EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1920

Evening Public Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, October 12, 1920

A FOUR-VEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Things on which the people expect the new The Delaware rever bridge. A drydock big enough to accommodate the targest ships Development of the ropid transit system. A convention her: building for the Free Library. Maryement of the water supply. Maryement of the water supply.

FIX THE STREETS NOW

WHATEVER e'se the budget contains when it is submitted to the Council this week, it must contain provisions for an adequate amount for repaying and resurfacing the streets.

There are two reasons for this, one political and the other the bad condition of the streets.

The streets were allowed to go with little attention during the war. As a result they are worn into ruts in some places and in others a small defect has grown into a dangerous hole. If the owners of vehicles are not to be put to continual expense buying new springs or replacing broken wheels the streets must be made passable.

Politically, the renair of the streets is one of the most expedient things which the present administration can do. The streets are in full sight of every one whenever he goes outdoors. If they are in bad repair the voter will at once condemn the men in power in the City Hall. If they are repayed and resurfaced in the near future, so as render travel on them safe and comfortable. the voters will know whom to thank for the etterment.

Director Caven is asking for \$5,000,000 for the work for next year. He has already demonstrated that he can do it more cheaply than the contractors. The appropriating authorities are thus warranted in believing that whatever sums are intrusted to him be spent without waste. As much will money as can be raised should be put in his hands for the work. It must be provided out of the tax levy, for the charter forbids the city to borrow money for this kind of maintenance work.

THIS HOLIDAY

COLUMBUS didu't mean to do it, Whether, if prophetically insnired, he would have contentedly accepted the consequences of his accident is one of those points which sane decision on the eve of a presi-

dential election is not easily reached. lorers up Salt river on November 3 would provide capital for the railroads. which need new cars and locomotives and new rails to replace those worn out by long

The Republican congressional leaders are already studying these figures and are preparing to revise the laws when the new Congress enters office with a President in sympathy with it. As the revision is likely to be made by men who know something about business problems, the prospects for relief are good.

SHOULD THE STATE CO INTO

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS? Councilman Roper's Plan for Housing Relief in the Light of Recent Experi-

ments in New York

THERE has been a break in the buildingmaterial market-a market which seemed. a few weeks ago, to be sirtight and bombproof. Lumber of some classes has It may drop farther. Cement dropped. isn't moving normally and bricks are almost as hard to sell as jazz mining stock.

The aggregation of politicians which functions as the Legislature of the state of New York deserves some credit for all this. Whipped by Governor Smith, Republicans and Tammanyites, at a special session, set in motion the machinery for a thorough investigation of the system of price-fixing which was said to be in force among corporations that control the supply of building materials at the source. Within three days revised prices for lumber, which represented a decline averaging more than 25 per cent in some instances, were announced at the national convention of wholesalers in Chicago.

Easier money for building is predicted. Those who rule the material markets have been finding, like business men in other trades, that the way to future prosperity lies through an open nurket and that overreaching doesn't pay in the long run. Yet. even if building were fully revived, it would be at least two or three years before the house shortage here and elsewhere throughout the country could be overcome.

For that reason the plan for an intercity conference, proposed by Councilman Roper, in order that a comprehensive scheme of housing relief for the entire state may be proposed at the opening of the legislative session in January, is timely even if it comes

It is a mistake to think or talk of housing from the viewpoint of the individual owner or tenant alone. The question is one that in the end concerns the whole community. The growth of the city has almost stopped. The new population which ordinarily would find a place within the Philadelphia area is being scattered in a radius of about thirty miles. It is the city that must pay the final tolls to the profiteers.

Can a Legislature up to its cars in factionalism and distracted by the political ambitions of its members really help to any

great extent in this instance? A state bond issue has been proposed for the benefit of builders who have insisted that they found it impossible to borrow money on fair terms. It has been suggested that the state create a revolving fund from which individual builders might borrow at normal interest. A plan that had many friends would provide for the exemption of new residential buildings from taxation for a period of five or ten years. That arrangement is mpossible because of constitutional provisions established to insure the equality of all tax laws.

Bonds would be protected by the values created under them. If they were to be salable some means would have to be found to insure the permanency of these values. If public money were to be invested as it was proposed to invest it in New York to nid home builders a way would have to be found to protect such money against future slumps in the value of the security.

