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Philadelphia, Thursday, January 6, 1921

ANOTHER POLITICAL NOVELTY GOVERNORS who govern and mayors who insist on doing their own mayoring have for a long time been rare and infrequent in this state. Mr. Spront's determination to go to the Legislature and read his message at a joint session will there-fore be as great a shock to the rentineers in machine politics as Mr. Moore has been. What can the man mean?

Mr. Sproul has convictions based upon experience and has the courage to express them. He differs in many ways from the rank and file of the local lenders, as any man must do whose office gives him bird's eye view of an extremely busy state and an intimate acquaintanceship with its naily life and its material needs. There can no wise or constructive administration at Harrisburg unless some one can rise now and then to look over and beyond the barriers created by partisan interest and personal ambitions. This is what Mr. Sprou has been doing, and the message that he has to deliver will unquestionably be impor-tant enough to justify a departure from precedents set by Governors who, even if they knew much, preferred to say little.

Like Mr. Moore, Mr. Sproul is approaching a fight. And before long he probably will be the target for criticism of the sort that always is aimed at a man who doesn't go along obediently with the crowd. We bear much about his single-track mind, about an autocrat who wouldn't take the Legislature into his confidence, about a dictator who felt divinely appointed to run the state. That sort of thing is easy. It is far easier than the task of a man who, having convictions, is willing to get down into the arena and fight for them.

AN INCOMPLETE TRANSIT TALE

THAT portion of Mr. Mitten's forecast which was least disputed is validated by the announcement that the Rapid Transit Company carried some 3,500,000 fewer passengers in December, 1920, than in the same month of the previous year. It was obvious to every one that increased fares would mean a falling off in patronage.

From the standpoint of self-interest, however, the P. R. T. was most concerned with the financial effect. Precisely what this was cannot be g'enned by the gross-earning figures at hand. The survey shows that the company's revenue was swelled by than \$600,000 for the month in question.

The sum is impressive, and yet its significance may be vastly altered by an

analysis of operating conditions. It was Mr. Mitten's contention that the higher short riders, who are naturally the most profitable to the company. If the facts support his belief, the net returns to the orgardzation may prove that even increased receipts mean an actual money loss and that from the strictly business no ut of view the raised-fare ruling issued by the Public Service Commission was unsound.

The public awaits with de ideal interest official investigation of figures, which at present do not fully cover the complex case.

CLEAR LESSONS FROM FOG

THE thick fog of yesterday morning, one of the densest which ever descended on the low-lying portions of this city, held up thousands of cross-river passengers and strained the nerves of several hundred persons abourd the Salem and the Pennsylvania when they bumped, foct anately gently

in the stream. The bank of heavy cloud and its extreme dangers to navigation may be called excep-tional here. But mist and thick weather on the river is no winter movelty in this region and ferry schedules are frequently disor

Nature, of course, cannot be directly beaten, but it can be effectively circum-vented. The procedure in this instance i

bridge construction.

If the vexation of ferry riders was nonverted into enthusiasm for the Delaware span, feg, one of the menuest tricks played by meteorology, will have terformed a most

A "MISTAKE" PROMPTLY NAILED

THE confidence of the American people in I Herbert Hoover is so profound that attention was naturally pold to Senato Reed's charge that \$40,000,000 of the can gressional appropriation for European relief was spent the keep the Polish army in the Nevertheless, it is satisfying to note the

Prompt explained of such an accusation. William R. Groove a Hoover heatenant, in charge of feed distribution, has taken pains to explain that sucplus army rations were so'd to the Polish by the American Government. The only less to the Ameri can people through the relief appropriation was the \$1,700,000 worth of milk dis tributed to Polish children. For food distributed exclusively to the civil population the Warsaw government paid to the United States \$50,000,000 in treasury notes.

Persons who carry charitable reflection to an exquisitely fine point may be inclined to think that Senator Reed committed an innocent error based on imperfect informa-tion. A contrary view of his motives is however, not unlikely to be held by less credulous mortals.

