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Philadelphia, Friday, July 1, 1921

HALL'S GAS PLAN

COUNCILMAN HALL'S proposal that the price of gas be raised to \$1.25 a thousand feet would make a considerable increase in the revenues of the gas company.

Yet the Councilman says that he makes the proposal in the interest of the consumers. "I believe the public is willing to pay well for good service," he says.

The public is willing to pay a reasonable price for what it gets, but it will not regard with any enthusiasm the prospect of an increase of 25 per cent in the amount of its gas bills.

Of the present price of \$1 a thousand cubic feet, only seventy five cents goes into the treasury of the gas company. The other twenty-five cents goes into the City Treasury, where it is withdrawn by the vote of Councilman Hall and those who vote with him to pay, among other things, the salaries of useless employes in their friend Judge Brown's Municipal Court and to pay the street-cleaning contractors \$150,000 profit for the last three months of the year which might have been saved to the taxpayers if Mr. Hall had the public interest as much at heart as he professes.

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT

WHEN President Harding nominated former President Taft to the chief justiceship of the United States he did what was expected of him.

The name of Mr. Taft was the first one

that came to the lips when the vacancy in the office occurred. His qualifications for the place are universally admitted. He is judge by inclination and training. Since e left the bench he has held high executive fice and has been concerned in solving my questions which required the exercise f judicial temper, and he has been more atimately connected with the settlement of reat national and international problems han any other man who has held the chief insticeship.

The appointment will give general sat-Istaction. The President has honored himby making it.

THE DAWES PLEDGE

GENERAL DAWES has begun his work who spend the public money that they have se obligations to take cognizance of conditions outside of their departments. He did it by asking all the bureau chiefs present at a meeting presided over by Mr. Harding stand and then by raising his right hand ind saying most impressively to the Presi-

These men, of whom I am one, realize that the business of the country is trate: that its working men are out of employment: that we are faced with inex-orable necessity of reducing expenditures. and we propose, just as we did four years ago to win the war, to try to do it. And hat's all we can do.

Nobody in Washington has ever before thought that there was an inexorable neces dty to save money. Everything that Congress has appropriated has been spent, and then that was not enough to cover the bills he succeeding Congress has been asked to make additional appropriations to cover the deficiencies. And Congress has done it.

Mr. Dawes as the representative of the President is pledged to bring about rigid pnomies, and he has set out to prepare budget of expenditures for the year just beginning which shall fall as far as possible within the appropriations instead of exceed ing them. Only in this way can there be relief from the excessive burden of taxation.

RAIN

HERE were cynics who, talking of the drought in these parts, insisted that weather gentleman was merely saving I his rain for the Fourth of July. From be forecaster's office, however, the news es that the great day will be, in all probability, warm and clear, as summer holi days always should be.

So, for the time being at least, fair minded eople will let bygones be bygones so far a the weather man is concerned. He has uch to answer for, of course. But he did anage to get his rain down out of the

older in the nick of time. here was something actually dramatic shout his performance on this accasion. The corn in New Jersey the corn for which every one is impatiently waiting had begun to curl at the edge of the husk. That is a of approaching death. Potators were ithering in the dry ground. No showers per were more badly needed than those that

wed after the long delay. Statistics from the Department of Agri ture at Harrisburg show that thousands farms previously abandoned in this State re again put under cultivation last spring. The partial drought must have been a great tal to all new farmers. The cain ought to we their spirits as well as their crops.

JUSTICE TO THE TEACHERS

HE higher pay schedule for public school teachers approved ununimously lution passed by the Board of Educa n yesterday contains several novel features legisted to raise the standard of instrucin this city. The substantial increases plaries of elementary school teachers ly a gratifying recognition of the rebilities of instructors in the lower

suring the worth of educational labors the character of the subject taught is ot pecessarily accurate. As a matter of fact, although high scholastic achievements o demanded of teachers in the univertheir duties are frequently less than those of men or women en-

od in instructing younger pupils. his reason the extension of the maxi-ny for elementary teachers to \$2300 specially commendable. Extra will be asked of this "A"

group, as it is called. The exactions can bardly fail to be beneficial to the teachers personally as well as to the whole system In several instances the new schedule which applies not only to elementary schools junior high schools and high schools, but also to clerks, janitors, librarians and matrons, is even more generous than that outlined in Finegan bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. The Board of Education in this instance has given a heartening exhibition of broad mindedness and of a sense of public duty.

