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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 7, 1921

FAIR PLAY FOR CAMDEN BUSES

CHANCELLOR BACKES, who has re-

U fused to grant a preliminary injunction

restraining the Camden busmen from un-

loading their passengers at the ferry, seems

to be disposed to give the bus owners the

The Chancellor says they have built up

· prosperous business and that if they were

enjoined from operating their buses until

the issues could be tried their business would

be ruined, while the ferry company would

neither gain nor suffer. Consequently he

permits the buses to continue to unload their

passengers until the legal points at issue

can be settled by the courts, and he does this

under the rule that no injunction is to be

granted for the benefit of a complainant un-

damage through the continuance of the thing

against which he complains.

ferry entrance.

less the complainant will suffer irreparable

The ferry company insists on its right to

order the buses away on the contention that

it owns the open space at the ferry en-

trance which they are using. The bus

owners insist that as the open space has

been used by the public for more than twenty

years the ferry company cannot control it. This contention should bring the city of

Camden into the dispute to assert such right

as it may have acquired in the land at the

MORE HOUSES

THE housing shortage in New York is

becoming less acute, according to the

president of the Borough of Manhattan,

through the operation of the law permitting

Since February 25, when the tax ex-

the city to exempt new dwellings from tax-

emption period began, permits have been is-

sued for the erection of houses and apart-

ments enough to accommodate 13,279

familles in the five boroughs of the city. In

the same period last year permits were

issued for housing accommodations for only 5171 families. The new houses for which

permits have been issued this year will cost

\$63,000,000, or about \$5000 for each family.

tax-exemption law have been at work in

New York. The prices of building material

have come down. The Untermyer investiga-

tion has broken up the conspiracy among

boosted. Labor is showing an increasing

willingness to work for a lower scale of

As a result a house can be put up for

smaller sum than was needed last year. But

the man who is looking for a house does

NEW TREES FOR OLD

propriate sentiment is contained

must tree consecration exercises at the

National Farm School near Doylestown on

Sunday, Miss Onkley touched upon the

not care what causes bring about a resump-

wages than prevailed during the war.

tors by which the cost of building was

It may be that other influences besides the

ation for a limited period.

benefit of the doubt.

tien of building activities so long as they are resumed. COMETHING more than graceful and ap-Violet Oakley's plea for a tree planted for every one cut down. Speaking at the an-

> familiar yet remediable American waste of For a considerable period consciousness of our extravagance was comparatively scant The reaction is now under way, and yet

> there is much to be done. Mr. Pinchot, custodian of tree treasures in Pennsylvania, has instituted numerous reforms and established many necessary safeguards. In less settled Commonwealths. however, heedlessness is not yet checked, and there is often a disposition to regard tree felling in the light of clear material gain, regardless of the sacrifices involved.

> Treeless lands are cruelly handicapped, the disabilities even extending to climate Witness China, Mesopotamia and Spain. The carefully conserved forests of France and Germany tell the contrasting story. America can illustrate the same tale by a

consistent policy of substituting new trees for old. Miss Oakley did not merely advance a poetic thought, but one of vital and mandatory practical values.

HAILING AN OPTIMIST

OCIENTISTS are not quite sure where the world is going, but some moralists know. The world is going to the demnition bow-WOWS.

The world always starts for the demnition bow-wows at the approach of the dog-days. Every dog has his day, and the day of the pessimist is the day when his liver is slug-

The man who views with alarm notes gloomy signs of the times: Girls who paint and vamp and are free with their conversation; girls who wear short skirts and low gowns; girls who dance unseemly dances with light-minded young men; girls who wear as scant a costume as possible while bathing.

But signs are sometimes misleading. It may be that the road marked "Bow-wow Lane" should be marked "Health Avenue." We learn from Paris that dressmakers (fool men for the most part) have designed bulging draperies festooned to flap around the ankles as the fashion for next winter, And they indorse, moreover, the hour-glass waistline, the concealed throat, the noose neckband and leg-of-mutton sleeves. Think our girls will stand for it? We

Following the uniforms and simple clothes of war times, a sartorial reaction was inevitable. Psychologists expected womankind to swing to feathery frinneries and pretty furbelows. That the precise nature of the swing should be just what it was only proved that no mere man may hope to gauge the

And the swing, say what you will, was, for the most part, a healthful one. Because the painted face is an abomination, the paint will disappear. But not so the short skirt. "The short skirt," says Dr. ds Hutchinson, "and the charmingly raceful costume which has built itself up

around it, is the healthiest, most beautiful and the most artistic woman has ever known." And because of the freedom it gives them, the doctor adds, the girls are happier, better and more wholesome than

ever before.