MOTOR TAGS: AN OLD STORY

THERE was a hope in the State Highway Department that all motor tags for 1921 could be issued by the first day of the year. It vanished partly because of an imperfect organization and a lack of emergency facilities at Harrisburg and partly because of an ancient weakness of human nature. motor owners waited till the last day of the old year and then overwhelmed the Highway Department offices with money and applications. More than 300,000 applications were filed during the last few days of

Under the present system of registration the work of the motor license bureau has

been greatly complicated and increased. No one central organization could probably have done better than the license bureau has been doing. But a vast number of applicants still waiting for their plates, and they may have to wait for a good many days. So it is altogether idle to annoy and harasa drivers with 1920 plates as local authorities here and there have been doing, apparently under instructions from Harrisburg. The work of issuing motor licenses ought to be decentralized and the burden which annually falls upon the State Highway Department ought to be distributed through local officer and substations in various cities.

The highway officials ought now to issue an order exempting drivers with old plates from annoyance by the police while they await licenses for which they applied and paid ir good time.

NO PERFECT SYSTEM OF UNIVERSITY CONTROL

It is Up to the Trustees of Pennsylvania to Decide Which of Two Plans Contains the Smaller Evil

T ACK of money is at the root of the trou bles of the University of Pennsylvania. If its endowment were \$10,000,000 larger neither the faculty, the alumni nor the trutees would be seriously studying what they call "educational policy." Under the circumstances a more precise term for what they are studying is financial policy.

A committee of the faculty has recommended that the relations between the University and the state be made more intimate. even to the extent of making it a state institution after the manner of the state unicersities of the West

A committee of the alumni has recomsended entire separation from the state. with dependence upon an enlarged private endowment for its support.

In order to reduce the needs of the institution the alumni recommend that no stadents be admitted save upon examination and then only those who pursue definite courses of study leading to a degree; that all extension courses be abandoned except such as may be conducted by the professional schools; that the school of education and the college course for teachers be separated from the University and placed under the direct control of the state; that the veterinary department also be transferred to the state. and that state aid be sought only for the hospitals on the ground that they are charitable institutions.

The faculty committee admits that a sertain class of students would not seek admis-sion if the University were a state institution, but it insists that the number would not be large and that it would affect only the college. The professional schools would not be hurt in any way.

The financial problems would doubtless be solved more quickly by the adoption of the faculty plan than by the acceptance of the suggestions of the alumni. If the state government could be induced to assume financial responsibility for the University and along with it the control of its material affairs, there would be no lack of money for professors' salaries or for new buildings of a certain type.

There are certain obvious disadvantages, owever, in such an arrangement. The University at present suffers in some degree from those disadvantages because it is dependent on the state for the money to make up its annual deficit. It has seemed necessary for its leaders to keep silent in grave political crises because if they spoke as men of their type ought to speak they would have alienated the support of the politicians, without whose assistance they could not have secured their biennial appropriation in Harrisburg.

The University is the place to which we have a right to look for ethical leadership in public thought. But while members of the faculty have been free with their views in private conversation, they have been careful in most cases to refrain from saying anything in public which would endanger the

state appropriation. under present political conditions the faculty might find itself securely muzzled if its cembers should become more dependent on the state treasury than they are now,

It is easy to argue that the politicians would not interfere, but in certain western states the politicians have seriously bampered the professors in the state universities when those professors have taught

things displeasing to the bosses.

In this state the standard of political conduct is unfortunately low. The managers of those institutions which receive state aid are expected to go along with the state machine, and they are usually pradent enough to conform to the known conditions.

State control, of course, would not affect the value of the courses in mathematics, or literature, or the languages, or the sciences out it would undoubtedly interfere with the freedom of expression of the professors of economics and politics in all their subfi-

The faculty is as fully aware of this at iny certaids observer; but it doubtless is string for the best and is willing to believe that the University could accomplish more even with this handicap, provided it had the money it needs, than it can accomdish under the present short financial rations. And it evidently is persuaded that the ceded funds can be secured more quickly this way than in any other.