THE BORAH RESOLUTION IS A CONGRESSIONAL GESTURE

But Its Reflection of Popular Sentiment Must Be Considered in Relation to the Harding-Hughes Program

DRESIDENT HARDING has seen fit to combine with his indersement of the general principle of disarmament a somewhat significant definition of the functions and activities of the executive branch of the

"I think it has been pretty well under stood," declared the President in his letter to Representative Mondell, "that the administrative branch of the Government has already been seeking information with regard to the attitude of foreign nations on the general subject of disarmament. These inquiries and negotiations will be continued and the time and manner in which they may be formally presented to foreign Governments can only be developed after fuller develop-

ment of the inquiries initiated." Here is decidedly more than a hint that the State Department is alive to its responsibilities and an intimation that neither the President nor Mr. Hughes intends to tolerate the substitution of showy merbods for those excefully adjusted to the delientand intricate necessities of the international

The overwhelming vote by which the Borah amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, urging the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to participate with the United States in a disarmament conference, was passed in the House is open to

several interpretations. There can be no question that the sentiment of the Nation is employically in favor of the reduction of armaments, not only by ourselves, but by the other leading Govern ments of the world.

Congress has espoused a popular cause There is solved in this fact, since in the end public sentiment is almost certain to be translated into deeds.

The obstacles in the way of prompt and conclusive performance are, and have been ever since the League-of-Nations covenant was brought to this country by Mr. Wilson, twofold.

Houest differences of opinion concerning methods have been one clog upon progress. The other obstacle is politics.

The influence of the latter did not censu with the change of Administration. Congress is still eager to pose as the director of our diplomatic destinies. The expert and authoritative processes of the State Department are often undramatic. As the de meanor of Congress is usually otherwise sympathy for the constitutional activities of the Executive in foreign affairs is seldom whole-hearted in the National Legislature.

Mr. Harding already has been proved to be an official of temperate sensibilities. If the object of Congress really has been to force his hand he has taetfully refrained from publicly admitting such a possibility, while at the same time intimating that specific recommendations interest him less than declarations of broad principles.

And this probably means that he will eastrue the Borah amendment as a responsible Chief Magistrate should. The measure is a request, not a mandate. It is not likely that the call for a conference, praiseworthy in the abstract though it may be, will be allowed to interfere with the processes of econstruction set in motion by Secretary

Hughes. At the present moment the Borah amendent may be useful to Old-World nations. themselves powerfully armed, who have been disturbed by American armament prepara Its salutary moral effect may be granted without accepting the idea that it mmediately overturns the program in course of orderly development by the President and

DON QUIXOTE'S SUCCESSOR

WHEN Don Quixote went forth to battle with the windmills he was not troubled by a jeering and antagonistic audience Sancho Panza, viewing the charge from afar, was all sympathy. Life is more complicated now than it was then.

Here, for example, is W. C. McConnell. no just has been named as prohibition enaccomment officer in Pennsylvania and ordered to a task that makes the self-imposed travail of Don Quixote seem relatively purpile Before the Washington wire that carried the news of the appointment had cooled the air was filled with the objections of many earnest prohibition advocates, who express a fear that Mr. McConnell will not or cannot do the job assigned to him.

