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Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 26, 1921

#### A HOPE OF TRANSIT CONCORD TTHE teasing hopes of agreement which color the mystery surrounding the Anglo-Irish negotiations appear tenable in connection with the efforts of the city and the P. R. T. to extract something definite

and progressive from the transit problem. Yesterday's conference, of which the de-tails were undisclosed, leads to a sequel in the Mayor's office this afternoon. The urbanity of the contesting parties suggests that a basis of concord, which in particular will render possible the opening of the Frankford elevated, is being at last ap-

Philadelphians are heartily weary of the intricacies of the case and sicker still of the deadlock which has almost reached the proportions of absurdity. They devoutly desire the inauguration of the new high-speed line, and even fears that the lease may in some way fall short of perfection fall to mitigate the intensity of their longing.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY ALTHOUGH the Versailles Treaty pro-

international waterway open to the traffic of all nations for its full length from Ulm in Wurtemberg to the Black Sea, it was not until this week that arrangements were completed for carrying out the provision.

The river passes through a part of Germany, traverses the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and is touched by Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria. Its navigation has been under the direction of an international commission, but there were possibilities of restriction of traffic which made it necessary to arrange for its common use by all the nations watered by it.

There has been much disagreement in the past over the control and development of the river. The new arrangement ought to remove friction and make for international good understanding.

#### THE LONG TRAIL'S END

How many people in this country were aware before they read yesterday's cable from London that 10,000 full-blooded Indians lie with the American dead in France?

Honor of a conspicuous sort had been done to almost every class and group and race that contributed in any way to the allied victory before the world was reminded of the singular part played in the war by those Americans who may properly be called 100 per cent. The United States and all its people owe a debt to Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, of this city, and to the founder of the Wanamaker Historical Expeditions for the part they played in bringing recognition formally to the American Indian

Haig. Foch and Pershing found these tribesmen deserving of a place with the noblest soldiers of all time. They were cool, dispassionate fighters, invariably brave and marvelous as marksmen. Most of them were volunteers.

The Indian in France may yet live in a great American epic. He never knew complete freedom, yet he went out to fight for it until he died.

### KEEPING THE POLICE COOL

THAT fist fight between two policemen at Broad and Chestnut streets yesterday over the right to stand under the parasol at the signal post would not have happened if there had been a parasol for each man. nor if it had been cool. Hot weather affects the nerves and the temper.

When the officers arrested each other, Superintendent Mills treated the matter with good sense. He merely gave them a talking to and sent them back to their posts. He and his aides at the City Itall are wearing cool white linen uniforms. The men on the street wear woolens with a flannel shirt heavy cap and hot puttees. It is easier to be calm in white linen than in dark woolens.

This was fortunate for the men who fought Perhaps now that its need has been for cibly demonstrated another parasol will be provided at Broad and Chestaut streets and at every other point where an officer is stationed to direct traffic. And perhaps by next year it may be decided to permit the men on the street to wear a cool uniform of Panama cloth or similar fabric in summer. The present uniforms are neat but not comfortable when the mercury touches the nineties.

### THE GUN IN CONGRESS

VESTERDAY, though Representative I Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, continued in the role of cross-examiner, the congressional investigation of the Bergdoll case was resumed without resort to small artiflery or

Charles A. Braun, brother of the slacker, whom Mr. Johnson threatened to kill, was safely out of Washington in a far place. He probably will not appear in Washington again. He called Mr. Johnson a line after the gentleman from Kentucky had repeatedly told him that he lied.

We do not know this Mr. Braun. We wouldn't know him if we fell over him in the street. He appears, however, to have had less than the other members of his family to do with the squalid escapades of his brother. Braun may have evaded important queries and he may even have withheld important information. That is for the moment aside. The question raised by Representative Johnson relates only to the potential value of firearms as a means of persuading oftnesses called to give official testimony in

Washington. Braun called Congressman Johnson a liar. Congressman Johnson has previously called Braun a Har. Has a witness before a con-- mal committee, or, for that matter a witness in the courts, no right to ordinary louman sensibilities rich as animate a Representative from the South? Too many judges permit a merciless beckling of witsses and too many lawyers take advantages of that inexpiteable leniency. In congressional hearings witnesses are often badgered,

even though no charges are made against

It is not the part of good official or legal manners to browbeat any civilian from the vantage point of an official position. A man who desires to be accorded the full recognition due a gentleman should, of course do nothing that a gentleman would not do. Before Braun insulted Johnson, Johnson had repeatedly insulted Braun. So we had a Representative from Kentucky shouting of deliberate homicide.

