EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921

Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. artin, Segretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, and B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors

FOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager

 DETROIT
 701 Ford Building

 CHICAGO
 613 Globe-Demograf Building

 CHICAGO
 1302 Triburj Building

 NEWS BUREAUS:
 NEWS BUREAUS:

 WASHINGTON BUREAU,
 N.E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

 Naw Yong Bureau
 The Sun Building

 CHICAGO
 London Times

 SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
 London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS The BYENING PUBLIC LEMMER is served to sub-peribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the tais of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States pos-semions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, Bix (30) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month. Notice-Subacther: wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Public Dedger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-bitied to the use for republication of all neues impatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local neues published All rights of republication of special dispatches berein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Saturday, January 8, 1921

BRIDGE OBSTACLES LESSEN

RESULTS of the first test borings pre liminary to Delaware bridge construc tion suggest, as was expected, that there are no insuperable natural handicaps to locating the span near Market street.

In Water street near Walnut rock strata have been found at a depth of eighty feet and on the left bank near the Federal street ferry solid foundation was discovered at sne hundred feet. Further experiments will made to the north of these two points somewhat similar results are obtained, he problem of locating the bridge will resolve I into one relative only to traffic condius and street planning.

It may be taken for granted that faderal mandless of the project will soon be secured by the passage of a bill just introduced in the House of Representatives by Congress-man Darrow and the adoption of a companion measure to be proposed today on behalf of New Jersey by Senator Edge. Legal and physical obstacles to the work

are, therefore, retiring with gratifying speed.

HOME RULE PROGRAM

FRIENDS of home rule in Philadelphia will find considerable sentiment in support of their plans when they take them to Harrisburg. This is because the issue affects every other city in the state.

The law committee of the League of Third Class Cities has drafted a series of bills intended to secure to the cities a greater control over their own affairs. These bills will be introduced when the Legislature meets again.

tudes.

freely.

One of them provides for home rule. Every argument that can be offered in support o a fuller control over local affairs for thirdclass cities applies with greater force to Philadelphia. The attention of Mayor-Moore will be distracted from his proper duties this winter by the necessity of seeking relief in Harrisburg from the laws which now hamper him in the performance of his work. And the time of the Legislature will be occupied with consideration of details of local legislation which might better be delegated to the localities concerned

It is not likely that the cities will get all they ask for this year, but they will ultimately get home rule if they keep on demanding it.

BANDITRY CODE PROBLEMS

DRACONIAN methods applied to crimi-nals are first of all to be judged on the score of efficacy. Considered theoretically.

Legislature of Kansas or Oklahoma or North Dakota if not in the Legislature of Ne-braska making dyspepsia a penal offense. If that would only put an end to the ailment it could be welcomed with bells and banners by a relieved and delighted world. But it has yet to be shown that any set of words written on a piece of paper will accomplish very much of themselves.

WANTED: A HUMANIZER FOR THE U. S. SENATE

One Part of Congress That Might Profitably Go Out Upon a Voyage of

Discovery in America IF THERE were in Washington a benign dictator actuated by a true and abiding love of his country and the people who live in it he would rise some day, grip his scepter, jam his crown firmly upon his head, call a taxicab, drive to the Senate, shoo Mr. Marshall out of the rostrum and address the members in a loud voice.

"Gentlemen." he would say. "may I be permitted to suggest that it is my earnest onviction that you need a vacation?"

Benign dictators always talk in that manner. They ask permission to say something and then say it in the same breath without

waiting for an answer. The great man would continue: "I am moved." he would sny, "to remind you that this is not Olympus. It is a city in the United States. You are not members of a celestial company. You are elected mem-bers of the government. But," and here the accusing gaze of the Big Boss would travel from Mr. Penrose to Mr. Lodge and from Mr. Lodge to Mr. Poindexter and from Mr. Poindexter to Mr. Brandegee before it fell heavily on all the senators in turn, "you sit about and manage to look horribly like the stone gods of legend whose bosoms were full of ice. They sat, you will remember, in the frozen solitude of an inaccessible mountain and hated mankind. You are acquiring something of their mood. Go out. accefore, and walk through the country and feel the winds and sit on doorsteps and talk

