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Philedelphia, Wednesday, September 22, 1920

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new

The Delaware river b idge.

A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.

Development of the rapid trausit system.

A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

An Art Museum,
Enlargement of the water numply.

Homes to accommodate the population.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

FAYOR MOORE grievously disappointed his best friends and the supporters of the city charter when he recommended to City Council yesterday that only two of the thirteen street-cleaning districts be cleaned by municipal forces next year.

Piecemeal cleaning was never contemplated by the framers of the charter. Their thought clearly was that all of the streets be cleaned by the city or that none of the streets be cleaned in that way. While the charter provides for possible continuation of the contract system, there is not a word about piecemeal work

Engineering and financial experts antly point out that a trial of the niecemeal system more than anything else wi'l supply aid and comfort for the enemies of municipal operation. One point appears obvious from the beginning: The cost of municipal cleaning for two isolated districts will be higher than the cost would be for the same two districts if the whole city were under the municipal system. In the case of the two districts, the cost will be concentrated. In the case of the whole city, the cost will be distributed, In short, the overhead charges for the piecemeal system, when compared with the cost under contract, will have the effect of putting the new plan in the worst possible light.

Earnest friends of the Mayor will be reluctant to believe that he is deliberately setting his course with the view of wrecking the municipal street-cleaning plan and perpetuating the contract system with all its attendant train of political evils.

Further, it seems plain that, with the two stems attempting to function side by side. those whose rich profits will be affected will do all in their power to discredit municipal cleaning. A kind of political and contractor sabotage is easily foreseen.

The piecemeal idea cannot but be regarded as the product of a weak policy. It would appear to have been inspired by the soothing yet poisonous whisperings of those who view municipal street cleaning as an experiment, as something to be tried out to see how it will work. There is nothing new to be learned about street cleaning except in the minds of some officials who have not mastered the simple proposition that a street cannot be cleaned with the pocketbook of a contractor as the standard of cleanliness.

The engineers who visited fifteen cities for the purpose of investigating conditions elsewhere reported as not the least significant fact that Philadelphia was the only important city which still clung to the contract system. They found the officials in other cities a unit in favor of municipal cleaning. Mayor Moore ignores this fact.

The Mayor, in an attempt to justify his policy, says that the Board of Estimate of New York finds that city cleaning will cost \$7,000,000 more for the ensuing year. But New York officials are not using that as an argument in favor of going back to the con-

The Mayor would find it profitable to read this portion of the report made by the englneers representing the city who studied street-cleaning conditions in other cities;

When asked as to what course he (Commissioner MacStay, of the New York Street Cleaning Department) would puraue under existing conditions in Philadelphia, he replied that he resuld not consider contract work favorably for a moment, but would go into municipal operation immediately for street cleaning throughout the entire city, and not in one or two districts

The Mayor's policy is not what was expected. He has been badly advised. And he may find that he has been badly advised from a political point of view. He has provided his enemies in Council with a beautiful chance to put him in a hole. They may not wote to continue the contract system in any

A SHOCK FOR "ED" VARE

SENATOR VARE must have felt a shivering shock when he heard Joseph C. Trainer denounce the machine method of ominating Charles J. Pommer for City Council as unfair, illegal and un-American. The senator and three of his ward leaders met yesterday in a party "convention" and a few minutes decided to make Mr. Pommer the Republican nominee-four men acted on "behalf" of the 45,000 registered

voters of the First councilmanic district. In other days no one would have dared to stand up and tell "Ed" Vare to his face that bossism can go too far. That in itself must have been at least disconcerting to the But to make matters worse, Prainer was speaking as the regularis ected city committeeman from the Twenty inth ward. Until Trainer broke through

gressman Vare always answered when the Twenty-sixth ward was reached on the roll-Congressman Vare would never have said the things that Trainer said. Senator

Vare must have been sorely distressed. Trainer and his friends, who are in sym pathy with the city administration, propose to go further. They intend to ask the courts to pass on the legality of original nominations made by four men, to the supreme disregard of the thousands and thousands of and women voters in the district.