Perhans there is justification for this fear There would be justification for it even if Sherlock Holmes himself were chief prohibition enforcement officer in Penusylvania. Mr. McConnell seems to be a middle ofthe road man. He voted for the State Dry Law fathered by Governor Sproul, but turned almost immediately to cast a vote for a bill which would have legalized 2.75. per cent beer the old-fashioned brew-

does not greatly matter in a final analysis. The simple fact is that until the Federal lovernment or the State provides vastly increased appropriations for the suppression of the teaffic in strong liquous the Dry Laws

this State. What his convictions may be

cannot be fairly enforced. The men appointed to manage the revised enforcement system in Pennsylvania will he as badly off as their predecessors. Because of a lack of funds they will work with a wholly inadequate field force. Under the new plan the weight of the responsihilits will test on the chief and on three or four assistants, who are to receive salaries approximating \$3000 a year

It is difficult to see how the situation core he any more promising under the new arangement than it was under the old one. There will be easual raids and the enforce. ment agents will continue to wage a sort of guerrilla warfare upon violators of the Volstead act. The fire of criticism hitherto senttered over an area that reaches from New York to the Federal Building at Ninth and Chesmut streets will be concentrated on Mr. McConnell, Mr. McConnell is probably prepared for it. Otherwise he would

not have accepted the appointment. The dry age, therefore, is not brought any pearer by a change of the Administration and the acceptance of "the new enforcement

plan But it is coming nearer, nevertheless, it obedience to forces that have little relation to legislative experiment. The country has been having its fling with bootleg whisky and it is approaching the period of the hendache the morning of realization and remorse-

Any one with half an eye knows that the acceptance of the Volstead act in Washing on netwally stimulated general interest in ale sholis beverages. It did more than that It appears actually to have stimulated thirst Casual drinkers became enthusiastic dalliers with the prohibited fire water merely beeause it was prohibited and therefore en dowed with something of the notoriously attractive flavor of forbidden fruit. Moreover, there seems to have been a stubborn

determination among some folk to convince themselves that they couldn't be ordered sbout-that their personal rights couldn't

be policed away. Something like an orgy followed. Now it waning. The amateurs are being cured by high prices and headaches. The pride of others has been satisfied. People of every sort are beginning to realize that they have een wasting a lot of time and a lot of money in very foolish ways. The illicit whisky business is falling off. And it will continue to fall off slowly until little but a memory is left of it.

Meanwhile, enforcement officials can only do their best at a hard job and take the gaff of criticism.

THE FIRST TARIFF STEP

THE first thing to note in connection with I the Fordney Tariff Bill is that it is not the bill which finally will be passed. The House of Representatives surrendered its tariff making functions years ago. The Ways and Means Committee has been in the habit of drafting a bill and reporting it to the House. Then after about a week of debate the bill has been passed under a

pecial rule and forwarded to the Senate. The Senate takes up the matter and drafts uch a bill as seems best to it, passes it and ends it over to the House, and the House usually agrees with the Senate. In one notorious instance the Senate climinated all out the enacting clause from the House bill and substituted an entirely new bill of its

The reason for the adoption of this method s that the House is so big that it cannot construct a bill affecting so many interests as are affected by a Tariff Bill. It has become practically impossible for the numbers o agree among themselves on the tariff hedules. They have to permit the Senate to make the schedules, which they accept with slight modifications.

Representative Fordney says that the bill is it has come from his committee will yield \$900,000,000 at the present rate of imports; but he says that he hopes that the bill will curb imports," This is what the oldfashioned protectionists always expected of a Tariff Law. The more enlightened proectionists of the present day are hoping for bill that will encourage exports and will ermit such a development of the import rade as will enable the foreign debtors to pay what they owe to the United States and American business men. In other words, he Tariff Law must be drafted so as to protect international trade as well as the ome market.

It would be easy to draft a law which would shut off imports, but it would produce no revenue. If the law is to give us revenue it must permit imports in considerable volame. Even Mr. Fordney knows this. He topes that it will yield at least \$100,000,000

more revenue than the present Tariff Law, Fortunately, the bill takes cognizance of the fact that the United States has become creditor nation, for it permits the President to enter into tariff negotiations with other nations and to modify the rates fixed in the bill in such a way as to encourage international trade. Some provision of this kind must be in the bill as it is finally passed if grave financial disaster is to be averted. We cannot ignore the necessities of the rest of the world, as our prosperity is tied upwith the prosperity of France and England and Germany and Italy and Russia and the other nations.

