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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new ministration to concentrate its attention: Delaware river is idge, which his enough to accommodate the lopment of the rapid transit system. for the Free Library. An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

#### THE RIGHT REPLY

DRESIDENT WILSON'S second refusal to countenance any reopening of the anthracite coal wage controversy is a vigorous and logical reflection of public opinion. The principle involved lies at the root of all contracts. It is mutual obligation. and this is what the miners, masking disunder specious and unconvincing terms, have sought to avoid, both in their "vacation" and their plea for revising judgspecifically rendered and previously

agreed to by both parties. The sincerity and clearness of the President's language and the entire absence of demagogy in his pronouncement are characteristic of clear thinking, uncolored by hope of further political preferment. Indulgence in such sound reasoning is one of the privileges of American chief executives in the twilight of their political careers. Ambition is often made of stuff less admirably

#### THE TEACHER EXODUS

EIGHT more resignations of teachers rethe total from September 1 up to fifty-two. Doctor Garber states that these retirements were expected and that there is nearly double that number of eligible candidates from whom new selections will be made.

But experience is a prime asset in pedagogy, and compensation for resignations in large blocks is not always to be derived from newcomers. Instructors with longservice records are obviously the most valuable to the Board of Education. Nothing can be gained by rose-tinting the

erisis in the public schools. The new "Parents' Loan." which has been going slowly, ought to exert a more general appeal when the fact that trained teachers are rapidly leaving is fully faced.

### THE PRICE OF VICTORY

THERE will be a big time, of course, when Philadelphia's contingent from the Olympic games returns about September 27. banquet. The prospect is undeniably pleasing save in one particular. That, however, vital and concerns the uniformly distasteful theme of unpaid bills,

The total cost of sending the American team to Antwerp was a quarter of a million dollars. Philadelphin's share of the expense was fixed at \$25,000. Of this amount only about \$4500 has been raised. Individuals proud of what twenty-two Philadelphia athletes have accomplished abroad should co-operate in making up the needed balance An unpuld-for victory is of a most uncomfortable, not to say mocking nature,

### WHY HAYS IS CONFIDENT

THE prediction of a Republican landslide made by Chairman Hays, when he avrived in town yesterday, is supported by evidence. The trip of Senator Harding to Minnesota, the first since he was nominated, gave the voters an opportunity to show what they felt about him. They were so enthusiastic and the result of the trip was so satisfactory that the senator is planning to let himself be seen in many other parts of the country. He is conducting himself in a dispified manner which commands respect Governor Cox is indulging in the arts of the demagogue without scruple and is losing popular confidence with every speech.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Chairman Hays, who was aware that the country decided long ugo to get rid of the Democratic administration in Washington, should be led into the belief that the exhibition which Cox is making of himself when contrasted with Harding's self-respecting attitude has confirmed the voters in their determination to cleet a Republican President.

### ANOTHER COX BULL

GOVERNOR COX has announced that he believes the League of Nations should interfere in the domestic affairs of one of its members when the citizens of any other member nation think those affairs affect in ternational relations.

If this is what the lengue is to do then hose senators who opposed it on the ground that it would interfere with the sovereignty of the United States have more reasons for their objections than has commonly been We have insisted that we have the ex-

clusive right to decide our own immigration policy without interference from outside sources. If Governor Cox's view of the function of the league is correct, Japan could appeal to the league against any reetrictions we might place upon the admis sion of Japanese to the United States and

The logic of Governor Cox's view would make the league a meddler in the internal affairs of every nation, and if it were gen erally accepted the league itself would break up in short order.

