## EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1920

vening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Parsipent fies H. Ludinaton, Vice President; John C. Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors EDITORIAL BOARD; CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman E. SMILEY Editor

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Philadelphia, Monday, September 27, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new Delaware river bridge. drydock, big enough to accommodate the largest ships Development of the rapid transit system. commution hall. belifting for the Free Library. M. Art Museum. n Art Museum. Margement of the water supply. ones to accommodate the population

### U. S. BONDS GO UP

TWO sorts of people fill the world-the wise and the otherwise. And the wise are reading without any astonishment today of the sudden rebound of Victory and Liberty Bonds. They knew the turn would e. and they have been the buyers who collected bonds which the unwise unloaded when the government didn't do the impossible thing and save these securities from a mentary decline for which they themelves and no one else were responsible.

The war bonds of the United States are and have been the safest investments in the world They have always been actually worth their face value and liberal interest. Every ope who hurried to sell them helped to drive down their sale value in the open market. Individual investors and the big trust companies have profited and will continue to profit by large purchases of securiwhich other people hurried to unload at the first fall of quoted prices. From this on the price of the bonds will probably continue upward-as every one familiar with investment paper knew it would do before

### MAKING THE CHARTER WORK

TN THE fierce white light now beating about the city charter, some of its especially praiseworthy features are receiving more conspicuous consideration. Thomas Raeburn White, who was chairman of the subcommittee of the charter-revision committee, says, for example, that the charter does not protect the "contract" of Philip H. Johnson to draw up plans for the De-partment of Health. Mr. White points out that if Mr. Johnson has a valid contract the charter cannot affect it in any way. On other hand, if Mr. Johnson's contract is invalid, then the charter provision that the appointment of a city architect shall not affect existing contracts cannot possibly validate an invalid agreement.

Mr. White, of course, is raising the question of the validity of the alleged contract as being the only question at issue. A contract is a contract, charter or no charter. As to the validity of this contract, the suggested course is that City Solicitor Smyth be directed by the Mayor to test the question of legality in the courts. Certainly serious doubts arise as to the power of the old Councils to bind future City Councils to safeguard Mr. Johnson's architectural fees. particularly since a basic change has been made in the legislative branch of the government. Another feature of the charter which appears to have been overlooked is that which is aimed at eradicating the mandamus evil. Section 10 of Article XVII apparently coutains a specific cure for this notorious abuse. No money is to be paid out of funds received from taxes levied by Council, or from other funds under the control of Council. unless a previous appropriation authorizes the payment. This is the same as stipulating that a mandamus will not be honored. Here again the charter suggests a course of action. A test of the constitutionality of this section of the charter can be made by the city solicitor. He can defend the city controller in refusing to honor the next mandamus from a county office or from Judge Brown's Municipal Court. The city colleitor will have no difficulty in bringing the question squarely before the courts. Lawyers admit that they are not sure this section of the charter will stand the ultimate test. The only way to find out whether or not this section is worth the space it takes up is to press for a judicial decision. An opinion in favor of the charter would destroy at one blow the growing use of the mandamus as a quiet and easy way of raiding the city treasury.

that the Nugents and the Murphys of the land are the real power behind the Cox campaign, cannot be said to have learned much about the game in which he has pre-pared to take a part. Charley Murphy is not an idealist. Neither is Mr. Nugent. They believe neither in Mr. Wilson nor in his league. Yet, if signs mean anything, the President is ready to throw all his moral support behind them and their coworkers. will not be easy even for so masterly

a debater as the President to appear consistent between now and November. WHAT IS THE RIGHT WAY

## TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENT?

Some Chronic Critics Are Stirring Again, Unmindful as Ever of the Meaning of a Federal Constitution

CONGRESSMAN CLYDE M. KELLY, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a bill providing for a national primary system to be substituted for the partisan presidential convention machinery. Hiram Johnson intimates that he will bring a somewhat similar scheme before the Senate, and linked with these purposes is a reported revival of "agitation among liberals" for the abolition of the electoral college.

In principle, the affiliated movements are not new. Conventions are regularly deplored by politicians who fail to control, and as inevitably as the quadrennial election season rolls around the political misfortunes of Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland are cited as horrible examples.

In 1876 a plurality of votes cast in the nation went to Mr. Tilden. Mr. Cleveland in 1888 achieved a similarly barren "victory." But failing to secure majorities in the electoral college, these candidates were defeated.