If the Senate can perceive this when it takes up the work of perfecting the Fordney bill, the measure which is finally sent to the President for his signature will instifu itself to the informed intelligence of the

GOOD OMENS FOR THE BRIDGE

THE election of Raiph Modjeski, Laurence Ball and George S. Webster as permanent members of the Board of Engineers of the Bridge Commission is a stimulating exhibit of the spirit of enterprise animating a great public undertaking.

There is no dispute about the qualifications of these experts. They are competent to set an inspiring pace of progress and of inaugurating the proper stride of achieve-

From the public and the politicians as the case may be-the heartiest co-operation s due. New Jersey already has established an excellent example in its energetic marketing of bridge bonds.

With normal allowances for disappointnents, it cheerfully may be said that the Delaware Bridge program is launched under tore favorable auspices than any monumen tal public enterprise in this region. Legislatuces inclined perhaps to be dilatory when appropriation times come around will please take notice of the change.

THE CHARM OF PYROTECHNICS

TRIE city is to be congratulated for not interpreting a "same Fourth" as a dull. stanid and uneventful national holiday. The granting of fifteen permits for the display of fireworks by community organizations is quite in keeping with the festal spirit.

There are no "secondary intentions," no insidious "back thoughts," no hidden and disturbing implications in pyrotechnics as a lisplay in the heavens. They are simply and rankly, openly and quaffectedly, naively and charmingly beautiful. But like many of the nost ingratiating inventions of man, they are dangerous in the hands of the inexpert.

The manicipality has carefully considered this regrettable feature of their make-up and the licenses have been granted only after a careful survey of the special ciramstances of each case. One permit was denied because no point could be found where the nines could be set off at a distance more than 200 feet away from neighboring build-

It is significant that virtually all of the exhibitions planned will be given in the aborbs or outlying districts of the The time may come when municipal displayof fireworks in Fairmount Park may be revived. The display, as city expenditures go. would not be burdensomely costly. It could be made a brilliant and attractive feature of the celebration in the birthplace of Ameri-

Under proper supervision, the perils of the and rtaking could be reduced to a minimum.

A TRIUMPH OF WIRELESS

JUBILANT army men are talking today of the "case" with which their fliers ocated and bembed the appointed target when, in a vast sham battle with the navy, hey found the buttleship lows in open water of the Canes and dropped two heavy bomb on her within two hours after they had been sent to scout over some hundreds of miles of ocean for the "invading fleet." Yet the trimuph of the flying men pales a little in comparison with the work done on that ocension by radio men in the navy,

The old Iowa was found steaming along at a lively clip. She turned when the airmen appeared and maneuvered to avoid their ombs. Yet there was not a soul aboard of her. Her bridge, her engine room, her cabins were deserted. Wireless impulses from another vessel five miles astern operated her steam valves and her rudder and even governed the pressure of steam in her

The limit of radio control for battleships or airplanes- is not five miles. How great is only the radio engineers know. To imagine what the next war may be like of there is to be a next war you may imagine a vessel like the lows loaded with high explosives and seat pell-mell into the heart of an opposed fleet or an airplane similarly charged sent winging through the air and dropped into the streets of a besieged city.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Appeal for Help That Appears Personal but Isn't Works Harm Not Only on the Recipient but Also on the Sender

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

FRIEND of mine showed me a letter A that had been sent to her mother by a very up and doing secretary of a well-known philanthropic organization of this city. The quotation, which is given below, shows how careful he was to make his appeal sound personal. And it would no doubt have been successful in its grieved exigency if the lady to whom it was carefully addressed, as though dictated to her alone, had not been dead three years!

