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THE COVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY

GOVERNOR SPROUL has a responsibilwhich he is expected to face in manful fashion. The resignation of Judge Patterson leaves a vacancy on the Common Pleas bench which he must fill. It should go without saying that the first consideration in the lection of a Judge should be distinguished Stness for the office. Personal friendship alone should play no part in the matter. The courts exist to administer justice. It important that the people should have confidence not only in their impartiality. but in the judicial ability of the men on the bench.

The State already has too many political Judges. They have been chosen in too many instances as a result of political deals and dickers. In other instances men have been put on the bench to be taken care of. They have been persistent officeholders, sometimes with little legal experience, but the coliticians desired to find a place for them with a salary attached, and that place has

been in the courts. Such a practice tends to destroy confidence in the judiciary. The Governor broke away from it when he formed his Cabinet three years ago. He sought for the best available man in the country for Superintendent of Public Instruction and found him in Dr. Finegan. And when he made Dr. Rasmussen Commissioner of Agriculture he put in charge of the department an expert the equal of any in any other State and the superior to most. And so with other mportant places.

There is now offered to him through the resignation of Judge Patterson the opportunity to exercise the same kind of highminded and patriotic judgment. There are capable lawyers with long experience at the bar who would adorn the bench. The Governor knows many of them. Their appointment would meet with the instant approval of the bar. It is incredible that the Governor, who is said to contemplate retiring from active political life, should exercise his power of appointment in the last months of term to pay political debts. He has too high a sense of his public duty for that. Those who have confidence in him are ex-

im to select a man who

in certain subjects, but also scholars who may desire to gain a promotion ; to those who, while not technically backward, may be aided by some additional instruction and to those "who wish to be profitably employed."

If the last named group is perhaps a bit imaginary, there are valid reasons for opening the schools for the others. The curriculum will not be drastic. No student will be permitted to take more than two The sessions will be from 8:45 subjects. A. M. until 12:15 P. M. in eight different buildings.

The experiment obviously contains elements of administrative efficiency. While it does not solve the congestion problem, so pressing during the regular terms, it indicates a practical attempt to utilize resources that would otherwise be untouched.

LINCOLN AND HIS MEMORIAL AND THE MEANINGS OF BOTH

It is Something to See the Greatest Monument in America Erected to a

Man Who Couldn't Hate Anybody DEMOCRACY in government, the thing that all people are talking and quarreling about nowadays, is not all that it ought to be. But it is as good as people. It can be no better. It will improve only as people improve and as human life becomes expressive of the wisdom of the spirit rather than the mere reflection of transient accomplishments of mind.

Now and then, at rare intervals, a man appears somewhere in the world to be the voice of the secret, silent and imprisoned heart of mankind where is the source of all truth and understanding. And instantly people kneel, knowing that they are in the presence of a divine thing. So it will be in Washington this Memorial Day when the new Lincoln Memorial is dedicated formally. Lincoln's soul was free. He let it lead him. He spoke its language. The inhibitions grounded in fear, ignorance and selfinterest that impose silence upon the hearts of most men were unknown to him. And so Lincoln is at home at last, a colossal figure seemingly of light in the midst of vast white spaces; a figure of strength and patience with a face of grief. He did what innumerable men would like to do in smaller ways if a thousand chains of circumstance were not too strong for them. He was man-

He was all the men who died in the Civil War and all the men who died in France, trusting the world even while it slew them and somehow justifying their own miraculous faith. He was all lonely people and all those who suffer without crying out and all those who, to this day, endure misunderstanding and martyrdom and death and shame because of compassion rooted mysteriously and ineradicably at their soul's foundations. He was all that part of humanity that normally has no voice, though its charity and strength save the world from itself at least once in every twenty four hours.

kind liberated.

He spoke with the voice of all people whose hearts guide them. And his voice was one of the most wonderful that any nation ever heard. You can hear it yet. You will always be able to hear it. It echoes wherever men are breaking away from old and cruel ways of life and government. It is upon every wind nowadays and in almost every language. And as long as the country lasts, as long as people have memories, they will go to the Lincoln Memorial and, looking up, they will seldom be able to see clearly the outlines of the

are a hopeful aggregation. Their leader owes to a weak Government his life for his conduct of the Vera Cruz uprising in 1916. But the Obregon regime, with the "reformed" Villa as a vital retaliatory arm, has already proved itself far from apathetic. Revolutionary bands, perhaps feeling out the situation for Felix, have lately been repressed in Tabasco, Vera Cruz and Puebla. If Adolfo de la Huerta, reputed particularly beloved of Villa, is successful

in his present financial mission to New York, it is possible that the aspirations of Felix Diaz may again suffer suppression. Their present advertisement proclaims above everything else the distance-crushing

faculties of San Antonio, constituting a distinction not unlike that of Copenhagen with its vivid visions of the trench fronts during the World War.

