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Philadelphia Monday, March 14, 1921 SCHOOLS AND RADICALISM

THE public schools have always been dis posed to borrow their traits from the dleges and universities. Frats and football and the manners of apper-classmen in the high schools are imitations of things first made familiar by coilege vontus. The teach ers are not unlike the pupils in this respec-The first "wave of radicalism" in teaching was started by conthful faculty men who found the theories of government accepted and practiced to the United States not wholly to their liking. What followed was a matter of anxiety and concern for soherminded boards of university directors, who found that students to some of their class rooms were being immed full of halfdigested theory by teachers who hadn't taken the trouble to think twice about the new isms in which they professed to believe.

In the public schools, even while univer sity faculties are returning safely to nor maley, the habit of radical thousan and teaching has grown. Minds too youthful crimination are being filled with doubt Teachers who had neither time nor oppor tunity to weigh their words sermonize freely of liberalism and the "radical descripes," and they are not always averse to special at government as it exists in the United Dr. Broome the new superin tendent of schools, did a wise thing when he nformed the teachers in this city have to think like Americans and depend on common sense rather than on emotion of

WHAT OF MONROE'S DOCTRINE?

TF THE politicians of Panama and Costa Rica succeed in carrying their dispute over the head of Washington to the League of Nations Council for "the final settlement at Geneval' spoken of in current disputches from abroad, a new precedent will have been established in the politics of the American continent and there will be cause for a new scruting of the origin of the quarrel between the two tiny republics.

The causes of the recent theatrical display of temper in Central America have always been vague and hard to understand. ooked to the bottom of the trouble. Queer things happen and will continge to happen in that part of the world. quire whether there was a deliberate effort on the part of outsiders to test American feeling or to try American patience by bringing about a state of affairs likely to force something like European intervention in the affairs of parious on this side of the

There is no region way we should not re-gard the Monroe Doctrine as called and indispensable. Yet the disposition of Latin Americans to refer their grievances, to a council of Europeans can be under stood. If they are permitted to do not and if a settlement is to be made in Geneva it is necessary to assume that that is where other far more important settle ments may be made in the fiture when Latin American peoples and their affairs

NAVALISM IN JAPAN

CHINA has no may to speak of Many many years ago the Counses decoded that navies were renewally modess for our ner manent end. The time mus come wash other younger nations will discrebilly wingre that virtually of monated from the calculations of war extents. It has been too thoroughly bolshevized ever to receiver anything like its original strength. For masons such as activity of the Japan se and these apparent. only on the Pacific that he's might no ex-tensive work for a damages superfect. And

rival in these waters.

Only those whose knowledge of international affairs is superficial will suppose that the people in Their washer experience in mediate trouble with America. A war bebe over almost before a could got will and way as matters sound now. We are so superior to the Jananese a size maporation and aggressive morres and so much heare estuated noncentle ned industrially, that tipue to whisper about would be little about of a sudden cutastrooms for the niction that

Tokin is far residued. The Japanese made a great deal of money in the war. have invested it in rust enterprises estab lished not without rise in the wake of the armies that penetrated Shantung and Si beria. It is characteristic of the Japanese feeling and the Japanese method that money was poured like water into territories where the investors are not set assured of any protection save that which can be provided by military for my It is to discountre leaders now in remain in Known hope to puted areas. And it may be assumed the fore, that the new great part of Nappoin is

the troubled negotiations of the immediate future Neither in the newly accupied areas of Siberia or Chona have the Japanese any rights that the Chinese and the Russians ns well as the rest of the world, are not still contesting with anger and impatience. The apanese argue frankly in some instances. They insist that they are the superiors and natural leaders of all other Orientals, and hat they should be permitted by the western world to establish themselves firmly wherover they desire to go for that purpose. In

United States and in England there are

share that view. They would grant the Japanese the right to expand, to be leaders of economic and industrial and social development in China and in Siberia. That they say, would be only fair and logical.