A great deal has been said recently in criticism of the banks and the bankers for their aloofness from the real estate market. Yet the state, if it were to go into the vestment business, would have to follow the example of the banks if it were not to jumly that public money is somehow less valuable and less worthy of protection than the money of private investors. Under the laws nost of the states the banks are permitted to invest 65 per cent of their resources in real estate mortgages of the first class, Nowadays bankers hesitate to invest more than 50 per cont of their money in new properties and some of this money is lent t interest rates above normal. Bankers ilm, of course, to protect their depositors against sudden declines in the present general valuations of real estate. There will sooner or later be a decline in property values, but it will not be nearly se great as some people like to believe. Labor is a 70 per cent factor in building of the ordinary sort. In the future, when all markets settle, there may be some decline in wages, but it will not come for a long time 1f, therefore, the cost of building drops 10 or 15 per cent in the next two years it will be pretty near the limit attainable by cheaper materials and some slight readjustments in

are known to work with coal might be elimi nated to a large degree. Almost 100,000 new dwellings are needed

in this state. Building programs, largely organized under central direction, may always be carried out with a great economy of expenditure.

If, therefore, the Legislature and the various communities that would be represented at the conference suggested by Mr. Roper were to view the housing shortage as a condition affecting the state and one re quiring scientific and highly organized remedial measures, we should progress far beyond the point hitherto reached in any discussion of this particular question. Whether or not the state, acting in part as banker, in part as purchasing agent and in part as directing architect, can organize a general building revival will depend very argely on the ingenuity and sincerity of the Legislature and the resources of the admin-

istrative system at Harrisburg. The building trades council of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor has, by its recent action, eliminated the possibility of random strikes. Under future arrangements with the state or its representatives and with the assurance of long periods of steady work at relatively high wages the men who actually build the houses might be willing to do a little more toward encouraging large investments in real estate improvement.

No city has reason to feel more concerned than Philadelphia about the housing situation. It is estimated that 20,000 new dwellings are needed here now. The effect of a continuing shortage, as Mr. Iblder observes, may be bad in more ways than one. Con-gestion in the older parts of the city is in some places a menace to the general health and well-being of the whole community. The small house, rather than a flat or an "apartment," is the ideal dwelling for an American family. But the crowding process continues. families are being actually forced out of the city, and a steady drift toward new and old tenements is observable among families who ordinarily could afford a house of their own in one of the innumerable streets that have made this city famous as a place in which to live comfortably at small cost.

THE DILEMMA AT PENN

THE trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, who yesterday held their first meeting this autumn, are confronted with a problem replete with strange paradoxes. Here is an institution of the highest academic standing, a dominant factor in the intellectual progress not only of this commonwealth, but of the nation. Good-will is the University's portion from a public which understands and respects an admirable reord of past and present achievement and this sentiment receives concrete expression in matriculation figures, which each year grow more impressive. In popularity, Old Penn, with its 12,000 students, is surpassed by few similar institutions in the land. But as an offset to this advancement there is a dismal financial dilemma, the settlement of which is imperative.

The two remedies suggested represent opposing principles of progress. Champions of the favorite American doctrine of private initiative have for some time urged a fiscal policy embracing a comprehensive organized drive for endowment funds. Pending the practical execution of such a scheme, however, Dr. Finegan's program of extending the educational system of this commonwealth to include the University of Pennsy'vania and the University of Pittsburgh as institutions warranting complete financial aid by the state, somewhat after the fashion of State College, has aroused much thoughtful

utorest. The triuniversity plan is ambitious, but, of course, its success would be primarily dependent on the generosity and sympathetic interest of the Legislature. If assurance could be given that monetary questions now so embarrassing would no longer obstruct the inherent vitality of the University, converse

to the general proposition could perhaps be readily gained. Unfortunately, as with most novelties, the proof of the value of a prolies in its working out. And, apart from this condition, there is the feeling, if fanciful, at least sincere, that a university exclusively state supported deteriorates in

AS TO LABOR

Commissioner Connelley's Official View of the Situation-Facts About Its Employment - Some Odd Agencies in Philadelphia

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

CLIFFORD B. CONNELLEY, who was a college professor before he became com-missioner of the Department of Labor and Industry, knows more about the labor situation in Pennsylvania than any other man in the state.