Perhaps even more distressing moments are in store for the senator. His private plan of premoting a \$2000 a year tipstave to the \$5000 a year office of councilman may go a-glimmering.

FRESHMAN SIGHTSEERS AT PENN ARE TO BE ENVIED

Something of the Real Dignity and Splendor of a Great University is Apparent to Their

Keen Young Eyes A GREAT deal of extremely earnest sightseeing is being done in a particularly animated section of West Philadelphia today. Something more than the superficial acute ness of tourists inspires these observers, since their pilgrimage ends amid the scenes concerning the traditions and significance of which they are intensely eager to be in-

Possibly a considerable number of the freshmen of the University of Pennsylvania will be a bit dazed by all the novel points of contact against which they are suddenly thrust. Here is not merely a new home for hundreds of students registered as non-Philadelphians, but a new spiritual and

The student guides, drafted from the upper classes, cannot be expected to elucidate all the subtleties of the last chapter of youth. or rather the innumerable and diversified opportunities of the prologue to manhood and cultural citizenship. There will be much talk of topography and the location of departments. The attractiveness of Houston Hall will carry its own sympathetic message. The great library, architecturally bizarre and yet not wholly without objective appeal, is likely to seem for the moment rather too formidable an ally. There is no companionship in unopened books.

Direct current of appreciation can. course, be established with Franklin Field, with the deliberate yet effective exotic charm of the museum, if not with all its contents; with the grace and ingratiating atmospheric values of the dormitories and with the imposing new buildings that bespeak the justiied assurance of a leading institution of higher learning.

Even the old greenstone structures, College Hall and Logan Hall, lend the note of dignity to the externals of the scholastic symphony. The seventies, during which decade the University moved to the right bank of the Schuylkill, are sentimentally enriched by the soothing "pathos of distance." lines of College Hall have seemingly softened. and that "rare old plant," the ivy, pleads for teleration of its haunts.

Naturally, the novitiates just enrolled will mentally eliminate what to them are the nonessential factors of the University. The stately Georgian Law School, the handsome medical buildings and the scientific equipment in the engineering departments will mean vastly different thing; to alert and vastly different eyes. It is trite but none the less fascinating to

reflect upon the reactions upon personalities by so many facets of culture.

The opening of a college year in any institution worthy of its pretensions inevitably marks a revolution in thought. The regullarity of the event dulls the edge of wonderment, especially in communities as large as Philadelphia and debarred from special identification as a college town. What is sometimes called "slowness" in this city is in reality a kind of complacent sophistica

We are used to the University, accustomed to acknowledge its eminence in many fields and then to dismiss it as we do such conentional phenomena as day and night. The practice may denote balance, and as such contrast favorably with irritating forms of braggadocio prevalent in newer population

And yet Philadelphia manners as they xist with reference to this theme are undeniably chilling. The high status of the University, its achievement and its potenfinlities cannot be cheapened by lusty en-

Furthermore, our own self-satisfaction in oise is scarcely authentic during the football season. Then there is often much expressed regard for the University and pride in athletic victories soars to emotional heights. The surrender to simple sentiments is healthy enough. It is an invigorating experience to watch Philadelphia exciting itself over a gridiron sensation, but the sense of proportion is not stimulated by the spectacle. Franklin Field is an enliven ing auxiliary in the function of the University of Pennsylvania. As a symbol of intrinsic vitality of the institution it is feeble, woefully inadequate.

Joseph McCracken, an old football star and of course well remembered, was an interested visitor at the University yesterday while the registration of expectant, not to say mystified, freshmen was at its height. Doctor McCracken is a medical missionary with a brilliant record in China. In the fourteen years of his career in the Orient the neaning of the University as a constructive force in civilization was doubtless many times exemplified.