They tell only baif the story or they per ceive only the surface facts. The Japanese according to the reports of impartial ob-servers of related events in China and Japan, desire not only to control the industrial resources of territories recently invaded. They wish also to control the man power of China as well as such manpower ne is available in Siberia. Doing that, they could become automatically a sort of super-Germany sitting at the door of all the East fearing no one and with no cause to dread a war that might require endless armies and endless mone-

FACTS WILL POINT THE WAY THIS NATION MUST GO

They Have Aiready Brought About the Indefinite Postponement of a Separate Peace With Germany

THE reported determination of the mil-I ministration to postpone indefinitely any attempt to make a separate peace with Germany justifies the faith which the coun has in Secretary Hughes of the State Department

Mr. Hughes is a nian whose training has condified him to see all around a question and to take proper account of established A separate peace with Germany. an considered in a vacuum, has a very Ferent aspect from a separate peace with Germany when regarded in its relations to he complicated problem involved in impressng on the Germans an understanding that they were the conquered and not the con

Whatever this country may do about peace, it cannot afford to do anything which will encourage the Germans to believe that I they won the war and can dictate the terms of settlement.

For many months the Berlin propagan dists have been exerting themselves to pro duce discord between the British and the With subtle suggestions they have fed the jeniousies which they assumed existed. They have spread abroad the reports that the two powers were on the eve of a break with each other over questions in Asia Minor. They have even gone so far as to say that the military forces of the two powers were fighting on opposite sides in that part of the world, each seeking to checkmate the other. Every failure of the two nations to agree instantly on any question which they were discussing has been builed as the beginning of a fatal rupture. When the German foreign secretary went to Landon to make his reparation proposals he forget that the two nations were held toby the determination that Germany should not be allowed to escape the penalty

for the damage which she had done. This determination is so strong that it can stand all the strain that is likely to be put upon It was proved as soon as the proposals of Dr. Simons were disclosed. Those proposals were so preposterously inadequate and the failure of Dr. Simons to admit the guilt of his country was so abysinal that the French and British negotiators united immediately in rejecting them, and Lloyd George, as the spokesman for both nations. read to Dr. Simons a lecture on the rights of the victorious nations and on the obligation of the defeated which made that gentleman squirm in his seat and impotently bute his unils. When he could find his voice he professed astonishment that his offers

for dragging Europe into war and should be

forced to pay up to the extent of her ability

giving to the nations which had "forced his ourtry to go to war The concerted move of the French and British troops in occupying German cities is resented, but it is the natural and logical reply to the German proposals. The stupidity of the Tentonic mind was never betillustrated than by its failure to per-

and not been regarded as generous and for-

So long as it is necessary for France and England to not in concert for the collection of the reparation funds no amount of tierman promaganda can senarate those two na

The German mability to being about diseard in Entope, however, has taught the Berlin statesmen nothing. They are san have been weeking to separate the United States from the nations with which it fought They were gleeful when the ratification the Versailles treaty failed. They were delighted with the Knot resolution for a sepante made. They are telling us that we are to be left out in the division of the spoils as though we went to war for the sake of plunder, and they think that this sort of thing to offer sentiment here and that we shall dramate's no siding with them in their dispure with the British and the French.

Our van readily imagine their surny se ... when they hear that the new adminiatration, from which they were expecting much has decided that it will do nothing abien will embarrass France and England They are unable to perceive that the questions beste affect every nation that was engaged n the mar and that they have an intimate relation to all future conflicts. The United States is just as intimately interested in the adequate to nichment of Germany as every edizen is inserested in the punishment of man who sets fire to be neighbor's house, I his house is to be secure the incendiary must are to walk the street in safety the highway man mast be panished. If we are two reppeacefully in hed at night burg are must be command by heavy penalties rigidly en-

tion in Washington of this fundamental fa-Whatever may be our theories about the de ignific ness of isolation, there is a realizar international obligations wheel cannot parmit is to be whall; isolated one wash our hands of vespons billy

Where has will lead us in the immedia . furnie i cemains for the President, the seccorner of state and the foreign relations committee of the Senate to decide. The first and most important step toward a decision is taken when these authorities begin to study the facts as they appear at the present time Those facts supported by a some of moral responsibility, will point the way this nation