### AN APOLOGY TO THE LADIES

TIR HARCOURT COURTLY himself is outdone by the cooing courtesy marking e complete surrender of the Vare leaders the theme of political self-determination the Philadelphia county committee of the lican women's committee of Penn

Tom Watson, of the Vare controlled city committee, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Walter S. Thomson, "that the Republican city committee stands ready to work with your committee and with all Republican or-

ganizations in the present campaign." This sudden access of sweetness and light contrasts piquantly enough with the vein idopted by Coroner Knight, Councilman Hall and their associates in their negotiations with representatives of the new class of voters a little more than a week ago. Something akin to panic was then created in the machine camp by the astounding revelation that the Republican women of this city proposed to think for themselves and hadn't the slightest notion of taking orders from Eleventh and Chestnut streets

Alarm has evidently given way to reflection, which, if as yet hardly cheerful, is at least indicative of rather unwonted intellectual strain in this quarter. Novelties embarrass the conventional politician whose shrewdness is habitually confined to familiar channels

What seems, however, to have penetrated the city committee is the desire to repair some very considerable blunders,

#### POISONERS GROWING RICH IN THE BOOTLEG COMBINES

Money Mad Outlaws, in the Lead for the Moment, Are Banishing All Chance for a "Liberalized" Dry Act

FOR a demonstration of unmitigated anarchy you do not have to look to Russia nowadays or tune a wireless for Emma Goldman or page the bomb-jugglers. You need go no farther than the various groups of pseudo-respectable voting citizens who are saturating a good many American communities with adulterated or imitation whisky and getting dizzily rich by an open and wholly cynical defiance of the laws of the United States.

These newer anarchists are not of the unwashed. They aren't deluded by twisted visions of a millennium. They themselves do not drink the poisor s concections that are being handed out openly or furtively in many barrooms hereabouts at fifty cents a dose. They are a coldly sober crew and they are buying houses in the country and fast

The question now is not of the rights or grongs of the Volstend act. It does not relate to the wisdom or unwisdom of absolute prohibition. What normal-minded people are beginning to ask is whether a handful of thugs and illiterates can really be permitted to make the federal authorities and the onstitutional laws appear foolish. If they there is no reason why counterfeiting should not become a profitable vocation or why any laws should be generally respected, Outlawry, inspired by prehensile greed, has kept the whisky business going. Pretenses and concealments are being abandoned. The traffic is open.

It has been a matter of common knowledge for months that the saloons in Camden were on the old basis of open red-eye openly arrived at. The raids directed by Prosecutor Wolverton might have been made months ago had his plans been completed,

The political machinery of Camden is losely knit in with the social and business life of the city. It was rumored that the saloon-owners received assurances of immunity from somewh re higher up. The addresses of Governor Edwards belied largely to inspire a general disregard of the prohibition laws, and in Camden, as in this city, it is generally believed that the government is being double-crossed.

Conditions in many parts of Philadelphia are similar to those that finally caused Mr. Wolverton to turn the local police into fields where federal agents were inactive or inefficient. If raids were possible in Camden they are possible here.

The survivors in the liquor business are men of the sort who made the saloon detested and hated. There were men and firms in the brewing and distilling business who lit decently when the prohibition amendment went into effect. An inherent sense of honor made it impossible for them to break a federal law-even a federal law which they called unjust.

The men who had no scruples are rolling in wealth-for the time being.

What is to be the final result of this orgy? For an answer to that question it s only necessary to read between the lines the statement issued the other day by Mr. McAdoo, who, to the astonishment of many of his associates in the Democratic party, expressed definite opposition to any revision of the Volstead act.

McAdoo is the first politician of acknowledged influence to express a belief that has been made general in both hig parties by the shameless violations of a law written on the federal statute books. If a lightwine-und-beer law could be used as a shield for a general traffic in more or less poisonous whisky it would, of course, arouse general opposition. That a revised Volstead act would serve further to intrench and encourage the combines that have openly flouted the laws and trailed corruption amid the mechanism of federal and municipal police organizations is now pretty generally

ness-now far more dangerous than it ever was because it cannot be regulated-cannot be wiped out until every saloon is eliminated and until the government appropriates large sums not only for prohibition enforcement out to insure continuing respect for its own authority. Multitudes of people who were by no means fanatical prohibitionists have come to feel a sense of outrage in the presence of a phenomenon that spells contempt among aggressive illiterates for the instituions of government in this country.

