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Philadelphia, Monday, November 1, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its uttention: The Delaware river bridge.

drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system.

convention hall.

building for the Free Library.

Art Museum. PHILADELPHIA Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population.

#### INDORSE THE LOAN VOTE for the \$33,000,000 loan tomorrow

is a vote for a greater Philadelphia

representative of the needs of this community and of the forces of progress at work The money is to be spent for Delaware

river bridge operations, for the completion and equipment of the Frankford elevated and its connection with the Market street subway, for street paving and grading, for the extension of the Roosevelt boulevard and of Delaware avenue, for the very necessary provement of the Independence Hall group of buildings, for the purchase by the city of street cleaning and garbage collecting plants and equipment, for sewer construction, for the improvement of the water supply, for playgrounds and parks, for new buildings and improvements at the House of Correction, for river-front improvements, for the construction of the Art Museum and the Free Library-in short, for a comprehensive and vital municipal development. Objection to the form of the loan has been

rightly made on the ground that the voter should have a right to express himself or herself upon the necessity for each of the individual items. As it is now, some which may be unpalatable, such as the Municipal Court extravagance, will have to be sanctioned unless the whole program is to be

Under the charter, loans can be voted upon in detail. The next one floated by the city hould certainly be presented in that shape the electorate.

It is too late now, however, to change the present arrangement, and the good to be secomplished by the loan for outweighs objection to particular features. A vote against the loan is stultifying to municipal advancement. The overwhelming majority of the projects to be supported are imperative

Philadelphia must be enabled to further them or it will be disastrously crippled.

### REMEMBER THE JUDGES

ONE column upon the ballot to be presented to voters tomorrow is Nonpartisan. It is, however, the reverse of nonessential, for it concerns the judiciary. Sylvester K. Sadler is the sole Noupartisan candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and William P. Linn is the only nominee for the position of judge of the Superior Court. The contests for these offices were really decided in the primaries. None the less the obligation of good citizenship is acknowledged in a vote for

A straight party vote does not cover their case. Additional crosses are needed to place Mr. Sadler and Mr. Linn in office.

### FINAL GUIDE TO VOTERS

THE law provides that specimen ballots shall be kept in stock at the polling places. It is entirely permissible to take the copy away and study it during as much of leisure as the election day hours afford. The student can return to the booth, voting at any time up to 7 p. m. The polls oper at 7 a. m.

In the past it has been customary for sample ballots printed on tinted paper to be mailed to the various voters in each division The supply at the polls is in the nature of an eleventh hour aid to intelligent voting in case there should be any slip-up in the house-to-house distribution.

Without presuming to suggest that the majority of the new women voters in this city are at this time less informed concerning their franchise duties than the majority of the men, there will inevitably be some electors whom the ballot mystifles. For this reason it should be clearly understood by newcomers to the polls that their opportunity to investigate the technique of voting

is not abridged. The sample ballot is usually of a pinkish hue, or at any rate of some definite and unmistakable tint. The official ballot is al ways white. The black crosses upon that sheet are the only ones that count.

# **OUR OWN REFERENDUM**

CHATTER about the referendum has long emanated from the lips of chronic malcontents. This mode of government has been held up by "advanced thinkers" as an ideal magnificently in opposition to the political machinery devised in earlier generations. The public has been excitedly told that the representative system of rule was all wrong; that some day we should realize acutely the despotic antiquity of our governmental proc-

Such arguments might well give the aver age Pennsylvanian pause and cause him to feel pitifully benighted were it not a fact that in an exceedingly important particular the referendum has long been functioning in this state under no less a sanction than that of the Pennsylvania constitution itself.

The election tomorrow provides a case in point. A referendum is then to be taken upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth. Every duly qualified citizen will be entitled to pass an adverse or a favorable opinion on changes in the scope of the fundamental law of the

Both the suggested alterations will increase the elasticity of the constitution. They are liberalizing in effect and deserve to receive the popular indorsement. After their

passage by two successive Legislatures, final decision is now in the hands of the people. Amendment No. 1 broadens the power of the Legislature to provide for the incorporation of banks and trust companies and to prescribe the powers of these institutions. In other words, it removes constitutional re-strictions concerning banking laws and increases the legislative freedom of the Gen-

eral Assembly at Harrisburg. Although every citizen of the state is privileged to vote upon amendment No. 2, and should do so in the application of-his right of franchise, the constitutional change is of special interest to Philadelphia. If the balloting is favorable the debt-contracting power of this city will be broadened without in any way endangering public credit.