The abunda evidently wish the Institution o be financed as Columbia, Harvard no Vale are financed, by the benefactions of oddle spirited citizens; and they also wish that its scholastic policy shall be dictated by experts in education rather than by

politicians. Much can be said in support of their position. The great privately endowed colleges of the East are intellectually and cially powerful. It is natural that the alumini of Pennsylvania should wish that their alma mater should be similarly influintial, and similarly independent of political

But there is also always the danger in private endowment that the men who give he money may seek to influence the policy of the institution, and there is danger also that an institution seeking private endowment may seek to conciliate the holders of great wealth, just as the managers of a publicly supported institution are supposed to seek to conciliate the politicians who ontrol appropriations

There are advantages and disadvantages n both systems of support. The trustees will have to decide which they favor before

here can be any forward movement, Founer Provost Smith announced several ago that the University needed from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, but while other miversities have been adding millions to heir endowment little or nothing has been lone for Pennsylvania. This is because of he uncertainty about its status. If it is to be cut free from the state, then a drive for funds may begin. If it is to become a state university, then no private contributions will be made for its support. It is important therefore, that a decision be reached by the

The more richly supported universities are in the habit of taking their pick of the mem-

can offer better saidlies than are paid nere,

So long as the present salary schedule con-tinues the University will suffer from such raids. And so long as the money at the disposal of the trustees is not increased the salaries cannot be raised.

Fortunately, the trustees, the faculty and the alumni are all deeply interested in the prosperity of the University and in making it able to give the greatest possible service to its time. What difference of opinion ex sts is over method and not over ends.

NATURE IS WONDERFUL

TOFTLY, in the old day, the Pearl of the O Antilles gleamed upon the besom of green waters. There had been no world war. Mr. Volstead had not been heard of. The life of Cuba was devoted to sugar and occasional revolutions and, though it was not a pre-tentious life in the main, it was peaceful and secure in the intervals between skir-

Observe now the marvelous works of nature and the manner in which the forces of destiny can be co-ordinated for ends that suggest an abiding sense of humor beyond infinite space. The Prince of Monaco is growing old. For some time he has been growing old. A religious impulse has touched him. A concern for the future is at the back of his mind. This or the attendant fact that the Russian and German barons who were the spenders in chief at Monte Carlo have vanished like a dreamis responsible for the prince's determination to give his glittering little principality a new sort of administration. There is to be no more gambling there. The great Casino out of which unfortunate folk used to wander to jump in the sea will be used for other purposes than roulette. Monte Carlo is to be rehabilitated and it will appeal in the future only to those who live a quiet and elegant

Why was it that the Prince of Monaco, Mr. Volstead and the German kaiser were arrived in various ways to shift the life and als of Monte Carlo to the peaceful Pearl? No one knows. But it happens that most of the loose money now available in the world is flying about in the regions of Palm Beach and Cuba. The Russian and German barons are gone, but there are Englishmen and Americans who have inherited their habits.

Cuba has been awakened. Bars, as every e knows, have multiplied and land speculators are growing enormously rich at Havana and an immense Casino, planned to glitter as the Casino at Monte Carlo never glittered, is in course of erection in the green outskirts of the city. The spenders are

But there has been an interruption in the Pearl's swift advance toward the shining peaks of glory and material success. It is due to politics. Cuba's politics has always been disturbed. There are the intelligentsia. who naturally feel that, until the people have had more experience in self-government, they should keep the affairs of the island in their hands. There is also a radical and restless group, appealing pretty consistently to the undiscriminating crowd and they reach passionately for the reins of power at every national election. Moreover. the people who are in power have been driftinto dangerous financial ways and there has been a fear that they may become involved with foreign governments through financial arrangements explicitly forbidden working agreement between the United States and the government at Ha-

There have been elections that actually breatened to bring on new revolutions. One was held recently. The people who call themselves the real liberals insist that government used its influence to count them out of a victory. As a result of all his the Treasury Department at Washington has had to send an adviser and investigater to Havana, and General Crowder will land there today to attempt to straighten out very serious tangles in which the island administration has got itself involved. There is a possibility-a very remote one to be of new intervention by America.

In that case the Pearl would have to go The bottom would fall out of the dream of a new Monte Carlo in the western

Nature certainly is wonderful!

THE PEOPLE'S BIG SHOW

SENATOR BORAH would like to see the proposed fund for inauguration expenses cut to \$10. Senator Knox feels that \$50. 000 would not be too much and Senators Norris and Jones believe that \$10,000 would be about right.

