

Evening Public Ledger

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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA
This is the program which the new administration is expected to carry out.

NO MORE JOHNSON
The opinion of City Selector Smyth that John P. B. Johnson has succeeded Philip H. Johnson as city architect and must have complete charge of the improvements to be made on the buildings at the Byberry Farms ought to end a long-standing dispute.

PENNSYLVANIA APPLES
The State College, believes that there is just paid \$53,000 for an orchard farm of 120 acres in York county, at the rate of \$445 an acre.

STOP THE MANDAMUSES
The General Assembly does not pass a law next winter to put an end to the mandamus suits which it will not be because such a law is not needed.

THEY FIGHT IN JERSEY
The Delaware ferry companies are about ready to go back hurriedly to their old schedule of rates in order to avoid a ruling of the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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 will never vote in great numbers.

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.

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 plausible to this earnest prophet of calamity and disaster than the common charge that he is out of his mind? For the past bridge with bold accomplishment, with novelties which worked wonders, with great new adventures which prospered magnificently, with ambitious undertakings which bore luscious fruit.

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 railroads were regarded, badly 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 that his own fathers, "What is pain to one individual is, however, sometimes fun for another, and certainly, in view of all the popcock opposition, expressed and futile, 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 ingested leaf over old newspapers. Illumination by gas was an appalling menace. Steam engines would destroy the cornfields and slay the cattle. The sewing machine would pulverize thousands of needlewomen. The lethal trolleys would surpass the car of Juggernaut.

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 circled. 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 easily gulled by such nonsense. He knows through altogether too much experience that the ferries are hopelessly inadequate and out of date and that the bridge will transform this region. But the cost unquestionably fuses him. Sometimes, with the mossback interrupting the flow of memory, he wonders in a muddled way whether the project isn't too huge. Hadn't we better wait a while?

One way to overcome this foolishness—in addition to facing the past with manful appreciation—is to peer cheerfully into the oncoming years. We haven't, naturally, begun to grasp a title of even the elemental benefits of the bridge. Progress grows out of progress, and it is difficult to "mentally" stage development to be inhibited. But no special clairvoyance is needed to realize a few of the basic profits of the project on which Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are embarked.

Every one can understand that the ferry transportation system. It is also obvious that we need a metropolitan unity of enterprise which must be integrating in the highest degree. But beyond these immediate gains there are aspects of the undertaking which spur the imagination without for a moment transgressing the field of perfectly logical possibility.

Challenging Haddonfield, Palmyra, Meriden and Gloucester will be suburbs of a new interstate city, quite as intimately partnered as Germantown, Darby, Frankford and Haddington are now components of Philadelphia. The limits of metropolitan expansion—not construction, but it is understood—might be fancy without a building it.

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

It is hard, because we are so accustomed to our piglet 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 be mentioned, houses a gigantic bridge, the cost of which was \$40,000,000. The lowest estimate of the bridge the least comparable with the superb array of engineering wonders which civilization is rightfully proud.

We are not planning a Forth bridge, nor a Panama Canal, nor a Gatun dam, nor an Alaskan railway. The highest estimate of the cost of the bridge is \$40,000,000. The lowest estimate of the benefit to be derived from it is about \$20,000,000. Even the heaviest of these sums would not bankrupt the community.

What is needed is fewer gaps of astonishment over our alleged "daring" and more practical initiative in a work decidedly more indispensable than miraculous.

A COLLEGE FOR LABOR

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

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

It is worth noting at the outset that the Trade Union College is precisely what its name implies—a college by and for the trade unionists.

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 constructive forces in American industry. The Trade Union College is not designed to be another school of parlor bohemism.

The plan and purpose of the college can 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 workers are so often in the 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 the workers are so often in the 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.

It is a characteristic of organized labor, and one of the sure props of its power, that it seeks its ends simply and directly. Therefore the plans for the college have been developed without much concern about the purely physical equipment of a teaching institution. The college is not going to be 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. Perhaps a few courses will be held 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 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 on a course the academic 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, open to all members of the community.

There is also a course of lectures, the vocational education movement, industrial hygiene and the co-operative movement. There is also a course of lectures on the democratic control of industry.

While Philadelphia labor unions are preparing to open their Trade Union College, the faculty of the University of Massachusetts, are making ready to conduct classes for workers in Springfield, Holyoke and neighboring towns.