Such things aren't pleasant to see in Washington. Rows such as broke up the Bergdoll hearing on Friday are not suggestive of the cool and steady reasoning which the country has a right to look for in congressional deliberations. Guns have uses. But you cannot get nearer to the truth in a legal tangle by shooting the witnesses.

#### TWENTY BILLIONS FOR THE CONGRESS TO TAX

Unless it Makes an Equitable Adjustment of the Burden, It Will Have

to Reckon With the Voters S A preliminary to revising the tax laws A Congress should acquaint itself with the startling facts about the fluctuation of tax-

able incomes since 1916.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has disclosed them up to and including 1919. He has enough data about the incomes of 1920 to satisfy the needs of the congressional committees.

A comparison of figures of 1916 with those of 1919 will be illuminating. The total of all the incomes above \$3000-those which are taxed-amounted in 1916 to less than \$7,000,000,000. There were 200 men with incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 and their incomes aggregate between \$450,000, 000 and \$460,000,000.

In 1919 the total taxable incomes amounted to a little less than \$20,000,000,-000, or to almost three times the amount in 1916. There were only sixty-five men who reported an income of \$1,000,000 or more and their aggregate incomes amounted to \$152,000,000

There are two possible explanations for this decrease in the total amount of the incomes above \$1,000,000. One is that the leavy taxes which have absorbed two-thirds of the income discouraged big business to such an extent that it was no longer possible for it to earn large profits. Another is that big business men have found a way of concealing their profits, either by investing in non-taxable securities or by tricks of bookkeeping.

But it is not the incomes above \$1,000,000 alone which have decreased in number. In 1916 there were 376 men with incomes be tween \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, In 1919 there were 189. In 1916 there were 714 with Incomes between \$300,000 and \$500 .-000. In 1919 there were 425. The num-ber of incomes between \$150,000 and \$300. 000 in 1916 was 2437. In 1919 it was

But the number of incomes between \$50. 900 and \$100,000 increased from 10,452 in 1916 to 13,320 in 1919; and in the same period the incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000 increased from 23,734 to 37,477. and the incomes between \$10,000 and \$25, 000 increased from 80,890 to 162,485. And so it goes with the smaller incomes, those etween \$5000 and \$10,000 growing from 150,500 in 1916 to 438,851 in 1919.

The very large incomes have for som reason been destroyed and the moderate inomes have been multiplied. But this was in 1919 when the reaction from the war prosperity had not begun to set in. The 1920 figures may show a very different state of affairs. But it is morally certain that they will not show that the number of m n with big taxable incomes has increased over 1919. What they will show about the rest cannot be known until the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives out the figures. But whatever the facts are they should be known before Congress attempts to revise the in ternal tax laws.

The primary purpose of the internal taxes is to raise revenue and not to destroy businow It should be so belled as to e enterprise and to conserve the working capital of the Nation.

The economic folly of seizing in the form of a tax two-thirds of the very large incomes is admitted by all economists of any standing. But once such taxes have been levied there are political difficulties in the way of lightening them. The demagogues will at once say that the rich are favored at the expense of the men of moderate means. And where there are nearly half a million men with incomes between \$5000 and \$10, 000 and only sixty-five with incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 there are few politicians who would dare advocate relieving the sixty-five at the expense of the half million. If the majority in Congress had to consider only the economic questions involved its task would be easier. But it must take into account the political effect of what it does. It knows, or it ought to know, how ever, that if it does not do something to lighten the burden of taxation between and November of next year it will have to adjust itself to working as the minority party for the last two years of Mr. Harding's Administration.

Perhaps the President will have the courage to point out the course Congress should pursue as he did in the matter of the bonus

# MR. HARDING'S DAY OFF

ITTLE boys who thrill when they are Le told that they may sit some day in the White House believe, unturally enough, that a President of the United States lives a juyous life. They have much to learn.