little right to complain. with the people. It is the people who elect senators "Smoke a pipe in the calm of the evening with any man who is father to a family and learn what life is about. Play with little children, if it kill pou. Try, for God's sake, to get back some of your lost illusions, your lost hopes, your lost kindness, your lost understanding. Out out-I use, with your permission, the idiom of the people A N ENGAGING tale of spotless town is A told by the Bureau of Municipal Be-search in its bulletts recalling Philadelphia's reputation for cleanliness between 1826 and 1840. The record shows that the streets of the original city of Penn were as nearly immaculate as any in the land. Emphasis a laid upon the point that therewick force you are supposed to know and represent-the celestial pose and all these wretched and

is laid upon the point that thoroughfares between Vine and South, the Delaware and irritating travesties on freezing and unfeeling dignity. You make me weary and I am afraid that the country shares my fatigue! the Schuylkill were cleaned and kept in Senators who, in obedience to some such command as this, went out to discover repair by the municipal corporation. The contractor system was an affliction that America, to lean on fences and talk with came later. farmers and tramp roads and eat occasional meals in the warm kitchens of little houses A partial return to original methods in now on trial in the city's direct authority

and sit in courts and movies and ride in over streets between Columbia avenue and South street and between the two rivers. smoking cars and wander through shops and factories would afterward be worth their But the problem is far from being exclusively one of mere administration. Funds of imposing proportions are needed for repairs weight in gold. The Senate wouldn't be so ready as it is to turn its Great Stone Face alone. upon every high hope and generous desire that springs out of the heart of the multi-It is estimated by the Research Bureau that the streets of Philadelphia cannot be

put in condition for less than \$20,000,000 The budget item for this work amounts to The Senate is in a bad way. You have only less than a million dollars. About the same to read the newspapers to perceive that. The House is different. You would have to travel far in any country to find a contrast more sum is apportioned for cleaning. The inadequacy of these funds is as ob-vious as is the fact that the prerequisites marked and more significant than that which to neat streets is good paving. Considerapersists between the two sides of Congress. Wisdom is not always templed in the House. tion of these handicaps is but simple justice to the city. The best that can be hoped for just now is good intentions and as much But representatives are often fairly young and, though their speeches are sometimes woeful enough, they haven't forgotten how sincere execution as is possible under the to be human. They aren't afraid to laugh.

limitations. The bureau's suggestion that a cleanstreet squad of patrolmen be employed to educate the people in orderly civic habits may be worth developing. The responsibility of the individual citizen in these mat-ters is frequently overlooked. When the public as a whole learns to regard its obligations the danger of lop-sided budgets. favorable to extravagances and cold to ne-

not be as thoroughly representative as the

House. There is no reason why it should not share and understand the moods of the

country. But it does not. It has inherited

the baronial mood and even a few of the aberrations of the House of Lords.

in the Senate takes erratic forms. It produces cranks like La Follette or headlong

and uncritical zealots like France, of Mary

land. The majorities representative of both

parties seem lost in worship of high ab-

stractions and too deeply contemplative of ancient rules and theories to look at the

surging life below. The Senate is suspicious of the people. It doesn't trust them.

And that is why it is always unfriendly or

openly antagonistic to those who organize in one way or another with a view to better-

ing and brightening the common life of the

Now and then people talk feverishly of

abolishing the Senate. But the Senate doesn't need to be abolished. It needs to get

off its mountain top and take a vacation.

It needs to feel the familiar earth under its

feet, to listen to plain men and women and

even children, and to get a full and intimate

view of the life which it assumes to direct. It needs to know more of the living realities

of everyday existence in the United States.

A very old tradition is responsible for the cumulative austerity of the senatorial mind

tinets out of many able and generous men. For it was ordained in the beginning that the Senate should stand apart and at its

leisure pass judgment upon what other departments of the government attempt or do.

The Senate inherited its pride and the

aristocratic tendency of its collective mind.

It has been too long cloistered. It needs humanizing. It needs above all some younger men who will be able to think for themselves instead of going along with the

minds that dwell perpetually in high hats.

As an institution the Senate is indispensa

something to be desired, the people have

VANISHED FAME

And if in its present form it leaves

country.