What he saw on his return was evidence of growth which cannot have failed to be strengthening to that interpretation. The University, unchanged in basic principles, is n resources greatly altered since he was a tudent. Money in the amounts necessary to so authoritative an institution has not swelled the treasury. Great inheritances such as have been the portion of sister universities, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the others, have not been its portion. Endowment fund machinery on a suitable scale and equisite state appropriations have been lack-And yet the progress of the University, a product of fine, unselfish loyalty by responsible factors in its management, has been exceedingly impressive. The popularity of the institution among the college-going classes of the land also has been notable.

When "Joe" McCracken played guard for one of George Woodruff's winning teams the population of the University was about 3000. It is estimated that the number of matriculates this year will reach 10,000. distributed in courses which comprehend education in its broadest aspects.

The University may without exaggeration be termed an agency of universal knowledge. Within its halls may be gained education in the classics, general cultural aubjects and languages ancient and modern, chemistry, science, engineering, medicine, law, economics, sociology, biology, architec ure-in fact, virtually everything that can be systematized and classified into a branch of

The opening of the fine arts school this year is a thoroughly noteworthy step in cul-tural advancement. In its resources and ambitions it has few if any rivals in any other university.

With this breadth of endeavor the invaluable tribute of attendance is in the utmost degree heartming. Among American

institutions of its kind the University is conspicuously celebrated for its democracy. It is needless to expatiate on the importance of this asset to a college depending on general support rather than specific aid by a wealthy benefactor or millionaire founder. That this gratifying atmosphere of anti-snobbery exists is a factor by no means to be disregarded in analyzing the causes of the "capacity" registration.

Doctor McCracken's eyes would undoubtedly aid the average Philadelphian to recognize the University in the spirit of appre-ciative, intelligent admiration. But the naive if still limited viewpoint of the bands of personally escorted freshmen, ambling through the botanical gardens, trooping down Hami ton Walk and investigating the recreative allurements of Houston Hall today, might be profitably adopted as a preliminary by considerable numbers of somewhat unreflective persons. What is particularly good for the University is the sympathy that is accompanied by throbs of awe. It will not harm Philadelphia to thrill a bit over its magnificent agency of higher education. is not boastful to admit the splendid role it plays in the development of this community nor to tingle with outspoken pride as the great machinery of civilization renews operations in the autumn. Acting Provost Penniman and the fruit-

long-established enterprise which he heads command the respect of the city, which the University honors whenever that city can pause enough in its course of its adult conservatism to realize the wonder in actualities.

AT "OME AND ABROAD

BY AN odd and dramatic coincidence, the cheerless survey of European trends and conditions by Sir Philip Gibbs and the wholly different summary of economic affairs in the United States which Frank's K. Lane prepared from an extraordingry array of data gathered by one of the great Baltimore financial institutions were published on the same day. No American can read these parallel reports without experiencing a startled sense of his own good fortune and the good fortune of his country.

It is probable that Gibbs, sensitive, ardent and knowing, because of his terrible years at the front, how great a price was paid by men who hoped to win something tangible for a world that seeks peace and light, sees too many immediate disappointments in the Old Yet he has been able to perceive beneath the passion for diversion in England, France and elsewhere only discouragement that verges closely to utter despair.

The peoples who were closest to the war were left somehow without normal powers of recuperation. And the confusion and conflict of national motives that ensued upon the partial failure of the Versailles plan make matters worse. On one hand are nations impoverished and in idleness because of a lack of coal and raw materials for their factories. On the other are peoples whose demands for high wages and high profits are driving up the prices of these necessities to figures which needy peoples cannot meet. There is little normal ambition left in Austria, in Germany or in France. Such animation as is apparent in continental Europe seems to be directed toward new military enterprises. Drift is everywhere in the Old World. And the power to come back appears to have gone utterly out of more than one country.