The duty of Pennsylvanians is to inscribe a cross opposite each of the two "Yes" boxes of the constitutional amendment section of the ballot. The virtue of these enabling laws cannot be fairly disputed by any subscriber to the principles of progressive government.

#### RETURN REPUBLICANS TO POWER IN WASHINGTON

The Democratic Party Has Failed and Should Be Ousted-For the Same Reason Unworthy Candidates for Local Office Should Be Defeated

TATIONAL, state and municipal officers N are to be chosen at the election to-

The issues in the choice of national officers are different from those involved in the choice of state officers.

The Republican party is committed to certain policies and methods in the conduct of national business, and the Democratic party is committed to certain other policies.

When the difference between the theories of government of the two parties tends to disappear stress is laid on the efficiency or inefficiency of a party in carrying on the business of government.

This year the outstanding national issue is one of efficiency. The Democratic party has broken down since the armistice as an instrument of government. But that breakdown did not begin with the armistice. It started soon after the party came into power in March, 1913. It proceeded at once to change the tariff laws, which it had been attacking for years as iniquitous. The purpose of the revision of the laws was admittedly to put the foreign producer on an equality with the domestic producer in the American market-nominally in the interest of the consumer. The Republican policy and practice had been to give to the domestic producer a slight advantage over the foreigner. Under it we had developed from a nation devoted almost exclusively to agriulture into one of the greatest manufacturing nations in the world. New industries have been established which produce goods that years ago we were buying from Europe, and the domestic goods are sold at a price much lower than that which we had to pay when we were dependent on foreign manufacturers. This policy has provided work for millions of Americans. It has provided a market for raw materials that would otherwise have remained unutilized and it has in-

creased the national wealth by billions. When the Democrats in 1913 turned a cold shoulder to it-they did not dare turn their backs on it all at once-disaster followed quickly. There was stagnation in business, men were thrown out of employment and soup-houses were opened for the hungry in all the large cities. The war occurred and interrupted the exporting business of the foreigners and left our markets to our own manufacturers. Its effect was to raise a higher wall around America than the highest which the most extreme high-tariff advocate

had ever asked for. the prosperous times of recent years there has been some danger that the souphouse era which followed within a few months after the Democrats had their way with the tariff laws would be forgotten. Little stress has been laid on it in the campaign drawing to a close, but it has not been ignored completely. The business men who suffered have not forgotten it even if the average voter has let it slip from his mind. The voter who believes in protecting the American market against a flood of foreign goods will not forget it when he goes into the voting booth tomorrow, and he will cast his ballot for the Republican presidential electors and for the Republican candidates

His determination to do all in his power to return the Republicans to control in Washington will be re-enforced by his knowledge of the Democratic failure to make peace and to put the country on a peace footing. Not only was the country unprepared for war when we entered it; the country was just as unprepared for peace when the fighting stopped. Although the administration must have known from the moment of the sinking of the Lusitania that we could not keep out of the war, it did absolutely nothing to get us ready. We were told that if we did anything Europe might think we were preparing to fight and we would find it difficult to maintain our neutrality. And the presidential campaign of 1916 was fought on the issue "He kept us out of war," the most dishonest and hypocritical issue ever stressed by a political party in the history of the United States. We got into the war when we could not in decency stay out any longer, but we have not been able to get into the peace because Democratic statesmanship fell down when t came to the mustering of the nation behind the treaty.

The only thing to be done under the circumstances is to dismiss from office the party which has failed and to call on the other party. The election of a Republican President will not be enough. There must be a Republican Congress to work with a Republican President.