Even political liberalism when it appears

quires before long the manner of one who essities, will be materially reduced. had left not only all hope but all laughter and all humanity behind. He will sit glumly It may be safely assumed that the pride Philadelphians in their clean streets

GOTTSCHALL'S BIG JOB

How the Statistician Put Over a Great Work In Record Time-Facts About Philadelphia's Industries. The City's Financial Standing

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN M. HOKE "GOTTSCHALL, chief of the of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, has com-pleted a remarkable undertaking. It is, I think, without precedent in any department at the capital. The work he has performed has been so unusual that Secretary of Internal Affairs Woodward characterizes it as "truly re-markable."

It consists in the production of a volume of statistics of nearly 900 pages, including a full report for the year 1919 and a con-densation of the statistics of the department for the three preceding years in record-breaking time. breaking time

It represented nearly 4,000,000 separate tabulations.

These were made in a nine months' period and they contain the story of productive in-dustry in the commonwealth. The work was completed and produced in book form and was placed in distribution over the state within a calendar year. And that is mighty fast traveling for a Harrisburg departmental report.

and the Senate chamber. It has cut one part of Congress off from the mainland. It has made inflexible and unteachable mar-ECRETARY WOODWARD in his "Fore-

SecRETARY WOODWARD in his "Fore-loses some interesting facts. One is that the report of the Burean of Statistics and information which had been compiled in 1916 was still in the hands of the state printer and had not been started on January 1, 1920. Four years and noth-ing done ing done.

ing done. The secretary courteously ascribes this astonishing condition of affairs to "extraor-dinary demands upon the facilities of the state printing office." A few more Gottschalls in some of the state capital departments might work a revo-lution in the methods of the state printery. Anyhow, they should get his receipt for putting things through.

CHIEF GOTTSCHALL discloses some CHIEF GOTTSCHALL discloses some very unusual things in his statistics on labor and industry. Here is one of them: There were fawer people employed in the state in 1818 by more than 200,000 than there were in 1816, yet they earned nearly \$000,000 more. At the same time, while there was less capital invested, the value of the production was over \$2,000,000 more. The shutdown of industries engaged in producing war material accounted, doubtless:

The shutdown of industries engaged in producing war material accounted, doubtless; for a decrease of ninety-three plants in the four years. The days worked, on the average, in 1919 were twelve less than in 1916, and yet, as observed above, millions more in wages were paid out and billions more in production followed.

THE statistics for Philadelphia rise to the point of being unique. What is true of the state at large is em-

phasized to greater degree in this city. The comparisons are between the years 1916 and 1919.

There were 10 per cent fewer plants in operation in the last year than in the first. The average of day's work was about 5 per

As to labor, there were fewer persons em ployed by 5 per cent. In the matter of capi-tal, there was \$500,000,000 less invested. tal. there was \$500,000,000 less i and yet the increase in the value of

and yet the increase in the value of produc-tion was 52 per cent greater than in 1916. One noteworthy feature in connection with the labor phase is that 55 per cent more col-ored employes were in the plants in 1919 than in 1916.

By the same comparison, about 13,000 fewer foreigners were employed. There were 15 per cent fewer boys under sixteen drawing wages, although the number of girls had increased 1.7 per cent.

THERE is more money by double in the I building and loan associations of Phila-delphia than there is in all the savings de-posits in national and state banks and trust ompanie The building and loan associations number

1600 in this city. Total resources of these organizations come within a fraction of being one-third the total resources of all the trust companies of the stock of the thirty



"MUSH ON!"

Know Best

DR. ALEXANDER GLASS

On Demand for Veterinarians THERE is going to be a big need in the near future for trained veterinarians, and when that crisis comes people will discover the lack of such material, according to Dr. Alexander Glass, professor of canine pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and one of the leading veterinarians in the city.

have veterinary departments are finding themselves depopulated. Whereas they once had from sixty to a hundred students in a According to Dr. Glass, the horse is not thing of memory; and further than that, he will gradually come to be used again where it has been found that motor-driven vehicles were not entirely successful. This fact, and the continued demand of the army and of first-year class, they now have from one lone man to ten. At the University of Pennsyl-vania there are five freshmen.