clans. Before long public opinion will demand angrily that every remaining saloon e wiped out. All possibility of a mitigated prohibition law appears to have vanished

Meanwhile the bootlegging combinations have the best of it. They have more money han the government agencies established to fight them because their profits have been enormous. Mixtures paraded as whisky are sold over bars in this and other cities at a profit that sometimes reaches a full 10,000 per cent. Some of the stuff is pois Some of it is doped. All whisky smuggled from bonded warehouses to the open market is diluted first and then furher thinned out with unknownble concoc

More or less casual efforts have been made to obtain direct evidence against wholesale ciolators who control the illicit business. Thus fac, however, only the petty offenders figure in the lists of raids and arrests.

The federal agents themselves complain of a lack of money and facilities. Precelents established by successive court decisions certainly have made their work more difficult by requiring evidence that in every prosecution shall be final, absolute and unmistakable. Most prosecutions instituted by the government are fought by battalions of shrewd lawyers, who, like a good many of their clients, have grown wealthy in a few months. A steady flood of whisky is being released from the warehouses. Why it is released, since obviously it cannot be rean women's committee of Penn-quired for legitimate purposes, no one seems to know. But sooner or later the lid will be taken off the illicit whisky business and then a good many men who are feeling lucky now may go to jail.

The federal government is sometimes slow

in dealing with outlaws. But unless it has

There are those who have come to feel

the final destructive paroxysm of the

that hard liquor actually is coming back.

What we are actually witnessing, however,

familiar evil. Reconsideration of the Vol-

stend law will be made more difficult, and in the end the present law will probably stand instead of the more "liberal" laws

which might have given the saloons a new opportunity to resume. For men who could not be converted to a belief in the dry

amendment by past experience have become

prohibitionists from sheer exasperation caused by the spectacle of an unparalleled

whisky business has penetrated into the enforcement organization or into the police

departments of cities it is hard to say. It

is not every man who can remain wholly

honest in the presence of such opportunities

MAYOR AND STREET CLEANING

WHEN Mayor Moore says that there is

emplated city loan will contain no pro-

isions for raising money for the purchase of equipment for cleaning the streets, as he

and his associates are still considering the

matter, he does not clear away the doubts

of those who voted for him believing that

he would abolish the contract system abso-

While the Mayor has refused to tell the

ublic what he intends to do, he has con-

inually dwelt on the difficulties in the way

of municipal street cleaning at this time.

But the obstacles which he has mentioned

have always existed and always will exist.

They have been overcome in other cities.

and they can be overcome here if there is

a determined purpose to carry out the plan

Word is coming from the City Hall that

some of the Mayor's advisers are telling

him that it would be a mistake to try to

hegin cleaning the streets without a con-

tract on January 1. It is understood that

they have been saying that there is not time

to make the necessary preparations. This

objection will have some force if the policy

of prograstination is continued until the last

week in December. But the Mayor had a

year in which to make arrangements for the

new system. Virtually the only thing that has been done is to divide the city into a

greater number of districts and to advertise

for bids for cleaning the streets and for

equipment and plant. This is nominally in

order to enable the Mayor to discover

whether it would be cheaper to continue

the contract system than to adopt the new

system of doing the work by city employes.

The real friends of the Mayor are hoping that this is all that the advertising is for.

The purposes of the administration in this

connection must be revealed before long.