Those voters who are dissatisfied with what has been happening in Washington will vote for the Republican candidates for Congress. In this state there are seven Democratic members of the national House of Representatives. The defeat of five Democratic candidates in these seven districts is confidently expected. In New Jersey and Delaware the obligation to vote for the Republican candidates is more pressing than it is here. The issue is not on the persquality of the candidates, though that is mportant, but on the election of men to Washington who will support the Repub-

lican President. The new voters in Pennsylvania should cemember that five members of the House of Representatives are to be voted for in each listrict. We have four congressmen-atlarge, voted for throughout the state, in addition to one member of the House voted for in each district. The casting of a ballot for the four congressmen-at-large is as important as the casting of a ballot for the district representative. The four candidates representing the whole state will not be elected unless the Republicans vote for them. The experienced voters know this. The women who will go to the polls for the first time tomorrow will find the names of the congressmen-at-large in the proper place on the ballot. If they vote a straight ticket a mark in the party square will be enough, but if they split their ticket—that is, if they

vote for Republicans for national offices and

vote for what they regard as the best men for the state and local offices, regardless of party—they will have to put a mark in the square opposite the names of the men they support, provided they are not Republicans.

The independent voter has high political

authority for splitting the local ticket, for Senator Penrose, the head of the Republican organization in the state, is supporting the candidacy of James Gallagher for the City Council in the First district. Mr. Gallagher is opposed by a candidate with the backing of the local Republican committee. The supporters of Mr. Gallagher are independent Republicans and the Democrats. He is running not as a national Republican, but as a supporter of the administration of the Mayor. So long as he is committed to upholding the hands of the local administration it does not matter whether he is a Republican or a Democrat or an independent. National issues which divide the parties are not involved in his election at all. Under the circumstances it is the duty of all voters in the First Councilmanic district who would

destroy the influence of political contractors to support Mr. Gallagher. Their duty is also plain in the election of members of the state Legislature. National issues are not involved there. No man should be sent to Harrisburg who will resort to trickery to defeat legislation or who will consider his obligation to a ward leader greater than his obligation to the public. It would be better for the city and for the state that some of the Republican candidates for the Legislature be defeated than that men like some of those who have represented local districts in Harrisburg in

the past should be elected. We cannot force the nomination of men of the right kind unless we defeat the improper candidates after they have been nomi-nated. The voters in the different districts know the character of the men they are asked to support. If they will rebuke the organization which thas put the unworthy men in nomination they will make it less likely that such men will be named in the future. The Democrats are so weak in the city and the state that if there is to be any disciplining of the Republican leaders for callous indifference to the public good that discipline must be administered by the Republican voters themselves.

The national issue is between Republican and Democratic control in Washington. The local issue is between honest efficiency and cynical contempt for ideals in government. The voters ought not to find it difficult to decide which they will choose,

#### THE WOMEN'S PART

THE 25,000,000 women who were en-I franchised just in time for a national election—that half of the adult population which, because of peculiar training, age-old tradition and inherited justinct, is disposed to think in fundamental terms and to depend in a crisis on unerring intuition rather than on any carefully reasoned-out formularepresent a factor in the present campaign about which leaders continue to guess and worry. No prophet in either party has been able to say how the feminine vote will go.

In Philadelphia there are approximately 400,000 women with a right to register and vote. About 250,000 of these were assessed. About 150,000 actually registered and thus qualified to vote tomorrow. If this ratio holds throughout the country women will hold a balance of power in many states. Reports indicate, however, that about10,-000,000 women voters will actually go to

the polls in all parts of the United States. If there is any considerable upset in the plans of one group of leaders or another; if, when the vote is counted, it becomes apparent that old rules have caused to run; if early returns reveal unexpected trends in this area or that, it will be because of the

women voters. None of the prophecies made by the oldschool politicos who fought suffrage have justified by the recent experiparty leaders. It used to be said that women would have little interest in elections and that if they took the trouble to mark a ballot sheet they would vote invariably as their husbands or brothers voted. That assumption is not justified by current discussions and dinner-table debates in American homes. Women take the voting privilege seriously and even gravely. It is their habit to remember, as men do not always remember, that they will not vote alone for Mr. Harding or Mr. Cox, for the Democrats or the Republicans, but for codes and agencies that can profoundly affect their own and their children's lives, the integrity of the institutions to which they look for safety and peace and the whole intimate routine of existence in their own homes and their own communities. Leaders in both parties, accustomed to conventional methods of campaigning, have been unable to mobilize the women's vote in any great numbers because they have been unable to reach the feminine consciousness with any of the