It is for this reason that anything he may say on the subject is a statement of exact conditions. Commissioner Connelley is of the opinion

that the labor situation is gradually read-justing itself to post-war conditions.

There is a disposition, he says, widely diffused among sober-minded working men, to look around for permanent positions rather than for high wages and temporary employment.

As the hectic wartime days fade into the past this tendency to get down to a bed rock basis of permanent employment grows apace. The "journey" man who flitted from job to job and place to place wherever the big-gest wages were to be obtained during the last three years is abandoning his trade routes. He is rapidly awaking to the value of a steady job.

TACOB LIGHTNER, director of the Bureau of Employment in Commissioner Connelley's department, furnishes some illuminating figures on this subject.

During the entire year from October, 1918, to October, 1919, the total number of workers seeking employment in the 238 private employment agencies of the state Was 80,638.

In September just past 22,820 persons sought employment. It was just one-fourth of the number looking for jobs in the entire car previous.

It is significant. It shows the condition of the labor market. And this market will, as time goes on, be affected by the growing figures of immigration.

In September, 1919, 10,425 persons sought employment, while, as stated above, in Sep-tember, 1920, one year later, more than tember, 1920, one year later, more than double that number applied for employment. These figures refer only to the licensed agencies and do not include free labor exchanges.

THE state has done unusually well, with-L out poing to extreme paternalism, in safeguarding the interests of those seeking employment.

Up until five years ago the employment agency manager was looked upon by a good many people, and those in particular seckdomestic service, as an object of susing if not a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing.

In the great mass of cases their inference was unjust. Without adequate laws to govern their management the business did unquestionably offer opportunities to exploit the ignorant and the allen. There were sharks in the business as there are in every other field of activity.

One of the fraudulent schemes adopted by unscrupulous agents was to accept a fee and then send the applicant to a confederate, who would give him employment for a couple of hours and then dismiss the worker as in ompetent.

Receipts for fees were often worded so that an additional fee was charged once the client obtained work.

A monthly or yearly payment was some-times contracted for, this constituting a mortgage on the worker's salary.

A LL this is changed. The applicant is now protected on every side.

Every employment agency is licensed. Its managers or proprietors operate under fixed Any misrepresentation to an appli-8 W 28 .. cant, any overcharge for service, any misintement of terms is punishable under the

Allens are specially looked after. Nonpayment of wages is a serious offense of which the bureau takes cognizance and forces payment. Last year there were seventy-five complaints of this kind and payments



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF

On Opportunities on Farm Lands TN ORDER to avoid having to bar great numbers of the flood of immigrants which will soon start to flow in from Europe the United States should throw open the vast farm lands of the west to the incoming for farm lands of the west to the incoming for-eigners, according to Dr. Joseph Kraus-kopf, prominent Jewish clergyman, who is the founder and president of the National Farm School, near Doylestown, which is a

small farms could have been purchased and equipped at an average cost of \$5000 each. and these 20,000 farms could have, within a short time, supported, happily and healthily, 100,000 souls. And every cent of the money thus expended could have been made returnable after a few years, with interest, to the philanthropists. project along the lines of the doctor's argu-