When the loan ordinance is introduced in

City Council next Tuesday it will be care-

fully scanned for evidence of those purposes,

If there is no provision for borrowing money

for the purchase of street-cleaning equip-

ment it will be assumed at once that the

contract system is to be continued for

WHY WATSON WON

THOMAS E. WATSON, of Georgia, has

wild man, but it is evident from the returns

of the senatorial primaries in his state that

this one-time Populist is by no means lack-

Of late the Wilson administration has

been by no means popular in the South,

despite its invulnerable Democratic predi-

lections. It is dissatisfaction with the pres-

ent rule in Washington which Mr. Watson

has frankly capitalized. He has made no

secret of his opposition to the unamended

His victory over Hoke Smith promises

seat in the Senate for a radical who opposed

the draft and a fighting editor of principles

While it is difficult to reconcile Mr. Wat-

on's views on many economic and social

lought in Georgia, the "soreness" per-

haps chiefly responsible for his nomination

is fully perceptible. The situation is a

significant index of popular feeling in the

South as elsewhere. The Georgia which will

stand for Watson as a senator is apparently

smarting under sensations which by con-

A GOOD START BY THE WOMEN

NOT the least of the good features of

whole subject of pre-election formalities

Thousands of men in this city and elsewhere

have been indifferent to this indispensable

initial procedure and thousands have even

Heretofore the assessor has been a rather

mysterious individual and his compilations

contained in shabby paper book, rain-stained

and dust-blown, swinging from the polling

place shutter, have excited comparatively

little general interest. With heartening

swiftness conditions have changed. Any

citizen of either sex who is not aware of

the stages preliminary to voting in this

vicinity may be set down as altogether too

obtuse to cast a ballot intelligently. Fem-

inine interest in the extension of the fran-

chise can hardly fail to exert a wholesome,

The assessors, lifted out of obscurity, are

part such as were reported are likely

to receive pretty full publicity, since

the right of the women to vote in the No-

It is imperative that the official machin

new emphasis that is being laid upon the

subject will even arouse the chronic vote-

With Mr. Harding renssuring the

"solemn referendum" on the League

with Mr. Faraing reassuring the negroes and Mr. Cox dreaming melodramnti-cally, not to say enviously, of campaign funds, there is just about as much prospect

Judging by what has been happening in West Philadelphia, it may be realized that if vaccination for voting were possible the Health Department would turn in full

When the League of Nations is finally

Advertisements for today's celebration

Politicians are slow to learn. Many who take the stump are forced up it with monotonous regularity.

adopted it is the 'amen' in amendments which promises to give a debate-wearied

public the deepest satisfaction

inclusion of their names on the lists.

plackers among the men.

proliments.

by every party.

stimulating influence on the whole elec-

torate.

been densely ignorant of their duties,

woman suffrage is the reopening of the

subjects with those reflective of the best

ing in political shrewdness.

against the powers that are.

closely allied to socialism.

trast make him a lesser evil.

been accused of being all kinds of a

no truth in the report that the con-

How far the corruption of the irregular

changed mightily, it is sure.

riot of law breaking.

lutely next year.

laid down in the charter.

ANCHORED SHIPS MEAN LOSS River Won't Seem So Busy When Vessels Have Quick "Turn-

Around" and Port Prospers

A FEW days ago Director Sproule, of wharves, docks and ferries, mildly asked City Solicitor Smyth for an opinion on what he should do regarding the slowness in the construction of the two new municipal piers, Nos. 82 and 84. South Wharves.

No. 82 was to have been finished July 17, but is only about 25 per cent done now. No. 84 was to have been completed April 17, and is only 40 per cent done. The director's mildness in asking for legal advice is undoubtedly caused by a public apathy regarding shipping matters which is both astonishing and inexplicable to any one interested in this port's foreign trade. And that means—or ought to mean—everybody living within 100 miles of the city, for countless thousands of our people owe their present comfort and well-being, either directly or indirectly, to the ships that ply No. 82 was to have been finished July 17 rectly or indirectly, to the ships that ply the Delaware river.