The most powerful influence at present working toward the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations is the un openion: Experts n international affairs are telling is that we had joined a segue it would not have been necessary for France and England to take passession of the German critics for Germany would have known that the moral force of the United States was unmistationally arrayed against her and that she could not hope to divide the allied and associated nations and deal with them separately, as

one tried during the war to divide them. There is no way of proving that the experts are right or wrong, for it is always impossible to prove that what might have been under certain circumstances would have been if those circumstances had existed. Yet it is morally certain that the problem of dealing with Germany would have been simpler if we had wholeheartedly joined the league at the beginning. Other problems, also, would have been simplified. To decision to refrain from seen simplified. The decision to refrain from Instead of shoty being exchanged and honor declared satisfied conferences were held and declared satisfied conferences were held and offensive phrases withdrawn. still further complicating matters by raking

good many people generous enough to that the authorities are thinking of something else beside the letter of Washington's farewell address and that they are living in the twenty-first year of the twentieth century, and are alert to the conditions which sur round them.

> In other words, they are doing their best to decide current questions on their merits in the light of contemporary facts.

I WILL be remembered to the credit of

the administration that Mr. Harding

acted swiftly and firmly when he found the

country confronted again with the danger of

one of those strikes that react overnight to

THE FIRST INTERVENTION

drive the cost of living upward for millions The effort to bring peace in the packing industry through government mediation pro posed, in this instance with firmness and a note of determination hat was meant for the owners of the ment industry as well as for the dissatisfied unions, may not be wholly successful. It may bring about nothing but another delay and prolonged quibbling. it was made clear to everybody at the special abinet meeting called to consider the im-

pending meat strike that the great industries

pon which the nation must depend for con-

tinuing life and safety are not to be left by

the new administration as playthings for either financiers or labor leaders, The Big Five and their employes were lining up for a fight. Then they were or-dered peremptorily to Washington to explain not so much to the government as to the people of the United States. The action was that of the new secretary of labor, who moved at the direction of the President. But the strategy and the method strongly the familiar mood of Secretary suggest. Hoover and the powerful will of Secretary

SHADLESS DAYS?

Hinghes:

FOR new proof of the adage which say that for everything won something i ost read the dolorous account of shad extermination in the Delaware written recentir by Mr. Mechan, director of the city's squarium and an authority on the lives. sabits, temperament and dispositions of all fish. A time is coming. Mr. Meehan ventures to believe, when there will be no shad in the Delaware. Indeed, the fish that once made that river famous are becoming fewer every year. They are becoming fewer because of the pollution of the water, the deep ening of the river channels and the turmoi caused by the increasing shipping. marvelously efficient and devoted work of federal and state fish hatcheries is not serving to keep the shad in the place where

The work of the hatcheries has been truly remarkable. Shad eggs gathered in millions are subjected to an incubating process and the infant fish, when they are hardly bigger than toothpicks, are placed in tanks and purtured and permitted to grow to a size at which they are likely to have fair chances or survival among their devouring enemies the open waters. When fish-hatching was irst undertaken on a large scale the Dela ware became almost thick with shad. In later years the fish have been refusing to come up the river. They look in at the breakwater and pass on. The deeper channels make the water too cold for them. The crowding ships scare them off. This year's supply will be very slim. It is probable that there will be few eggs to hatch. And even science cannot make a shad without an egs to begin with.

SHORT CUTS

Perhaps Rotan's mystery man is a press

Cuba finds no sweetness in the present sugar situation.

Every income tax blank is an eloquen:

her we shall save or waste dayligh

No politician can keep his opinions inder his hat when his hat is in the ring.

see bloom in the spring is the industrial

Of course, we don't blame Laddie Boy for the blather that is being written about

What gives Hoover the confidence of the tible is his unfamiliarity with political argon.

Distoral propagandists appear to getting far more publicity than they bar

We may surmise that Mr. Palmer didn't

The poorer the gas the more success

illeminates the kinship of divers

and doesn't care how much trouble he giv-By the time we have decided past what caused the crime wave there is hope that it will have subsided

The remedy for the housing shoringe will probably have arrived before we have

The ex kaper has written a book blamng England for the war. The rour is thus cecded by w squen!

The Sterling qualities of the Board of Education demonstrate that it is at once the hest ever and the worst ever We are strong;) in favor of Simon Perjuen, Russian revolutionary leader. He

uas a usine we can pronounce

Visitors at the Penrose lome are evidently of the opinion that an important part of the Phun Tree has been grafted on a Spruce.

