities in the state outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have much simpler problems, as they have but to refer to this new board, and can fill their vacancies from its lists, if they desire. "It is also required that our higher school teachers shall have at least a college education in an institution of accredited rank. This, of course, narrows the field

from which we may choose. "Our eligible lists are good for three years. In the time which has elapsed since some of the teachers qualified for posts in the schools here conditions have changed radically. The cost of living has gone up considerably, and some of those who might have an opportunity extended them to teach here have declined because the salary does not meet their dequirements. Still others have bettered themselves materially in the meantime and were not available when the call came for them.

Great Increase in Students "Our enrollment of high school students for the coming year in June last was 22,500, while a year ago it was 20,500, making an increase of 2000 students in the higher

schools over last year

classes this will mean an increase in the number of teachers needed for the coming term of not less than thirty over the last term, which has been met.

right on working for a good thing.

CONCERNING CRAZY CRITICISM

TAIN'T NATURAL!

IT'LL SCORCH YE

INSIDE AN' YOU'LL

SHRIVEL RIGHT UP!

ALL THE CHILDREN

MURDERER, AN' IT

AIN'T BUT EIGHT

MILES TO TH'CRICK,

-And, oh boy, think of

" " the lambasting that

til Grandpa's time,

When -

-The tirade

- the first well-digger came in for!

- So let's just grin at this guy's chatter and keep

And so on, against every forward

-As did the first

architect and builder -

againstillumination

was launched -

ANY HOW !

WILL FALL IN IT, YOU

he first cook had to hear it -

"But even after the returns are all in and the present school term is under way, our problem is not aettled. In February we will have another large enrollment of pupils coming in and that will mean that more teachers will be required. "With the school year in full swing

is difficult if not almost impossible effectively to recruit the ranks of teachers. Qualified teachers whom we demand are already tied up with contracts for the year with their respective school boards, and it is next to impossible to effect any change in between

"Then most of those who are seeking new and better positions have made their plans by that time and are definitely connected in

one way or another. "The February enrollment of pupils bids fair to be very heavy. And the prospects for securing additional teachers to meet this increase is none too good. Some of our eligible lists are exhausted and others well depleted. We have only this method of obtaining new teachers, and the ments are such as to narrow the field. The employment appeal more to many candi-

"So, unless the coming examination shall produce a large list of eligibles, we shall indeed face a serious situation.

# Future Is Uncertain

"We do get some teachers from the ele-mentary school ranks. But we do not want to deplete the forces of the other branch, for that would be only transferring the burden. Some teachers, of course, point themselves for high school teaching. It is the advancement which they have looked forward to from the time they entered the school ranks. Others, on the other hand, have no desire to get out of the elementary schools and into the higher schools.

"We have a prospective enrollment of high school pupils in the near future of 25,000. The list of teachers does not num-ber more than 1000. That makes an average of one teacher to each class of twenty-five, which will just about meet requirements.

But what the future will bring forth is the question. There are not as many trying for teachers' positions as formerly, and more are constantly needed. And competition in other fields is strong. So the future

# KROONLAND

GREAT a thing as is a liner, Kroonland, you were greater when, Stripped of finery, you carried Hordes of seasick fighting men.

Down your rolling main companion World-famed passengers have trod, But more famous were the plain men Khaki covered, hobnail shod.

Belch your black smoke to the heavens, Bare your white decks to the sun, Turn your heavy, pounding engines, Churn the seas, as on you run.

Creak your panels in the runways
Through the night, by cabin door-Great you are, but you were greater When armed seasick men you bore.

-P. E. Lima, in New York Evening Post. Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt, who was oped to equal suffrage, now says that it is the duty of every woman to vote. Let's hope that they will all see it that way. If they do they will do better than the men have

Director Caven reasons like a human being. In explaining why he has refused a permit for the erection of a vender's stand on the sidewalk beyond the building line he said that the city is about to spend \$38,000 to cut off the part of two buildings in Chestnut street near Fifteenth that extend too far into the sidewalk, and he can see no reason for permitting other obstructions. He says all stands beyond the building line

#### What Do You Know? QUIZ

A TREE AIN'T GOOD

ENOUGH FOR YOU, HEY?

THAT CONTRAPTION'LL

SMASH YOU AN'JES'

THINK O' THE BUGS!

GAS P D'YE WANT

TO BLOW UP THE

TOWN? AND THE

STUPIFYING FUMES!

1. What is an argosy?

What is the meaning of "istan" as af-fixed to such words as Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Kurdistan, Arabistan? What is the most western state from which any candidate has ever been elected President of the United States?

Who was this President?
Who was Thorwaldsen?
Which of the two celebrated statemen named William Pitt was the Earl of Chatham?

What do the initials A. M. as applied to time stand for? Where and when was John Wilkes Booth captured after his assassination of President Lincoln?

What is preferable as good English, "I differ from you on that subject" or "I differ with you on that subject"?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Allan Pinkerton, the famous detective, declared that he had found evidences of a plot to assassinate Abraham Lin-coin while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated in 1861. Pinkerton Oxide of hydrogen is water.

 Oliver Hazard Perry, winner of the bat-tle of Lake Erie in 1813, lost his flag-ship, the Niagara, and moved to another vessel while the conflict with the British was in progress. Borneo is the largest island in the East

 The November election falls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in No-vember. Jane Porter wrote the historical romance. "Thaddeus of Warsaw.."

7. Carnation tints in painting are flesh

 A yak is a long-haired, humped, grunt-ing wild or domesticated ox of Thibet. The great fire of London occurred in the seventeenth century, in the year 1666. 10. The tides are caused mainly by the moor the tide-raising power of the moon and sun being as five to two.

Gasoline, says a headline, is coming

down. In quality or in price?

on extremely thin ice.

far as the anti-suffragists are con cerned the fall and the summer overlapped

Before he gets through with it Gover-nor Cox is likely to decide that it is better not to know so much than to know so much "Prices." declares a headline, "take two drops." But a larger dose than this will be necessary before the complete knock-

out can be induced. The figures "revealed" by Governor Cox seem to be of that fancy order which are sometimes outlined by reckless skaters

Fourteen points have been added this week to the reasons for the abolition of grade crossings. They are the names of the fourteen persons killed at such crossings.

Ex-King Constantine asserts that he is waiting in Lucerne "with resignation." And, one might add, precisely because of this and a few accompanying compulsions.

The Cubans are trying to merge their two big political parties into one in order to avoid strife and discussion. And the new party that will immediately spring up what is to be done about that If any one in this world is qualified to

know what hard luck feels like it is the plain, average, everyday Russian who wants to be decent and work for a living and live in peace. The Orient is bidding farewell to the

congressional delegation that went to inspect it. And it isn't apparent that the better understandings that every one has been making speeches about exist between the United States and Japan.

William H. Folwell, in charge of raising money for the Republican National Com-mittee here, said that he never heard of the allotment of \$500.000 which Mr. Cox an-nounced had been made for him to get in Philadelphia. But then Mr. Fo'well has not had the advantage of listening to Dame-eratic dops artists. cratic dope artists.