The upper house has been indulging in its regular quadrennial anxieties on the price of formally installing a President. "Jeffersonian simplicity" has been extracted from the vocabulary of obsolete phrases and on the other hand the advisability of staging a big event in a big way has been empha-

Tumultuous discussion of this theme is as futile as it is inevitable. The mandate which in the end must be recognized is from the American people, who have come to regard the inauguration as a show of prime consequence and to insist on proper appoint-

The Senate, in view of its frequent sentiments regarding the presidency, may be re-Instant to give financial aid and comfort to but this is more childishness. So long as the inauguration takes place in public there will be bills to pay. The cheapness of Jeffersonian simplicity

within doors would not be exempt from the counter-charge of monarchical exclusive-

PRUSSIANIZED POLICE?

IN A perfected state of society policement could go unarmed and they would not need to live by the rules of military discipline which now operate in all their organ zations. Indeed, there might be no need for policemen at all. But since neither society nor human nature yet has achieved a state of perfection, a policeman will have to carry a gon and now and then he will have to use it or be worse than useless at the task allotted to him. Uniticism of police methods expressed by the Women's League for Peace results from an imperfect knowledge of the work of the department, if no from a complete misunderstanding of the every-day terminology of the Police Bureau. Police officials have two important things to do. They have to maintain public discipline and they have to maintain discipline among their own men. They have found codes horrowed from military organizations re indispensable for the latter purpose. And, and as it may seem, force is some times necessarily applied in the interest of society at large,
The schools of gunnery of which Miss

Winsor and her associates speak represent a comparatively recent innovation in the Police Department. They were established after the poor marksmanship of patrolmen proved dangerous to folk who happened to be about when trouble finred between criminals and the men supposed to suppress and capture them. Their utility is undeniable. The bomb squads are not composed of men trained to hurl grenades. They are made up of policemen who must know some thing about infernal machines and infernal machinists in order to deal efficiently with n particularly dangerous sort of criminal without danger to themselves and others. There are no machine guns or bayonets in be Philadelphia police organization.

To help its building fund, a Greek harch in Endicott, N. Y., sold a quart of conded brandy for \$60. Though prohibition agents may not agree with them, the church ties were evidently convinced they

THEN AND NOW

The Pennsylvania Railroad in Wartime and the Present-President Rea as a Philosopher - Old Times on the Waterfront

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THOSE who for business or for pleasure during the war period were compelled to travel by rail up and down the land will not soon forget the annoying and constantly irritating experiences of those years.

Particularly as they related to the in-difference, carelessness, and discourtesy of employes in that service. It was incident to the general disorgan ization and turmoil of that never-to-le

But things are different now; particularly with the Pennsylvania.

The return of the nation's transportation system to its rightful owners, with the ac-

companying restoration of pre-war condi-ions, has worked a transformation in its operation that is as remarkable as it is Former officials with their wealth of experience are again at the throttle.

Every department has been keyed up until its individual units are on their toes

twenty four hours out of the twenty-four.

The Pennsylvania is the finest example of this rehabilitation in the country. And it wasn't the worst by any means during the war days of retrogradation.

WILLIAM McADOO, director general of V transportation, might have issued something like the following. But he didn't.

Even if he had it would doubtless have been greeted with a wink of the eye or suspof the fingers. It's a case of the then and the now.
Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylva
Here is th

nia Railroad, is of the now. Here is the latest cuid most convincing evidence; "Employes of the Penusylvania Railroad to whom annual or other passes will be issued for the year 1921 are reminded of the fact that the privilege of free transportation carries with it a duty to surrender seats in

TO THE frazzled tempers of rail-worm I travelers of the other days these words

crowded trains to pay passengers.

come like a soothing unguest:

"Our patrons on all occasions should be treated as our guests, and whenever any question arises we should sacrifice our own individual comforts for theirs."

After that place this bit of President Ren's psychology opposite your experience of the McAdoo regime:

"The railroads are judged in the public's mind as much by the conduct of their employes as by any other single factor. "What the public thinks of the railroads, whether good or evil, will inevitably in its turn react upon the welfare of every one

of us.
"It is, therefore, to our direct personal interest to give every passenger who rides upon our trains the best possible impression of the treatment received from every one connected with the company with whom he comes in contact or whose behavior in public had appeared. lie he observes."
President Rea is not only a great rail-

road executive, but he is a phil

IN THE wider appreciation of the great things of this commonwealth it is well to recall a few facts about the Pennsylvania Railroad now that it has come into its own

again.
It requires after than 250,000 men to operate the railroad.