Berglars in an Atlantic City drug store took nothing but whisky. Thirsty ones, ecidently, who haven't yet acquired the drug

Senaror Louge sees perti in ratifying the Colombia treaty. He might try looking at the Versailles treats to the same light

France's hope that America will join the League of Nations is stripped of camou fairly reasonable demand for show down. Germans apparently find it as hard to

signify indiguous because it burts There is annumity of opinion that after wages have been not husiness will improve Difference of opinion begins with the allega-tion that one will be the result of the other

understand penalty as they did to master reparation. They seem surprised and are

The New Jersey Senate faces 316 bills and time resolutions and the House 538 bl/s and fifteen resolutions. And it is a safe her there as elsewhere that most of them are unimportant

If the packing nouse employes go on strike we all may become vegetarians. Which suggests the thought that if they must strike good time would have been at the begin The world moves when a duel in France may be avoided by arbitration; and this has really happened in the case of two deputies.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

New Election Bill Before Legislature Suggests Questions, All but One of Which Are Answered

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE is a bill in the State Senate. sponsored by State Senator Patton, concerning slight changes in state election laws which, to those who are 'in the know.' is not only very interesting, but which may have a very decided bearing on political activity should it be successfully engineered through. At all events, it will be an interesting bill to follow, because of its origin.

As to its origin: It began in a committee of city and county officials called to discuss changes in the election laws; it received the recommendations of the City Council of Philadelphia, and, thus brought into being, was handed on to Patton as pilot to to be got through the shoals of the State Legislature. At least two and possibly more large city organizations of women voters were conulted as to their viewpoint on the changes proposed in the bill while it was still committee. It now remains to be seen how the state at large will regard changes in its election laws proposed by Philadelphia. I was informed by a Pittsburgh politician that the state at large will take it very ill. But I cannot determine whether that is a worm's eye or a bird's eye point of view.

THE proposed changes in the election laws A have to do with the assessment, regis-tration, care of the ballot-boxes, publishing of assessors' lists and the date of assessment

and printing of the ballots.

Instead of seventy-five ballots being printed for the use of every fifty voters, fifty ballots shall be printed.

Instead of two assessments of voters, there

shall be one, and that one in March.

But it is recommended with regard to the assessors that they be present at the polis assessors that they be present at the polls during the hours of registration, so that citizens intending to vote may apply for registration, may be assessed, pay their poll tax and curoll as party members at the same time. The last date for registration at the polling place shall be the sixty-second day before the November election. Electors who cannot register then or before then at their division polling place shall be required to division polling place shall be required to file petitions with the registration commission setting forth their reasons for not having

been registered at the polls at least three days before they appear before the commis-sion to apply for registration. The assessment lists printed by the county commissioners should also be made to show the registration of electors instead of the lists called street lists now printed by the registration commissioners. This last gives a person whose name is omitted an oppor-tunity to ascertain the fact and to file a petition to be placed on the lists.

It is also recommended that after all elec-

tions the ballot-boxes and their contents be returned to the Mayor and the prothonotary s joint custodians, and better provision made for the safe keeping and handling

THE reduction in the cost of printing two I lists, the convenience to the voter of being able to be assessed in the spring if he is to be out of town all summer, of register ing and being assessed and enrolling at the polls at the same time if he is in town sixty-two days before election, the provision made for registering before the commission if he cannot do so at the polls by filing a petition three days before the date set to register with the commission, the safe-keeping of the ballots in their boxes by the Mayor and prothonotary after the election, are all excellent provisions, and if Pittsburgh turns them down because her town council did not think of them first, so much the worse for her

T WAS asked the other day by a lot of girls the following questions about our Penn-I think they asked me sylvania elections to stump me, and they succeeded on one

question ! Why are primaries very important in Philadelphia? Ans. Of course, that is very easy. Because the minority party is too small to make a general election doubtful, therefore Some time this week we shall know one at which the candidates for the Repub-

an party are nominated. they have every chance of being elected. How does a challenge at a primary eletion differ from one at a general or a mu-nicipal election?