On Friday President Harding left Wash ington for "a rest" in camp with Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison and Harvey Firestone. He would enjoy the nire of green He would get close to nature as Mr. Edison, Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone tennage to do when they run off in motors and plunge into the deeps of almost untracked woods! He would enjoy an interhide away from the haidding crowd, managed to do none of these things. Lara the wood where the camp was patched rolled a verifible carrivan of sight-ers, seere service men, camera folk and the inevitable and indispensable journalists. The Prestdent was photographed some thousands of times. He was ordered by the tyrants with the movie machines to chop wood, and he chopped it. The cameras buzzed and clicked all day. The air of formalism with which the country surrounds its Presidents displaced the peaceful atmosphere of solitud that compers go far to seek. Somebody brought a plane on a truck. There was a Sanday service with a fermion and there were readings and recitations. When at last the President found quiet he found it on bank behind the drawn flaps of a little

Mr. Ford, Mr. Firestone and Mr. Edison, viewing all this with astonishment, cannot have any burning desire to round out their cureers in the White House. It was said that when the President returned to Wash ington he seemed happy and refreshed. He doubtless was happy to get back to the rela-

tent. But secret service men sat watching

tive quiet and seclusion of his busy office. Today the caravan is gone from the Edison-Ford-Firestone enup. Henry can dream in the green silence about the mechanical cow that he wants to make and Tom can fish and think deeply of the electric batters with which he wants to run all motorcars, and Harvey can walk about and

meditate on a tire that never will blow out.

They can talk about old times and about John Burroughs and what a fine chap he was, and they can experiment with their cookery and chop wood and sleep on the grass and try to distinguish between one bird note and unother in the silence and peace that have come to them again. War-ren probably would have loved to do just such things. But his countrymen wouldn't

Peace is not for Presidents. Quiet is not for them. They have fewer opportunities for solitude than kings.

#### DYING RUSSIA

THE blend of sympathy, firmness and fair play which characterizes Herbert Hoover's reply to Maxim Gorky's appeal for famine relief in Russia reduces the intri-

cacy of a tragic problem to its elements.

The charge of American indifference Russian misery is as persistent as it is baseless. Mr. Hoover, speaking not as a Government official but as director of the American Relief Association, stipulates, it is true, terms to be accepted before ministration begins. But his conditions are such as are necessary to the execution of an enlightened concept of compassion and jus-

"The sine qua non," in the words of the Secretary of Commerce, "must be the im-mediate release of the Americans now held prisoners in Russia." This demand quite properly seeks to place the negotiations upon the only basis that can be productive of practical results. Maxim Gorky's pathetic appeal is made upon his own responsibility and is not an official act of the Soviet Government.

The request which the Relief Administration makes of the Moscow regime is precisely similar in general principles to that to which other distressed nations, recipients of American generosity, heartily agreed. Mr. Hoover calls for a direct statement to the relief officials in Riga of the need for assistance for freedom of movement and organization of the various agencies that would be set in motion in Russia, non-interference of the Soviet Government with all members of the commissions, and he promised in return "a frank and free undertaking, without regard to creed, race or social status" and the complete abstention of the relief envoys from all political activities.

In the highest degree impressive is the pledge of rid in the form of food, clothing and medical supplies to 1,000,000 children in Russia, "as rapidly as organization could be effected.

It is for the Soviet rulers to choose whether they will deal honestly and fairly with Mr. Hoover or whether their obstinacy will shut the doors of mercy. The emergency today is one which cannot be met with trifling or evasion. Heretofore, under the Communist regime, most of the ills of Russin have been due to disorganization. They have been man-made.

Nature now intrudes a grim and terrible hand. The drought in some of the normally most fertile regions of Russia has created conditions similar to those which heralded the ghastly famines of 1873 and 1891. In the face of a repetition of such trage-

dies rejection of the wholly equitable terms proposed by Mr. Hoover may mean the extermination of millions of innocent and hapless human beings. Americans are naturally inclined to be

lieve that much of the existing Russian prejudice against the United States w" vanish once the machinery of relief is set in motion. The prospect is appealing as forecasting the downfall of the Communist fallacy. But such considerations are now not paramount.

In the most poignant physical sense Russia is dying. America, typified by such great private agencies as the Relief Admin-Istration, the Red Cross and other charitable organizations, is earnestly eager to accomplish its utmost to avert the catastrophe. The optional courses presented to Moscow are those of simple humanity or of infatuated cruelty and barbaristo.

### ANOTHER SHIPPING TANGLE

HE seizure by the Shipping Board of inine ocean liners operated by the United States Mail Steamship Co., with headquarters in New York, raises a multiplicity of complex questions upon which the public is hardly competent to judge.

It is permissible to note the ominous persistence with which affairs of the American mercantile marine are involved in litigation damaging to consistent progress. The injunction mania to which William R. Hearst is a prey was in a large degree responsible for costly delays in placing the great merchant fleet, an inheritance of the war, upon a firm basis.