A survey made with great care over every section of the United States shows that this country is passing naturally, without stress, hardship or friction, from conditions of war to conditions of peace. The national mind is cool and balanced. Labor has been moved from the hectic atmosphere of emergency industries and transferred to the activities of peace time without shock or stress.

In a few of the Middle Atlantic manufacturing areas there are slight evidences of unemployment. Everywhere else in the country there is plenty of work at high wages. The immense transference of human energy from war activities to the labor of normal times has been smoothly accomplished without intervals of enforced idleness. Crops perous, and all the banks in the country report an increase in savings.

What is even more significant is the drift of mass opinion, which seems to be generally unaffected by hysteria of any sort. In Italy workers have been seizing the metal factories without thinking of the credits and raw material without which they are helpless. Here so mildly socialistic a plan as the nationalization of railways is universally opposed by people whose opinions are usually supposed to be representative-farmers, small business men, skilled workers and the like.

The country seems even more tranquilminded than the politicians. It is able to take a calm measure of parties and issues. The drift is toward the Republican party everywhere, but it is not so strong as it was a few weeks ago. Wages are still high, but labor's productivity is not increasing. Here, of course, is the effect of propaganda directed by those who wish labor to believe that it is systematically abused and overdriven. But business men seem content to wait cheerfully for the mood to pass and to do the best they can meanwhile without permitting their spirits to be depressed. The contrast between America and Eu-

rope is not a matter that should stimulate our national vanity. The situation abroad is too tragic to permit complacency on this side of the world. We do not descree all the credit for our good fortune. We were 3000 miles away from the battlefields. Shocks that left some of the old nations quaking were not even felt in the United States. And yet, if we were 3000 miles away from the actual conflict, we have been even further removed from some of the delusions for which all Europe is now paying so terrible price. Half of the troubles of France, England and Italy might be said to be due to inexpert banking and business methods. The French financier has been going far afield for his opportunities. He will lend money in Algeria or in Asia when he will not lend it to his own people at home. The British scatter their energies. They have to hold an immense organism of empire together with bonds that are none too strong and with an expenditure of strength that leaves them little energy for other matters. So internationalized is commerce and bank-

ing in Europe that a crash or a quake in one part of the world will have instant reactions in a hundred quarters far removed. Fortunately for America, it is in itself a great field for its enterprising citizens. Our good fortune now is simply the good fortune that falls naturally to people who are able to stay at home and mind their own busi-

A SHOW THAT FLIVVERED

THE bombing of the New York Custom I House, of which the police were warned. was not called on account of rain, because there was no rain yesterday. So the crowd that turned out with a holiday air and shoved to get up close for a good view had to admit that it was fooled.

Any one who wanted to know how seri ously anarchists and anarchism are taken in this country might have learned a lot by a look at that same crowd. Only the French could have equaled it. If it were announced that the Chamber of Deputies were to be blown up, the Parisians would put on their best clothes and turn out with red lemonade and popearn to see the show. Then they would build a new Chamber and feel glee

fully that the joke was on the bombmeker. Downtown New York was more like Paris yesterday han upper Broadway can be even

THE "EQUINOCTIAL STORM"

Amateur Weather Prophets, Farmers and Seafaring Men Still Persist in the Fiction Despite Science

THERE will be a fiendish sort of glee in the hearts of many old-fashioned weather "prophets" should the storm, lately brewing in the Gulf of Mexico, develop into a genuine hurricane and swing up northward in time to arrive here tonight or tomorrow morning. For farmers, hard shell seafaring men and amateur weather men persist in the super-stition that there is always bad weather at the time of the equinoxes, and this tradition has gone on year after year for several centuries in spite of all that meteorological experts have been able to do to disprove it.

