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Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 26, 1922

READINESS FOR THE NEW CITY THE Delaware Bridge and the World Fair are unquestionably the foremost public enterprises in which Philadelphia has been cerned for a generation. The value of oth these undertakings is largely dependent apon auxiliary preparations fitting into their scope. For this reason the approval by the Council's Committee on Public Works of the construction of a new Fairmount dam and of the extension of Spring Garden street from Fifth to the Delaware River is gratifying instance of practical foresight.
 The dam at Fairmount is lamentably super-

unted and constitutes a serious detriment to efficient operation of the municipal water supply system. In addition to the need for a new structure on these counts, there is the obligation to begin and complete the work before the exposition is under way. The Schuylkill is to be a scenic feature of

the Sesqui-Centennial. There are cogent artistic as well as practical reasons for starting the rehabilitation process at once. The Spring Garden street extension, long

in abeyance, is now obviously desirable as sumption that the Fair will be in progress and the bridge will be opened in 1926 is not enough. There must be assurance that Philadelphia will be ready to make the most of these monumental enterprises.

#### AN HOUR MORE DAYLIGHT

THE experiment with daylight saving made I during the war was so satisfactory that every one will be delighted when the clocks are put ahead an hour next Sunday and work on Monday begins and stops an hour earlier than this week.

The extra hour of daylight can be used in people who live in town will have another for recreation and the people who live in the suburbs and in the country will have more daylight after their day's work in town is ended to devote to gardening or any of the various other activities of those who have access to the open spaces.

The railroad companies are making the mme arrangement as last year. Their trains will still run on standard time, but the 1 o'clock train to the shore this week will start at 12 o'clock next week, according to the time table, but it will still start at 1 o'clock by the watch of the passengers who have adjusted their timepieces to the summer This arrangement produced no complications last year and it will produce none this year.

### **END OF THE VESUVIUS**

WHEN the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was built some enthusiasts hailed it as the most destructive engine of war that had ever been invented.

The ship, it will be recalled, was equipped with two tubes in its bow from which dynamite was fired by compressed air. Theoretically, enough dynamite could be fired to ow up the strongest fortification ever

The opportunity came in the Spanish War to test the theory. The captain of the on the high bluffs overlooking the harbor of Santiago. Several charges were fired and terrific explosions followed. But when the city was taken and there was an opportunity to see what destruction had been wrought it was found that not a gun in the fort had en shaken from its carriage.

As the dynamite tubes were rigid, marksmanship was impossible and the gunners and to trust to luck in getting the range and hitting the target. No more ships of the type were built. The tubes were torn out of the ship some years ago and now she has been sold as junk to a Massachusetts dealer for \$4260. Thus ends an inventor's

In the meantime the airplane has been perfected which can drop tons of dynamite on a fort with greater precision and from a greater distance than was ever possible to the Vesuvius.

# A RUSSIAN ONE-WAY RULE

GEORGE CHICHERIN is far from wrong in his deduction that Allied objection to the Russian principle of nationalisation is blocking the Economic Conference

at Genon. It is the Soviet Government's contention that "the social and economic system and fundamental laws of the Communist Republic will seriously interfere with the restoration of Russian property to former private owners in foreign countries." But as these nations are "bourgeois" and dedicated to the principle of private property, it is argued that original Russian holdings within these territories must be handed buck.

This reasoning amounts to an attempted alization of the outside world for its generate capitalism. The quid pro quo a everturned upon the theory that Russia on one side and the rest of the nations on the other have the right to adopt whatever mle system pleases them and to act

Logically this doctrine may be sound. It furnishes, however, but a doubtful basis for bargaining and permits of some rather

startling interpretations.

A bandit, for instance, might readily jusify his acquisitive practices on the ground that they were consonant with his particular ratem of economics. In his view nonevers in banditry would be morally s to retaliate with force, since the equisition of goods in this fashion was not pted in their social philosophy.

Mr. Chicherin's survey of the situation a is incomplete. If the allied averto nationalization is holding up prois the Russian distaste for of private possession not equally it must be founded upon a structure and not upon insistence by can merci late exerting the rigidity of his own late exert the seas.

ride to define what is "fundamental" is precisely the same. The right of the Russians to maneuver for a favorable position is, of course, undeniable, and it is permissible to suggest that the Soviet demands on the subject of interchanges of property holdings have been made deliberately extravagant.