It has never before been suspected, but Clute, Ont., is a great news center. just mentioned. Cities of the United States should have the same. "A kindred subject, and one just as im-portant under modern conditions, is that of milk inspection, the demand for which is increasing all the time. "And now, to consider just what is being done along the lines of training men to fill these much-needed positions. The colleges and universities all over the country which have veterinary departments are finding

Morgenthau's job in Armenia, it would appear, is to make bricks without straw.

Gump fans will rejoice to learn that Andy has realized on Carp Caviar after all.

It is a cinch that the navy balloonists will have had all the mush they want before they arrive home.

A bulletin of style from Chicago says that overcoats are to be worn longer. Does this mean a late spring?

Hardly less thrilling than their balloon

severe laws against banditry such as are now forecast for discussion by the Legislature inspire fear and respect. Experience has often shown, however, that the infliction of extremely heavy penalties has a tendency to encourage a brutal recklessness that may defeat the object of the measures.

The public entertains no lenient sentiments regarding the so-called crime wave of this after-war period. Senator Daix's sponsorship of a bill compelling the court to impose a life sentence upon any felon convicted a second time accords with the prevailing belief that no effort should be spared to preserve public security. Undoubtedly moreover, there are instances in which the parole system has been abused.

Governor Sproul is right in seeking reform in this field, and in principle his support of the proposed changes in the criminal code i commendable. Yet there are already excellent laws against hold-ups, burglary, robhery and what is broadly termed banditry in this state, and in their rigid enforcement a stern warning to criminals is to be found

It is a historical fact that when lesse offenders were punished with the same severity as those persons guilty of major crimes, theft, for instance, was often accom panied by murder. For this reason the sighteenth century criminal code was, on the whole, far less efficacious than its successors in more enlightened and more or derly times.

It is incumbent upon the Legislature to give full weight to these aspects of a complex question

ABOLISHING THE UNHYGIENIC

Sound hygienic reasons can be advanced in support of the bill introduced in the in support of the bill introduced in the Nebraska Legislature, at the instance of the women's clubs and the ostcopaths, forbidding the sale within the state of shoes with heels more than one inch high.

Yet, however wise it may be to wear low heels, the shoe merchants say that not more than one-tenth of the women's shoes sold in the state have beels low enough to be within the limits of the proposed law. Nine-tenths of the women prefer the high and siender heels which carry the graceful lines of the figure to the very ground itself

If they can be forced by law to conform to the rigid rules of health, the shoe merchants will continue to have their custom. But if they prefer to gratify their taste they will buy their shoes outside of the state in the remote event of the passage of the bill by the Legislature.

While the reformers are about it they ought to introduce bills forbidding the sale of corsets. Every physician can tell the women that corsets are frequently injurious. aspecially when they are laced tightly. They ought also to offer a bill minking it a penal fense for women to wear low-necked gowns in the street in the winter and punishing parents who permit their children to go about with bare knees in cold weather.

None of these fashions can be defended on hygienic grounds. They are as unwhole some as drinking coffee or smoking tobacco. Laws against the sale of cigarettes have been passed in some of the western states, but coffee has thus far escaped the legislative ban. And ten, which in the opinion of some specialists is more injurious than coffee, has hardly been attacked.

No diet specialist will permit his patients to cat hot biscuits or pie. They disturb the stomach and produce dyspepsia, an ailment which has been said to be responsible for lomestic unhappiness than all other more (es combined.

AT IN CONTRACT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DES

If things keep on as they have begun we may yet hear of a bill introduced in the

1

in his seat, joyless and without emotion and, confronted by the example of some of the older members, he may very easily beome a very devil of snarling cynicism.

They have even been known to sing in unison on festal days. It is in the House that the varied, sensitive and impulsive

spirit of this land finds its voice and talks

Over the Senate the tradition of exclu

siveness and aloofness hangs and hardens

like a blight. The man who enters it ac-

The Senate assumes that it must be hard and cold to be an effectual intellectual balance-wheel of Congress and the government. But it can be and often is extraordinarily emotional in wrong ways. It fosters a tradition of chill dignity and at the same ime does many undignified things.