There is a type of American-and he is seldom reticent in parading this distinctionwho is "appalled" by reminiscences of the Tilden-Hayes and first Cleveland-Harrison campaigns. Is this a free government or isn't it? Are we to be limited in our choice by partisan conclaves and then debarred from benefiting by the verdict of all the people? The Kelly-Johnson mood is expressed in these queries. It is perhaps well-intentioned. but exhibits a rather meager knowledge of the explicit nature of the government of the United States under the constitution.

This misinterpretation is fundamentally due to a wrong impression of the basis of the republic and encouraged by a peculiar trend of legislation during the past decade. Since 1913 three constitutional amendments have been ratified which clash directly with the original conception of a federal republic composed of sovereign states. This legislation concerns the election of United States senators by popular vote, prohibition and equal suffrage. The virtue in these measures is a subject apart from their bearing on the intent of the constitution.

The makers of this instrument were exceedingly mindful of the political entity of the respective commonwealths. In the Senate for example, the representation was in theory state rather than popular. For this reason the election of senators was intrusted to the state Legislatures and the representation of each state was made equal, regardless of population. From what had been already accomplished it is obvious that the states themselves were fully authorized to adopt their own woman suffrage and prohibition laws. The amendments taking away this original privilege were in the spirit of regulations in a centralized republic, such, for instance, as France.

How far this nation desires to go in that direction is an interesting question suggested by the Kelly-Johnson ambitions and the resuscitation of the oft-discussed program of electing Presidents by popular vote. It is well known that the electoral college has functioned in a way altogether different from that anticipated by its inventors. The ways and a new system of ethics.

unfamiliar name of Edward Randolph Wood appeared on the primary ballot. But if the very primitive primary scheme

now in force has worked in the main to no purpose-witness General Wood's disastrous plunge-what is to be said for Mr. Kelly's program of a monstrous national primary. eliminating conventions altogether and tantamount to a grandiose rehearsal for the presidential election? One every four years

is enough. An authoritative commentator on the American presidential system wisely maintains that "every substantial evil introduced by politicians for party purposes might be cured"-granting the desire to cure it-The "without altering the machinery." convention system is practicable. Its evils. such as they may be, can be traced directly to the state of public morals. Theoretically, there is nothing to prevent the honest elec tion of Presidents by the prevailing method. The general results have been good. Restlessness on behalf of changes in po

litical practice or constitutional provisions is accompanied by the danger of revolutionizing the spirit of a federal framework already weakened.

### THE NEW IMMIGRATION

WE ALL know by this time that Mille-rand and Clemenceau. Foch and Weygand, Lloyd George and Sir Robert Cecil, Pilsudski and his generals and all other exalted folk like the writers of books and the speakers in forums think about the war and its effects on the Europe of today. These are the gentlemen who have had the floor since the armistice was signed. They have the gifts and the habits of speech. But what are the plain people thinking and feeling these days in all the big and little nations which seem doomed to perpetual turmoil? They have few spokesmen who may he called representative and they themselves do not know how to address themselves to the busy world. It has been a common habit to forget these people altogether or to fancy them reconciled to their fate. But current reports from Ellis Island and other ports of entry to the United States show how wrong a popular assumption may be.

It seems that all of the poor in Europe who are able to flee are fleeing from the lands in which they were born, from the shadows of new disasters. And they turn for the most part to the United States. The exodus from Europe indicated in the present crush at Ellis Island is perhaps without a precedent. What the poor in the continental nations have been thinking is expressed in a peculiarly significant and moving way-in crowded ships and a jam at the immigrant stations that has almost paralyzed the federal service established to observe and regulate these incoming tides. The rush to America has a significance apart from its surface meanings. On one day last week 3319 immigrants were detained in quarters built to accommodate 1000 souls. In June approximately 50,000 foreigners landed in New York. Of these, about 2000 proved utterly unfit to enter the country and countless others were in dire poverty or utterly penniless. There was an appalling increase in the number of immigrants who arrived with contagious or infectious discases of a peculiarly repellent character, and as a class the new arrivals were physically and mentally below standards established by the statistics of other years.