Compromise is not infrequently the outcach group assuming that something will be saved after reciprocal abridgments. Both the Russians and the representatives

of "bourgeois" nations at Genoa have al-ready trod the path of concession. But fur-ther surrenders to actual facts are essential if the sessions are to continue. It is unreaconable to assume that this was not realized by the Soviet delegates even in their emphasis upon that aspect of nationalization which disrupts the system of equivalent exchanges.

#### ARE THE PARK COMMISSIONERS TOUCHED WITH PRUSSIANISM?

#### Two Sides of the Case Between Mr. Price and His Colleagues and the General Public

CASUAL discussion of the Fairmount A Park motor-traffic rules, printed in these columns a day or two ago after Judge Ferguson had decided that the Park Commissioners have no power of regulation not explicitly defined in the State Motor Vehicle Act, had an astonishing reaction.

Thousands of persons seemed actively interested in the present aspect and policy of the Park administrative system. And what was most surprising was the intensity of the antagonism which seems to have developed in the minds of most of them for the Park Commission, its police, its codes and, especially, its motor regulations, "Prussian" was the word oftenest flung in letters or over the telephone wire at Eli Kirk Price and his colleagues.

Correspondents alleged heatedly that the Commissioners have forgotten that Fairmount Park is a place of recreation and a resting and breathing place for the multi-"The Park," said one very angry gentleman, "is ruled like a private estate, without regard for common sense or the public's needs. I know a lady who only yesterday was insulted by one of the guards. She sat on a bench and peeled an orange for her children, and this man approached her and told her the scraps of peel would have to be removed from the Park!

Now, it is a fact that the thinking of the Park Commission tends more and more toward fresh rulings and rather irritating and sometimes unnecessary restrictions on the drives and elsewhere. Any motor driver who stops after nightfall to look at what is supposed to be beautiful in the Fairmount landscapes will be gruffly told to keep moving. The keep-moving regulation is, of

course, absurd and unpleasantly suggestive of the sort of hypersensitiveness which passes for moral concern in places where all good people are supposed to stay at home after dark.

The Park Commissioners always have had an air of merely tolerating motorcars. There is no justification for the arrest of a driver for a first offense or an unconscious one against a minor traffic rule. But it is seriously to be doubted whether over-zealousness in small particulars can be made ground for a general indictment of the Park's police system. What is needed to eliminate the friction that seems to be growing daily between the Park Commission and the public is common sense and a second thought or two on each side.

In making the rule that offended the welleaning lady with the orange Mr. Price and his associates doubtless were guided by unpleasant experience and the record of tribulation recently written by the Commissioners of Parks in New York.

Bronx Park and sections of Central Park were laid partly waste through the lack of precisely such rules as are called Prussian by some of the critics of the Philadelphia Commissioners. Tons of offensive litter, trampled flower beds and ruined shrubbery were left in the wake of Sunday picnic parties. "It's our ground." said the crowds to the Park police. "It is everybody's ground. We do as we like with our own property !"

Fairmount Park, as a matter of fact, is everybody's ground. But only about one out of every thousand of its owners will persistently spread grime and old paper and broken glass over its lawns or wish to leave it on Sunday with something of the appearance of a public dump. The rule now is that picnic litter must be gathered up and put in receptacles provided for it. It is a rule that may seem unnecessary in some instances. Yet, after all, why shouldn't people be willing to gather up the waste they leave on the lawns? Why should such simple and necessary tasks be left to others?

Most of the owners of Fairmount Park drive with their lights burning and very few of them permit their motorcars to smoke largely because smoke from a motor exhaust means oil waste or an engine in need of adjustment or repair. And most of them are content to observe the speed limit. So, in a final analysis, the Park Commissioners seem disposed to serve the interests of the greatest number.

Of late they have been leaning too far in one direction. The Park police have established an over-rigid system of regulation. There are too many arrests for small first offenses against the motor rules, and the commission deserved all the criticism flung in its direction when it permitted the foolish "no-parking" rule to be actually extended from the Fairmount drives to boulevards recently brought into the Park system of control. The correspondent who wrote most bitterly of what he called the tyranny of the commission was a man who said he had to stop visiting friends who live on the Roosevelt Boulevard because he wasn't permitted to leave his automobile at the curb

even on Sunday. The Park Commission has developed a set of good general principles. But it is enforcing them too sternly, particularly in relation to motors. Motor drivers themselves ought to recognize the benefits of rational regulations consistently applied on the Park drives. But they aren't always ready to do so. One man wrote to us to say that he had to go to Fairmount Park to find that the United States was no longer a free country. He was not permitted to run his car on Upper Wissahickon Drive!