Ans. That is not so easy. The elector at a primary must announce the name of the party with which he wishes to vote. He must, if challenged, swear he voted for the party at the last general election or lose his vote on the party ballot. So the challenging differs from that of a general election in that the voter, in order to cast a ballot, can be required to execute an affidavit that he voted for the majority of the candidates of the party in which he claims to belong.

If the voter can be challenged at the pri-

mary to swear as to what party he voted for at the previous election, how is his ballot a

Ans. That's a hard one! In fact. I do ot know the answer to that. Why were primaries made constitutional lections?

Ans. That was done before my day as voter, but I put it to a very erudite lawyer, who spoke thus: The primaries are an afterthought of the constitution, but a very important afterthought. Perhaps they are still a little clumsily devised, but they are Perhaps they are preferable to the former method of separate party conventions before each election, when the choice of candidates was not safeguarded by law or any uniform legal restrictions. Confusion and corruptions marked the con entions, which dictated to the voters rathe than accepted from the voters the party can-

I put it to a ward leader, who spake thus It's all settled now beforehand without any ralk. The names of the fellows for the dif-ferent offices get sifted down and sifted down by a few meeting together at the call of one man and doing the sifting. And when they get through there are maybe three names left for each place. And then the Vares and the Crows and the Trainers and a few more of us go to it, and the man that gets the job is the man whom the big boss has sifted out. Where do the party voters come in? Why, after it's all over but the shouting.

the other question that those girls put to me I forgot the answer to, but I remembered or rather I remembered the page it later, or rather I remembered the page in the book and just how the sentence looked that contained the answer. It is headed

Nonpartisan Voting : Candidates for the office of judge of any ourt of record in this state, and for all elective offices of cities of the second class in this state, are now voted for on a separate nonpartisan column or ballot. The voter of any political party in order to vote for a

or any positions party in order to vote for a nonpartison candidate.

I shall forget that again by tomorrow, but I shall not forget that I only have to vote for a majority of a party in order to belong to that party and have a vote in the pri maries. I can cut out quite a number of candidates at the general election that I have reasons for not liking and vote for other men in their places, and still be within the law and qualified to vote at a primary. And of 100 000 good parts members did the same thing for one or two party candidates that smelt to the moon of corruptions at a general melt to the moon or corrupt up the co-lection, the sifters who put up the co-lection would sift intes at a primary election wor of enrefully the next time. For all things being equal, they would rather ple

There are two ways of dealing with the problem presented by the tearing up of the roads by heat's trucks. One is to prohibit the use of trucks above a certain weight Another is to make the highway more able. The first is the easier way; but it too closely resembles the old English rul to have a man with a flog precede it when the automobile first made its appearance. The second way is costly and slow; but the end will justify the cost and the movement will gain momentum.

The Delaware county grand jury has found three men in iail who ought to be at iberty. Perhaps Justice consoles herself with the thought that there are at least three at Mberty who aught to be in jall; which, of course, evens up matters.

SOMETIMES THAT SMALL CHANGE POCKET SEEMS AWFUL HARD TO FIND



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

CLARENCE SAMUEL KING

On Marine Week THE celebration of Marine Week in Phila-A delphia this week marks the accession of this part to the commanding position in world ship construction circles, according to Clarence Samuel King, secretary of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association and member of the industrial relations committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. King says: period of four years Philadelph has stepped from the position of a shipbuilding section of importance to America to the position of leadership of the entire world in this field.

War produced this change, but the pass ing of war is not going to put Philadelphia back in its old place. It is true that the nck in its old place. It is true that the may or may not be retained for ship ilding purposes. But even without building purposes. But even without I'hiladelphia—and by that I mean the Dela ware river in its stretch above and below the city-still will remain the greatest shipsilding center in the world, with the rapid adjustment to pencetime conditions com-pleted. We are out to keep the merchant marine of the I'nited States in the forefront and our facilities are equal to the task.

"The Delaware is no longer the 'Clyde America'; the Clyde is the 'Delaware of Great Britain.' Ships launched here sail to he four corners of the world. Here are built battleships for many foreign nations. Transatlantic liners are christened in vards along her banks. These shipbuilt These shipbuilding scenes of restless activity both ght. Well may the Philadelphian e proud of the fact that this vicinity is the first in shipbuilding in the entire world.