The other day Mr. Poindexter did one. In the absence of the majority he rushed through the Senate a bill that would make strike a jail offense for labor leaders and give all trades unions a right to say that a knife had been slipped between their ribs. Even if such laws are to be accepted as tolerable, the fact remains that they ought not to be passed without publicity and debate.

There never was any hone for Mr. Pain. dexter's bill. Mr. Poindexter knew there was no hope for it. His was a gesture of pite-as futile as the vicious gesture of a ond-tempered child. It left more bitterness in places where there was too much hitter. iess before.

It was Senate influence that revived the War Finance Corporation and crowded the scheme through over the President's veto and so offended all reasonable minds in the business and banking world, where the undiolesomeness of a measure devised for political purposes only is clearly recognized.

It was in the Senate that Mr. Reed arose o pour a tirade of abuse on Mr. Hoover and to misrepresent cruelly a great -and umane enterprise and those engaged in it. When Mr. Reed said that American relief supplies were used to keep the Polish army the field he said what he must have known a he untrue. Hoover fed the Polish chil The Senate should have known this. Iren. But Hoover violated the sanctuary by entering national politics as an antagonist of So no word of defense was party bosses. attered for Hoover until Hitchcock replied to Reed as a defender of the administration nolicies.

Enquestionably there is talent and sincerity in the Senate, even though the decline of the intellectual standards of its membership has been almost spectacular in the last decade. Tradition and the babits of leader to presume that they are by the will of Providence appointed to be the active mind of the nation have done a great deal to solate the upper house in an unhealthy at-

mosphere of seclusion. The Senate is removed too far from the neople. It lives and has its being in a sor of shell through which most of the really significant sounds and rumors of the times cannot penetrate. It has gone voluntarily to a mountain top to breathe only thin and old airs, and that perhaps is why it is growing to seem like a bloodless and nerve-

less organism. It is seldom that any spark of kindness or humor warms a Senate debute. Mr. Lodge is a distinguished scholar and in many ways an able statesman. But he can and does talk of international peace and

plans to avert war in the clipped and sleety phrases that normally seem appro priate to a debate on tariffs in the pig iron trade. The meaning to the world of words like "peace" and "war" seems almost unknown to Mr. Lodge. And to the magnificence of the hope and the splendor o

aims of those who were moved to great effort and great sacrifice by the spectacle of world in agony he has seemed wholly blind There is no reason why the Senate should.

during the era that now seems apocryphal was no mean factor contributing to the lustrous result.

BACHELOR'S CHILDREN

DEAR ADMIRAL MCCULLY, a bachelor R within two years of the retiring age, has just discovered for the first time what every young father and mother find out when their first child is born.

He has been representing the United States in southern Russia. While there the pathetic plight of seven orphan children apnealed to him. He decided to make them hi wards and bring them to the United States and educate them. The youngest is three years old and the oldest not more than ten. When he arrived at Ellis Island the immigration officers refused to allow the children to enter the country. They were detained a he immigrant station. What happened next is best explained in the rear admiral's own words. He said:

I went back to my ship without them. Entering their room on the ship I found some of their little traps and playthings, and began to collect these childish relies I had to sit down, and, burying my in my hands, I shook with the realization that the destinies of these children and myself are inseparably linked. I knew then that a man's love for a child transcends all human laws, the machinations of statesmen, the intrigues of international cabinets.

Because he felt this way the rear admiral went to Washington and induced the secretary of labor to overrule the order of the immigration officers. The children have been admitted and are now in charge of their benefactor. What did the children do that stirred the

heart of the man so deeply? They did the same thing that every child does. They simply trusted in the goodness of the people about them and expected kindness and gentieness and love and got them, and gave love and gratitude in return. There are many thoughtful persons who

are convinced that if there could be the same trustful relations among adults that exist etween adults and children the world would he a much better place. Victor Hugo was one of them, for he made the old priest in 'Les Miserables'' like a little child who refused to admit that men were had. He went among the most desperate characters with mpunity and induced them to do his will.