### A WAR TO BE WELCOMED

THE drastic rate-slashing which has already begun in the steamship service between North and South America brings into the open the pressure which the American merchant marine revival has been of late exerting in the chief trade routes of the seas. Chairman Lesker, of the Ship-

ping Board, foresees a possible "test fight on all the oceans," and adds that "this country is prepared to meet the fight at every point for any length of time."

This is a declaration of war which the general public can accept without alarm. general public can accept without alarm.
Steamship passenger rates the world over
have until now betrayed no tendency to conform with the downward trend of prices.
The ability to "get away" with almost any
policy of extortion was ostensibly regarded
in shipping circles as justification.
The South American schedule has been
a notorious offender. Including head tax,
one-way passage to Buenos Aires has cost
the unfortunate traveler \$500, a total of approcessing the state of the county traveler.

proximately \$1000 for the round trip. At the present time bookings for round-the-world excursions, including certain transpor-tation features ashore, may be secured at minimum rates of \$1000 to \$1050. The mileage of these routes is more than twice as much as that of the round trip to Argentina from New York.

How excessive the charges have been is demonstrated by the extent of the rate cut by the Lamport & Holt Line, a British concern, which by its new reductions challenges the Shipping Board's service, operated by the Munson Line.

The fare to Buenos Aires has been lowered to \$370 from \$490. The Shipping Board meets this reduction by a \$360 minimum rate to the Argentine capital on its splendid new

Mr. Lasker is obviously in aggressive mood. It may not be many months before preposterous charges on the North Atlantic will receive a deserved blow.

The competition by the new American lines on the European run was originally derided by long-entrenched foreign com-panies. The public, which has been characteristically patient under extortion, will welcome an offensive move from either camp. Should Mr. Lasker take the initiative the alleged popular discrimination against American passenger ships is cortain to be

### A FIGHT FOR JOBS

SENATOR VARE'S remark that efforts were made to induce him to support the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot before he indorsed George E. Alter has called forth some interesting details about the preliminary

negotiations. Mrs. Lawrence, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Warburton, of this city, both admit that they called on Senator Vare in the interest of Pinchot. Mrs. Laurence explains that the Senator said he could not support Pinchot because he did not belong to the organization and if elected could not be depended on to appoint organization men to office. It was necessary to have a candidate who would take care of the organization.

Those who know the Senator will recognize in Mrs. Lawrence's statement the familiar state of mind of the South Philadelphia leader. It is the state of mind of the machine politician of every party in

every section of the country.

The honest and efficient conduct of public business is, in their opinion, only an incidental function of government. Government exists chiefly to provide easy jobs for political workers who will assist the leaders in controlling the sources of power for their own profit. Sometimes they make their profit out of contracts awarded to them by favoritism, or through a favorable interpretation of specifications in contracts won in open competition—so favorable an interpre-tation that the man who can get it can make money while the man who is forced to live up to the letter of the specifications will be bankrupted.

The profit is also made through granting favors to special interests which will reciprocate by making generous contributions to campaign funds handled without rigid accounting by the leaders. In either case government is an instru-

ment used for the especial benefit of the men in control of the party machine. Every little man who hopes for a job supports the organization, for that is the only way he can expect to get the job.

Pinchot cannot be trusted to appoint organization workers he consolidates the opposition of those who are in politics for what they can make out of it.

The strength of Mr. Pinchot lies in his rejection of this theory of government. The application of the theory in Harrisburg is responsible for the scandalous conditions that prevail there. The officeholders have been partners in the business of getting everything possible out of the State Treasury for their own profit, and they have not interfered with one another.