These people are tragically at sea. They are bewildered and afraid and embittered. And it is safe to suppose that many bring with them the crowding suspicions and smoldering hatred of authority that war and hunger and misrepresentative government left in so many parts of Europe, and a willingness to strike out blindly at any one who may seem to represent laws and government. They are not like the ambitious and strong-hearted immigrants of other days They are refugees torn from their anchorages largely against their will, and in many instances they are not of the sort that can be easily trained in a new language, new

### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Woman as Elector Will Act as Wife Did When She Took Her First Meal With Your Family

### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WHAT will she do with it? After the election is over. I mean! We all know that until the election the women who are going to use the franchise will work for the

But afterward? We have high hopes of her, pessimistic doubts of her, grumbling fears of her, watchful waiting of her-but we are all interested in her, whether we let

on or no. Will she do nothing? Or will she do something? And if so, what? Mr. Ed Vare would like to know, Mr. Ernest Tustin would like to know. The coroner would like to know, Mr. Simon Gratz would like to know, so would John Wanamaker, he has said so, and the Governor, even the Honorable Boies Penrose. She cannot plasse all those persons she She cannot please all these persons, she vill confirm the worst fears of some of them and set others to rejoicing, whatever she

T'LL tell you what I think she will do. I I think the better part of her will act the way your wife acted when she took her first meal with your family. She observed how things were done, while she made up her mind whether they were done that way because you liked it or because you hadn't known any other way or because there was no other way under the circumstances. She watched, not so she could copy but so she could change. And not so much change the ways as change you, so you might change the ways.

That is what women, when they get together, call "managing men" It makes the doctrine of free will and preordination perfectly comprehensible.

Until now women could not see the ways the politicians managed our affairs for us; they could only see the results. Now Pan-dora has got the lid off! And she is going to examine what she has long suspected but could not prove was inside. When she gets through—and not until then—she will begin to make herself felt.

ET me relate to you a case in point. A woman in Philadelphia whose word goes with a good many people was asked by one of the numerous child-welfare organizations of the state to use her influence to have the law enforced which forbids the employment aw enforced which forbids the employment of children under fourteen and for children under sixteen without a license in street trades. A great many facts were given her, and she could see with her eyes other facts. Undoubtedly, children were on the streets who would be better at school: undoubtedly, children were selling things after dark who would be better at here undoubtedly the would be better at home; undoubtedly, the police force and the truant officers had power to stop them, and their employers and arents were the persons who were to blame.

THE woman asked the police force at 1 headquarters why they did not enforce, and the public school authorities why they did not enforce. She did not ask this through the newspapers or at the head of a delegation, nor like a teacher who knows the answer, but really asked it because she wanted to know

was told very painstakingly. There was the law, there was the authority, but there was no appropriation to hire and to train the number or the kind of officials to

carry out the law. A child selling newspapers on the street under age and out of hours is a very small needle in a very large haystack, very far from the beat of the police officer who knows him, quite beyond the district of the truant

officer who has his name on his list. He may be sixteen and look twelve or he may be twelve and look sixteen. He may have a license. His school may only have room for him half time, he may be on Market street tonight and on Lehigh avenue tomorrow night.

He is always where there is a crowd, and no crowd would take kindly to the arrest of a boy for working. It is the parents or the employer of the boy who should be arrested, and where are they?

THE school authorities were even nicer to I the inquiring woman and even more They are instaking. They made appoint tments for





# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

On Our Medical Future DHILADELPHIA has the chance of PHILADELPHIA has the chance of a lifetime to become the medical center of the world and to confer an inestimable boon upon its practitioners and the public, ac-cording to Dr. George H. Meeker, dean of the newly organized Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. "It is largely up to Philadelphians whether this magnificent venture, the first on any serious scale of its kind in America, shall succeed or fail. It is an expensive undertaking, and the University is poor, and we must depend on outside help if we are to keep going. The school which enlists the services of two hundred of this city's

behind us, have not been slow to grasp the meaning of this school, and they will soon be making strenuous efforts to equal or sur-pass us. They both have very great re-sources financially, and if we are not proprealized.

erly supported we shall once again be forced to relinquish the lead which is so rightfully ours, a lead which many times in the past has been within our grasp, only to be un-

"Minnesota is one of the greatest states in the country in the field of medical prog-ress. But the citizens of the state support their institutions. Timberland has been set aside for their use, and it is worked as a

With a \$5,000,000 Municipal Court, the

Chapin in St. Louis Democrat SHORT CUTS

New York Lambs are served with altogether too much sauce.

The Covenant is getting a lot of interesting publicity these days.

Wilton Lackaye revises it to read, 'Biffed is the peacemaker.'