With so many grouches around, it is a pleasure to meet a man who knows and is still an optimist.

MENACE OF 'WHITE-COAL' DAMS AS AGAIN SHOWN AT PUEBLO

ncreasing Use of Water Power to Create Electric Power Requires Extraordinary Vigilance to Protect River Val-

ley Towns THE disaster at Pueblo, Col., is likely to L bring about once more a careful inspec-

tion of all dams in the country. The city was flooded when dams twenty and thirty miles away proved too weak to sustain the sudden weight of water poured into the ponds back of them and failed to withstand the pressure.

No serious damage would have been done by the normal flow of water over the dams because the bed of the river is wide and deep enough to accommodate it. The dams were supposed to be strong enough to hold back the water used for creating power for various purposes. But fallible human foresight failed to prepare adequately to meet a sudden onslaught of natural forces. Condemnation of the engineers who built the dams would be easy, but it would also be futile at the present time. The emotion which is stirred today is one of sympathy for the bereaved families in the flooded district. They can accumulate more property,

but they cannot bring back the drowned The best way to express sympathy just now is to contribute to the immediate needs of the stricken city, as people in other parts of the country contributed to the relief of Johnstown when it was wrecked by a more disastrous flood some years ago.

When the wreckage has been cleared away expert engineers are expected to discover where the structural weakness in the dams lay. They must do this not only in supof the reputation of their profession. but in order to prevent any check in the development of water power in other parts of the country.

The use of electric power is increasing rapidly. It can be produced more cheaply by water power than in any other known way. This was true even when coal was selling at a moderate price. All that was necessary was to build a dam and connect it with a turbine wheel driving a dynamo. The natural flow of water supplied all the force needed. There were no freight bills for fuel, no expense for unloading and storing the coal and none for shoveling it into the furnaces. Hundreds of towns are lighted by electricity thus generated and power is provided both for manufacturing plants and for operating street cars.

The power developed at Niagara Falls is sold as far away as Toronto at a lower figure than it can be produced by coal in that city. The great rock cliff down which the Niagara River pours its flood will not break away. But one Niagara is not enough for the demands of a country as big as the United States.

There is not a mountain stream within a hundred miles of any large center of population which has not been considered as a source of power. The streams on the castern slope of the Appalachians in this State have been surveyed by prospectors seeking to discover how much power could be developed if they were dammed.

There has been frequent talk of bringing electric current to this city from the nearby mountains because it can be done more cheaply than it can be produced at the power stations here, which have to be supplied with coal.

It is possible to dam these streams so well that the people living in the valley towns need have no fear of floods. But they will not be dammed in this way if speculators seeking only an immediate return are permitted to enter on the development of the water power of the Commonwealth. Such men would scamp the work. just as jerry builders are content if the ouses they erect will stand until they can

No great dam impounding water which carries with it the possibility of such destruction and death as have overtaken Pueblo should be erected as though it were private enterprise, in which no one but its owners had any interest. If it shall happen that the States shall employ engineers to draft standard specifications for dams with an allowance of a large margin for safety, such as is allowed in constructing bridges, it will be what those expect who wish the lives of the people living in the river valleys to be protected.

It can be left to the engineers to decide what materials are to be used. They know that re-enforced concrete has given satisfaction in certain instances. They know that in other instances stone has been used and that such dams are still standing. But most of such dams rest on bed rock to which they are cemented or bound with steel rods. and are re-enforced with buttresses extending a long way into the shores of the stream. If the cost of constructing safe dams is too great in any instance, then that project should be abandoned. But unless the price or coal comes down in the near future there will be profit in water power, no matter how much the dam may cost. The business of every State is primarily to see that they are made safe.

AN AMERICAN ACTS IN PARIS

THE appearance of an American actor in a stellar role at the Odeon Theatre, Paris, marks so radical a departure from French tradition that President Harding's congratulatory telegram to James K. Hackett is well warranted apart from its merely gracious aspects. It is no mean feat to overcome certain of the zealously guarded theatrical conventions of France, and especially those which give to the venerable Odeon, the "Second Comedie Française." its distinctively conservative character.