Under these circumstances, the following quetation from the letter is funny or irritat ing-funny if you think of the removed seconity of the departed lady; irritating when you consider the complaisant ignorance of the exigent secretary :

Under separate cover we are mailing a copy of our annual report for 1920. We thank you for the aid you gave us in the past. We trust you will feel that we have accounted for and that you approve of our

stewardship. We are very much puzzled because our previous letters have not brought your co-operation this year. Over 600 other members have renewed, but you have not. Won't you do so now? The contribution which we ask of you is not large, but. combined with contributions from others. will enable us to carry on our work.

IN THIS particular instance the failure to A expunge the former contributor's name from the lists of the organization was bad office oversight, because the executor of the lady's estate had had a notice of her death ent to the treasurer of each philanthropy to chieb she had been a contributor three months of her death, requesting that no further notices be sent in her name. Of course, one knows that there are twenty

possibilities of such a mischance occurring in spite of reasonable care of an amateur sort. but in putting an organization for the car-rying on of some public work on a business basis amateur responsibility should be serapped. Not because such a mistake as the above is only too likely to hurt or irriate some friendly soul, but because it is bad advertising, faulty selling of an idea, very poor business and liable to hurt the organization in the eyes of a part of the public that has been, if anything, prejudiced in its favor in the past.

FOR the more specially and eleverly an appeal is worded to appear personal, the greater its failure if it is a pulpable fake—that is, a general letter disguised as a

That is really bad psychology! Perhaps once a month during the course of the winter I receive what purports to be a personal letter asking for my personal help for a family whose name and tragic vicissitudes are touchingly set forth. The gift put up to he as the benefactor will leave me a dereliet f I do not respond forthwith by a check large enough to see them through, in the young woman who signs the appeal. Now, my reaction to these letters is com

plete indifference to the appeal, and wonder that the young woman is allowed to spend the depleted funds of that organization by sending such letters broadcast. I am indif-ferent because I know that I am one of many hundreds to receive that extremely personal appeal; that in the event of ten out of each hundred responding, the pitiful family in question would be over-fed and over-pensioned. Having been treasurer of more than one charity. I know that no printed general appeal goes out without getting a response from enough persons to pay for the sending of all the appeals and with a balance to spare. I know also that bona fide special appeals get at least 20 per cent more than impersonal general appeals.

Let us say this young woman's take special appeals—for they are actually general, but worded to seem special—beguile ome persons of sentimental natures to give seeming recognil touch the money she makes does not. I think, compensate for the money the alienates. She is smart, but she is that inbusinesslike thing, too smart! She overestimates the sentimentality of the giving ublic and under-estimates its fundamental ense of duty.

She has found the trick worked with an appreciable few, and while doubtless despising the public for requiring names and pathos and the flattery of a personal plaint, she pours out her take personal appeals about specific cases to a public that her ex-perionee seems to tell her cannot be moved give by less sentimental and more candid

But I think in the end she actually cooks the goose that lays the golden egg, and, he secretary who specialized on a long-dead benefactor, she is making callous an unsen-timental body of givers who find her methods 'a bit too thick."

TF. IN describing the needs of one family. appealing to one person she let it be taken for granted the numer for granted the appeal was typical, there would be no excuse for a dutiful person who had the money to slip from under without a qualm of conscience, which in the end would tell, if not this mouth, then next!

But one can slip from under her disingenuous appeals—at least I find that I am no exception in not giving to the organization for which such letters as hers have been the chief advertisement—with a teeling of dis-taste and wonder that so worthy a cause should be so painstakingly misinterpreted.