the training of boys in the science and prac-The suddest yarn that strikers spin; Not only would such a plan prove to be as is given at t coal that might have reached National Farm School, the mere interest of that sum would have sufficed to make it pos-sible for 1000 lads to exchange the thraldom We gather from voluminous correspond ence that the Indian put salt on the Robin's of the congested city for the freedom of the oft-told tail. farm. "Some day our legislators will appreciate Looking forward we visualize the time better than they do now that our broad acres when the "To Let" sign will be as common are our richest asset, that they yield more as it used to be. valuable returns than do all the gold mines of Alaska or all the silver mines of Nevada Two homers and a triple unassisted may or all the coal mines of Pennsylvania. to weaken the campaign against day legislators and labor agitators will cease speaking of barring the door to the desirable immigrant because of his present tendency Sunday ball playing. to congest the city, when he might gladly It is reasonable to suppose that the buck everybody is passing in the case of the P. R. T. is nickel-plated. join an agricultural colony if there were one to join or if it were made possible for him to join it by reason of its being composed of people who are of his race, creed, customs, language and the like. Some day Lloyd George is sometimes misprized because his skill as a politician blinds one o his ability as a statesman. our government, instead of barring the to a help-deserving immigrant, will take him by the hand and lead him to the The Mayor's instruction to department where he is needed and where his labor will irectors to prune estimates inevitably spell prosperity for him and peace for the means the drying up of some political plums. country as well. "After all, why should people live in poy-The fact that the Polish and Soviet erty in the overcrowded East when in the golden West, especially in California, they House suggests the possibility that the treaty could amass fortunes in agricultural pursuits will need the services of a dermatologist. as tens of thousands of others have done and as tens of thousands of while and as tens of thousands will do hereafter. Why may not the National Farm School Civilization is a hand at cards in which idealism is high, radicalism is low, wealth is jack and service the game. War is the gesenter in the golden West upon the second stage of the career outlined for it when it ture of one who desires to shuffle for a new was first launched; that of becoming a deal. leader of agricultural colonizations moy ments. Why may not California, with the When police in the Baltimore and Ohio graduates of the National Farm nid yards in Staten Island found twenty-eight barrels labeled "herring" they thought it looked fishy, investigated and found they School, help to solve our hunger problem, our congestion problem, our immigration and our charity problems?" ontained whisky. Material for Canadian Club sandwiches, perhaps.

ride for its five-cent fare. dollars were donated in this country by philanthropists for the purposes of higher Bakers still show a disposition to hit the public with the staff of life. education. For that sum of money 20,000 Even when optimism is a liar de is a nighty cheery guy to have around. Bryan says both Harding and Cox are Oh, well; their speeches are dry. wet.

One way of putting an end to auto banditry is to shut off the supply of "coke." Would Train Young Farmers "Had that sum of money been donated for

will be inclined to brand the admiral as an obstinute blunderer. At one moment intensely self-critical, at another the suprem exemplars of the art of self-flattery, the citizency of this republic oscillate between rejoicing or lamenting over the fruits of that eventfu! October 12, 1492.

Dodging the question is permissible on this anniversary. This is Columbus, not America, day. The honors are personal. Into the character of Christopher Columbus it is the fashion to interpret stubbornness as sublime persistence, egoism as epic self confidence, visionary cestasy as heroic enthusiasm

Celebrating his moral attributes in this way, the American people unquestionably enjoy all the luscious revenue of hindsight In the various contemporary efforts to look ahead, some bold, some timid, it may b well to remember this annual experience. On the whole, the observance of Columbus Day is a good thing, even though opinion regarding what we have made of his geographical innovation may fluctuate.

SUSTAINS ITSELF

THE refusal of the Supreme Court to re-L open the liquor prohibitory amendment case is in effect a decision sustaining its previous decision that the amendment was valid.

It was asked to permit a reargument on "the ground that it had given no reasons for its original decision and because the opposition had not had time to prepare its case The court evidently believed that both pretexts were trivial. It reached its original decision on grounds which seemed to it sufficient and it was aware that the opposition had had months in which to make out as good a case as possible.

The amendment now stands without any doubt as to its validity. The wets will have to resort to some other means to get their will, for they have discovered that the highest court in the land is not disposed to upset an amendment to the constitution ratified by nearly all of the states. They ought to have known it before they began.

MONEY IN THE WRONG PLACE

TTHAT the income and excess profits tay law should be revised is demonstrated by the figures in the preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year 'ending June 30.

The taxes on excess profits, levied for war purposes, yielded a revenue of nearly \$4,000,000,000 in the last fiscal year, which began nearly eight months after the armi-They yielded \$1.350,000,000 less [the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, while luded four months of the war. The court try has had to pay one and a third billion re in taxes on incomes and excess profits in the whole year of peace than the max mum levied while we were still at war.