Furthermore, "Macbeth," the vehicle which Mr Hackett is employing, is so conspicuously defiant of the cherished inflexibility of the classic Gallie drama, that the Government management of the Odeon, which extended the invitation, must have given the matter deep and serious con-

sideration. Unlike "Hamlet," which the French have on the whole accepted and which Ambroise Thomas even had the temerity to turn into an opera. "Macbeth" cannot be sentimental-It abounds in brutal action, which the French classicists have insisted should be described, not actually presented, before the footlights. It is not even comunic drama a la Hugo. Nearly all "Macbeth"

ventures have heretofore been disastrous. The brightest promise of success was at tained at the Theatre Francais in the early summer of 1914. Paul Mounet essayed the name part, Mme. Bartet, one of the most wifted of French tragediennes, portrayed Lady Macbeth, and the aged Mounet-Sully, since deceased, was the Duncan. The production had achieved a measure of public favor, when the war temporarily ended stage

undertakings. The telegram dispatched by Secretary Hughes and expressing the President's pleasure in the Odeon's innovation emphasizes the ties and international sympathies which may be formed by interchanges of dramatic talent. France can teach us much; respect for the beauty of the spoken word, regard for classic dignity and appreciation of the lofty aims of her profoundly earnest footlight art. Palais Royale farces and Folies Bergeres revues are tinsel for boulevardiers and tourists in the artistic metropolis that may legitimately boast of Lugne Poe, Antoine,

the Odeon and the Comedie Francaise. Parisians can profitably afford to learn that jazz and trap bands do not represent the sum total of American theatrical achievement nor of the enduring fundamentals of the English-speaking stage. If Mr. Hackett's "Macbeth" pleases the Odeon patrons it may possibly mark a milestone in the progress of laudably ambitious stage

THE CITIZENS' CAMPS

URGING Governor Sproul and other State Governors to issue proclamations concerning the citizens' military training camps, Secretary Weeks reveals his appreciation of some popular confusion existing on this subject.

The exact status of voluntary military training in this country cannot be said to be generally well known. Indeed, the impression has somewhat prevailed that the defeat of all compulsory army education plans about a year ago carried with it the wreck of new plans involving personal ini-

What remained after the congressiona' debates, amendments and excisions was, however, the principle of optional training applied to an enterprise of rather modest proportions. The sum total of physically-fit candidates to be accepted in the Covernment training camps for one month is only 10,800 men, exclusive of officers. This is surely a small beginning and its

limitations suggest that the applicants are likely to be in great numerical excess of available accommodations. The scheme is o be worked out on the basis of State quotas, proportioned to populations. It is for this reason, among others, that the Governors of the various commonwealths

are under the necessity of explaining the ase clearly and fully. Mr. Sproul should declare just how many citizens can be accepted from Pennsylvania this summer for the brief training period at Camp Meade. The low and high age limits are respectively eighteen and thirty-five

The humble proportions of the undertaking constitute on the whole one of its merits. The experiment, authorized under the Army Reorganization Act of 1920, will serve as an index of the appeal of summer training. If the trial wins popularity, the details could be broadened in subsequent years. The absence of the least hint of a mandatory feature is undeniably wholesome, and well in accord with a substantial trend of public sentiment regarding armaments and militaristic ventures.

AN IMPERIAL FORMULA SOUGHT CONSIDERING that the federation idea expressed in the formation of the United States was once regarded by Britons with either bewilderment or scorn, there is a peculiar piquancy in the invitation extended to Nicholas Murray Butler to address the Imperial Conference that is to open in London on June 22.

The president of Columbia University is expected to talk of "consolidated" government, to explain how it works-in a word, to clarify the meaning of our national motto. The opportunities to be patronizing on this theme are dangerously obvious.

Dr. Butler, however, is probably con scious of these pitfalls and he should be skillful and courteous enough to avoid them. Besides, his audience, or certainly those members of it who are "colonial," will be

sympathetic from the outset. They have powerful reasons for seeking information on federative machinery, since by some such apparatus they presumably hope to maintain ties with the London ernment without jeopardizing nationalistic programs and ideals in Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, England, too, much as she ordinarily dislikes definite political formulas, is really in

search of one at this time. Dr. Butler's credentials will, of course be non-official. He will appear at the conference as a private citizen of a friendly nation that has survived and waxed mighty upon the apparent paradox of "out of many

English interest in this doctrine of gov ernment is now not in the least theoretical. A genuine desire exists to discover, if possible, the best means whereby the most diversified and largest empire ever formed can preserve solidarity by the simultaneous process of both loosening and tightening the bonds between its integral parts.