DHILADELPHIA, as a port, has reached a crisis. Captain Joseph E. Gately, of the United States Shipping Board offices in this city, is authority for the statement that it is now perfectly useless to try to attract any more shipping to this port for the sim-ple reason that there is not a single wharf available to a new line along our entire

waterfront.
Statements and figures given out by the United States Department of Commerce a week ago showed that Philadelphia's exweek ago showed that Philadelphia's ex-ports dropped by the immense sum of \$40,-000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30 over a like period ending 1919, and that this port is surpassed by New York, Gal-veston and New Orleans in goods shipped out. The New York superiority is not cause for any great excitement, but that Galves-ton and New Orleans should so far surpass us is not only heavilisting, but seems to us is not only humiliating, but seems to contain almost irrefutable proof of the traditional "slowness" of Philadelphia, at least so far as concerns the wonderful op-

portunity that is open to her to jump to second place in the country's commerce.

Our apathy is probably due to the fact that we have lacked a consistent educational campaign aimed to show our people just what foreign commerce means to each and every one of them. They regard it as some-thing entirely aside from their every-day activities and not touching them personally

But it does; Philadelphia, as the second port in the country, if not, indeed, the first, would mean extra money in the pocketbook of every family here and in a radius of 100

T IS quite the ordinary thing for the traveler on the Camden ferries to point to a score or more of ships anchored in the to a score or more of ships anchored in the river and to make some remark tending to show that he thinks their presence proves the activity of the port. But it doesn't. There should not be an anchor on the bottom of the Delaware. Ships come here to get to dock and unload and get away again, not to anchor and await their turn.

not to anchor and await their turn.

Let the commuter on the ferries count the number of ships he can see in the stream each morning and multiply that by 2000. The result will be just about the number of cold, hard dollars in cash that the ships have rested that the ships have wasted that day—the pen-alty, in other words, that we are imposing on ship owners and merchants for using this port in preference to New York, Balti-more, New Orleans or Galveston.

It costs just about \$2000 a day to hold a ship in port. That is a conservative estimate. Big and little, the ships that come in here during the course of a year will average about 5000 deadweight tons each. Many are smaller; many are bigger. Five thousand tons is the mean.

THERE is now in the stream a ship named the Holyoke Bridge, which is 5300 deadweight tons—so close to the average that figures that apply to her may be taken as approximately correct for the 1446 foreign trade and 2360 coastwise trade ships that used this port in the six months ending June 30 last. Figures on carrying charges for ships will vary, of course, with the valuation of the vessels and that ranges anywhere between \$150 and \$200 per deadweight top. But the Holyoke Bridge is such a happy medium between high and low ratings that a glance at her accounts should

In the first place the Holyoke Bridge has the following sums charged against her every

Deprech	tion	4000				. (*			٠		ä	÷		. 1	274	.00
Marine	neur	snce		12	٠.						¥.				123	30
mierest	2.2.2.2											0.1		0	137	00
cepairs		Acres to the	200												109	110
APPROV	Tele															57
Minimur	n cor	npen	<b>新班</b> 1	tin	m.					3.					1.5	00
Protects	on at	3 G - 11	(dr	1111	23.3	11 4		111	61		28	*	*			93
Wireless	mai	nten	S.TH	*			8		4		-				1	0.0
Submarl	ne s	genal	0.0	tit	a.	ra	TU	110				3			1	00

She carries a crew of thirty-seven officers and men and their food costs \$1.15 each day for each man, making \$42.55 a day. Her monthly pay roll is:

donedly pay ton in.	
Master First mate	
First mate	
Second mate	198.75
Third mate	170.00
Boatswain	97,00
Hoatswain 6 A. B. seamen at \$85	510.00
2 Ordinary seamen at \$65	180.00
Chief engineer	NI 8 75
First assistant engineer	
Second assistant engineer	
Second Resident Charles	198.75
Third assistant engineer	
Deck engineer	100.00
3 Firemen at 100	270.00
2 Wipers at \$75	150.00
3 Water tenders at \$95	285.00
3 Ollers at \$95	285.00
Wireless operator	195.00
Chief steward	125 00
First cook	115 00
Second cook and baker	100.00
O Management at \$76	370.00
2 Messmen at \$70 2 Mess boys at \$65	33.0,300
5 Minus Dolls at \$40	130.00
Monthly pay roll	\$1405.0
AND 1 TO 1 T	