Tilk which question of how much of the money given to philanthropy should be expended in getting more money is a very

The very fact that any appeal more than panys for itself makes the printing and mail-ing and sending it broadenst seem so justi-nable that the temptation almost the duty-of a barassed Ways and Means Committee senreely questioned. But an appeal does we things, whether it is very successful or only partly so. It lessens the chances for another appeal of some other organization and it puts a time limit on a second appeal from the organization that has sent if out. Instead of being used as a casual makeshift for a casual need, at the discretion of a committee that is looking for something tide it over, it should be used with th entest care and forethought and with if genve sense of responsibility, not only special organization, but with a sense of responsibility toward other organizations which may full atterly because we have partly

FRIE trouble is too, that if in sending a general appeal (fake-special or frankly impersonal) you only partly succeed—that is, if in spite of a small per cent of givers. on pay all the expenses and have a mod cate balance you have actually expended on the expense of the appeal, so that as a trustee of the money too have not spent it for the cause for which you asked it the object for which it was given. you have done, therefore, has been bad bust ness, however well-intentioned. In the business world your intentions would not save you from being regarded as a failure,

OF COURSE, there have to be some over-head expenses to every gift, and the giver of the gift is the person to any those averhead expenses. If you want the Negroes in the center of Africa converted to your particular blend of Christianity — Presby terian, Methodist, Baptist or Congregational - and are willing to has for it, your check has got to be wafted over by some means other than thinking it there. An cuvelope, stamo and written instructions have to go

on to think straight. If you cannot send it direct, the person to whom you intrust it must send it. If he sends it without payment from you, you are in his debt. If you pay for the sending, the gift is completely yours.



"LET 'IM KICK, EH?"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

varieties.

future is very bright.

the quantity of education.

nited States.

progress.

"Many things that are learned in college are forgotten afterward, and it is possibly just as well that they are. But the main thing, the residue to be desired, is the ability

to function ably in the world, to vision, to

should be able to provide anything that the student may seek to learn. That takes a

But I do not believe that they

can be taught formally. The life of the col-lege, the meeting with one's fellows, ac-counts for much of this. A great deal, too, depends on the student's family, their out-

ook and the attention which they give him.

best off is the one whose parents are not too

far up the ladder of fame and who have more

Sometimes I think that the young man

ne to give to their progeny. "But the immediate problem today is, to

my mind, a raising of the quality rather than

Today's Anniversaries

1764-Lord Plunkett, the great Irish ora-

tor, who, through his prosecution of Robert Emmet, rose to great distinction, born, Died January 4, 1854.

1846-United States began the fiscal year

with a national debt of \$15,550,202.

1849—French, under General Oudinot,

entered Rome after desperate lighting. 1863—General Alfred Pleasonton, in com-

mand of the cavalry division of Meade's army, took up his position at Gettysburg.

Today's Birthdays

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard pro-

ssor and noted publicist, born at Clarks

Arkansas, born at Cakland, La., sixty-five

of the Fifteenth Illinois District

at Springfield, Mass., hity-four years ago.

What Do You Know?

Who is the author of the congressional measure authorizing the President to call a disarmament conference?

possessed an expert knowledge

ship?
6. Who was Amy Bobsart?
6. What is plumbago?
7. How high is the highest mountain on the American continent?
8. What State does Senator Frelinghuysen represent in Congress?
9. Name three American commanders in the metal battle of Santiago, July, 1898, 10. Who was Hertor in Greek mythology?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. General Gallion, military governor of Paris, is credited with the formation of

1. General Gailleau, military governor of Paris, is credited with the formation of the famous taxical army, which reconforced the French in the first Battle of the Marine in 1914.

2. Fons-Wimercke is a periodic comet now viable to astronomers, it was discovered by Prof. Pons, a French astronomer, in 1819. Prof. Wimercke, in 1858 discovered what was first thought to be a new comet, but it turned out to be a new comet, but it turned out to be the one dust found by Pons.

3. Poncert pitch in music is slightly higher than the ordinary pitch in a figurative 8 use concert pitch indicates a high state of health or spirits.

4. Pennsylvania wan more delegates to the constitutional convention of 1787 than any other State.

5. Of Silas Wegg it was said in Charles Dickens novel of "Our Mutual Friend," that he was "A literary man with a wooden leg and all print lies open to

that he was "A literary man with a wooden leg and all print lies open to

f what State is Toucka the capital? hat color is the starboard light of ship?