He Eats 'Em Alive officeholders will perience additional sinking spells when they read the sensational declaration of Senator Penrose that his appetite is good and that he cats everything that's set before him. Who knows just when that man will start out foraging?

The hasty clock has already become

It isn't a fair deal. The wonder of Edison's questionnaire has lasted more than

There are those who wouldn't object to he Jingo quite so much if he wasn't such

Pueblo gives confirmatory evidence of the insignificance of men in the eternal scheme of things.

Uncle Sam's objection to the Anglo Japanese alliance is that it gives (or puts) he open door a jar.

Delaware County has awakened to the startling fact that the life of a child is more mportant than the life of a dog.

Mineola's aviation accident indicates Fate invariably grows irritable and nasty when fooled with too often.

A 20 per cent tax kick ought to have force enough to knock out the belief of the Germans that they didn't lose the war. Father is so modest an old fellow that

he let his day pass without drawing atten tion to it; and nobody else was any the We strongly suspect that Coxey's Army if it marches again, will make no more of a stir in Washington than Cox's Army did in

November. After reading interviews following a recent Valley Forge conference one is pressed with how rarely politics is discussed when statesmen get together.

Another evidence of the new Postmaster General's common sense is the fact that Postmasters have been forbidden to play Hi-Spy. Postoffice is a good enough game

Executive dissatisfaction with

be wholly unconnected with a desire to

nount of the railroad wage cut may not

that the cut was not deep enough to affect rates. A Des Moines expert, addressir neeting of the American Institute of Actuaries, says the young man who blushes when coos is not suffering from love, but blood pressure, and is consequently poor insurance risk, the inference being that while figures do not He, complexions may.

A FAMOUS GOVERNOR

The Pennsylvanian Who Dreamed of a Railroad to the Mississippi and Was Laughed At-His Vision Realized Before He Died

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN A queer coincidence the ancestors of

BY A queer coincidence the ancestors of General U. S. Grant, on the maternal side, and the ancestors of General Horace Porter, who died a few days ago, were Montgomery Countians.

Porter was a member of Grant's staff during the Civil War and his military sectors: The great commander's mother, Hannah

Simpson, was born in Montgomery County, where generations of her ancestors had lived om the time the region was a wilderness. General Horace Porter was a Penusylvanian born; General Grant was not. Horace Porter's distinguished career as a soldier and a diplomat, which made him, as I remarked in a previous article, one of the most eminent men ever born in this State, was scarcely less notable than that of his father, the first Governor of Pennsylvania

under the Constitution of 1838. DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER was named after the famous scholar and publicist of Colonial days.

He was one of a remarkable group of Bobert Porter served in the War of the

Robert Porter served in the war of the Revolution and afterward practiced law successfully here in Philadelphia.

Later on he was clevated to the president judgeship of the district composed of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties.

Two other brothers of Governor Porter, William and John, twins, became successful and wealthy prorpharts; one in Baltiful and wealthy merchants; one in Baltimore, the other in New Orleans.
Still another of these brilliant sons of

General Andrew Porter, John E., read law and practiced. Then he turned his attention to medicine, withdrew from the bar and became a famous physician in North Carolina. When James Buchanan was at the head of the bar in Lancaster County, long before he dreamed of the presidency, his leading rival was George B. Porter, the sixth of

this remarkable family group.
President Jackson later appointed him
Governor of the then Territory of Michigan. When the State Constitutional Conven-tion of 1838 convened James M. Porter, still another brother, was a member and presided over a part of its deliberations. He

was the seventh son.
Some time after his legal attainments led him to the bench in the district composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill Coun-ties, of which he was President Judge. President Tyler appointed him subsequently to be his Secretary of War. At the close of his term in Washington he was elected Judge of the Wayne, Pike, Carbon and Monroe district.

No family in Pennsylvania, possibly, ever gave to the service of the State and Nation n high position so many men as were escended from the Scotch-Irish farmer Robert Porter, of provincial days

A FIRE in Norristown cut short the college career of David Rittenhouse Porter, the future twice-elected Governor.