The autumnal equinox arrives—or rather

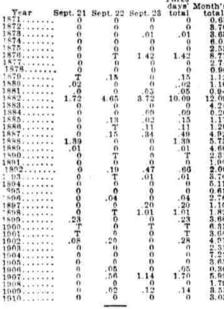
the sun arrives at the autumnal equinox-at 3:20 o'clock tomorrow morning. At that moment the sun will cross the celestial equator on its way to southern latitudes for the rest of the winter. Every year this event occurs on September 21, 22 or 23, and as this year is leap year, the last date obtains.

A CCORDING to the tradition, the weather is almost certain to be bad during the week or so on each side of the date. It is supposed to be worst on the actual day. So far do some of the traditionalists carry their belief that the local weather bureau is annually becieved by species of letters saking lly besieged by scores of letters asking information as to the direction of the wind at the exact time of the sun's crossing. From this these "prophets" claim to be able to foretell the kind of weather we will have

during the rest of the winter.

How absurd such a claim must be was shown last year and the year before, when this section of the country was covered by an area of calm which made the direction of wind at places no farther than twenty miles apart each other. The wind at places no farther than twenty miles apart exactly the opposite of each other. The winds then were governed entirely by local conditions and not by any widespread meteorological phenomena. This year such a condition is not expected, so that there will probably be a fair agreement among those persons, and the fact that their predictions in the previous two years embraced every possible kind of winter will be forevery possible kind of winter will be for-

IT IS interesting, in view of the popular and really firm belief in the "equinoctial to look back over the weather records for the equinoctial dates as found in the weather bureau here. The forty years from 1871 to and including 1910 show how absurd the superstition is, at least so far as weather in this part of the world is concerned. Here, for instance, are the recorded rainfalls in inches and hundredths of an inch for the three days during the time men-"T" in the tables means only a trace of rainfall-too slight to measure



TN THESE forty years there is just one 1882-when the rainfall could be called unduly heavy. There were four others when the precipitation for the whole three days have been considered sufficient weather. half an inch a day, though there are other times of the year when the rain gauge wil show an inch in twenty-four hours on sev days within a comparatively short On these equinoctial dates in forty years

fifteen years show absolutely no rain on any of the three days and eleven others show only a trace, or less than one-tenth of an inch, which is nothing more than a shower, In fact, these three days show a much smaller total rainfall in the forty years than most such combinations picked at random from other months would exhibit.

TO THE senfaring man, "bad weather" I means wind rather than rain, so an exmination of the wind statistics for Senten ber during the same forty years should dis-pose of his claims for the validity of the The following table gives the of September when the maximum wind was recorded, the strength of the wind in miles per hour when it was blowing its hardest and the direction from which the wind came

| Year 1871 1872 | | te Dir. | Year 1891 1892 | Vel. | Date | Dir. NW |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1873 | (2) | (SW | 1893 | 37 | | SW NW |
| 1874 1875 1876 | 52 13 | NZE | 1895 | 33 | 14 | SE |
| 1878 1879 | 36 1 | | 1898 1898 1990 1990 | | | NW |
| 1881 1882 | 24 2 | NE | 1902 | 112 | 1.8 | IV S |
| 1884 1883 1883 | 26 1 26 1 33 2 | NE H H H H | 1908 1904 1905 | . 86 . 86 | 13 | Nw N |
| 1857 1858 1850 | | | | 30 30 30 28 | 25 28 5 | NW SE NW |
| | nble n | roves. | the wi | iolo r | nont | |

September to be fairly well-behaved. And remarkably enough, the "equinoctial" week figuring the 19th to the 25th inclusive comes into the table only six times in the forty—five really, for two of the times appear in one year. Still more significant if the fact that equinoctial winds in the forty years have never exceeded thirty-six miles an hour, and any skipper who calls that a storm had better run a barge on the Chesapeake Canal and keep away from the

Three times the equinoctial period shows winds of twenty-four miles an hour, once thirty-two miles, once thirty-three and once These are all quite mild blows thirty-six. certainly have no right to be dignified and certainly