2. Name three eminent authors

lle, Pa., sixty seven years ago. George W. Donaghey, former Governor of

Edward J. King, representative in Con-

in advance of the Confederates.

Spain surrendered Florida to the

onceive, to do and to execute.
"The great universities with the means

DR. FRANK B. AYDELOTTE

On Quality in Education QUALITY rather than quantity in educa-tion must now be the aim of the im-portant colleges and universities of the country if they are to accomplish the best results with the means at hand, in the opinion of Dr. Frank B. Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and secretary of Rhodes Scholarship Foundation in the nited States.

largely augmented teaching force and plenty of money. And yet I believe that the teach-ing situation was never better potentially than it is now. While the wages of many who went ahead during the war are being "The time has come," said Dr. Aydelotte. "when these institutions of learning must take a decided stand on this matter. With the enormous growth in demand for higher education and the limited means which they have on hand, they must limit the numbers which they teach and concentrate on those best equipped with Intellectual power to "This does not mean that the rest of those

knocking on the gates shall be denied ad-mission to the portals of higher learning. This demand can and will be cared for in other ways. But if those of inherent genius and great intellectual power are to be developed as they deserve and we are to produce big men and women to handle gigantic problems that do and will confront we must begin to concentrate

Must Draw Line Somewhere

"I do not mean that the total student nembership of these institutions of learning shall be made up exclusively of intellectual giants. It is important that we also develop a large body of less gifted but substantial and women, who form the bone and sinew of our Nation, as well. "But as conditions are now and probably

will continue to be, the line must be drawr somewhere. The future will see this greatly increased demand for higher education met with more State universities, city colleges and junior colleges. Most of the States in the country now have the first of these, which because of their greater income through public taxes and other sources are enabled to cover a wide and varied field. "The city college idea must materialize a short time. The junior college must

in a short time. The junior college musi-come, too. It has been tried successfully in California, and would prove not only an economy but a satisfactory solution of the roblem provided by the present demand for aigher education. Under that plan her education. Taker that paid is seed buildings and equipment could be lead. High school teachers as a rule ave shown their fitness for teaching at least the courses covered in the first two years of

The first two years in college are, as rule, a preparation for the more or less special courses of the later years, so that uch a course added to our high would form a very satisfactory solution for part of this problem, taking many as far as they cared or were able to go. It would also give many pupils the advantage of a two-year college course at home, climinating extra expense of attending college away from home.

Would Aid Smaller Colleges

"Many of the smaller colleges that have had rosters below normal should profit by the present condition and at the same time

e present ke up part of this extra demand. "The main function of the present in: portant endowed universities and college should be to provide for a more intensive liberal arts education. I believe that with a closely picked set of students who have hown superior intellectual nowers and beher instruction, which institutions of learning to concentrate would provide bachelor of arts degree now awarded aft a four-year course could be made to mean as much in terms of intellectual power as the master of arts degree achieved after un extra year's study now means. This accomplished, our endowed colleges and universiies would be on a plane with the great English universities.
"One point that has often militated

against the liberal arts courses has been the tendency of students, comparatively speaking, to loaf. They tacked the direct vocational, brend and butter insoiration that ande them work hard in the more specialized There is, of course, a definite connection between a liberal arts education and bread and batter. It is important that the student ascertain as soon as possible the direction in which his education is going, that he

auffest his bent in life. The highest and best education doesn't provide a man with a double-barreled mind, one part vocational and the other distinct His direction once deter everything he learns centers about his main objective.

Learn to Think Straight

"The principal nim of the best education is to develop intellectual power, to enable a This power may take different forms, and the ability to think straight must necessarily be augmented with some knowledge. There is the power to gelve into whence and wrest something from power to get the best out of books, fch is in itself no mean power. There are

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS Old J. Pluvius is a strong believer in

> Well, anyhow, the ashcart inevitably, lands at the dump. An inch of rain would fall, the Weather power of administration and many other

Man said. Jupiter Pluvius inching in on Old Sol's game. When the Weather Man speaks of moderate" weather he means that it is not

SHORT CUTS

necessarily fatal. The new Tariff Bill contains a hundred thousand words, and they all mean some-thing to the consumer.