appeals that usually count heavily with men. Women have a disturbing habit of looking through a cloud of words for the essential fact, an ancient dislike of the forms and details that ordinarily obscure the simple truths that are to them the most important things in life. They do not want war. They have an old dislike for political corruption of the sort that used to be allied with the saloon interests. They and they alone know what poverty and unhappiness had to be endured to make the whisky business as profitable as it used to be. And the partings and the loneliness of war years, the sacrifices and the tearing apart of all familiar ties that must be endured as a preliminary to war are not things that women can think of without a sense of wrong and outrage and triumphant unreason. Memory of their recent experiences, of loss, perhaps, of the children about them, of ugly and unjust conditions that seem to be destructive to normal and progressive life, rather than a sense of loyalty to any man or any party will in all probability animate the vast majority of women who vote tomorrow. And their judgment will be a judgment by intuition. It will be opposed to evils sensed rather

than to evils clearly understood. In many of the states women already have developed enlightened and imaginative leadership. A concern for the aims and ideals enunciated in the constitution of the United States remains with them because it has not been obliterated by generations of contact with practical politicians and practical politics. They bring faith and honesty and a deadly carnestness into national affairs, and they bring vision and proud belief. They may make mistakes, but they are more likely to vote wisely and right. It is their freshness of view, their infinite sincerity that will inevitably have a tonic effect on political thinking in this country.

Among the Halloween maskers not one had the protean quality of "A Report on Good Authority" which could change to "A Ridiculous Rumor" simply by going from one political headquarters to another.

Make all your bets in Pennsylvania apples. If you win you may help your wife to put 'em up for the winter. If you lose you'll still be helping to dispose of Penn-sylvania's crop of the finest apples grown in

Signs in New York street cars telling of Philadelphia's seven-cent fares not only prepare Gothamites for what is coming to them, but give visiting Philadelphians a

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Concerning Lost Motion Discussing the "Goings On" of Girls and Proof Advanced That They Are All Right

By SARAH D. LOWRIE THERE has been a great deal of lost motion from first to last since the war about how the "girls are going on." First they were attacked in fiction and essays, then they were defended in essays and violent young letters of protest from violent young champions. Then the pulpit took up the hue and cry and mourned the "ways of the girls." The only persons who have remained perfectly silent through it all are the girls themselves.

girls themselves. Penhaps they are not aware of what the hue and cry is all about; perhaps they are aware and do not care; perhaps they care but feel it is hopeless to explain.

THERE is a great deal of hopelessness about explaining things felt by the generation coming on toward the generation in

It is a curious fact that grandparents generally understand their grandchildren better than the children's parents do, and get more of their confidences.

For one thing, the minds of grandparents are generally more casual and easy-going. They have had to scrap so many things that they are almost youthful in their lack of responsibility. They have their few principles that have stood the tests of life and they produce these with swift logic on occasions and with great directness; other things they

Now if there is one thing youth appreciates and comprehends it is directness, and no generation ever comprehended it better or practiced it more loyally than does the present oncoming generation

TATHEN I was a girl brusqueness was rather chic but not unadorned simplicity. If girls made up they did it—well not casually in the street car, but behind closed doors, often locked doors.

If they smoked they did it only with a certain initiated few, not in restaurants; if they were indifferent to religion they went often enough to church not to seem ir-religious; if they were with a crowd of highbrows who conversed about books and pic-tures they had never heard of, they tried to catch on enough to seem to know; if they kissed or were kissed they tried to forget it next morning; if their elders told them it was wrong to do certain things when in reality it was only inconvenient—to the elders—they tried to act as though they believed it was wrong and often got up a fine little ruoral righteousness about not doing them and a fine little remorse for doing them.