TWO GROUPS

om the Sun and New York Heraid. In his speech in Sun Francisco on Friday Candidate Cox denounced the nomination of Senator Harding as having been made "a small group of men. them:

Wadsworth McCormick Harding Harvey Brandegee If the charge were true, the group would still be infinitely more acceptable to the taste of the American voter than the smaller group which, after a frame-up conference at French Lick Springs, "put Jimmy over"

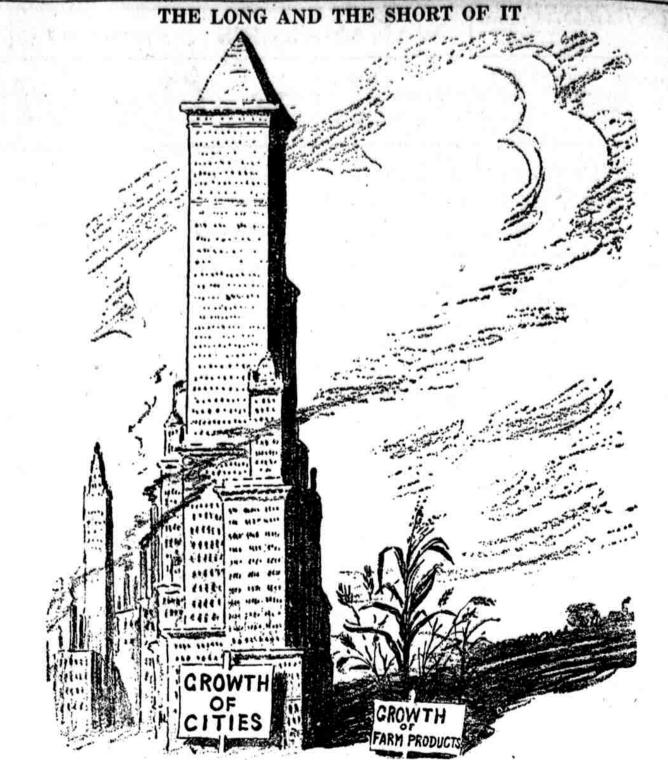
better equipped to choose her own course in life and follow it up successfully. If San Francisco; she choose a mate, as in the course of natural life she likely will, it will be her own choice and not a matter of expediency.

"There will therefore in all likelihood be fewer ill-advised marriages and more Murphy Seven of the men in the upper group are men who sit in the United States Senate, the choice of the people of great states. But the members of the little group of four that nominated Cox are not senators. They are business men and their business is real happiness in the home.

What Becomes of Them?

politics-ward politics, Cox politics,

The immigration at the port of New York continues at a rate unapproached in our history, and one begins to wonder where do they all go from there? Do any of them



Many an income now inadequate could be made adequate if there were more real

One is often tempted to wonder way the young man, after answering father's questions as to his ability to assume the responsibilities of a husband, is not given, or does not take, the similar privilege of

asking mother what resources daughter has as a homemaker. Suppose the young man said. 'Oh, I can't do anything espe-

cially, but I guess after we're married we'll get along somehow.' What would father say?

future will work a great deal outside the

home. Women have their carcers as well as men: they have their outside interests

and it is right and necessary that they should. It looks as though, whether from

necessity or desire, she will do her share of

the work for a time at least, perhaps late

Dinner More Than Food

"To be a successful wife, a woman

must not only excel in the household arts.

but must be developed culturally as well.

Suppose she places on the table the finest

has she to offer to go with this delicious

"In arranging her household budget

"Then comes clothing, but not luxurious ressing. Women should learn to dress

with taste and to suit their own individuality, but not extravagantly. The average

woman in the street today not only dresses that way, but indecently as well. Then comes operating expenses of the home, which

include both the practical and the artistic

"This latter is one of the most difficult problems of all. How to instill taste where

here apparently is none is a conundrum

But taste really makes for economy as wel

as beauty. Then of course, saving should be considered, but, of course, we all recog-nize that is a difficult operation on a mod-

erate income in these days of abnormal ex-

only realize that the home is the real center

of pleasure and entertainment and that there

is after all no pleasure so substantial and permanently satisfying as interchange of

What Do You Know?