Indeed, the increase in these taxes during the last fiscal year is more than it used to reast to pay all the expenses of the govern-

The revenue laws are so unintelligently framed that they serve to take for the use I the government capital that is imperatively needed for carrying on work that was interrupted by the war. For example, it is incult to find capital for financing build operations. If half of the \$1.300,000,000 that has been paid in income and excess its taxes in the last year over the amount paid the year before were available for priwave enterprises the work of providing houses

vage scales. Bankers generally have had to consider that side of the question. Some few of them have profiteered. But tight money i the real estate market usually reflects nothing but the desire of conservative financiers to invest their resources in securities which epresent stable and permanent values.

Hearings before the Legislature of New York made it clear that emergency relief for cople and communities that are without dequate housing facilities is by no means an easy or simple matter.

It was generally supposed that something corthy was accomplished when Governor Smith signed the act intended to protect enants in New York against gouging land Unquestionably, that law did some prila. good. But in the few weeks of its operation bservers have found that a tenant in a osition of advantage can be almost as ruth osely self-interested as any landlord. The rent law of New York virtually takes the control of rented residential property out of the hands of the owner and leaves rent dis nutes and questions of eviction to the disrction of the courts. Occupants of flats and houses already are making unfair use of these emergency laws. And, what is worse, investors, fearing the future effects of such outside control, seem more determined than ever not to put their money in new buildings.

Bonding schemes of a sort acceptable to the general public may be evolved at Harris burg. Certainly a means to encourage those cho wish to build or own their own homes eight to be found. Investments outside of the real estate market are so many and se attractive that loans, well secured by the value of grounds and building, are not always easy to obtain.

A way out of the difficulty might lie through the method of wide and general community co-operation under state auspices which is suggested in the outline o Mr. Roper's plan. If it were possible for the state to do in a small way what the federal government did during the war and purchase material in great quantities for dis tribution to towns and cities which applied and paid for it, great reductions from existing rates for building material would certainly be possible. Middlemen and speculators who often work as successfully with cement and lumber and hardware as they

prestige Fortunately, it may be expected that decision on the alternatives of state aid or private support will not be much longer de layed. If the latter course is adopted it is reasonable to believe that the alumni and other well wishers of the University will not be lax. If the state scheme is favored, it should be developed in a way far beyond ordinary ventures of this kind as displayed in other commonwealths. The graduate school of medicine is immediately in need of \$5,000,000. The new school of fine arts, a most significant and stimulating departure is deserving of the most 'iberal help. It is needless to specify the numerous channels of laudable educational endeavor in which money for the University can be expended. Seldom in the annals of intellectual advance. ment in America has a great institution otherwise healthy and flourishing been a

DOOF. A full purse for the University is a press ing public need.

A TIMELY WARNING

OCTOBER, usually one of the best be haved of months, happens to have written one of the most tragic pages in the chronology of Philadelphia. With precautionary intentions, though the reverse of alarmist, Dr. Furbush recalls the lethal plague of 1918 in a plea for the observance of some elementary sanitary rules.

The "flu" is in many ways a mystery but at least it is known to be spread through infection. Antidotes for this are discretion in sneezing and the simple act of washing the hands before eating. The director of public health is wise in issuing his warning when the disease is virtually nonexistent. Care lessness is the all too familiar concomitant of easy, good times.

INTERNATIONAL "SHACKLES"

EVEN if the once effulgent Ponzi had ma-nipulated postal coupons as he said had did, his term of aggrandizement would have been brief. The International Postal Union Congress, assembled in Madrid, has definitely established international payments for the transit of mails on a gold do'lar basis The complexities of depreciated currenies, which have worked many injustices in postal affairs, cease henceforth to operate I'nder the recent chaotic system it was, for nstance, possible for Americans who had turned their national money into france to end a letter from France to this country

or one and seven-tenths cents instead of at the normal rate of five cents, since twenty five centimes is no longer equal to the Ameri can nickel. The stabilizing effect of the new ruling cannot fail to be beneficial to international finances.

The agreement to permit the fixing of an increased maximum rate for international nail is made with the proviso that the United States and other countries may re tain the present rates or fix their own if hese do not surpass the new maximum.

This arrangement is interesting for sev eral reasons, not the least of which is the illustration of the obligation of this nation o conform to an international ruling. Sup pose this republic desires to charge more than the established top price for letters dispatched abroad? There would seem to be no remedy save resignation from the union, to virtually every nation on earth, inwhich cluding Germany, belongs.

amounting to \$2637 were made to aliens who otherwise would have been swindled out of their earnings. The oldtime "barker" for an employment

office is a relic of the past. No agent can solicit on the street. Nor can he use runners or scouts or have subagents.