Mr. Lasker has verified the reports of chaos in the operation of the Shipping Board. His authorization of the seizure of the United States mail vessels has been interpreted as an attempt to infuse the organization with simple business principles and to collect property for overdue debts.

One of its effects, however, is the introduction of new legal tangles, as the mail company has secured possession of the rented vessels by a temporary injunction. rival concern, the United American ines, representing the Harriman interests. has already announced that it proposes to run the ships and to maintain their advertised schedules.

The confusion that has ensued is obviously the reverse of favorable to a healthy development of America's regained position upon the seas. "We have," in the words of the old "Jingo" song, "the men, we have the ships, we have the money, too." But we have not yet order, system and a clarification of our new resources.

The latest batch of intricate problems uggests, as have all its predecessors, that Mr. Lusker's desire to emancipate the Government from the shipping business is grounded in the soundest common sense. Although the thinking public probably realizes that no such hoppy change can be effeeted instantly, it is undeniable that every time a new tangle with private interests appears, the goal of endeavor looms more and

### DECLARE MOSQUITO WAR

THERE are times, especially around I L or 2 o'clock in the morning, when the destruction of mosquitoes appears indispensable to peace, civilization and progress, Swatters and sprays are invoked and in the end often the cowardly device of the net.

Tomorrow, however, is invariably another day, and the horrors of nocturnal warfare are discounted, only to be tested with increased bitterness as night falls. The futility of such spasmodic strife is self-evident. and yet the public learns slowly from experience.

August is approaching, the month when certain sections of Philadelphia slip back uto barbarism with mosquito plagues. Consistent campaigning, day as well as night, such as is recommended by Dr. Furbush can, bowever, either intermit the pest or reduce it to a comparatively harmless mini-

A timely bulletin from the Department of Public Health arges the co-operation of householders in the stamping out of breeding places. These do not consist merely of stagment pools but of neglected standing water in buckets, barrels, tin cups, pans, wash tubs, wash bowls, saugers, pitchers,

busins, even flower pots. Havana magnificently bested the mosquito tribe. By an imitation of the ceaseless Cuban vigilance we can do likewise. The blight is a reflection upon civic progress.

### RARE OLD RECIPES

Dainty Dishes of 150 Years Ago From a Collection of 1771-How People Lived in Those Far-Off Days

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN LITTLE treasure in kitchen art came A into my possession a day or so ago.

Its acquisition was the outcome of a discussion among certain argumentative clubmen on gastronomy, past and present.

The disputants were divided on the merits of cookery today and that of 150 or 200

It finally was agreed, after evidence was submitted, that while culinary science today has advanced, particularly as to a knowledge of food values and the chemistry of this department of our common life, the older civilization was not far behind our own in the preparation of rich, appetizing and savory dishes.

TT WAS disclosed during the discussion that one of the disputants possessed, in the original binding, a collection of recipes for English dishes of worth and desire bear-ing the date 1771.

A subsequent perusal of them most ef-fectually disposes of any idea that the art of preparing excellent food during the last half of the eighteenth century was either crude, unappetizing or limited in the range of ingredients.

On the contrary, it is apparent that the dishes of that time were rich, ample and, from our standpoint, decidedly unusual.

They were at least suited to the palate and digestion of the bon vivants of that far

Some of them are impossible of prepara-tion in these degenerate days, except to the favored few.

Prohibition has put its gipsy curse on

Moreover, many of the ingredients are lost or lacking now, at least as they were known then. I pass along a few of these gems, with apologies to Mrs. Wilson, for the benefit of those choice spirits who delight in gustatory

THE trite expression, "First catch your A hare," has its derivation variously explained The accepted version is that an ancient

novelties.

recipe for potting a hare began with this imme and childish witticism. The old volume in my possession solves the riddle.