He was attending an academy in the town preparing for Princeton when the building was destroyed by fire, and the proposed collegiate course was abandoned When David's father, General Andrew Porter, was appointed State Surveyor Gen-eral he took with him as his assistants his son David and another young fellow who

was destined to play a large part in Pennsylvania politics. This was Francis R. Shunk. These two boys were Governors in embryo, for Shunk succeeded his companion Porter as Governo in 1845. It is one of the odd coincidences of State

polities that these two youthful surveyors' assistants should have followed each other so closely in political life DAVID R. PORTER nearly ended his

career about this time.

He had a large endowment of the ambition father's office he undertook the study of law He expected to settle down to practice in Harrisburg. Overwork made him pay its toll. Th

labor and confinement were so severe that he had to abandon office work and get into went up into Huntingdon County where the Dorseys owned the famous Barree furnaces, and got a job as outside clerk

The year following he was made manager He learned the business thoroughly and in couple of years started in business fo His partner was Edward Patton, and their furnaces, of which not even the ruins

now remain, were located along Spruce reek in Huntingdon County. William A. Patton, formerly assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

and himself the president for years of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, comes of this same family of Pattons. In 1819 Porter was elected a member of the Assembly from Huntingdon County. At the close of his term he was appointed by the Governor prothonotary and clerk of ets for that county.

He had to economize in the matter of ex enses, and his young wife was his only In their own home she recorded the deeds

and wills, while her husband transacted the public business in his office,
In the courthouse at Huntingdon there are still shown to the curious visitor vol-umes of work done by Mrs. Porter, the wife of a Governor.

It should be an inspiration to those women of the twentieth century who regard work as a part of their heritage. David RITTENHOUSE PORTER was

elected Governor in 1838. In 1841 he was re-elected by a majority almost times as great as that given him at his first

He was one of the most far-sighted, clearvisioned men that ever sat in the guber Pennsylvania was still in the Conestoga vagon era of her history. She was gradu

ally advancing to the canal-boat period. His first message to the Legislature is notable for his advancement of a great idea. In it he said, relative to the improvement of the Commonwealth's waterways, that the public should be aroused to the "removal the obstruction to steamboat navigation "removal of the Alleghany (he spelled the word with an 'a' instead of an 'c'). Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburgh to the Guif of Mexico and from Pittsburgh up the Alleghany and farm the control of the Country and farm the control of the country and farm the country and farm the country are farmed to the country and farmed the country and c leghany as far as the same may be found practicable. and to the construction of a continuous railroad from the of Pittsburgh through or near the capitals of Ohio. Indiana and Illinois to some point on the Mississippi River at or near St. Louis. The Governor's suggestion of a continu-ous railroad to St. Louis was received with universal comment and ridicule.

Such an idea was preposterous. Where would the traffic come from? It was the dream of a visionary. Just the same, David Rittenhouse Porter lived long enough to travel in a railroad car without change from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi.

OVERNOR PORTER was really the I father, in that distant day, of the Southern Pacific Railroad or the Texas-Pacific, as it was called. General Sam Houston, of Texas, was one of his warm friends. It was at Porter's insistence that Houston ran for Governor of Texas, and he was elected. Shortly after he invited Porter to visit

him to discuss a railroad to the Pacific. He recognized in his friend the wide vision of pioneer of great things. The plans were under way at Porter's direction when the Civil War broke out Houston, a strong pro Union man, was driven from office by Confederate sympa-

thizers, and the great railroad project came to naught—for the time.

On a cold winter night in 1867, while On a cold winter night in 1867, while Governor Forter was returning from a church meeting he was seized with a chill. It was the beginning of the end. He died the following August.





NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. CYRUS ADLER On Vision in Education

LTHOUGH a self-styled conservative, A vision and a sympathy with the progressive and modern educational viewpoint would seem to guide the course of Dr. Cyrus Adler. president of Dropsic College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning and newly elected mem-ber of the Board of Education.

"Goodness," said Dr. Adler, "should be the most desired quality in the educated man or woman. It is all very well to be trained for efficiency, but a citizen must be decent and honest, or, better still, honorable, if he is to be an asset to the community and the country in which he lives. To these qualities, of course, must be added effectiveness.

"As a member of the Board of Education, do not want to uproot things, nor to assume that those who have gone before me knew nothing. I shall endeavor to learn from others and to the best of my individual ability the facts. To my mind one of the most necessary things to insure accomplishment of any desirable end and to avoid use ess conflict and friction is to have and to cultivate understanding.