This is why no one protested when Snyder, as Auditor General, was paying big legal fees contrary to law to various attor neys to do the work which should have been done through the Attorney General's office. It is why Lieutenant Governor Beidleman thought it was all right for him to tak \$5000 paid to him for legal services out of a fund from which no one had any legal authority to draw money for the work which

Mr. Pinchot promises to stop this prac tice and to run the government for the benefit of the taxpayers rather than for the benefit of the officeholders. He promises to appoint the best men obtainable and to support their efforts "to clean up the mess There are more voters who believe in the Pinchot theory than believe in the Vare practice. If they go to the polls on May 16 Mr. Pinchot's nomination will be made by an overwhelming majority.

One of the most inter-Always Shy of esting things being discussed at the Internagress in Rome is refeed-water heater for locomotives invented by a Philadelphia en-Which suggests the thought that before the locomotive reaches its velopment it will be superseded by electrifi-cation of the railroads. Which suggests the further thought that one of the reasons per-fection is never reached is that the road to the goal is always abandoned for another road to another goal. There might have been a perfect stage coach or omnibus if the horse-car hadn't begun to run on rails; and a perfect horse-car but for the cable-car a perfect cable-car but for the electric car; and by the time we are in sight of perfect electric-car we may all be flying and disdaining ground travel.

We gather from Mr. Norris' brochure that Mr. Johnson's desire for a modest set-ting for his treasures was confined to Philadelphia, and that architectural beauties would cease to be a distraction if the pictures were transferred to New York.

We suspect that Captain John Kelly (admittedly an alias), arrested on his sub-marine chaser now said to be a rum-runner, is really Captain Kettle and we anxiously await the news of the finding in his cabin of

No fault can be found with Congress for making available for flood control the sum of a million dollars. It means money saved, many times that amount in life and is thrown away in the Mississippi Valley when the waters rage.

London society women are henna baths to get an olive-colored skin. Designed, we presume, to give a henna chicken-like appearance; and proving, we se, that the olive is an acquired hue as well as an acquired taste.

The odd thing about the trial in Charles The old thing about the trial in Charles Town, W. Va., is that the miners have their grentest chance of ultimate victory in being convicted of treason. The strong arm of the law overreaches itself when it makes a high crime of a minor offense. AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Superintendent Clayton Has a Quiet Way With Her, but Her Quietness is Born of Knowledge and Efficiency

By SARAH D. LOWRIE WAS thinking today as I sat talking to Miss S. Lillian Clayton, superintendent of the Nursing Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital and of the Training School, that the best of humans have to go through a mighty special training, either by choice or by chance, before life takes the fittest and places them where they will fill the greatest need.

In Miss Clayton's case it was decidedly more choice than chance that prepared her for her great position, for to be the head nurse of Blockley is to hold one of the score of commanding places open to the profession in this country, and in certain respects one of the five of highest rank in the score.

one of the five of highest rank in the score.

It was a quiet room to sit in, that bluegray sitting room of her apartment, and Miss Clayton is a very quiet person; that is, she possesses the power of stillness. There is now and then a teacher who never has to raise her voice, but is heard perfectly without any outward effort. I imagine that the head nurse of the Philadelphia General is likewise always heard without either tenseness or waste of effort. I have observed her at hospital committee meetings when the Advisory Committee meets out there, and I have been struck by the quality of her personality. Her fellow members are all of them important women in their way, some of them personages, but she is an authority which in the end even the most important of them show no tendency to override. Her opinion, given, in all probability, last of all and with the utmost brevity, is accepted as and with the utmost brevity, is accepted as somehow final.

ALL this interested me, taken in connection, too, with the great possibilities that she holds in her grasp of ministering to the necessities of the city's ill folk, so that I wanted to discover, if possible, how she got to be what she is, where her finish and technique and control came from; whether, in fact, life had been a chance for her or a choice. So I asked her if she would mind telling me. mind telling me.

INTIL she was fourteen she grew up on her grandfather's plantation in Mary-land, without much remembered thought apparently about a future or a career, or any scheme for life or responsibility for any choice. Then her grandparents died, and for various reasons she suddenly felt re-sponsible and impelled to choose for herself. She decided that she must have an education and that she must provide it for herself, and that she must meanwhile quickly acquire sure way of supporting herself.