In the use of an expression for roasting a hare these words printed on jellowing paper in old-fashioned type with the long 's's," appear: "When you have cased your hare, etc." Some one, some time in the last 150 years,

evidently mistook that word "cased" (skinned) with its old-style long "s" as a misprint, and gave it a new spelling and a consequent fool meaning. At least that is the presumption. As a

presumption it is as good as any other theory advanced on the subject. Following is the remninder of the formula of 1771, in the original language and pune tuation, for roasting a bare:

A HARE-How to roast it. the body of it with a pudding composed of the following ingredients. Suct, four ounces; the crumb of bread, the same quantity; two eggs, pepper, salt, nutmeg. lemon peel, parsley and thyme shred very fine. Butter will do instead of suct, and persons shred an anchovy in the stuf-Baste with new milk, and add a little butter when it is near done. An hour and a half roasts a modern hare. The best sauce is good gravy; but sometimes cream and melted butter is used as sauce, and sometimes current jelly instead of the butter."
One of the features of modern English cookery in disfavor with Americans who have sampled it is the practice of "hanging" This means exposure to the air until it becomes "high" in odor, though improved in tenderness.

One gets the idea from the following recipe : Mutton-To reast it venison fashion.

"Get a large and very fat leg of mutton, cut with part of the loin to it so as to shape it like a haunch. Let it hang from ten to twenty days, according to the weather. Roast it well and serve it up with rich gravy and current jelly. baste it with red wine, and butter, all the A fat neck of mutton time it is reasting. kent a week and roasted like a baunch is very fine."

TOLSTEAD spilled the beans for the present-day production of these dishes,

FRITTERS-to make fine ones "Take four eggs; bent them well little brands, mixed with ginger and nut meg, and add half a pint of cream. ome golden pippins and mix the whole with lour. If currants are added the fritters flour. are still richer. They must be fried in butter

"PANCAKES-To make them.
"To two pounds of flour, put a full quart of milk, six eggs, a little strong ale, a glass of brandy, some nutmeg, allspice and sait.

Fry them of a light brown, in a very little lard or good dripping."

The piece de resistance of the brood of atter cakes, I think, Is the following: "FINE PANCAKES.-To make them.
"To a little flour add half a pint of mountain or white wine, half

cream .- The yolks of twelve eggs beat fine ;

half a pound of fine sugar, some nutmeg, mace, beaten cinnamon, and a little salt. These must be fried in fine butter. GAME of all kinds and domestic fowl in variety figure largely on every bill of fare; even those of little pretensions.

Here are two of them :

DUCKS-To boil them the French way, "Lard them, half ronst them, then put them into a large earthen pipkin with half a pint of red wine, and a pint of good gravy with some chestnuts, first roasted and neeled, half plut of oysters bearded, and the liquor drained from them, two onions minced, a little thyme, mace, pepper and some ginger best fine; all the crust of a french roll grated, cover all close and let it simmer for half an hour over a slow

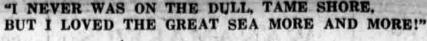
"Prepare a seasoning of pepper, salt, cloves, mace, and sweet herbs; wrap all this in butter and put it in their bellies and half roast them; then put them into a stew pan, with a quart of good gravy, a white wine, some pickled mushroon few peppercorns, three or four bindes mace, a bit of lemon peel, a bunch of sweet herbs, a bit of onion, and some systems pickled. When your pigeons are properly stewed, thicken up with butter and yolks of eggs and garnish with lemon.

IN THIS old chronicle of dainty dishes there is a paneity of directions for the preparation of soups and salads. Common vegetables are omitted, largely, presume, for the reason assigned in the

We shall avoid a detail of those com mon articles of cookery, which it would be a disgrace to the plainest housewife to he a stranger to; such for instance as the dressing of a leg of yeal, or a heefsteak; ich every family is acquainted with.

"Cover the bottom of a dish or bowl with Naples biscuits just broke in pieces, maccaroons broke in halves, and ratifia cakes Just wet them through with wine; then make a good boiled custard, not too thick, and when cold pour over it and put a yllabub on the custard.-Garnish -with ratifia cakes, current jelly and flowers, There are lot- more like this in the quaint publication.

Bolshevism by paralyzing the means of distribution is responsible for the famine now prevailing in Russin. Will it permit "empitalism" in the guise of charity to feed its starving millions? To accept Hoover's admit failure; and the admission seems to demand more common sense than Soviet Government so far has given evidence of possessing.





# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

GEORGE A. WELSH

On a City College CHANCE for every boy and girl who

A CHANCE for every boy and girl who wants a higher education is due them, and it is the duty of the city and State to provide it for them, in the opinion of George A. Welsh, newly elected member of the A. Welsh, newly elected member of the Board of Education. Mr. Welsh urges the establishment of a city college here. "Such a course should be available to all

and should in no way involve their pauper-ization," said Mr. Welsh, who thus places the matter up to the city and State educa-tional arbiters as their right.