He trusted Jean Valjean and discovered that the man was deserving of trust. Modern prison reformers are doing their best to apply the same principles in their treatment of convicts. And Judge Lindsay. of Denver, applies them in his dealings wit juvenile delinquents. The judge has said hat there is good and bad in every one, and that society can devitalize the good until

there is nothing to check the bad or it can neourage the good until it crowds out the evil. Little children are habitually treated as though the good predominated and it perfumes the home with its blossoms. It is not

until they grow older and until their elders begin to change their system of treatment that the trouble begins. But if men and nations could live in perfect confidence with one another there would be no business for the courts and wars would cease. Indeed, there is high authority for the saying that unless a man becomes as a little child he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.

"Youth must have its fling," remarked Director Cortelyou as he flung the young cops from City Hall to outlying districts; but the old members of the guard need not surrender their present positions.

and the second stands of the second state

and a state of the second

tional banks, fourteen state banks and sixty trust companies is approximately two and one-fourth times less than the total re-sources of the city's building and loan asso-

ciations. These 1600 associations have savings deposits of \$174,469,147. Philadelphia deserves its name of the "City of Homes." based alone on facts re-lating to these organizations.

THE per capita wealth of Philadelphia is \$2373.03.

The average savings of every man, woman and child in the city, based on the census of 1920 is \$272.28

Per capita savings of the people of Pitts-burgh are only \$236.57, though the per capita wealth is \$2380.41. is interesting to know that the assessed

value of all real estate in Pennsylvania is 80 836 165 155 The state's total resources, banking capi-

tal, real estate, personal property, livestock and banking deposits, amount to \$13,455. and bank 042.634.

NNUMERABLE oddities mark a recapitu lation of Philadelphin's industries for

It is popularly supposed that charcoal s confined to the remote backwoods But this city produced charcoal burned within her borders to the value of \$62,000. Cleansing and polishing preparations, and

this does not include dyestuffs, were produced by thirty-five concerns to a value of \$3,646,500. It is the tribute the country pays to Phil-

idelphia for keeping its homes clean and bright. To paint, powder, perfume and otherwise

beautify its gentler sex, as well as massag pastes and unguents for "dolling up" men in the barbers' chairs, the world contributed \$748,000 to Philadelphia. For suspenders alone it paid Philadelphia

\$1,465,000 in 1919.

WE DO not manufacture wooden shoes, a leading industry of Holland and France, but we did manufacture shoe lasts to the value of \$250,000.

Philadelphia turned out needles, pins, hooks and eyes from five establishments in 1919 to the value of \$1,000,000. Pens as a manufactured product were pro-duced to the value of \$87,000.

Gold and silver leaf for signs, picture frames and ornamentation in architecture was beaten out worth \$900,000.

In the manufacture of oilcloth and lino leum we beat the country, for our floor covering output of this kind exceeded \$13. 000,000 Teeth-molars, canines and every other

kind used in dentistry-millions of them are made here. They were manufactured in that year to the value of \$3,524,000

Of such a prosaic thing as bags-not the paper kind, but burlap, muslin and woven bags-there were \$314,000 worth put on the market. It requires sixty-seven laundries to keep

Philadelphia's linen spotless, employing 2688 persons; an average of more than \$2 a year or each person.

Patent medicines and nostrums, pills, pow ders and proprietary remedies, were fed to the world to the amount of \$9,902,500. We washed the face of the universe

laundered its linen with soap to the total of \$11,834,100 in 1919, Philadelphia "'stuck up'' the rest of the

country with mucilage and paste worth \$693 200

eternal harping about the cost of The women's clothes over those of men gets a backset from Mr. Gottschall's investigators. The value of men's clothes manufactured wa \$35,012,600 as compared with \$27,957,500, Nearly \$8,000,000 in favor of the ladies.

The Lockwood committee is still investigating New York's political aquarium. The poor fish are now specializing in red herrings

federal and municipal governments, will ne-cessitate men trained in the treatment of animals.

animals. "I cannot do better than to preface my remarks," began Dr. Glass, "by saying that in 1902 in the area between Broad street and the Schuylkill, Pine and Arch streets, I had 285 clients, averaging three horses apiece. This made about 900 horses, and prior the strength of the second prior and prior the street of the second prior and prior the street of the second prior and prior the street of the second prior "I cannot be be be be a street of the second prior and prior the street of the second prior the second that number included only those owned pri-vately. Last year there were just five horses and since that time their owner has sold them. This looks as if the death-knell of the faithful horse had been sounded, but such

not exactly the case. "There is more demand than ever for horses, and, by the same token, those who understand horses. It is simply a matter of adjustment.