It is the largest public service institution in the world.

It represents more than \$2,060,000,000 of the invested saving of the public. It has 131,115 stockholders, of whom 62,795 are women. Virtually every insurance policyholder or saving fund depositor in the United States has a personal stake in its welfare through

the investment of our banks and protective Hundreds of educational and charitable organizations have their endowments in its In the movement of passengers and

freight its service is equivalent to one-eighth that of the combined railroads of the I'nited States In its operations it utilizes 27,000 miles of track, 8000 locomotives and 300,000 cars. These are all of the highest standard, and are designed to promote public safety and

ve all, and jot this down in capital letters on the tablets of your memory, the Pennsylvania Railroad is a Pennsylvania

ON A recent day in this column I referred O to the vast improvements that are to be inaugurated this spring on the Delaware river waterfront from Market street

Cherry. It is historic ground filled with th memory of Philadelphia's past.

In the early history of the port the local between Arch and Market streets was the scene of great commercial activity.

This was particularly true following the

It was from this section that Stephen Girard dispatched his fleets to the East and West Indies, China, Africa and continental After his death domestic rather that

overseus commerce took possession of this From its docks and wharves were patched the steamships of the Clyde Line which maintained regular services to New York, Albany, Troy, Boston, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and Charleston.

TEORGE F. SPROULE, director of G wharves, docks and ferries, tells me that he well recalls the day of these old Clyde liners Equator, Wyoming, George W. Clyde, Gulf Stream, and the old inland craft E. C. Biddle, Yuma, Defiance and others. High cost of operation has worked bayon with these steamships. Their pathways to

the sea have long been deserted by them.

The site of the new Cherry street munic ipal pier years ago was occupied by Kerr alt wharf.

Here in the So's were discharged all of the full cargoes of Liverpool salt. It was brought to Philadelphia principally in brought to Phila American clippers. After discharging the salt they usually aded general cargoes at the old navy yard

piers on what was then known as th Sutton Line for San Francisco.

From California they took wheat to
Liverpool, bringing salt cargoes here as
stiffening at a very low rate of freight.

MONG the archives of the Board of Com

A missioners of Navigation is an inter-esting chart that has come down from the ort wardens. It is dated December 3, 1860, and signed by Strickland Kneass, chief engineer and surveyor. Director Sproule tells me that surveyor. Director Sproule tells me that this chart indicates that the largest existing pier between Walnut and Arch streets at that time was 216 feet long and thirty six

feet wide. It was owned by Evans & Contrast this with the new structures to be erected by the city, 545 feet long, 180 feet wide, with 200 feet of dock space between them, and we have some idea of ern commerce. This is only part of the story.

is the intention of the present administration to add at least six up-to-date piers, with all modern appliances, to the facilities of the port.

It will make possible the handling of between sixty and seventy million fons of commerce annually.

Kentucky tobacco men have decided to

withdraw all 1920 tobacco from the market and to raise no crop in 1921. With the same end in view, to raise prices, they plan to or ganize the Burley tobacco growers of Ken tucky, Ohio and Indiana. As they will probably raise wheat instead some of the west-ern farmers, who are holding out wheat, may, where conditions are conducive, get hunk by growing tobacco. Meanwhite, the of to think they are raising nothing but britistone,

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CHARLES R. TOOTHAKER On the Business Men of Tomorrow

THE time to encourage and develop the business man of tomorrow is today while he is going to school, learning funda-mentals, and when he is in a receptive men-tal condition and full of enthusiasm, is the opinion of Charles R. Tootbaker, curator of the Commercial Museum. "If we are to compete with the nation

of the world successfully in our future trad-ing." said Mr. Toothaker, "we must pre-pare our children for the future much better than our business men have been prepared in the past. It is no longer possible for the United States to think of itself as a separate entity in this respect. We must think more in terms of world significance every minute, if we care for our future pocketbook and our comforts and the many things that make modern life the desirable

"To trade with other nations successfully, our city, for instance, must sell more Phila-delphia made goods throughout the world. It is all very well for us to import goods from other countries; that is necessary and importing must increase; but we must ap-proximately sell our goods dollar for dollar with those that we get from other countries if we are to preserve that trade balance that is so essential to prosperity.