"Recent developments have shown this need in many ways," he says. "There has been a marked increase in the number of young men and women desirous of higher education. This has shown itself all along the line, both from the grammar schools to the higher schools, and from these schools to the colleges and universities. This growth e in the years to come at an accelerated rate.

"So enormous has become the demand at present that universities have been compelled to close their doors to many hundreds were knocking for admission. They are be-ginning to deem it advisable to establish higher qualifications, to begin to draw the

"There will be more and more a tendency to have picked students, to compel a demonstration of special intellectual fitness for enrance. Indeed, educators, following up development of the bright child, are advocating more concentration of attention on those with the genius type of mind, to develop our leaders and specialists in various lines of endeavor. "The high cost of living, which has hit

institutions and individuals alike, has caused the former to raise their tuition fees to cover expenses and has made the cost of per-sonal maintenance so difficult of balance with the average income that many are forced to lorgo the privilege of a college or university education. "It is well to develop the man of special

ability, it is no doubt necessary for the university to raise its qualifications and its tuibut that does not get away from the fact that it is also just as essential that a great mass of substantial, well-informed and thinking people be also developed.

### Class Legislation Feared

To illustrate this more concretely. If higher education is to be only for those who can afford it, we will in time have, to a greater or less extent, class legislation. ns if class legislation were not bad enough, the question arises whether even the classes in control of the reins of government would be able successfully to maintain that govern-ment, if they did not have behind them a mass of reasonable, well-informed people, You have only to turn your attention to Russia, the most obvious example of that kind today, to see with a reasonable degree of exactness the ultimate outcome of such a condition.

"It seems almost trite in this day and generation to argue the ndvantages of a higher education; but when one considers the amazing number of persons who fail to recognize higher education as a necessity, plus the number who would keep it more or less exclusive, plus the hard-headed indi-viduals who extol the self-made man and discount the college-trained man as an argument, it becomes apparent that at least a few fundamental truths should be told to show the urgent need of a higher education for the general body of the people.

The war showed conclusively, as is well

known, the need for trained men trained minds. For the most part, the men who became officers were college-trained The effective men, in a military sense were of the same type. Every man in the training camp and in the field realized that in a very short time. Hence one reason for the present demand for higher education.

### Advantages in Politics

'In politics, whether one be a candidate for office or just a voter, the demand for the trained mind becomes more and more ap-Our lawmakers must be trained parent. en, and the men and women who send them there must have an understanding and inerest in the questions of the day telligently select them, if we are to have that 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people, that Lincoln pointed out any years ago.
"We also want livable, reasonable, un-

derstanding people to make up our popupeople of principle and character. Furthermore, the city and the country need trained men and women in increasing numbers. We need physicians,

need specialists in many lines. "So with all conditions considered, the urgent need for a city college is one that cannot be denied. There may be room for difference of opinion as to just how it will be achieved, as to just what form it will take, but as for its need, there is no possible debate.

we need chemists, we need engineers, we

"As such a college would be for the pur pose of filling a popular need, this fact should be borne in mind in shaping the curriculum, in defining the policy which such an institution should pursue.

Should Have Practical Courses "There is no question that it should be a

college where the courses should be practi-enl. It should be able to prepare the phyist, the physicist and other higher forms of vocational and scientific pursuit. There should be a provision for education in the liberal arts. Such a course should be four-year one, that would better equip the ambitious young men and women for the battle of life. If they wished to pursue education further, they then would qualifications that many minus this training do not or will not have to enable them to meet the requirements of the university with its greatly raised qualifica-

"There, of course, could and no doubt would be brought to bear against such a project at the present time the argument that there is no money available to make it an accomplished fact. But Pennsylvania s next to the richest State in the country with untold resources, and money for a vita project can always be raised. Past history has shown that to be a fact, and there ino question that in one of a number of ways

this phase of the problem could be solved. "Besides, hard-headed business men canot help but recognize a genuine business proposition when they see it. Higher edu-cation has not only enabled the individual to better himself financially, as well as in other ways, but it in time pays for itself in increased service and income to the com nunity and to the State from these self same individuals. Surveys of this aspect of the case have been made from time to time that would confirm this statement

#### Board Has Power to Tax "Then having established these principles, we may recall that the Board of Education

has power now to tax for its educational needs. Surely no taxpayer will object to making an investment that will directly indirectly pay him many-fold in the years to come "Such an institution could be erected right on the site of the present Central High Possibly the building could

utilized in some way, but, in any event, the nucleus is there. "A city college, then, is not a dream, thing of the hazy, far-distant future, something needed and justified and within reason and the bounds of expediency right away. Other cities have them; they are successful. Why should not Philadelphia

do likewise?"