Whereas now—barring the sly ones and rotters who will always be a handicap to every generation—it is a point of honor among the young to be just what they are, neither "pieface" nor high-brow, nor indifferent to larks, nor ignorant of what is sin and what is just convention.

THEY really like truth and they will take A any amount of truth if it is appropriate to their exigency, but they hate cant and they are impatient of truth out of place. They call it garrulousness. Many sermons are garrulous to them, many hymns full of astonishing exaggerations, many prayers beside the point and many pews very confin-

They also find most of the philanthropies their elders have started, and look vainly for them to finish, a great waste of money and time and effort because they do not ade-quately meet the situation—are in fact surface poultices and do not get down to the wrong to right it once and forever.

They do not like to sit on boards to listen to a discussion of ways and means as to how to keep the bureau drawers of the private patients clean. They think one percan decide that in one minute and see that

They are not so afraid of work as even their older sisters were. They are actually doing their own work and taking care of their babies and playing 'round with their husbands in a way that bewilders their own mothers.

THEY do not neglect their babies because they do not joust them up and down and sway them to and fro on their knees, or sing them to sleep or walk the floor with them. The truth is the milk they prepare by an quick dispatch and the hygienic habits they keep the babies to and the quiet unbroken rest they allow them, make it possible for them to be something else but fagged little mothers when they are off duty.

GENERATION ago all but a few so-A ciety women promptly lost their figures. The girl of this generation keeps her figure after her marriage as a matter of course, so that it is very difficult to pick out the mothers in a crowd of young things. As a consquence unmarried girls and married girls go about together with no great feeling of difference, which, if it makes for the sophistication of girls, makes also for a certain pleasant youthfulness in ma

FTER all, the great test for every one is A how does he or she measure up to an emergency—a quick call, with no time to think, only time to act instinctively.

Well, I saw how girls of every class acted in an emergency here in Philadelphia two ears ago this month when the town settled down under the Black Death, which was called the influenza.

There was a job that was a real one. That There was a job that was a real one. That meant possible death and that meant great hardship and some horror. I saw the little souls who came out last year and danced their little high heels off and their stockings into holes every foolish jazz night-I saw them lifting dead and decomposed bodies out of terror-stricken tenements with set, matter-of-fact young faces, I heard them answer phone call after phone call with the patience of an angel of God, advising dis-tracted mothers where to find help and helpless, pathetic men how to get their into temporary infirmaries. I saw I saw them start off to the ends of the city to nurse, clean, to watch, to run errands. They balked at nothing because it was a real job their elders were setting them to, a real trust!

CONCLUDE that since they had the sense and keenness to grasp a great calamity by the throat and shake it, but not be shaken by it while the fight was on, their grasp at pleasure may be just as genuine, ust as uncalculating, just as forcefu

Their way of pleasuring seems astonishing to the onlookers of the elder generation, but so was their treatment of pain. If they refuse to think themselves sinners in their pleasures, so also they refuse to rerard themselves as heroes in their dealings with tragedy. .

They are perfectly matter of fact and simple about both, and perfectly hopeless that we, who are most of us not simple, will understand. HE MARK THEIR very democrationess is simple be-

A cause it is so a matter of course. If they have eliminated the word "respect"

from their vocabulary, so too have they done away with the word "condescension." their modesty or immodesty-they are both relative terms. Our mothers used always to be pulling our skirts down. Theirs have continuously shortened theirs until one inch below the knee is the approved Paris length. Possibly these wise youngsters know mystery there is seduction, but are willing to forgo seduction for comfort. eal outlines of the human body are after all far more natural and unaffected than the orseted hour-glass outlines of the late nineeenth century. Because we went about once whalebone armor and now go about in diable elastic belts did not make us vestals

then or vamps now.