"Much could be saved if people could

the homemaker should consider first of all food. That is one thing she cannot do

What is she going to do

to come back to home fully.

kind of a dinner. What is afterward? What kind

without. Next comes shelter.

meal?

dressing.

as beauty.

"It looks a

"One is often tempted to wonder why

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

MISS EDITH BAER

On "The Home-Maker of the Future"

THE woman of the future must be a home-

maker and a good one at that, is the opinion of Miss Edith Baer, assistant professor of home economics in charge of the newly created department at the University

With the inauguration of this course at

the University, putting the science of home-making on a college basis for the first time in this section. Miss Baer believes that an

important step has been taken toward dig-

course is for teacher training, but ultimately

it is hoped to put it on a broad basis in

bill, the legislators recognized the importance

of this subject, when they guaranteed federal

aid for schools in agricultural and vocational

achieve their aims the woman of the future

will be a homemaker in the fullest sense of

the word. The principal difficulty with the average woman, whether she be a housewife

or not, is that she is likely to fall into one of two classes, both having great limitations

and both reducing the amount of happiness which they could encompass if they were

"We have always had the old-fashioned

woman, one who was a good housewife, in that she busied herself about the home, kept

it clean, did the cooking and the household chores and mechanically, so far as it was

possible, made what was considered a domes-

ic woman. But often she so neglected her

self and her other duties that she was merely

a drudge and did nothing in the fullest sense

Need a Happy Woman

home, at least not the work of it, but was in-

teresting, a charming companion and in many other ways added to the happiness of

extravagant, with no sense of values, did not excel in the domestic arts; in fact often

knew nothing about them and, furthermore,

"Unfortunately only too many of this class

have developed in recent years. It must be remembered though, taking it from any angle, that the home is a fundamental in-

stitution, and no matter how far we may wander from it, we are forced sooner or later to come back to it.

"We have to try, then, to develop the means between the old-fashioned slave, who

spent all her time in the home and none of

it on her personal development, and the

nt on her personal development, and the pleasure-loving woman of today, who in her inordinate pursuit of diversion neg-lects her plain duties and threatens the existence of our most cherished institutions.

"There is every reason why the woman of

today and tomorrow should be a thorough homemaker, one who attacks it as a scien-

tific problem, both in its practical and its cultural aspects. We are getting ready to

say good-by to the dependent woman who sought a husband rather than a mate, be-

cause she needed a home, and we will soon welcome, as in fact we have already wel-

comed, the independent woman who is able to earn her own living and manage her own affairs and incidentally the affairs of others.

All-Round Better Equipment

and children, or simply a place for herself alone, the home-making art will be equally valuable to her. There are endless possi-

can at all times make her own living and a

good living and run her own establishment

She is more independent and therefore

me or not, whether she chooses on

or not, the average woman will be a more

capable and charming woman, and withal

more understanding and considerate one, she is trained as a homemaker.

When one considers the waste due

mismanagement and lack of training in the

a generally trained womanhood in the art of homemaking will be at once apparent.

bilities for the trained homemaker.

at the same time.

Whether she have a home with husband

the home. But she was often wasteful

"The other woman never cared for the

of the word to make a home.

did not even wish to.

"With the passage of the Smith-Hughes

"If the educational forces now at work

nifying this department and giving it it

as a vital feature in our everyday life.

every high and elementary school

training and home economics.

more rounded out.

of Pennsylvania.

Harding, in the Brooklyn Eagle,

SHORT CUTS

Nelson Harding

Pity the straw vote didn't go the way

A bored populace cannot altogether avoid the straw vote, but it can ignore it.

Erwin Bergdoll is now in a position to realize how a yellow streak will muss up a

The speaker of the New York Assembly ems determined to give the Socialists plenty of advertising.