VITALIZING THE LEAGUE

THE long-discussed possibility of German entrance into the League of Nations is revived by the London Times in the announcement that the question will probably be formally considered at the September session of the international society. It is added that the topic was approached by the Council of the League this month and that it was believed that Germany would be admitted, providing good faith was evinced in the reparations case, which reaches a particularly acute stage today.

Skeptics upon the general theme of international fraternity may be inclined to point out that the question of recognizing Germany in the League is less important today than it was three years ago, when the organization was conceived as a potent instrument in world government.

Since that time the League has been subordinated by the Council of Premiers and by international conferences, such as those Washington and Genoa. On the other hand, the alleged weakness of the League is unquestionably in large degree attributable to its lack of universality. It was plain from the beginning that,

wanting a full membership, the body, as a safeguard, would degenerate into an amiable fiction. Its true possibilities have never been tested. They will never be until it embraces, as its founders intended it should, the complete community of nations.

The admission of Germany must assuredly rank as a step forward.

MILLER AND THE PRESIDENCY

DESIGNING politicians who think that the only Republican candidate certain of election to the governorship in New York is Governor Miller are dangling before that gentleman the hope of the nomination to the presidency in 1924. They are said to be telling him that if he consents to be a candidate - succeed himself he will have -monstrated to the country that he can carry New York and that he can successfully contest with Mr. Harding for the

presidential nomination in 1924. The national aspect of the New York campaign is less interesting, however, than the State aspect. Mr. Miller has been a successful Governor. He has shown courage and initiative, and he has brought about economies and administrative re-

forms. His renomination would doubtless be equivalent to his re-election. Neither Mayor Hylan nor William R. Hearst could defeat him. The assumption that Mr. Harding will

be so weak in 1924 that he cannot command a majority of the delegates in the Republican National Convention is gratuitous. There are no indications that he is losing strength. As a matter of fact, he is stronger with the country today than when he was elected.

Governor Miller seems to be of presidential size, but he is still a young man. He will not be sixty years old until the second term of Mr. Harding expires. That

BULL' ANDREWS, POLITICIAN

An Incident In His Career In New Mexico-A Leaf From the Past of Low Prices

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN WILLIAM H. ANDREWS' name is seneration of political workers.

I mean the younger generation who have taken their place in the Republican ranks within the last twenty years. And yet, outside Senator M. S. Quay, William H. Andrews, State Senator and politician, was, beyond doubt, the most dar-ing, resourceful and utterly unscrupulous leader that Pennsylvania over bad. leader that Pennsylvania ever had. He influenced the political destinies of two

He made his name in Pennsylvania, and his fortune, and lost it, too, in New Mexico. He was one of three brothers, each of whom was born in an atmosphere of politics -and died in it. Wesley Andrews was the older brother.

He was a most efficient secretary to Senator l'enrose for years, and was once chairman of the State Committee. William H., or "Bull." was the second

brother. Charlle, the youngest one, a local politician in Mercer County, afterward a hotelkeeper in Titusville, was the first of the three to die. Charlie Andrews once told me that Bill

(W. H.) got his sobriquet of "Bull" because of his natural disposition to smash right through any obstacle, no matter what the result to himself.

FOR years before he left Pennsylvania in the late nineties to become a resident of New Mexico William H. Andrews had large interests in the latter territory.

He engaged in railroad construction. His principal backer was Frank Torrance, of Pittsburgh, president of the Standard Manufacturing Company, makers of bathroom fixtures, and an exceptionally fine man. Former State Senator Arthur Kennedy,

of Pittsburgh, was another Pennsylvanian interested in his projects. He withdrew gradually later on Andrews purchased a number of mining

claims in the copper districts of Arizona and of New Mexico. As a matter of fact, it was not his railroad enterprise, but his extensive and unproductive mining-land holdings that left him embarrassed at his death.

William II. Andrews belonged to that class of politicians who believed that facile prom-ises to the people, backed up with sufficient win any election His faith foiled him in the final analysis.