"During the war the veterinarian got his proper place in the army after a spirited fight. Now he can reach the rank of colonel and while the veterinarian corps is still under the head of the medical department, it is only a question of a short time until they have their own corps. As soon as that stage is reached a man can rise to the rank of major general, or at least to a grade cor-responding with that title.

Army Needs Only One Phase of Situation

"But the army, which is even now always the lookout for trained men in this line, and will continue to be a ready market for such material, is only one phase of the situa-

tion. "The old-fashioned thorse doctor' or 'cow leech' is soldom found any more, and not generally very highly thought of, but the at least to the general population, is the possibility of a crisis, such as a recurrence of the hoof and mouth disease epidemic, at a veterinarian is more and more in demand, as the value of cattle, hogs, horses or dogs goes up, as it has done in recent years. the first place, speaking generally, the in-creased value of these animals results in a desire for more expert medical inspection and treatment to prevent such serious menaces as the hoof and mouth disease, hog cholera

or pleuro-pneumonia. "When I first made a study of such mat-ters, values of \$40 and \$60 for cattle and horses respectively were the usual thing. Now a good horse is worth as much as \$500 and a cow \$150. Even a ram brings as and a cow \$150. Even a ram brings as much as \$75. Dogs have increased propor-tionately, and there is nothing more natural than that the owners of all these animals prize them that much more and insist on expert treatment. "To return to the specific case of the

horse, we can see other reasons for the in-creased need of the veterinarian. Not only Not only are some farmers inclined to doubt the en-tire efficacy of the tractor and other motordriven farm implements-a question which 1 will not argue-but a great many industria oncerns, heavily stocked up with trucks. are beginning to realize, so their officials tell me, that horses are superior in certain re-spects. Short-haul people, bakers and milkmen, for example, have never changed from the horse to the truck, and never can.

Finally there is one great feature to be considered in this connection. The federal government is urgently in need of men to fill the responsible posts of examiners in all scaports in order to prevent the importation of the hoof and mouth disease and its like. In the future, too, there will be just as close a watch kept on departing vessels to see that no infected animals are shipped to European and other ports. The other nations will insist on that.

Precautions by City Governments

"That is only the federal side, all done under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In addition, there are the city governments, which must take similar pre-cautions. At present in every city there are the city a lot of cheap, little abattoirs, shoddily run. There should be one large, well-equipped union abattoir in every city, with a corps of are trained veterinarians, to examine every ani-mal killed. At present many of the men who inspect the carcasses have, at best, only a sketchy knowledge of veterinary subjects. Holland and a few other European countries have such up-to-date abattoirs as I have

which this nation has just 'big business' passed through. Business was everything; the laboring man, the mechanic, the mer-chant, they all made money hand over fist. trip is the snowshoe return journey of the United States navy men. The professional man, as is usual in such neriods, suffered. As a result, the medical, aw and veterinary schools suffered depletion

depression which has come in busines.

look to see the professional man come into

Facing a Serious Problem

more money in the coming years. Speaking

entirely personally as a veterinarian, but in

versity, I believe that the taking over in its entirety by the state of the veterinary school

time when there are not enough veterinarian

waiting to howl after the horse has escape

through the opened barn door, it would be much more sensible to realize the seriousness

of the situation now and close the door be fore it is too late."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ.

Name an American war of the nineteenth century fought on the question of sea rights.

What is laches? In what state was Abraham Lincoln born?

What is the meaning of the Latin phrase

What kind of a bird is called a demoi-

"Dei gratia"? 8. To what part of the world is the bread-

10. Who said "Distance lends enchantment to the view"?

fruit native

The second and more serious possibility.

be the best solution.

to cope with the situation. I must be carefully considered.

in my official capacity at the Uni

This

Instead o

his own again.

would

Senator Penrose's acceptance of the emergency tariff bill seems to indicate that his "popgun" has exploded. while the Wharton School was crowded to the doors. This same situation existed most strongly this year and may continue to exis another year, but after that, and because of

And just when we chrenicled a dozen signs of spring, Old Man Winter stuck his head in long enough to say howdy.