"An anti-nireraft gun Just One Thing has no more chance of After Another potting a bombing plane a mile high." remarked Captain Oldsalt with positiveness, "than s populn has of hitting an eagle. Only planes can beat planes. But don't imagine on that account that capital ships are not worth the capital invested. Consider transportation conditions during the war. Damage from submarines at last became negligible. One shot from a U-boat and we got its number. But it would have been different with a raider. That would have worked havee. And it was the capital ships that kept the raiders bottled. We need capital hips, we need submarines and airplanes. The trouble is that by the time adequate three-plane somebody will come along with a plea for

It is reasonable to suppose that the chite peril is as real to the Japanese as the yellow peril is to us.

Whether the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are guilty or innocent the State of Illinois has been convicted of contributory negligence.

The longer the truce lasts, the more the people of Ireland have a chance to taste the blessings of peace, the more certain is final adjustment.

#### SHORT CUTS Not even a Treasury order can clean the Bergdoll dollars.

Nobody appears to be enjoying the

Silesian muddle except Germany. John Barleycorn was hard pressed but undismayed. "Don't give up the ship!" he bravely cried.

Mayor Moore's confidence that Senator Penrose will do no hasty thing has in it the makings of either a warning or a threat.

"Ape Cries for Brandy."—Headline. Score one for Darwin, says Toddle Top. But why not let John Barleycorn do the scoring? Scanning the Fordney bill as it star-gered into the Senate Chamber the Wise Statesman and Politician remarked, "Lei

us forgive, and forget it." The efficient case with which \$50,000 worth of liquor was taken from a local warehouse suggests that the bootleg taken on a patent-leather polish.

"When everybody plays safe the game declaimed Demosthenes McGinnis. oracularly; "and this holds good with poker, business, nations and civilization itself

Harding Administration is a business administration and that the various departments are beginning to run in a businesslike way.

At least nobody can deny that

If Russia had a government that the civilized world could recognize there might be some point to her resentment at being ignored at the forthcoming international conference. In the absence of certain of the facts the one safe bet is that the seizure by the Shipping Board of ships of the United

States Mail Steamship Co. is likely to develop a very interesting scrap. Henry Ford buys a railroad, increases wages, reduces freight rates and continues to make money. This does not dispress accepted economic theories. It simply shows that Henry has his own way of applying

It cannot be said of General Dawes Intest composition that it is "a dainty little thing with a slow, rocking rhythm with its phrases joined by odd little tendrils of phrases joined by odd little tendrils of melody." But deposed Government enployes find the rocking rhythm there all

There are said to be several delicate questions to be settled before the Administration can make public its steps toward the resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany, and some of them, it is reasonable to suppose, are not wholly unconnected with the Versailles Treaty.

## What Do You Know?

Who is Eleanora Duse? Who is Eleanora Duse?
What color is mauve?
What color is mauve?
Who were the Great Moguis and why were they so called?
What was the first great city to be lighted by gas?
What State does Senator Reed represent?
Who commanded the American forces of the battle of New Orleans in 1818?
What country celebrates 100 years of independence on July 28, 1921?
What is the literal meaning of the spression "tete-a-tete"?
What is another name for the animal camelopard?

camelopard?

10. How many persons were on board the great naval collier Cyclops, which disappeared in March, 1918, and of which nothing whatever has since best heard? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Ostfriesland, a former German warship, acquired by the United States
was recently sunk by explosives from
American naval airplanes.

2. A bas-relief is a piece of shallow carying
or sculpture on a background less that
half the true depth.

3. An aula is a school auditorium. The
name was originally given to the large
room or hall in German schools is
which annual examinations were held
4. Baluschistan is a country in Asis bounded
by Afghanistan on the north. Indie of
the east, the Arabian Sea on the south
and Persia on the west.

5. Glyptography is the art or science of gift
engraving.

6. Glyptography is the art or science engraving.
6. Nassau is the chief scaport of the Bahama Islands.
7. Since the restoration of Alsace-Lorrana the area of France is larger than that of Germany.
8. Hoscage is masses of trees or shrubs.
9. The first name of the philosopher was Immanuel.
10. Galore means to sufficiency.