This means \$146.83 a day in wages alone, not considering the large amount of overtime, often totaling 50 per cent on a voyage, made possible under the present pay

The chartering of a vessel of the class of the Holyoke Bridge involves the payment of \$6.50 per deadweight ton per month, which figures out at \$476.93 a day. So, to recapitulate, we have:

. \$146.83 per day . 42.35 per day . 671.40 per day . 476.93 per day Wages Total ..... \$1337.71 per day

on their mettle. Delinquencies on their This is, of course, a rock-bottom mini-mum. It does not include the overtime, demurrage, insurance and carrying charges on cargo (which might almost equal that on the ship itself) and loss to merchants' through delay. Altogether, the grand total would be very far above \$2000 a day, but that figure is so conservative as to add vember election depends directly upon the ery should function properly. Perhaps the strength to any argument based upon it

ONLY recently the United States Shipping Board gave out a statement showing, for various ports, the length of time averaged by ships entering, discharging and leaving again—what is known as the ship's "turn-around." For Philadelphia the time For Philadelphia the time given was twenty-one days. But no ship-ping man here believes that figure. All laim that it should have been much greater. Suppose we had now in use the two municipal piers named in Director Sproule's complaint—piers that should, under the contract, have been finished long ago. It would certainly mean that the average turnwould certainly mean that the average turn-around, whether the correct figure be twenty-one or fifty-one or 101 days, would be shortened by one day. And what would that one little day mean in cold dollars and

In the six months ending June 30, 3806 vessels entered and cleared from Philadelphia. That is twenty-one and one-third ships a day. The total delays on the two piers to the first of this mouth made 181 at League Island remind us vaguely of the political campaign. An air battle is an-nounced as one of the big attractions. days. At \$2000 per ship per day these piers, or piers adequate to cut only one day from each ship, would have meant the say ing of \$7,722,546 in cash to shippers and The real perpetual candidate is George Washington. He is quadrennially indorsed merchants.
And Philadelphia would have got the

credit and the bulk of the business. Until the coal strike ends we shall not get excited over the threat of a strike in the Los Angeles "movie" studios.

BUT YOU CAN'T CATCH THEM THAT WAY

# NOW, MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WILLIAM C. ASH

7OCATIONAL art in the public schools

"It is but a short time," pointed out
Mr. Ash, "since practical education was
looked upon as a thing apart from what
was at that time understood to be education. Then as the manual training idea inraded the school system, there was still a vaded the school system, there was still a misunderstanding of the real scope and pur-pose of the work and a sharp division that amounted almost to intolerance between studies of an academic nature and those of the more practical form.
"In 1906 the vocational idea got a real

foothold in the schools, and the amazing growth of this feature both in interest of the pupils and effectiveness in the teaching is now a matter of history.

"Perhaps the most striking feature, certainly the one that makes its greatest ap peal to the parent and taxpayer, is the tangible direct results which it has obtained. Where formerly the pupil went out from school poorly equipped to make any real headway for some time in his chosen vocation, if he had one, and was forced to struggle along uninformed and unguided, he goes out, as it were, with a flying start.

"At the present time vocational pupils are not only ready to take a position that commands a good salary, but they are actually placed and are earning substantial before they have finished their courses.

Apprentice System Wiped Out

"With the coming of the war the old ap-prentice system of work was practically Apprentices in various fields of endeavor are now to all intents and purposes a thing of the past. The demand for skilled workers and for higher positions in their organizations is at the present time far in excess of the supply.

"As a result of the growth of the voca tional system in the schools and the new conditions, the pupil now has unexampled opportunities not only to develop and secure the highest possible training in his work, but to secure that much-to-be desired co-ordination between school study and work and actual practice in the everyday workaday world. "With the present system the high school

student in the fourth year of his chosen good salary.