The Albany Legislature is getting all the notoriety of the unrighteous.

The old question, "Why pay rent?" has been changed to "How pay rent?"

Baseball will continue to be an honest game because honesty pays.

The football season began in its usual way-with a hot, muggy Saturday.

Know Best

DR. GEORGE H. MEEKER

MR. WILSON AND MR. COX TT SEEMS pretty certain now that Mr. ▲ Wilson is preparing to go into the arena in behalf of Mr. Cox. The President, according to current intimations from the White House, will resort to the written word, a weapon which he used with extraordinary results in the months immediately preceding the end of the war. And those the have seen him deal with difficult com plications in the past will feel that his skill must meet a new test as great as any refected in the state papers issued from Washington.

Charley Murphy is a very close friend of Mr. Cox and one of the most cynical of Mr Wilson's enemies. He went fishing on the day when a committee visited the President at Shadow Lawn with the news of the see ond nomination. Perhaps the most ardent worker for Mr. Cox in New Jersey is Jim Nugent. Mr. Nugent's hatred of Mr. Wilson was so ardent as to be almost a party scandal. There is nothing in the recent history of politics to show that it has been in any way tempered. The President him self is a pretty good hater. He loathed Mr. Nugent and he loathed Charley Murphy, and in other days he made no secret of his state of mind. Not only the Nugents and the Murphys but all their methods and works were seemingly repellent to Governor Wilon of New Jersey and President Wilson of the United States.

The purposes of the White House in this nstance are plain. It is Mr. Wilson's selief, apparently, that by actively supporting Mr. Cox he will aid toward the succes of his own plan for a League/ Plions and rid peace. His is an ideals, President, knowing as h

electors have become automatons, and it is past trying. a point of honor to remain such.

Nevertheless, the theory of the constituion makers has been preserved. Presidents are elected by states, and when this principle is kent in mind it cannot be said that Cleveland or Tilden was cheated of office. A majority of the electoral votes of the mmonwealths with voting privileges based on the sum total of representation in Congress chose the rival candidates.

It is significant to note that the would-be constitution tinkerers were anticipated by considerably more than a century. Gouverneur Morris stoutly championed the popular vote method. Against his proposals it was urged that the probable ignorance of the cople as to the comparative merits of candidates would result in such a confusion of 'favorite sons." each from a different state that the large states would absolutely control elections. It was also declared that the people were unfit to choose for themselves.

The last argument is unpopular now, bu the validity of the first unquestionably endures. A popular vote scheme could hardly be soothing to the state pride of Delaware, Rhode Island or Vermont. If their conjectured sentiments provoke amuse ment, it is well to remember that repudiation of the state principle is no less than a contradiction of the intrinsic nature of the great constitutional compromise, the original framework of the nation.

The same objection does not, of course apply to proposals to abolish national con-These pretentious and, on the ventions. whole, effective gatherings function under what may be called the political common law. The constitution says nothing about them, and in consequence the presidential cominating machinery has changed three times since 1789.

With the formation of rival parties was orn the system of nomination by congresional caucuses. Their rulings were seriously questioned until the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century saw the evelopment of the democratic idea carried far beyond the original notions of the fathers. The exclusiveness and intrigues of 'King Caucus'' then came to be regarded almost as a national scandal, and after a ew unsatisfactory experiments with nominations by state Legislatures, which exaloited John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, the national convention process egan operating.

The first venture on a considerable scale was made by the anti-Masonic party, which assembled its delegates in Baltimore in 1831, ought to nominate Henry Clay for President and ended acrimoniously in naming William Wirt. The Jackson machine, however, took readily to the idea, and in the following year was held the first Democratic national con vention, which named Van Buren for Vice President, adopted the celebrated two-thirds ule and rapturously indorsed the adminisration of Andrew Jackson

By the time the Whig delegates jubilantly convened at Harrisburg in 1839 the convenion system was a recognized feature of the American political machinery, and such it has continued to be ever since.

Efforts to correct what were termed Its abuses bore particular fruit in the presidential primary systems instituted in all but twelve states, but in most instances this instrument of direct approach has been futile. In Pennsylvania, for instance, delegates are not bound to support any candi-Jame And dates, and how farcically the apparatus

It is true that the outward flow of the foreign born has been very great since the armistice was signed, but immigrants of the ow type cannot be expected to fully replace those who are leaving. Most of the men and women outward bound were pretty thoroughly Americanized. They were far more iours. healthy in mind and body than the majority of the new arrivals. And the rush to America is far greater than the rush away from it. Here, then, is a new question that ought

to engage the serious attention of the government and every one who aspires to have part in it.