It is what we demand of ourselves and admire in others that makes our vital spark :

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### DR. OLIVER CORNMAN The Backward Pupil

PHILADELPHIA'S special school prob-lem is a serious and little understood one, according to Dr. Oliver Cornman, associate superintendent of public schools.
"Right now." said Dr. Cornman, "this city has close to 18.000 children in need of

instruction by special teachers. How many more might be found if we made a critical study with any hope of getting results it would be difficult to say. "Of this number we have now only 3000 children actually receiving this special in-struction. One hundred and fifty teachers are necessary to do this work, when in reality we should have several times that But special teachers are hard to number. But special teachers are hard to get and at the present time we have a num-

ber of vacancies among our classes and no eligible list from which to draw. "As a matter of fact, if we want a spe cial teacher these days we have to go into the highways and byways and scour the field in an effort to coax, persuade or otherwise get one to accept a post. We would open more special classes right away if we could find the teachers and the buildings to house them, as well as the necessary equi ment, but for the present, at least, that

seems to be out of the question. "The difficulty lies in the fact that th salaries offered special teachers are not attractive enough to get them to come into the school system and take up the work. They are now paid no more than regular grade teachers despite the fact that their work is more exacting and requires special training. "We did have normal school classes for them for a time, but even they did not produce the desired results. Teachers were not willing to sacrifice the time and trouble when there were positions of the other kind immediately open.

### Pupils Are Years Behind

"At the present time we have in the public schools 10,000 pupils who, while classed with the normal pupils, are really desperately in need of special training. This number is three years behind the rate of progress required in the school curriculum. Five thousand of this number are four years

behind in their school progress. "There are 3000 children in school who are semisighted. They can see, but they have serious eye troubles and continued application in the classrooms under present conditions is going to lead to a further ag gravation of their condition and possibly grave results. A great many of them are unable to attend school at all.

"Then we have a great number of speechdefect cases. They require special attention outside of their regular school work. This does not take into consideration a large number of blind children as well as a great many who are deaf. Then we have the back-ward pupil and the crippled child. We have

800 of the latter.
"The care of them alone represents a great expense. They must be transported from home to school in special busses, which are expensive to run. They require chauf-feurs and matrons as well as costing a great deal for maintenance features.

"We also have the children who are more

or less permanently ill. Many persons are apt to think that every thing is well as they see the apparently happy child go tripping to school in the morning. They perhaps reason that a building is provided for them and teachers and therefore all is well. All they need to do is go in and acquire educa-

### Not All in School "Educated"

"What they don't realize, apparently, is that the mere fact that a child goes to school that the mere fact that a child goes to school does not necessarily argue that he is getting an education. All children are not fertile soil into which one can drop the seeds of learning and expect to get results. The soil must be specially tilled and here is where the special teacher is imperative.

"But, as I have already indicated, special teacher is a several to the special teacher."

training is expensive. It cost approximately from two to two and a half times as much to provide for the education of the special pupil as it does for the normal child. Half of the expense of teaching the special pupil is borne by the state, which, of course, would reduce the board's share to a little more than the expense of teaching the nor-mal child. "The question is how much will the state

stand? At the next meeting of the Legis-lature a program of educational necessities will be presented which will cost some mil-lions of dollars. We hope to get a fair proportion of this for our special school

"It must be remembered, however, that the state and rural schools have a big prob-lem themselves. If the problem of the

special pupil in the city is a serious one, that of the child in the small country community is far more so. There we have the one-room schoolhouse and the one teacher. often a young girl in her early teens, to teach all grades and all classes. Obviously she is not trained to handle the special pupil, so the result is that many of them

#### will have to go untrained. Meet With Opposition

IT CAN'T BE DODGED

"Attempts to consolidate these schools are not always successful. There is a sort of community pride that militates against this. There is an enormous number of school directors in the system, about one to every three teachers Many what was good enough for their grandfathers and fathers is also good enough for their sons and daughters, when, as a matter o act, it was not good enough for any

"The problem then is a very big one, and nothing but a large appropriation of money and close and sympathetic care is going to give some thousands of children the opportunity that they should have to get an adequate education.

### Fact Worthy of Note

From the New York Herald. It may be that to punish victims of holdup robbers will have a minimizing effect on the daily toll of such crimes of violence. Citizens, aware that if they are beaten up and robbed they will be dismissed from their mployment, will learn to keep off the streets. This necessarily will compel hold-up men to cob each other, which will not be without results pleasant for the public to contem-

# PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

THE city man doth plant some seeds, L Sufficient for his summer needs, He thinks. He simply drops them in the ground,

Then gayly knocks a ball around

He argues with an air profound On how food products should abound; Then sinks little fortune in the weeds,

Which bawl him out, as he proceeds, -Philander Johnson, in the Washington

### What Do You Know?

### QUIZ

1. In what century did Sir Isaac Newton 2. Who is the Socialist candidate for Vice

What great empire was once sold at auction?