"This plan presents several advantages. In the first place, the pupil is enabled to earn money and take some of the strain from his parents struggling to give him an education, and in many cases is enabled to finish a course that he would otherwise be unable to do.

with his course to put into operation in actual working practice the things which he learns in school, so that lost motion is eliminated. The big industrial establish ments offer the pupil an equipment to work with that is out of the question in the public school system. Gets Start in the World

"And from the practical standpoint, he enjoys the inestimable advantage of a start

include electrical construction. 'Not only are the boys provided for the girls have not been overlooked. Home economics and domestic science designed to fit the girls to become better wives and enable them not only to become efficient individually, but to become real helpmates to

"But it is my ultimate hope that we will be able in the near future to broaden out and meet the needs of the day by including courses to meet the needs of the changing times. The modern field is practically un-touched. Philadelphia is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the world. The needs of industries for skilled men are enorneeds of industries for samed men are enormous, and the development of boys to meet these needs will redound to the benefit of both the pupils and the industries themselves.

For instance, there is an enormous field in the textile industries. Tailoring offers a field that has undreamt of possibilities. The needs for skilled men in this field are tremendous. The remuneration is well worth while and the working conditions have been completely revolutionized. The development of apperior workmen in this field means not

granting degrees in such work

Cultural Side Preserved

has often been made that the vocational training neglects the cultural side of education. A striking refutation of this is to

be found in the fact that the Central High

School, for years the rock-ribbed center of

center of the vocational system in the day

"It is the plan of the schools not only to fit the boy for a better place in life, but

to establish him culturally, so that he may take his place in life and society and acquit

himself creditably. Boys are equipped with the idea that they are going to rise in the

"Care is taken to see that they are not

world and assume greater responsibilities.

that they can realize and seize for them

selves the greater possibilities of their chosen vocations. The result of this train-ing was especially evident during the war, when many of the boys assumed responsi-bilities of national importance.

"I can see a wonderful future for the vocational school."

Labor Herald, organ of radical English

labor, that his paper is subsidized to the extent of half a million dollars by the Mos-

if he had not denied the charge a week ago.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the origin of the expression "case

nat is the original meaning of the word cotillon?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The narrowing northern part of Idaho and narrow northeastern portion of West Virginia are called panhandles. The most conspicuous and gifted early advocate of a protective tariff policy in the United States was Alexander

Hamilton. le first name of Huxley, the famous English biologist and philosopher, was

flowed its embankments and a series of floods resulted in which about 1,000,000 people lost their lives. The area affected was 50,000 square miles.

onsiderably greater than that of the

state of Pennsylvania.

ne word tweed is said to be a corruption of twill, and through similarity became associated with the River Tweed in Scotland.

Thomas. 4. In 1887 the Hoang-Ho in China over-

Admission by the editor of the British

shevists would be less astonishing

thousand pupils, and this term will see extension of the courses to other schools.

At the present time there are

nure academic training in the city,

"This brings us to the statement which

On Vocational Growth in Schools

has been revolutionized in the last fifteen years, states William C. Ash, director of practical arts and vocational education in

course spends two weeks out of every school month in an industrial establishment actuworking and producing and earning a

"Then he is enabled as he goes along

as a bread-winner and the fact that if he chooses upon completing his course he is well established in a good-paying position with bright chances of advancement. "At the present time the courses of study shop practice, mechanical drafting, carpen-try, cabinetmaking and patternmaking.

their husbands of the future, are features of

Great Fields Open

Bergdoll's lawyers never dreamed they had so tricky a client.

only great prospects for the pupils, but a general betterment of the industry and bet-ter and less expensive clothing for the huge Wood alcohol continues to be the most effective probibition agent. army of wearers. "There is no need to dilate on the amaz-It is the firm conviction of the radical agitator that to labor is to prey. ing growth of the automotive fields of edu-cation. There are untold possibilities. Industrial concerns have in this, as in many other modern businesses, shown a great willingness to co-operate with the schools in every way to develop these branches of training. Camden has done her best to prove that prohibition isn't a dry subject.