"Education at the present time is enter ing into one of its most important epochs There are many problems to be studied many improvements to be made, much that is intangible to be more definitely fixed.

Higher Education Is Vital

"There are many who say that publi money should not be expended for public school education beyond a common school lower-grade education The higher grades, they believe, may take care of themselves, or at least, that individuals, if they want a higher school or collegiate education should pay for it themselves.

"The answer to this is that the community, the State and the Nation, are desperately in need of leaders, of those who can do things that require special equipent. In crises such as the war or influenza epidemic, it was discovered just how poignant was this need.

"We must have doctors, lawyers, educators, engineers, scientific men. If we are get them from only those who are able to pay for such educations we should soon degenerate into class rule. The State must. therefore, provide liberally for something more than a common-school education, be cause it is vital to its own welfare, and money thus expended is to be regarded as an investment and not as an expense.

"It is not only desirable but necessary that education of the higher type should be One of the dangers that country has run in the past has been the great number of half-baked young men and vomen who have been turned loose before they should have been.

"Many of this sort not only can do noth ing more than bookkeeping, stenography, carpenter work and the like, but they cannot always do it well. Much of the sension and discontent that often leads to dangerous things has been the result of an education of this sort.

Cultural Education Important "On the cultural side it is important. If we are to have scholars, musicians or mer who do big and fine things in any walk of life, we must have those who appreciate For every scholar, it has been said, there is necessary a hinterland of 10,000 who can appreciate and understand.

It is impossible to have all education

uniform. We cannot all be curpenters any more than we can all be authors or sci-entists. At the same time there are many things that all of us should know in common. For that reason I believe that up to a certain point education should be ess uniform. After that, however, it must necessarily diverge. The question is, Where "One of the prime things that must be onsidered is that, after all, education meant to enable one to think. One of the

the ability to think through. During the 25 per cent of the men were suffering from general ineptitude.' General Crowder char acterized it as 'mental slouchiness.' usele is, therefore, one of the great needs of the day. Memory is an important factor which is not to be confused, however, with recollection. "This brings up the question of electiva studies. I do not believe that students should be shackled with a cast-iron collar. to be worn indiscriminately by every one but I do think that on the whole the guest tion of elective studies is one that has been

carried too far. Harvard University, for instance, which took an extreme position on that matter, has lately developed a tendency to recede from it. The question of just when a boy or girl can decide for himself or herself what kind of a career they will pursue is a variable one. Some know

Harvard University, for

comparatively early and others take years longer to discover it.

"In general, every one should be able to do certain elementary things well. For in-stance, there is no excuse for the educated man being a slovenly penman or an indif-ferent speller. Fundamentals should be the

property of every one.

I do not believe in an education such as Edison's questions would have required. The better way would be to teach the pupil what he should know and where to go to find it. It would be a good plan, for instance, to have pupils taught in school what to look for in libraries and how to find

ground must be well cared for, vocational training has on the whole not been pur-sued as far as it should. There is much to be accomplished in this field, both for the benefit of the individuals who would ucceed in life and as an addition to the

Nation's resources in time of need. "I think, on the whole, intellectual sel-fishness should be encouraged. It is a fine thing to be altruistic, but we can be of more use both to ourselves and to our fel lows by doing the thing we aim for as well as possible. We must also have leaders, because if we were to leave everything to be solved by the people as a whole, our Government would degenerate into a Soviet

'In general, then, our educational equipment must be built up to the point where we are able to achieve and find joy in the A happy, reasonable, resourceful set of people is one of the best guarantees we can have of success as a Nation and as a people.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY WHEN Senator Moses, of New Hamp-shire, makes a speech he tells this story. A woman leading a small boy by the hand approached the attendant at the railway station and asked him what time the next train came through. The attendant, stuttering grotesquely, said :

"T-t-t-t-two f-f-f-forty." A little while later the woman with the child and the attendant came face to face on the platform again. Again she asked what time the train came through and again got the halting response:
"T-t-t-t-t-t-two f-f-f-f-forty."

Yes, a third time they met and a third time was the question answered and answered.

"Bu-bu-bu-t." said the attendant, "wh-wh-wh-why d-d-do you keep asking me that qu-qu-qu-qu-question?"
"My little boy," the woman explained, "likes to see you work your face."