If the Clerk of the Weather would strike an average and give it to us every day how very happy we would be.

cut, the teacher is going ahead. And he will not be cut. There is by this time a full realization of his value. The attitude of the public mind toward education is much more favorable than it ever has been before. Bill Haywood seems to have arrived at the conclusion that there is more freedom in an American jail than in Russia out of So the outlook for better teaching in the "Social characteristics, of course, play an "Everybody will be on his toes before

I get through," said Dawes, getting on the toes, more or less, of nearly everybody present. George Bernard Shaw will write an

other article after the big fight. It either be cutified "I Told You So" "What Does It Matter?" "Council acted in a sane and businesslike manuer," says President Weglein. Germany had the same idea concerning every

one of her blunders and atrocities Chileans have arrived in New York with even tons of Chilean fruits. As peaches will retail at \$9 a dozen, they are not expected to affect the South street fruit market.

The fact that Jack Dempsey sent a letter of congratulation to the American girl in London contending for teunis honors against a French girl proves that the pugilist has a competent press agent.

Rather than take other a Boston man played the harmonica while doctors took a built from his leg. The story has been extensively told, but nobody to date has expressed any sympathy for the doctors. Governor Sproul has declined the invita-

tion of Governor Edwards to attend the big

fight. The report that the Governor was unable to induce any of his friends to act as his personal representative is probably Our Tuneful Sporting Sharp notes that

one of the hig Chicago packers will offer a position in the intelligence department to the loser in the hig fight. Chances are there's nothing in the story. Job probably demands citizenship and intelligence, Time and circumstances have apparently

trented the Upper Silesia erisis as they do other crises and "knocked it in the old Kent road." As the song puts it:

E ad such a very narsty kerf.
To the Allies e took is bloomink cadi orf.
In a very gentlemanly wi—
And with the Arrival In a very gentlemanly wi-

One Thing and

nicinal Court will deide on the figures Safety First is a good rule to paste in your latt, but if the baby must swallow a safety pin the careful mother will see that it is shut. safety pin in the little tummy of an Arkansas Haven, Pa., man cleaning a 221g-inch treat found inside it a 91g-inch treat. The half inches perhaps prove that liars are good figurers. where one may find oneself. where one may find oneself. ... Think of the surprise of the four little chickens that ound themselves in a mail neach at East irecaville. Pa. They had been shipped Greenville, Pa. second class as strictly fresh eggs. It might have been different if they had been shipped tell about them hirds." But you never can cockaton in Martinez Calif fought and killed an eight-pound rooster. From which we deduce that a cockaton pound has a much equal to more than four

6 Tushtain was the Samean name given to Robert Louis Stevenson by the South Sea Islanders: It means teller of taken 7. The famous volcame of Stromboll is on one of the Louis Islands off the north count of Sicily. It is about 3000 feet plain boultry. As we said before, "You never can tell about them birds."
Here's a Westchester bluejay that knocked 8. The War of 1864-1870 between Paraguny on one side and Brazil Frigury and Argentina on the other resulted in the reduction of the homeless from 1,300,000 to he tar one of a cut that thought a baby 9. Ventriloquism literally means belly Sorghum is the name for certain kinds of grass, including millet and Chinese sugar-time.

blue as that had fallen from a tree might be looked at as easily as a queen.....My, ch.
my! Dow far afield the news may carry
one! But don't you care. A doctor addressing the Allied Medical Association at Atlantic City says that as the newspaper grows less. Or, as a witty head writer puts it. "A Newspaper a Day Keep's Doctors Away."

City haby had to be removed by a surgeon Not all stomachs are alike. A Lock gurers Our sympathies are, of course, with the little trout. One never knows

Miss Safety First fig.

ures in an automobile

accident and the Mu-