The teachers of the college believe they can help the workers to a better understanding of the problems of the industrial world and the place they occupy in it. says a circular just issued by Amherst.

"They (the teachers) also feel," the circular continues, "that they have much to gain in the city. They are men and women who have gained their knowledge of modern industrial society by first-hand experience."

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COLLEGE CLUBS

JUDGE FERGUSON'S grant of a charter for the Yale Club of Philadelphia has added one more to the number of legally incorporated organizations of graduates of universities in the city.

The Yale men will have a common meeting place from which will emanate as much of the Yale 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 of the country who return to town at intervals to renew their associations with the institution from which they got their education.

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 is already planning a magnificent clubhouse.

THE TEACHERS ARE QUITTING

The loss of twenty-five instructors in the division of physical education in the public schools has hardly harmonized with the untimely picture recently drawn of the full complement of teachers.

William A. Stecher frankly asserts that many of the resignations have been due to the low pay scale. The new shortage, moreover, occurs at the very time when Doctor Farbach is insisting upon a staff in this department sufficiently numerous to take the scientific course for the state law prescribing yearly physical examinations of all the pupils.

The date for the opening of the school year 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 deserve.

CONCERNING CRAZY CRITICISM

"TAINT NATURAL! IT'LL SCORCH YE INSIDE, AN' YOU'LL SWIVEL RIGHT UP!"

"The first coole had to hear it—"

"ALL THE CHILDREN WILL FALL IN IT, YOU MURDERER, AN' IT AIN'T BUT EIGHT MILES TO TH' CRICK, ANYHOW!"

"And, oh boy, think of the lambasting that the first well-digger came in for! And so on, against every forward step throughout history 'til Grandpa's time."

"TROLLEYS ON MARKET STREET! THINK OF THE DEADLY WIRES, THE BABES AND WOMEN RUN OVER AND SLAUGHTERED!"

"Then Dad had to hear this sort of bunk—"

"So let's just grin at this guy's chatter and keep right on working for a good thing."

Now My Idea Is This!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. GEORGE WHEELER On Shortage of Teachers

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

"At present, while the situation has its 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."

Future Is Uncertain "We do get some teachers from the elementary 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 number 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 any trying for teachers' positions as formerly, and competition in other fields is strong. So the future is at any rate uncertain."

What Do You Know? Quiz

1. What is an argosy? 2. What is the meaning of "litan" as affixed to such words as Afghanistan, Helichistan, Kurdistan, Arabian, etc.?

3. What is the most western state from which any candidate has ever been elected President of the United States? 4. Who was this President? 5. Who was Thorewaldsen? 6. Which of the two celebrated statesmen named William Pitt was the Earl of Chatham?

7. What do the initials A. M. as applied to the stand for? 8. Where and when was John Wilkes Booth captured after his assassination of President Lincoln? 9. Who is preferable as good English, "I differ from you on that subject" or "I differ with you on that subject"? 10. How many yards make a rod, pole or perch?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Allan Pinkerton, the famous detective, declared that he had found evidence of the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated in 1861. Pinkerton had the duty of guarding Lincoln on this journey.

2. Oxide of hydrogen is water. 3. Oliver Hazard Perry, winner of the battle of Lake Erie in 1813, lost his flagship, the Niagara, and moved to another vessel while the conflict with the British was in progress. 4. Borneo is the largest island in the East Indies. 5. The November election falls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. 6. Jane Porter wrote the historical romance, "Thaddeus of Warsaw."

7. Carnation tints in painting are flesh tints. 8. A yak is a long-haired, humped, grunting wild or domesticated ox of Tibet, Asia. 9. The great fire of London occurred in the seventeenth century, in the year 1666. 10. The tides are caused mainly by the moon and 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? So far as the anti-suffragers are concerned the fall and the summer overlapped.

Before he gets through with it Governor Cox likely to decide that it is better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so. "Prices," declares a headline, "take two drops." For a late war than that 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 on extremely thin ice. 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 the situation in the Near East. The delegation was made up of the better understanding 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 Committee here, said that he never heard of an allotment of \$500,000 which Mr. Cox announced had been made for him to give in Philadelphia. But then Mr. Folwell met him at the advantage of listening to Democratic dope artists.