The war vapor known as diphenylchlo rasine, invented by the British, may help the nations of the world to combine for peace.

"In the meantime, however, we are facing In the meantime, however, we are facing a serious problem, namely, the result of this emptying of the veterinary school. It takes five years to develop a finished veterinarian, and we have only five men in the first-year Forty-seven million gallons of booze are stored in United States warehouses, according to a report made to Congress. And no class and small numbers in the other classes. "The situation is twofold in its possible a drop to drink.

serious consequences. In the first place and as a more immediate feature, the veterinary A Boston sculptor has been fined \$10 for carving a statue on Sunday. If he had shot craps on the Common he might have school suffers. The one at Pennsylvania, which people do not generally realize is the got away with it. which people do not generally realize is the best equipped in the world, faces a serious financial question. This school gets an ap-propriation of some \$30,000 from the state. With its small attendance they will need

Governor Miller, of New York, having \$140.000.000 to pay for a program calling for \$201.044,292.43, like a wise tailor, cut according to his cloth. He cut the program

The Brownsville physician who is study ing to become a coal miner because there is more money in it is evidently satisfied with his own diagnosis and aims to get the right

Whether one approves or disapproves of the Supreme Court decision making the sec-ondary boycott illegal, one must concede that it is a pretty good argument for the estabishment of an industrial court.

Many people who deplore the production of "crook" pictures in the movies will hesi-tate before indorsing Chicago's plan to abolish them by law. The way of the censor

Shoes to retail at \$100 per pair have been made at North Adams, Mass. A watch is inserted just above the ankle of the left

Time will weave romance and high adventure into the stark discomfort and immi-nent danger of death experienced by the

ple will more readily obey the laws because they are set forth in simple language, the labors of the commission to revise the penal statutes ought at least to make the trial of

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- The Canadian phrase to "mush on" means The Canadian phrase to mass of means to walk or march.
 It is a corruption of the French phrase "marchant," which means walking or
- "marchant," which means walking or marching. Coleslaw, not cold slaw, is correct. It literally means cabbage salad. The four largest citles of Cuba are Havana, Santiago, Camaguey and
- Clenfuegos. 5. The probate of a will is the official proving of it.
- proving of it.
 6. Cerise is cherry color. The word is French for cherry.
 7. W. S. Gilbert wrote the "Bab" bailads.
- where, but it will assuredly have little energy on the number of cases of banditry. The death penalty long ago failed to reduce cases of theft. The mental attitude of the crimi-nal is that he might just as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb. But anything that tends to make the capture of criminals more certain and insures their punishment W. S. Gilbert wrote the "Bab" bailads. The Galatians, to whom St. Paul wrote his famous epistle, were inhabitants of an upland province of Asia Minor. They were so called because of the Gauls, who invaded and settled that region in the third century B. C.
 9. Galen was the most famous of ancient physicians. He was of the Greek race and was born in Pergamus, in Mysia, about 130 A. D.
- banditry lies with the police not with the Legislature. And the "speeding Galileo, the famous Italian astronomer and scientist, who died in 1642, made the first thermometer.
 - up" suggested by District Attorney Rotan will be of more personal interest to the crooks than any new law that may be de-

medicine.

often leads to pettiness and intolerance

shoe. With clocks on her stockings, North Adams shoes ought to give Eves a good time.

rights. What were the Federalist Papers? Who wrote them? Name an English king who married a Spanish princess and an English queen who married a Spanish king. naval aviators now beating their way toward civilization from a frozen Hudson bay post

> While there is no expectation that peo lawbreakers easy and their punishment sure

The Board of Revision of Taxes has re-

duced rates on small home properties. Experts who combine knowledge of finance with

appreciation of psychology aver that the way

to reconcile a people to the payment of taxes is to demand a lot and then, after protest is made, to take a little less.

Governor Sproul favors severer penal-ties for bandits. This may or may not be wise, but it will assuredly have little effect

more certain and insures their punishment (of whatever nature) when caught, will in-

vitably act as a deterrent. The remedy for

department and