She had an aunt here in Philadelphia whom she greatly trusted and under whose outside austerity she felt both nobility and kindness. So to her she came during the two years she studied in the business school where she perfected herself as an account-

It was during this time—about her six-teenth year—that she came across, in the Century Magazine, an article with illustra-Century Magazine, an article with illustra-tions on trained nurses. In it was a picture of Isabel Hampton Robb, the graduate of the original Believue School and the organ-izer of the Nurses' Training School of Johns Hopkins and a biographical sketch of that great and splendid woman: The girl, who was held as by a quiet spell by the picture, had never known a trained nurse, nor had had anything to do with bospitals nor I had never known a trained nurse, nor nad had anything to do with hospitals, nor, I think, sick people: but she made up her mind then and there to be a trained nurse. She applied at every hospital she could hear of in Philadelphia, but she was too young to be accepted in any training spheel to be accepted in any training school. Finally she heard that the Children's Hospital, then opening under Dr. Starr and other great specialists, would take pupil nurses, although there was as yet no training school. She presented ing school. She persuaded her aunt to go with her to vouch for her when she applied, and then, curiously enough, the sight of the long, steep steps up to the front door and perhaps a premonition that her very success would close all other avenues of life to this straight, immensely responsible one made her pause in a kind of panic and then turn away to go back home.

"I do not want to be a nurse," she said

TT WAS here that the older woman came understandingly to her rescue. She had never urged such a choice on her-indeed, she had discouraged it so as to make sure it was real and not a girl's fancy, and then having assured herself that it was real, she now stemmed the wavering panic by a quiet gesture of reassurance.

"Now you are here, you had better apply." was all she said. They went up the steps, and at the top the girl said, with a little gasp, "Well, will you apply for me?"

"No, indeed," said her aunt. "It is not I who have talked so long about being a trained nurse. It is you who want to be

So Lillian Clayton went into the office and made her application and was accepted and told to come back "to begin on Monday." And it was Lillian Clayton who walked ose long, steep steps as though she walked on air.

ASKED her how she liked the nursing once she got into it. She considered for a moment and then said that for a time the "glory all went out of it." She had rheumatism very severely during most of the first winter; at times she had to get up before any one cise was stirring and limber herself out slowly and with great pain in order to be able when the bell rang to actually dress herself and to go on duty. never told any one because she knew she would not be allowed to stay, and she never wavered in her desire to nurse, even though hardships had taken away a certain fervor of enthusiasm.

After a time she felt less pain and finally grew strong. The then head nurse of the Children's Hospital, Miss Hogan, advised her on reaching eighteen to apply out at Blockley, which was then under Miss Smith, a remarkable woman, and to fit herself at what was even, thirty years ago, one of the best training schools of the country. She must have done unusually well at Blockley, for on graduating two years later she was made night superintendent nurse. She said, when I asked her, that she was not unusually competent, but that she supposed she was what might be called very faithful. She also said that from the first it was not the technique or even the science of the work that held her, but the desire to care for the nations.

AT THAT time she supposed that she was to be a missionary nurse and go out to China under the China Inland Mission, and by way of preparation she studied at a mis-sionary training school for two years after slonary training school for two years after leaving Blockley, keeping up certain hospital courses at the same time. But the Boxer rebellion came, and then an illness of her own came, and when finally the way was open she could not get a certificate of health. So she nursed private cases, chiefly nerve cases, and presently was called to Dayton, O., as assistant superintendent nurse, where she was for some years. Later she went to the Minneapolis City Hospital as head of the training school, and still later to Chicago to be head of the educational department of the Cook Countyl Genera

BUT during all those years that she was holding more and more responsible positions she was fitting herself by summer sitions she was fitting herself by summer work, and sometimes by a year off in between, at the Teachers' College in Columbia, at the University of Minnesota and in Chicago by taking special courses, so that finally when Dr. Harte persuaded her to come back as superintendent to her old training school at Blockley, now the Philadelphia General Hospital, she was both in practice and technique one of the most scientifically equipped nurses and administrators and teachers in the country.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. LOUIS NUSBAUM

On the Public School Building Program DHILADELPHIA is second to no city in the country in the size and comprehensiveness of the building program of its public schools, according to Dr. Louis Nusbaum, Associate Superintendent of Public

"A survey regarding the physical condition of the public schools was begun in October of last year," said Dr. Nusbaum, "nt the request of one of the members of the Board of Education. It was completed and the report made in December. This was made entirely independent of the State survey, and although there was no relation, he two reports closely coincided.