Old-Time Equipment Won't Do

"It is therefore necessary that we should be fully prepared to trade with our foreign neighbors, and to do this successfully we must learn and know different things today from he things that our fathers and grandfathers

did in their time.
"It is amazing the lack of knowledge of fundamentals of foreign trade that is shown by contemporary business men, despite the fact that through our foreign trade bureau at the museum we have enabled many busi-ness men to progress greatly in improving their knowledge of forign trade within recent years.

"For instance, to show how little knowl edge of geography some business men pos-sess, I have in mind the Chicago business man who wired his representative in Ecua-dor to 'run down to New York and see him' as he was going to 'drop' over there. And again we had a man who makes freight rates and handles transportation for a big railroad system ask us what copra (the meat of cocount, which is the basis of cocount oils) is. Yet I can show you some thousands of school children today who are better informed on these points than these business

men were.
"We have to do something to fit the business man and woman of tomorrow, when you consider what the commercial schools of Europe are doing. England and France, not to mention Germany and some other countries, have splendid schools for this purpose and their young men and women of tomorrow are going to be mighty formidable adver-

Must Know World and Peoples

"To begin with, we must know the world better geographically. We must know the characteristics of other peoples. We must know people just as well as we know products, if we are to sell them successfully. Everybody knows that the popular salesman is often a more potential factor to the ouse he represents than the goods he has or sale. We must know our buyers, t o, if we are to sell them most effectively and retain their trade. It is therefore a big part of our future business to know the people of the world. We must know the materials derived. This is a thing that many busi ness men of teday do not know very well. Our world business should increase enormously in the near future, just as it has in the recent past, and therefore these things are of the highest import. "The connection of the Commercial Mu-

"The connection of the Commercial Mu-seum with this work of fitting the business man of both the present and future is a very definite one. Thus it is well to con-sider that seven-eighths of the flax of the world came from Russia, and that the re-mainder of it with the exception of about or 3 per cent came from Belgium. 2 or 3 per cent came from beigning. Neither of these countries is producing this neces-sity in any appreciable quantity today. What are we going to do for our linen and other products of wearing and household ne-cessity? What are we going to do for lined oil, a basic necessity of all paint seed oil, a basic necessity of all paint? We must turn to Argentina, India, North Daleta and Minnesota for our future supply. In the zeal to produce flaxseed more than 100,000 tons of flax that might be salvaged from the stalks has been wasted every year. "No commercial machinery has yet been discovered that will enable us to produce a

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Harrisburg harmony may be nothing but a handshake before a bout. flax fiber from which the better linens can be made. Chemists all over the country are

Young men who are putting up for i will be pleased to learn that caudy is comin;

on their desks; but it was the taxparers'

Women in the next Legislature may core on the men by requesting their con-

shorter this year. First thing you know their cars will be uncovered.

Not the least of the troubles

"All these things are done systematically and not haphazardly. The museum acts as a laboratory to combine education and commerce. The subjects discussed in the ways mentioned are designed to fit the class Perhaps if our legislators were proper work in the schools, so that nothing goes to waste. We have pupils from the fourth reasoned with they might be induced to forge their salaries during the vacation period.

waste. We have pupils from the congrade of the elementary schools and from an advanced classes as the Wharton School "In short, we strive to inform them on the commercial, industrial and geographic fun-damentals of the world. It is our hope that

If Uncle Sam can afford to give credi beyond the limit of the ability of buyers to give security the War Finance Corpora-tion is an excellent good thing. the necessary fundamentals of world trade knewledge that many of our contemporaries lack and that we shall be able to cope successfully with our foreign

not been intense.

Admiral von Tirpttz says that the 80,000,000 Germans of middle Europe will

All Mussulmans between the ages

Viscount Grey voiced internations common sense when he said recently that the world wants to avoid another war must correct any tendency toward growth of competitive armament. It is t

Detectives were able to get evident against a local gambling house because a gli-vamped a lookout and detectives were ab-to get past him before he was able to tioff those inside. This, we suppose, ma

Women have more than passing interest in the condemning of fifty tons of be-kept for fourteen months in a local col-storage warehouse. The law violated the (to all intents and purposes) themselves pur on the statute books—at a time, too, who

they had no vote. The wife of a Danville (Ill.) business man has fasted for thirty-seven days ami says she will continue to fast until her husband becomes converted to her religion and gives all he has to the church.