All contracts and agreements must be anproved by the state, also the schedule of

An employment agent must not take a fe until the applicant for work is referred to a bona fide opening.

THE State Bureau presided over by Mr. Lightner has had some odd cases.

Employment bureaus run by large em-ployers to obtain labor for themselves are from restrictions imposed exempt upon rivate concerns. A favorite dodge is for some individual.

taking a long chance, by representing him-self as connected with one of these agencies to collect a fee from the victim for securing employment. Investigators are always on the lookout

for these fakers.

Two were caught in Philadelphia, proved guilty and fined \$50 and costs. These men pretended to be bonn-fide em-ployes of a well-known New York concern

They had fake letters of authority. Under pressure they confessed that they were agents of a New York strike-breaking deective bureau and were getting \$5 per man for every strike-breaker employed. Two prosecutions were for running "charity" bureau with "donations" fro

from those who registered. It was a clever game, but the man and woman were apprehended and prosecuted. The cleverest offender was an ex-criminal.

He had been arrested nine times in two years. He received a prison sentence

His scheme was to send an applicant to a fake address, collecting in advance a fe that sometimes ran as high as \$25.

THE average Philadelphian will be surprised to know that there are in this six employment agencies whose sne cialty is supplying technicians and experts in various trades and to manufacture highly corns. Their clients are, of course, highly

This city has thirty-six booking agencies applying vaudeville performers. A very interesting feature of the latter in

that any agent supplying performers for immoral exhibitions can be prosecuted and To make the matter more binding,

vaudeville-booking agent cannot obtain im-munity on the plea of ignorance. He is supposed to know all about the character of the act he furnishes and the audience also.

SHIPPING office for sailors, of which A there are twenty-two in Philadelphia. comes under the head of an employment agency and is licensed as such.

Then there are five agencies devoted exclusively to securing employment for nurses Philadelphia also has four offices where detectives are supplied. These are mostly concerned with securing officers for the protection of property and industrial estabishments where there are labor disturbances Barbers out of a job have the choice of wo agencies in which to register. The bakers have two and the farmers three.

In a general way there are ninety-three agencies devoted to supplying Philadely lians with domestic help, from cooks to chauffeur-

and gardeners. The above does not include the free labor bureaus maintained by the state and various charitable organizations.

There is little excuse at present for any There is little excuse at present for any individual capable and willing to work to be without employment for any length of time. At lengt that is the verdict of those familiar with the subject.

the best way of taking care of the imul grants who, Dr. Krauskopf believes, will start coming in much increased numbers when peace is officially effected, but it would also effectively combat the nation's hunger menuce.

ment.

"The food status of the United States declared Dr. Krauskopf, 'is giving serious concern to thinking people. In this land of ours, whose praises were, unit recently, sung far and wide for its inex haustible supplies of food, there are section which the want of it is painfully felt.

Food Supply Dwindled

"The dwindling of our food supply began two or three decades ago, when the exodus from the farm to the city first set in, when city attractions and high city wages lured the farmers' sons and daughters from the rural homes and rural labor.

"Later the war came and called into life gigantic war industries, at wages never equaled before, which decimated yet more the numbers of those who had formerly lived and labored happily and beneficially upon the farm. Thousands of other farm lads were summoned overseas or to camps at home, of whom but a small percentage have returned to the farm. Grown accus tomed to living masses, amidst the bustle and excitement of camp life, the resumption of farm life has no attraction for them. They prefer the city with its movies and theatres and dance halls. They choose to increase the number of food consumers by deserting the ranks of food producers.

"This is a condition that calls for immediate remedy, if we would heed the signs of the times. Help cannot come from of the times. Help cannot come from Europe. Even in pre-war times European ountries depended largely on our country to make up their deficiency in food. Before the war England raised but one-fifth of her needed food supplies, France about one half. Italy about two-thirds. Before the war the United States and Canada exported annually about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. Before the war Russia supplied to western Europe, on the average, some 400,000,000 bushels of cereals, mostly wheat. Too Russia is starving for the want of food. Today

Refugees Sure to Come

"Conditions in Europe can only make matters worse here. There will be a tremendous influx of refugees to our country. They are already coming, especially from the war-cursed lands. They will come to by the tens and hundreds of thousands. Who can blame them?