"The report showed needs of approximately \$36,000,000, in addition to the buildings for which the board had already made provision. This amounted to about \$6,000,000, making the total sum required to place the school plant in modern condition today \$42,000,000. The report points out specifically that this investment is not intended to include provision for future development. If it takes five years to complete the program, the needs of those five years will have to be taken care of in addition to the sum mentioned: that amount y \$36,000,000, in addition to the buildings to the sum mentioned; that amount covers only the needs of today.

# · City's School Growth

"The city requires about four new school buildings a year to take care of the increase in population at the present rate of growth. This, in five years, means twenty growth. This, in five years, means twenty more buildings, and represents approximately \$12,000,000 additional.

"After considering the report for three months, the Board of Education adopted it as its program of action, and in so doing it took a step which I think is unique in the school systems of big cities with re gard to the building situation; namely, it made definite provision to reorganize the school system of the entire city on the basis of six years of elementary instruction, three years of junior high school and three years of senior high school work.

"The building program contemplates putdition that every unit will meet the Pennsylvania school code standards. Those buildings which will be retained and which do not now meet these standards will be remodeled in many ways, such as removing additions which it is not possible to bring up to date. The cost of these improveents will range from \$000 to \$50,000 per building. Some Radical Changes

"Where it has been found necessary to purchase additional property in order to make the changes, whether these be in gd-ditions or in remodeling, the estimated cost of the additional property has been included

in the sum total. "A summary of the proposed program is as follows: New buildings required, 59; additions to buildings, 12; buildings to be improved or remodeled, 113; additional properties needed, 31; new sites required, 24; old buildings to be dispensed with, 94; present sites to be disposed of, 39; new ele-mentary buildings, 40; junior high school buildings, 18; senior high school buildings,

or more years of age, and the number of classes on part-time on November 30, 1921, was 793, the number of pupils in these classes being 37,904.

There are at present 96 buildings fifty

"In planning new buildings to make up such a vast deficiency in the amount of accommodations, it becomes necessary to make the new plant do as much duty as possible. The new buildings have all been worked out with the idea of reorganizing the schools on the semi-duplicate basis, which means that all the accommodations. which means that all the accommodations will be in use all the time that school is in "With this in view, and also with a view

to meeting community requirements, all the new buildings of fifteen or more classroom new buildings of fifteen or more classroom units are being planned with an auditorium. The plans for the new junior high schools are about as complete and as well adapted to their purposes as any plans I have ever seen anywhere. The State Director of Junior High Schools, on a recent visit to Philadelphia, examined in great detail the plans for the new buildings, and expressed the opinion that they are the finest junior high school plans in the United States and also the being that these plans will be

taken as a model for all the junior high

taken as a model for all the junior high schools in the State. "One of the hardest tasks that face the educational authorities in the administration of a big money-spending program of this kind is to resist the importunities of local communities in various parts of the city, each of which thinks that its own particular school needs are the most urgent of any in the city. The Department of Superintendence, in conjunction with the Department of Buildings, takes an impartial and unbiased view of the school building needs of the entire city and formulates its program of recommendation to the Board of Education on the basis of the respective

urgency of those needs. "It is greatly to the credit of the Board of Education that, regardless of the local interests of the members, no attempt has ever been made since I have had any connection with the matter of school buildings to dic-tate or in any manner influence the order in which the different building projects should be undertaken. They have allowed should be undertaken. They have allowed themselves to be governed in this matter solely by the recommendations of the two departments which I have mentioned, and have not let their local interests interfere in any way.

## Financing a Huge Job

"It should be borne in mind that the carrying out of a vast building program of this kind involves the expenditure of a sum of money far beyond the present borrowing capacity of the Board of Education, and it is obvious that such an immense contruction program must be financed out of loans rather than out of current income.

"As is indicated above, the complete carrying out of this building program and allowing provision for the growth of the on the control of the property of the property of the present borrowing capacity of the Board of Education is approximately \$26,000,000, and it will be readily seen that if Philadelphia is to have the number and the type of school buildings required to meet its needs, new legislation will be necessary to extend the egislation will be necessary to extend the porrowing capacity of the Board of Edu-

cation.

"There is no project of public development which appeals more directly to every home and to every individual in the city than that of public education, and when the facts are known by the public, it will not begrudge the necessary funds to make this program

### What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Where is the Republic of San Marino?
 When did General Grant capture Vicks.

burg?