Wonderful Response in War

In considering the shipbuilding industry Philadelphia and vicinity the mind impressed by the wonderful results that were achieved during the world war. When the call came for ships, ships and more ships, the most generous and prompt response came from those ways whose keels first kissed the Delaware. The menace of the submarine Fighting ships, tank had to be conquered. es, transports and freighters were an in-

perative necessity. Speed was all important.

The yards along the Delaware all the way from Bristel to Wilmington were the hief factors in supplying the need. human element-executives and workerssorning to the gigantle task and produced results that had been deemed impossible. wrote glowing pages in history. Shipyards came into being as if by magic, and all kinds f craft were produced at a rate nothing less

n marvelons.
'In the heart of Philadelphia is a ship vard the name of which is a household word in the shipbuilding world—that of Cramps' It is officially the William Cramp & Sons and Engine Building Company. This pard was founded in 1830 to build wooden The enterprise has kept pace progress and today rivals any shipyard in the entire world. Here have been produced some of the

most efficient torpedoboats of which the gov-"Here were built the St. Paul and the Louis The St. Paul held the trans-

atlantic record for speed in 1896.

Here were built the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which were taken to the Pacific coast trade and with other ships of this yard were used as transports to take our troops 'over there. Big Yard in Camden

"Across the river in Camden is the big yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. Operating today the largest self-con-tained plant of its kind in the world, it is equipped to build entirely within its own yard from raw materials any type of from collier to passenger liner and from de stroyer to superdreadnought. Designed primarily for the construction

of large passenger carrying vessels, the expanded facilities of the yard are contributing to the American merchant marine many of the most important groups of those ocean liners now being built for our merchant fleet. and at the same time adding more naval vessels to that splendid list whose service records made renowned the name of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation

The shipway capacity of its entire plant now comprises five large double ways, eight arge single ways and ten smaller shipways for the construction of destroyers and other can'l craft, giving a total shipway capacity of twenty-eight vessels of ordinary size, in addition to the ships that can at the same time be in process of completion and

Know Best

ntting in the wet basins. Philadelphia can justly be proud of having such a modern shipbuilding plant in its midst.

"At Wilmington is located the oldest iron shippard in the United States. It was established in 1830. It has changed hands several times and is now the Harlan plant of the Betheliem Shiphuilding Congregation.

the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

"Another Wilmington yard, founded in 1848, is operated by the Puscy & Jones Company, which also controls yards at Gloucester. It was this company that es-tablished for itself a lasting reputation for seagoing yachts and later the larger types

fitting in the wet basins. Philadelphia can

of ships required during the war emergency.

Chester, Too, Has Big Plants "In Chester, fifteen miles down the Dela-are from Philadelphia, we have the home of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, one of the new large shipbuilding concerns which has attained much prominence during the

ast few years. "This company established what is probably a world's record when it launched a 10,600-ton tanker in four months. This company now has under course of construcion a tremendous drydock which is certain to prove of great value in the further devel-opment of the port of Philadelphia.

"In Chester also is one of the plants of the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation. This is the old John Roach plant, at one time one of the best-known shipbuilding plants in the world. It was here were built the United States warships that comprised the famous White Squadron

"The Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation at Bristol was one of the foremost yards during the war producing fabricated ships. This plant became the center of a small city which sprang up overnight under war conditions, and the same efficiency that in producing ships governed living anditions and the protection of lives in this hipyard city

The story of Hog Island has been told so many times and is one of the marrels of the ages that it does not need repetition

What Do You Know?

Who is the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra What prominent Hungarian statesman is called "the man without a country" f any name the surviving former Vice Presidents of the United States Vhen was Philadelphia founded and by whom?

m? the author of "Ragged Dick is meant by the "eight-eight" program and by what nation i it being used?
What is a parallelepipedon?
Name the capital of Switzerland.
What is a paraph?
What is meant by the abbreviation "D.
S.C." after a name?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

St Patrick is the apostle and patron saint of Ireland America was discovered in the year 1492 Heppelwhite was one of the creative artisticable to makers of the later deorgian period. His chairs, etc. are notable for grace and lightness of aspect combined with stanch construction.