"Much in disfavor in recent years, the immigrant is a special object of dislike at the present time. Men fail to recognize in him our country's great need or the large place he would fill in this land. They think him only as a keen competitor in the labor market, as one who is sure to increase yet more the price of food by decreasing yet more its limited supply.

this country is is largely due to the work of the immigrant. There is little remem-brance of the fact that there is nothing of our nation is of greater need than of the immigrant to develop our well-high inexhaustible resources, to fill our broad and fertile acres.

strated, during the twenty-three years of its existence, that there is a cure which had it been applied on a large scale and widened in its application, would not have cost one-thousandth part which the other attempts and failures have cost; the cure that would have taken the poor out upon the broad fields, where nature fairly calls for them, where there is room' and work and health and wealth and happiness for many thousand times their number. "Had our philanthropies taken a differ-

ent direction, there would have been few vacant farms today. During one year, be-fore the war, some one hundred millions of

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

There is joyous promise in the fact that despite increasing railroad rates prices of commodities are coming down—joyous, that is, in that it proves that the railroads are Who was Schuyler Colfax? working with efficiency and that this effi-What is a lunar cycle? In what century did the Roman emperor ciency may be catching.

> Seats come high, but hang the price! Joyous fans the players greet: Coveleskie, Wambsganss, Neis, Mamaux, Marquard, Pfeffer, Wheat, Grimes, Konetchy, Lunte-a lot

SHORT CUTS

Strange how one can get in Dutch with

The P. R. T., at least, is getting a long

Ohio even grabbed Columbus.

words in French.

In the baseball melting pot. Everybody but the junk dealers, who

will get 700,000 excess ballots as a result of the county commissioners being required to use the assessors' list as a basis of computing the number required, will admit that in this case the law and common sense are very wide apart.

The fact that local building and loan associations are ready and anxious to build dwelling houses and can't get the necessary money at 6 per cent is evidence that there is need of legislative relief, either by the state or, as Herbert Hoover has declared,

by the federal government.

The suggestion that Congress pass a law making bribery of a baseball player a crime against the United States will probably and should be ignored. Apart from the fact that there are laws enough on the statute books to cover such cases, the game will die if fant ever get the opinion that it is straight only because the players are afraid of being

ninched. has given y General sheart fruit prices for tes a plan for Attorney General Paleders to Assistant Att Weatherby to proceed again venders who charge exort temons. Back of this action the furtherance of governmental economy. The Department of Justice does not inten to pay extravagant prices for the lemons bands to the public.

and a state of the second state

"There is little remembrance that all that

Nero live? On what day in October, 1492, according to correct computation, did Columbus discover America? How long has China been a republic? Who was Saint Bernard?

Name an American state which has steadily been decreasing in population. What is repouse work? What is the technical name for a straight

plece of railroading? 10. What is meant by an "enfant terrible"

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

. The constitution prescribes that the membership of Congress be reapportioned every ten years. 2. Kuropatkin and Linevitch were noted

Ruropatkin and Linevitch were noted Russian generals of the Russo-Japa-nese War.
The great fire in Chicago occurred on October 5, 1871.
The Union victory of Cedar Creek in the Civil War was won largely as a result of Sherildan's famous ride.
The dramatic event is celebrated in poetry by Thomas Buchanan Read.
Togoland is a former German colony in West Africa on the north shore of the Guif of Guinea between Britism Codd

Guif of Guinea between British Gold Coast and Dahomey. olon was a famous Athenian Inwgiver and organizer of the popular assembly in the Greek city. He died about B. C. 569.

. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" is from Tennyson's Locks

ley Hall." he contraito is the lowest female voice. Rossini and his followers were the first to compose important music for this voice. The name is derived from the fact that this voice was "contra," or below the highest male voice, or alto. Literally contraito means "against high." The

high." "egainst he Democratic party carried the state of Oblo in the presidential election of 1916.

"The National Farm School has demon-