3. What war is now in progress in the Near East and who are the belligerents?

4. What noted English novelist of the present day is the son of a professional cricketer?

cricketer?

5. How many speciators did the famous Coliseum in Rome accommodate?

6. Who wrote "The Legend of the Centuries"?

7. Who succeeded Millard Fillmore as President of the United States?

8. What is meant by hegemony?

9. What is "lingua franca"?

10. What position in President Harding's Cabinet is held by Andrew D. Mellon?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Henry VII was King of England at the time of the discovery of America.
 The Epirotes are the inhabitants of Epi-

rus, a region partly in Greece and partly to the northwest of the country.

A tellurian is an inhabitant of the country.

A tellurian is an inhabitant of the earth, from the Latin "tellus," earth.

The word uncouth originally meant unknown.

The White Sea is an indentation of the Arctic Ocean in the north coast of Russia.

Test is an Fast Indian terminal particular in the coast of Russia.

Russia.

6. Teak is an East Indian tree with heavy durable timber that does not warp, shrink or corrode fron and is much used in shipbuilding.

7. Marseilles is the second largest city in France.
8. Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling

dedrich Wilnelm Joseph von Schelling, the German philosopher (1775-1854), described architecture as "as it Were, frozen music." the Chicago World's Fair was held in

1893 10. Jacques Offenbach was a gifted musical composer, especially known for his charming and sprightly light operas. He was born a German, but became a naturalised Frenchman. He died in

### SHORT CUTS

The rum-runner is a life-saver for the beach resort press agent.

Genoa crises must be slow pokes. They are forever being passed.

Some time or other we'll get down to

But, after all, it isn't the spook vote that is going to defeat Alter. Bonus Senators are bent on giving New-berry some points on finance.

The belief persists in London that Poincare is truculent for policy only.

The reason congressional Bonus Bill de-fenders are unbending is they are scared stiff.

Recognition of Russia must, of course, be coupled with refusal to recognize the past. As Harry Lauder doubtless views it, the Central Chinese military leader is Fu th.

New York pastor urges week of prayer to end crime. Excellent, if the criminals

can be urged to pray. Chauncey Depew at eighty-eight says he feels as young as at twenty-five. Still retailing the old chestnuts.

Uncle Sam has apparently decided that the only way he can reach Grover Bergdoil is through the pocketbook.

The Irish one-day strike is said to have been a success. We could wish them all successful with one day the limit. From the strenuousness of the campaign one may judge that the Pinchot adherents care nothing for forester conservation.

Marshal Joffre has been granted the freedom of the City of New York. This presumably includes the privilege of being held up by bandits.

Now that all the poets in the country have completed their poems on April, per-haps their wives may be able to induce them to beat the carpets.

If inhibitions are damning commentaries consider the case of the Northwestern University co-eds, who are forbidden to have their knees photographed for publication. Two Sunday fighters in New York were

sentenced to attend church every Sunday for six months. Let us hope the sermons will be interesting enough to make them get the Plumb, manufacturer of hammers, says business is improving. Plumb encouraging: it being understood that the only way to use a hammer is on a nail. Hammer, but den't

Muratore says Mary Garden hissed him (the little goose!) and he would have killed her to defend his honor had she been a man. And with a jury of tenors the verdict would, of course, be justifiable homicide.

From Seaford, Del., comes the story of a big rat killing a, five-foot water snake after a half hour's battle. The story would have pleased us more if the snake had swal-lowed the rat and died of indigestion.

We gather from the remarks of the wife of the former American Minister to Portu-gal concerning the girls who wear short skirts, rolled stockings and rouged cheeks that if it were left to Mrs. Birch she'd use

"If it is a treaty let it be a treaty." says France. "Take your red herring from the trail." And why should France be scolded because she insists that Germany shall play the game according to the rules?

Much of the turmoil in the world to day is due to woman's dress, says Bishop Guertin, of Manchester, N. H. It may be so. When the German began to toast "Der Tag" it was perhaps the price tag they were

Old man in Toronto committed suicide after reading Conan Doyle's assertion the death is painless and beautiful. Sir Arthur later declaration that the suicide plays hard luck on the other side is having training up with the seriles statement.