The Excursion is a long narrative poem, meditative and philosophical in its main trend, by William Words worth, English poet 1770-1850

Prince Bismarck, the chief statesman of the former German empire, was called the Iron Chancellor." A trapezium is a plane figure, none of whose sides are equal in length or par-

Dover is the capital of Delaware.
The Brook Parm experiment was a sort of communistic agricultural enterprise, with literary and altruistic phases, in Massachusetts prior to the middle of the last century. Among those interested in it were Amos Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Italph Waldo Emerson and other intellectuals of the Hongia.

period.

Hengist and Horsa were the chieftains of the first Germanic hands to reach and settle in Britain. They came at the invitation of King Vortigers to aid him in his wars with the Picts. They are supposed to have landed in what is now Kent some time prior to the year 500. Given the Isle of Thanet for a habitation they soon overflowed on to the mainland and by sufferior prowessy attained a permanent foodsold.

R. S. V. P." is an abbreviation for the Prench words "telopadez all your plait," meaning "answer if you picare."

HUMANISMS By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

CHORTLY after James M. Cox. the de-D feated candidate for the presidency, had called at the White House on his way to Europe, his trip was the subject of conversation in a group of which Mr. Wilson was a member. Some one asked the purpose of Mr. Cox's journey and it was explained that he was going over to inspect the devastate

"Why fare so far afield?" asked Mr. Wilson, thereby demonstrating that his sense of humor has survived even the debacle of last November.

No general fighting in the wars has to seet more trying situations, has to act with more judgment than does a member of Congress who is in charge of some piece of legislation affecting a whole people, says

Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, Not many battles of armies, for example, vill leave the permanent impression on the life of the nation that is left by the winning of the fight for prohibition. It actually affects the everyday life of every community and of nearly every individual.

After six years of fighting here was an

alternative that was put up to Senato Sheppard, and which he must accept or reoffhand. The enemies of the measure if the senator would agree to an amendment which limited the period in which it must be ratified by the states to six years. The anti-prohibitionists believed that in

this way, they would defeat the measure They thought they could hold off ratification It had always taken longer than six years to ratify a constitutional amendment. Acceptance of this proposal meant possible amediate success and a possible setting back of the program for twenty years. Sen

ator Sheppard had to decide.

He accepted the six year limit. Events showed that he chose wisely, because the feat would have been dire, however, if udgment had been in error.

Mrs. Florence Patullo Stewart used to be known as "the butterfly of the army" before she settled down to authorship, but, despite that fact she has been officially assigned by the War Department to write the history of the participation of the Ohio troops in the

great war. A romantic incident in a full life was the fact that she was married in Borneo to Col-onel George Washington Stewart, of the army.

Captain George K. Shuler, of the marine corps, is the only officer of that service who ever ran for Congress. He was in every fight from Belleau Wood to the Argonne and all the allied nations pinned medals on His home happened to be in the dis trict of Representative Gould, up-state New York, and everybody knows that Gould just can't be beaten. So there was one battle

that Shuler lost But he told a class in his old Sunday school back home a story about a helmet he found in Belleau Wood that made A mighty hit. Four months after the armistice those woods were full of sourceir hunters. There was a morbid desire to carry

off something with a bullet hole in it. Shuler just beat a tourist to this belief that had been plugged through and the blood on it indicated the tragic results. There came near being another casualty in the woods when the tourist offered him a andsome piece of money for it. Then b buried it deep. A grave is the way station to the hereafter, he said, and this was the best chance to get the helmet to his buddy in case he should want it where he went.

Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co. Negroes Study Russian

From Gary, Ind., comes the story of two colored boys who have joined a Russis school in that city, with the intention learning the Russian language. The school was established by Russians and for Russians, and its sixty pupils are taught by Timothy Korablinoff, a Russian teacher, but the two Negroes have been welcomed and they participate in all of the school's activities which inclue the language, history and litera ture of Russia, Russian folk dances an even instruction in the balainika and the Russian gultar. According to latest reports their progress has proved satisfactory.

It Can't Be Done From the Boston Transcript

While Congress is cutting down the size of our complet areas, why not pless out down the size of our nemy of professional poli-