Some such reason, says the Senator, must be back of his receiving invitations to speak. . . . Here is a poor scientist who has not gone to bed any night for twenty years without

a damage suit of \$100,000 or so hanging over his head. He says that a judgment of \$1000 might worry him, but that a \$100,000 claim against him would be a joke. He has been State Chemist for North Dakota and has been speaking out in print about foods, et cetera, that are not labeled in accordance with the facts. There is al ways a laboratory test back of what he so he feels safe His name is Edwin Freemont Ladd and he has recently been sent by his constituents to the United States Senate.

Frederick Simpich, United States Consul. holds that humor is provincial and that the jokes of one part of the world fall quite

To prove his point he tells of a festival in Turkey when, right in front of the stand which held all the dignitaries, a Turk arose from the crowd, fired point-blank at an officer and fled. He was pursued, overhauled and captured. He was brought back, where all could see,

formally condemned to death by an official, was summarily stood up where all could see and shot. He collapsed limply, as is the way when the small flame is Likewise did a certain stout spectator

from the outside, who was a member of official party, collapse from the horror of the scene. Whereupon the corpse rolled over and grimaced gleefully. He had not been shot

was only Turkish slapstick put on to get a laugh. It was extremely funny from their standpoint.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

. What was the most disastrous flood in the annals of the United States? 2. Into what river does the Arkansas River

3. Who is the Republican leader in the United States Senate? Who was in command of the army which wrested Palestine from the Turks in the World War?

Who is Sacha Guitry? 6. Who ran for Vice President on the Pre-

which is the Nutmeg State and why is it so called?

Where is the greatest group of seal-breed-

ing islands?

What name did the Confederates give to the famous ironciad Merrimae in the Civil War?

10. What are the Eddas? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Oscar W. Underwood is now the Demo-cratic leader in the United States Sen: Pomology is the science of fruit growing. Arnold nold von Winkelried was the Swin patriot, said to have decided the Swin victory at Sembach in 1386 by seights all the Austrian pikes he could reach, burying them in his own breast, thus

making an opening in the ranks into which the Swiss rushed over his dead 4. Charlotte Amalie is the capital of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

5. Simony means the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment. The name of derived from Simon Magus, who sought to purchase spiritual gifts, as described in the distribution of the described in the distribution of the described in the distribution of the distri in the eighth chapter of Acts.

The Magna Charta was the great charter of English personal and political liberty obtained from King John in 1215.

The word mayonnaise may be pronounced "may-own-nays," which is English or ma-yown-nays," with the first "a" as in the word am. The latter pronunciation is French Pontifex Maximus is one of the titles of the Pope. The words literally mean Greatest Bridge Builder. The title is an inheritance from ancient Rome. The Pontifex Maximus was the head of the college of priests in Rome.

Gueux (Beggars) was the name taken by
the insurrectionists in the Netherlands the insurrectionists in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century in the war

against Spanish rule. of the Netherlands. Don V. Parker, pro-Booze's Place Now in the Home of Ohio, is apparently of the opinion that the Volstend act is a great promoter of home industry. He says that two years ago there were 100 stills in operation in the State and now there are 50,000; and where,

before prohibition, there were 200 breweries, there are now 290,000. IF THEY COULD SPEAK

THE pageantry has passed !-Impassioned, proud, with canners is Heart-shaken, we have kept the holiday When sweet, memorial May Goes, weeping like a widow, at the last. Our yearly, solemn sacrifice is done!

Exalting those who fell Soul-sick with filth and horror, torturewrung), We turn away; but are they satisfied-Cut off in youth who died,

By choking stench, or flame, or rending With valor's guerdon, old when Homer sung? New agonies they bore

To gain the world for Peace; our praise is stale And futile, while we falter at our task; For from the grave they ask That sacrifice like theirs shall be no more How will they loathe our plaudits, if we fail!

They reaped where hate had sown-Where aims in conflict had prepared the ground. No more, no more, O nations!" now their plea

Ascends in unity; from all the serried crosses at Argonne Their blood appeals, "Let some new way be found!"

The jealous craving for a neighbor's wealth, The narrow pride, the unregarding eye That looks on misery. The spirit eager for commercial gain, By violence or stealth. If, each for human good,

In equity, all nations would provide. Earth's cup would overflow, and Heaves descend To share, as friend with friend:

Not new, but old as Cain.

But selfish counsels mock that brotherhood 'Seek ye your own! Divide! Divide!"

Grace Agnes Timmerman, in the York Times.

feminine mind.