Miners who have returned to work have broved that they are Americans first. "Hand in hand with this growth, with its future possibilities, is the establishment of a school for teachers of the vocational arts at the University of Pennsylvania. Eng-lish, psychology, sociology, education and teaching are some of the features of the course, and for the first time in its history the University is giving college credit and Most political candidates are familiar with the location of Robin Hood's barn.

Presumably school teachers haven't been making money enough to buy the baby

Perhaps if the auto bandits could be induced to make a noise they might get pinched.

SHORT CUTS

Parley Christensen is evidently no peace

Buy a baby bond for baby!

Secretary Baker would have made very interesting witness at the trial of Sergeant O'Hare. Mr. Bryan will not allow the Demo-cratic candidate to be even one-half of 1

It isn't chance that disgraces gambling so much as the crookedness that seeks to eliminate chance.

One evil of jazz dancing is that it gives fanatical "moral uplifters" a chance to inveigh against all dancing.

Wonder of the Home Hooch Association is back of the effort being made to dis-solve the California raisin combine? A bull was recently sold in Buenos

Aires for \$93,600. That's pretty nearly as big a price as it brings in a political cam-One grievous thing we have to look for-ward to is an election crowd mixing its bass

with soprano as it watches the election re-Our Lone Pedestrian says there are

few motorists who pay no more attention to a traffic full-stop sign than if it were merely The man who first spoke of "working for a dead horse" must have been looking into the future at an underlying compan

hardened"?

2. Where is the Ligurian coast, which has been shaken by an earthquake?

3. Why did the constitution provide that each state should be equally represented in the Senate?

4. What was the famous invention of Elias Howe? in a transit corporation. The Japanese beetle is now a menace. It is worth while to put up with a little inconvenience in the shape of a quarantise 5. How many times did King Henry VIII marry?

to prevent it from becoming a scourge. marry?

6. What nations were the belligerents in the two Balkan wars which almost immediately preceded the world war?

7. In the early versions of the fairy tales Cinderella wore fur slippers, not glass slippers. How did this curious error in the English account occur?

8. Who was the first white man to explore the Mississippi river to its mouth?

9. Which was the first southern state to eccede from the Union?

10. What is the original meaning of the A leading psychologist writes to tell the world that there is no difference between the mental powers of men and women. To some of the more advanced feminists this

will sound like a libel. The Sun and New York Herald and the Kansas City Star are at odds as to whether autumn is at her best in Gotham or K. C. But where autumn is at her worst is the

habitat of any hay feverite. Every paragrapher in the country having made his little comment on the greatest corn crop in the history of the country, the farmer will now proceed to worry over his chinal and his control to the country.

worry over his shipping problems. Perhaps the suggestion of Governor Cox that Johnson and Taft debate on the League of Nations would be acted upon if Mr. Cox would first consent to a debate between himself and Mr. Bryan on pro-

hibition enforcement. The president of the Lancaster Live stock Board of Trade predicts a cattle shortage for the markets of the United States, which, he says, will mean higher meat prices. His deduction is probably correct; but need not be if meat-eaters turn to fish which is reported.

to fish, which is plentiful les Bains a plan

hearths of France.
Will he receive the aid he seeks? Ah, 25there's not a chance! But still it will not hurt at all to are

When Millerand and Giolitti meet at Alle les-Bains.

Tweed in Scotland.

6. A vade-mecum is a handbook or other thing constantly carried about on the person. The word is a Latin compound, meaning "go with me."

7. Werewolves in medieval mythology were human beings turned into wolves. Their skin was supposed to be builet proof, unless the builet was blessed in a chapel dedicated to St. Hubert.

8. Glovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina was a celebrated Italian musician named the "Prince of Music." He is considered the first composer who united the art with the science of music. His dates are 1524-1524.

9. The wellch is the sky.

10. Hiram Johnson ran for the vice presidery on the Progressive ticket with Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. When Millerand and Giolitti meet at Air And Millerand asks Giolitti's aid to make To force the Huns to shovel coal upon the