6. Name three novels by Balzac.

4. When did this event occur? 5. In what two forms of art are nocturnes

7. In what war did Florence Nightingale, the English philanthropist, serve as a

8. What is nirvana? 9. What is the capital of Portugal?

# 10. Where was the famous antique Greek statue of the "Winged Victory" found?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

 Delaware was ruled by five presidents in the period 1776-1789. The river Rhine flows in a general north by west direction.

 The word "veto" is Latin and literally means "I forbid." 4. An umlant is the change of a root vowel

sound by the influence of another vowel, which is usually lost or altered. Ex-amples of the forms in modern English resulting from the umlaut are resulting from the umlaut are geese, plural of goose, and men, plural of man. Governor Coolidge is a native of Ver-

6. "Savoir vivre" is a knowing how to live good breeding; refined manners, erally the French phrase means know to live.

Twenty units make a score A paean is a chant of thanksgiving for deliverance; a song of praise or tri-unish. Paeans were originally addressed to Apollo or Artemis.

The island of Haiti is divided into the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. The word heliotrope refers to the turning of the flowers toward the sun. The name comes from the Greek "helios." sun, and "iropos." turn.

#### SHORT CUTS

We'll know all about it tomorrow night.

Talk's about over. Tomorrow we'll all

get down to business. Ballots nowadays are more like ava-

Newspapermen and telephone operators will take a long breath tonight.

Give cotton a chance to boost its price little and it will feel fine as silk. Ever notice the number of funnels and

McGraw says his indictment looks like joke. He hasn't seen the point yet.

strainers being purchased nowadays?

place in the sun of world confidence. It wasn't until Halloween arrived that

autumn felt that she ought to use a little rouge. Annapolis plebes are in a position to know how the grasshopper may become a

The presidency without the backing of

Senate is responsibility without au-If candidates always measured up to

their platforms voting would be more A willing man whose ideas are suffi-

ciently innocuous may win preferment anywhere. Winter, as ever, will try to win good will by bribing us with buckwheat cakes

Without being unduly aggressive, the average politician would rather fight than eat-humble pie.

worthy cause is killed as frequently by the stupidity of its friends as by the abuse of its enemies.

The one safe bet is that no government will ever be able to evolve a tax system that will win popular favor. New York contractors apparently never heard that stirring declaration which ends

with "but not one cent for tribute."

Rain is promised for election day. Aw. shucks! And we thought the hated opposition was going to be snowed under Tomorrow night the frost may or may

not be on the pumpkin, but it will assuredly be on more than half of the candidates. Our fourth column specialist today con-

firms the view we have long held, viz., to wit and as follows: Our girls are all right. A world's fair is to be held in Reyk-javic, Iceland, next June. And the bands will play "A Hot Time in the Cold Town

Complaints from Annapolis only serve to remind us that hazing is a phase of asininity that can only be wholly abolished when we abolish youth.

Hunters who have narrowly escaped death by being mistaken for squirrels may, beginning today, vary the monotony by being mistaken for rabbits.

Is it wholly a matter of coincidence that immediately after dismissing election promises we shall proceed to dream of Thanksgiving pumpkin pie crust?

Mayor Moore is taking steps to have a law passed to check the sale of firearms. As such a law has been urged many times in these columns it is a pleasure to second the motion.

### The First Sauce

From the London Chronicle. Who made the first sauce? Were the Chinese the pioneers in this as in so many other things? At one of the many Celestial restaurants now springing up in London I was given a card with my dinner, in which was given a card with my dinner, in which
the brown and mysterious but not unappetizing condiment—served in small saucers—
was described as "the oldest sauce in the
world." Is it in truth the ancestor
Worcester, Yorkshire and all those of
liquid inseparables of the beefsteaks om
chops of old England? MAND