No desire for cheaper labor should blind he authorities to the dangers that arise from large and stagnant groups of people in com munities where they cannot be properly ab We have had some opportunities sorbed. in the last year or two to observe what can happen when immovable allen minds and prejudices are mobilized and opposed in stinctively to forces of law and enlightenment. And the worst of it is that the new flood of immigration seems to be only at its beginning. Certainly it will increase as the conflict of governments continues to hinder economic reconstruction in Europe.

The people at Washington seem to have been caught unaware by this new problem. The system at Ellis Island is wholly inadequate to cope with the throngs of eager iliens. And since that is the case, it is plain that no one in authority has formulated a plan to deal with the larger question of an invasion by people who are groping blindly for escape from misery unutterable rather than for a chance to work hopefully for a better future. This country may yet know by actual experience what life was ike in the path of trampling armies that drive hordes of dazed and helpless noncombatants ahead of them and into communities utterly unprepared for them. We may yet have to face the problem of war refugees all over again in a new and astonishing form.

### WHO IS WEARY?

THE men and women who compose the committee for relief of the Near East in this city did a brave and admirable thing. when, in the face of many obstacles and discouragements and the seeming weariness of people who have given endlessly to all sorts of war charities, they determined to appeal again in behalf of the people of Armenia.

In the news Armenia is only a word. In reality Armenia is a nation lost in a wilderness of misery. Men and women and children, without fault of their own, are enduring a sort of desolation that almost shakes normal faith in the sanity and efficiency of the civilized order in Europe. What the Near East relief committee asks now is only old clothes, bundled and sent to one of the school buildings or to any of the other stations that will be opened on Wednesday.

Perhaps Americans have some reasons to feel weary of giving and making sacrifices. But we have no burdens that should not be forgotten at the thought of a people who have become the most sorrowful in the whole world and who, more than any nation in written history, are weary and heavy laden.

Governor Coolidge's old clothes are now matched by Secretary Houston's old shoes. I wear them out," said the cabinet office then I get them mended. If everybody followed this cue shoe prices would fall mighty quickly." True enough. Also some shoe quickly. factories would close and some workmen wouldn't have money enough to buy shoes.

er to talk to still other authorities They all said the place for a child who

had a license to work-and they admitted that many had-was provided for by law in the continuation school.

continuation school is a place where the children who work by permission of the authorities can make up for their lost or omitted education by studying after work It should be the best equipped,

specially taught school in the city, building should be well ventilated. Th well lighted and adapted to tempt the fagged children to attend it, to rally their jaded faculties to make an effort. It is none these things. The school authorities confessed that the

had the law and the authority but not the appropriation to make it what it should be

THE parents and stepparents and legal guardians of the children who plied trades on the street were not nainstaking or natient when the woman looked them up. They were very painful.

They said they needed the money-or rather the child needed it, and they said the children were on the streets anyway and might as well turn an honest penny. The an could see for herself the how would prefer the streets to the alternative that was open for him-not so much a home as an address. In many cases there was only one

parent, the child's mother. The woman, fatigued to irritation but still pursuing, sought the "Mothers' Pension" ficials

They were lovely, and quite of her own kind. They did not need tactful treatment or any preliminaries. They "got" her question on the first motion. Yes, these mothers were entitled to nen-

sions: yes, the recipient of a pension from the state was obliged to sign and agree to certain stipulations or forfeit her pension. She had to feed the children properly bouse them properly and see that they got proper opportunities for education. Their physical, mental, moral life were all legally

provided for by the state, and the very petent officials appointed by the state had the power to enforce the requirements; but the state had not appropriated enough money to pay a third of the pensions needed or, indeed, to pay as much as was needed in any pension. As a consequence the

alert and competent officials could not force mother to feed or school or keep tab of a boy which the state. in the face of its very munificent sounding law, had forgotten to appropriate funds for.

TOU will be interested in the reaction of I that woman, but not surprised. She censed to be fundamentally interested in street trades for children, in the continua tion school, in the truant offices or even in widows' pensions for the time being. She told me what she intended to do was to find out whether the State Legislature ever passed laws with sufficient appropriations to enforce them, and if so, who were the men back of it.