A tax of two mills on manufacturing



working to produce a flax straw and many

various experiments are being made to utilize and develop things. We have been a nation that has turned out raw materials for the world, but this field has been par-

tially superseded by our manufactured

products.
"Now what we are really doing is this

"Now what we are ready using is thus.
We are teaching 100,000 school children
every season something about these things.
"We give lectures every year to about
50,000 children. We send lantern slides
and motion-picture apparatus and films to
rural schools all over the state, giving them

rural schools all over the state, giving them

a community life and vital education at the

"We send slides on iron and steel products

"We show similarly how cotton and sugar

are produced in Louisiana, the various processes by which coal is mined and so on

throughout this and other countries and how many well-known and many little-

known products are developed. We show something of the countries and the peoples

Museum Acts as Laboratory

the University of Pennsylvania.

the business man of tomorrow

perity and happiness of this country.

figators are struck by unseen hands.

German scientists are all agog over the

strange manifestations visible in the pres-once of a nine-year-old girl living at Dieter-

helm, Bavaria. Nothing stays still in her

resence. Indoors furniture flies to ceiling;

utdoors, sticks and stones fly, and inves-

little girl appears to be typical of the Ger-

What Do You Know?

How is the American right of intervention in Cuba authorized?
 For what specific reasons may interven-

What is the original meaning of the name Francis?

What is a prognathous jaw?

What is the capital of Nicaragua?

When were cannon introduced European warfare?

Distinguish between arbitration mediation in international affairs

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Factory was originally the name given to a merchant company's foreign trading station.
 A platonic friendship is a spiritual friendship for one of opposite sex.

Triendship for one of opposite sex.

Two great public works of innachse timportance to the development of transportation completed in the same year of the nineteenth century were the Sucz Canal and the American transportance of the manual reduces the two continuous of the same transportance of the same

continental railway, opened in 1869.

Euthanasia is gentle and easy death, especially the bringing about of this in the case of an incurable or painful disease.

Euterpe was the classical goddess of

The battle of Agincourt was fought in 1415 between the French and the Eng-lish and resulted in a complete victory for the latter.

s. The Colorado river flows south and

9. A degree of latitude is an imaginary belt

6. A figurante is a ballet dancers

8. Who invented the sewing machine;

Where do the Hottentots live?

10. What is a dewlap?

competitors and add to the

many of wartime.

tion be made:

to Pittsburgh. We also send sample cases showing at a glance the various processes by which these products as well as others are

OLIVER TWIST, MODEL 1921

MORE!

SHORT CUTS

What the emergency tariff bill appears

It may be noted that Germany is as slow at disarming as the rest af the world

Legislators were touched by the flower-

News reports from all over the country. ndicate that Chicago's whisky ring is no

If the U. of P. were a horserace these s difference of opinion enough to make it "real interestin"."

stituents to omit flowers. Fashion experts say that skirts will be

Due to his lightning change of front. Harrisburg harmonizers can't tell whether the Campbells are coming or going.

white collar man wes that he had to pay all kinds of prices for his white collars.

The Bandits' Union has no objection t a closed shop so long as the workers in the craft are provided with a jimmy or a brick.

A sheriff's force in Omaha recently raided six stills and seized 100 gallons of raisin whisky and 600 gallons of mash. The drought in Nebraska to date has evidently

When people tire of pageantry there will be no need of a Borah resolution to limit inauguration fripperies; it will jest naturally die out. And until they tire of it protests are likely to be all in vain.

become an invincible power if they band together. But hasn't Von Tippitz already proved himself a punk prophet?

twenty and thirty have been called to the colors by the National Assembly of the Turkish Nationalist Government of August A war-driven population is again the goat

sober second thought of the morning site

might be justified in a case like that in be coming an Indian giver.

corporations, says Governor Sproul, should produce a revenue of about \$9,000,000 required the taken personnel to produce a required. It is sixty minutes or about sixty-nine inles wide. A parallel or latitude is the line itself forming the upper or lower boundary of a degree.

The King James version of the 15 be upper or lower boundary of a degree. That's less than a third of the amoun needed to pay a soldiers' bonus of a hundred dollars, isn't it? And we also need a little money for better schools and better road Oh, well! All we've got to de s a little figuring.