The miners have returned to work; but a brief interval must be allowed while they

Well, Mr. Fischer got a nice trip and lots of notoriety; and he was not averse to

When it comes to standing up for the usual divvy. Union Traction is as firm and unyielding as the rock of Gibraltar.

One advantage Mr. Mitten has in the discussion of P. R. T. problems: He knows

exactly what he wants and why he wants it. Nicky Arnstein is in a New York jail on a silence strike. Why doesn't some disease of that kind occasionally strike a can-

didate? One thing that prevents Professor Geddard from hitting the moon with a rocket is lack of money. And there may be a better

reason. Millerand has expressed his willingness to accept the presidency of France if it is thrust upon him. 'Tis an attitude of mind toward high honors not unknown in this

Perhaps one of the things the feminists will take up, now that the matter of voting is decided, is just why a healthy woman with no children should collect alimony from a mere man.

The fact that a Maine judge has decided that a woman need not give her age when registering simply proves that while gaining her rights woman does not intend to lose any of her privileges.

Very fortunately some loud-mouthed idiot will give the police some new line on the perpetrators of the Wall street outrage when all other clues have failed. Cranks are never able to maintain silence for long.

scientious objection to serving on a jury.

An Austrian at Atco, N. J. when he learned that he had been left a fortune of

10,000 crowns, was jubilant; and saddened when he found it was worth but \$40. The

present rate of exchange is a great dasher of

railroads of the country moved 985,000 car-loads of freight. Many of them contained

fruit that traveled clear across the continent

to Philadelphia, while Pennsylvania fruit lies rotting on the ground.

by vegetable gardens. This is not because the danger of war is past, but because the Germans proved in Belgium that the forts

joyous promise in the fact itself.

For the week ended September 4 the

The forts of Warsaw have been replaced

Santiago, Chile, has a scientific Polle-

Nevertheless, there is

There is strong suspicion that the "scores of conscientious objectors" to having a woman executed who were thus relieved of jury duty entertained more or less con-

fond hopes.

were out of date.

country.

What is a patols?

How should the word be pronounced? 2. Who is accounted the greatest military leader among the Roman emperors? . What is the quarterdeck of a ship?

5. Who wrote "Over the Hill to the Poo 6. What kind of an animal is an ounce? What is the abbreviation for pound?

8. Who was Kitty Clive? 9. What is dross? 10. Of what state is Jackson the capital?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The highest mountain on any island in the world is Mauna Kea on Hawaii. The summit is more than 13,000 feet above sea level.

 In the word nephew the "ph" should have the sound of "v." The famous literary Bronte sisters were named Charlotte, Emily and Anne.

 Only one Republican President served two full terms. He was Ulysses S. two fu Grant. 5. The Germans made their unsuccessful at

tack on Verdun in 1916. The major attack began in February.

 The majority of the musical compositions of Chopin were written for the plane. 7. M. Millerand is the present premier of France.

8. A genufication is a bending of the knee, especially in worship.

Galvanic batteries are named from the noted Italian scientist, Aloysius Gal-vani, who discovered the principle of galvaniam. His dates are 1737-1798. Trade winds blow from tropleat belts of high pressure to equatorial belts of low pressure. They blow from the northeast in the northern hamisphere and from the southeast in the southern

anna in the person of the director of Chilean Seismological Observatory. H giad the earthquake arrived when it did. as it would have been ever so much worse if it had been delayed. Peeved if it had had o wait, as it were. correspondent of the Thoughter in the morning Public Lepors dancer with his cornucopia

seeks to know what has become of "the clog he king an inclination to become fricolous are attent in to the fact that clog dancer didn't carry a cornucopia. excuse for the gentleman's error lies in the excuse for the gentleman's error lies in fact that the clog dancer and the same general soft shoe) dancer were of the same sition and invariably on the same bill.