### Passing of the Old Red Barn

om the Summer Session (Kanana). Boyhood days without a hayloft are like

a play without a stage. The automobile has vanquished the big red barn, as the cement bottomed pool has the old swimming pool. The center of boyhood life has disappeared Imagine the gang sneaking off from trusting parents on a hot afternoon and congregating in the shiny new garage. Where can they conceal the forbidden weapons, or the thumb-marked yellow back that mother thinks has long since fallen into the ash Where do they hide to escape the heap starched shirt and stiff shoes and the party? where are the circuses given? The train robberies planned? And the hair-raising stories repeated? The carefree scenes of boyhood are gone. Imagination has no field to grow and expand in. Half the joys of youth have vanished with the passing of

the services of two hundred of this cit, most eminent specialists will be run at a loss of a quarter of million dollars this year. and the figures will probably be the same for We can stand it that the following year.

long, but after that we must have secured substantial support or we shall have failed.

"If we succeed the new school will prove not only an immense boon but an everlasting credit to Philadelphia and Philadelphians. We have gone ahead and are the first in the field with the faith that moves mountains. in financial return. in help to the sick and sorely afflicted to have such a magnificent the faith that we shall be recognized and get thing at our very doors going on under our "This city, if those within it only realized very eyes.

the fact, has the resources and the possibili-ties to make it second to none in practically every field. That it is not does not reflect any great amount of credit on Philadel-phians. We shall need help from the state. phians. We shall need help from the state, from wealthy individuals and corporations of the state, but the rich men of the city must loosen their purse strings if the enterprise is to go over.

"There is enough money made in Pennsyl vania to make any enterprise of the kind succeed. That the majority of the money succeed. That the majority of the money so made has gone to other cities and states is due largely to the fact that our wealthy men have been indifferent or not alive to our methods. the public, for the city and then ass your-self if this project is not one of the most possibilities and that confidence in our institutions which breeds large endowments was not developed.

### **Opportunities for Specialists**

"The scope of the new school will be more readily understood when these facts are borne in mind. There is a great need for specialists, those physicians who are equipped by special training and long general experience to treat successfully the more serious maladies. The ordinary phy-sician just out of college or the practitioner with limited experience is not equipped to give this kind of service.

"The opportunities for a physician coming a specialist are very limited. His only chance consists in attaching himself to some master as an assistant and imitating within the narrow scope allowed him the ideas and methods of this single man. Then again, while he reads his medical journals and thus keeps in touch as best he the medical progress of the day, he does not have the advantage of seeing these masters

at work on the living case. "Under the present plan the physician student has the advantage of the broad general experience to be got from studying under and observing the work of two hundred of the city's most eminent specialists who are giving, at a great financial loss their extremely valuable time. He learn learns not one man's methods, but two hundred. "The outcome of this venture show venture should

mean that the city will be fadiating a great army of specialists, who will not only help to make it the medical center of the world, but will reach the various provincial centers where specialists are virtually an unknown thing and raise the science of healing to im-

"With an enormously greater number of specialists in the field, the average patient will find expert treatment within his reach

at prices that he can afford to pay. We will have great clinics, where all those who are unable to pay will receive the advantage of the services of the flower of our medical experts without a cent of cost to them. We have secured the cocost to them. We have secured the co-operation of nearly every hospital in the city to extend our clinical and observational work and our rolls, both in the student body and on the teaching staff, are open to quali-fied men, no matter what institution they

### Can Surpass All Others

"Research work will be an important ature. Even though we should master all feature. Even though we should master all the medical knowledge that is available, we must continue investigation into the realms of the unknown if medicine is to progress. of the unknown it medicine is to progress. So great stress will be laid on this work. "That the importance of this move has been appreciated outside is shown by the enormous number of inquiries received from all over the country and, in fact, all over "New York and Chicago, some steps

irns that have populace might well consider itself done Brown. Minnesota one of the richest endowed institutions in the country.

business proposition for them, developing

Benefits to Be Derived

ing with energy, anxious for an opportunity

ence loose in tackling the enormous medica

roblems that lie before him

turn his talents and his acquired experi

"Think of the enormous betterment possi-

ble all along the line for the physician, for the public, for the city and then ask your-

important and most worthy ever undertaker

here and deserving of the enthusiastic and

open-handed support of the citizens of the

city and of the state, which would receive

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Where in France was the armistice with Germany signed?

What is the galaxy in the heavens?

Whom did Pocahontas marry?

Where is the Applan Way?

title king of Rom

nia?

What does the second amendment to the United States constitution provide?

Who is the present poet laureate of England?

Who said "Men are but children of larger growth"?

In what century was the city of Pompeli buried by lava from Mount Vesuvius?

9. What are the colors of the flag of Ruma

10. What is the correct name for the fore-limbs of a whale?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

M. Leygues is the new premier of France. The empyrean is the highest heaven. The gridiron of a theatre is the planked structure over the stage supporting the mechanism for drop scenes, etc. The edible part of the ginger plant is the

5. Napoleon Bonaparte's son was given the

many of the benefits that would accrue.

"We have within our grasp the Now that the joybells have rung out, the tunity to make this city a center that outshine Vienna, Berlin, Munich and Heid-elberg as centers for master studies. to women will presumably get down to busi-Dess. which physicians from all parts of the world come to continue their further training.

Among the agencies that are destroying Think what it would mean in prestige. the highways of the country the motortruck has weight.

The Cost of Living will doubtless be just as irritating going down as when it. was going up. "Think what it would mean to our strug gling physician, hungry to progress, burst

Vice President Marshall is probably looking forward to the day when he will emerge from obscurity.

"Think of the advances in surgery to be made, the nerves to be steadied, the poor, tired, worn-out minds to be restored, the hopelessly crippled to be made whole. The householder who will have no use or a coal shovel this winter may still keep himself warm with a snow shovel

With three-pound bronze rosettes falling among pedestrians, the archways of City Hall appear to be good places to avoid.

There'll be no worrying about freight cars when coal is burned at the pit mouth and sends its energy near and far in the form of electricity.

One man who is watching with burning eagerness the preliminary conferences at Riga between the Poles and Russians is General Wrangel.

With a passport system making it diffcult for Americans to go abroad, it is strange that a somewhat similar system could not be inaugurated to stem the stream of undesirable immigrants to these shores.

The Newport Improvement Society objects to women walking the streets in bath-ing costume, and not too much of it. It wants the board of aldermen to take actionto improve on nature, as it were.

A story comes from Chicago that all the girls are buying boys' shoes and shoe dealers are finding high heels a drug on the market. We'd as lief believe that as that they had quit using powder on their cute little noses.

A San Francisco counterfeiter, ninety years old, confessed that he had passed bad money in order to get back to prison, as he was always "well treated there." He is wise man who knows what he wants and gets it.

Postal delivery of farm products direct from producer to consumer should have its beginning with the individual producer an the individual consumer. Let the housewift pick her farmer and arrange for the weekly monthly delivery of potatoes, butter, egg and chickens, and the cost of the middlemsa

 title king of Rome.
Antiphonal singing is responsive singing. An antiphon is a versicle or sentence sung by one choir in response to an-other; prose or verse composition con-sisting of such passages; anthem.
There are nine justices in the United States Supreme Court, including the chief justice.
Athambra literally means the red house.
The city of New York was named after James, Duke of York, and not after York, the English town.
A double star is one which to ordinary will at once be eliminated. A notebook belonging to George Washington recently unearthed contains.

double star is one which to ordinary eyesight appears as a single point of light, but astronomical instruments Washington's own handwriting, a recipe for the making of small beer. It calls for thirty prove to consist of two entirely sepgallons of the stuff in a cooler. But there arate bodies.

### Hidden in the Menu the New York Tribune

Manufacturers of high-priced cars, honking in the dark to keep their courage up. say that they will not reduce the cost to the consumer; downtown restaurant proprietors say that they are unperturbed the Carry-Your-Lunch movement. "N bs Men eome in for lunch," the manager of Stan-ley's restaurant said, "and talk over their business. They could talk in their offices, but they like to come in here and kill two birds with one stone." What, we wonder, is the bill-of-fare name for the stone?

is small comfort in small beer nowadays, for the chances are that it would be the brewet who would find himself in the cooler. Among the maxims to be taken with grain of salt is that about the good dying young. There would be more truth in th declaration that the good live to a ripe old age, since a man to live long must at least be a clean liver. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic proved it in their session in Indianapolis last week. Old as they

are, they keep abreast with the times. Their ritual of "One flag and one country" they have added "one language."

represent.

youth have vanished with the passing of the old red barn.

measurably greater heights