I WAS in Santa Fe in the fall of 1904 when Andrews was a candidate for delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

A son of former Representative John R. Byrne, of Fayette County, candidate for the

Senate in the recent primary, was Andrews' secretary and assistant campaign manager. Willian. H. Andrews always conducted his own campaigns and along the same lines on which he had managed Quay's fights back in Pennsylvania.

I have before me as I write a ten-bytwelve folder used by Senator Andrews in his campaign of that year, which I carried from

his headquarters at that time. Its first page is adorned by a very excellent portrait of Andrews.

The second page is blank. The third con-tains the Republican platform of the Ter-ritory of New Mexico, and the fourth page has his letter of acceptance to the Notifica tion Committee of the Republican Territerial Convention.

His acceptance of the nomination was It contained but seven pledges. They short. were local and related to territorial affairs. In places, however, there cropped out sam ples of the old flamboyant political style that made their author fun.ous back in Pennsylvania.

FOR instance, "Every measure for the furtherance of the industries, the interests and the welfare of the people of New Mexico shall have in me a warm friend and indefatigable advocate," was one of his pledges.

"I will be at the service of all of my constituents, irrespective of party affiliation, race, creed or station.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. ROSS V. PATTERSON

like 3500 students. This shows clearly, I think, that the physicians of the country die, retire or become superannuated consid-erably faster than they are being supplied. "Another matter of which I want to speak in this connection is the vast host

highly technical training.

Physicians Badly Needed

"The educated physician has missis espe-fields in which to practice, and this is espe-"The educated physician has many great

from one of the smaller of the coun-

that more than seventy towns in

cially the case in the rural districts. recently received at our college a

ties of Pennsylvania and signed by

SHORT CUTS

The Boys in Khaki today do honor to the Boys in Blue.

We presume the detail of Boy Scouts . at the Devon baby show was to protect the judges.

Frost on Sunday night killed beans and corn in Oneco, Conn. One order of suc-cotash for Jack.

Halting steps of aged veterans give added pathos to Memorial Day parades as the years go by.

Heat is given as an excuse for backless gowns in Paris. Here in Philadelphia it is an excuse for furs.

Patterson, dean of Jefferson Medical Col-

On the Scarcity of Physicians

THE scarcity of physicians, which was L brought home in an uncomfortable manner during the war, still remains an manner of which the American public itself is some-what to blame, according to Dr. Ross V.

vritten

need.

cians of any kind.

we cannot take.

empirics which has sprung up within the last-few years all over the country. They represent many more or less illegitimate branches of medicine and are usually per-sons with no standard of preliminary edu-

will make a record on the bench similar to that made by the late Edgar M. Cullen, of New York. Judge Cullen, a Democrat, was elected to the New York Supreme Court when he was comparatively young man. He was known have the judicial temper. He was redected without opposition, for the Republicans and Democrats alike agreed that he should be kept on the bench. Then he was elected without opposition to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State and a Republican Governor made him Chief Judge of that court, an office to which he was later elected unanimously. When he did the other day newspapers of all parthe agreed that he was one of the ablest Judges who had ever presided in a New York court. We need more men of this type on the bench in Pennsylvania.

PRISON FOR A PEST

DATRIOTISM, as practiced by Horatio . Bottomley, seems for a fact to have been the last refuge of a scoundrel. Considering it in the prophetic sense, new light is cast upon Dr. Johnson's much-discussed defini-

The nauseating Bottomley left nothing undone which might contribute to the misuse of nationalist ardor and the dissemination of demagogy under the guise of public spirit. His conviction by an English court on the charge of misappropriating funds belonging to the so-called Victory Bond Club represents a welcome antidote for a species of quackery that might have been called intolerable had it not been accorded such prolonged sufferance.

The malignant and pestiferous editor of he now defunct John Bull was, after all, only a shade more shocking than his several millions of readers and political constituents victimized by his noxious bluff nd blather. Bottomley, M. P., Bottomthe frenzied journalist and shady proter, typified a malign variety of conceless ability from the ravages of which remocracy is entirely free.

ttomleys of only a triffe less virulence se identified in America. In France the speakable Caillaux serves as a conspicuus specimen.

For all his ascendancy, however, espetally during the war, which enabled him to thrive for a time on his cheap and blatant John Bullism, the extremity of his methods rought repudiation by many thinking Eng-

Although the thoughtless continued to disany some appetite for his tirades, most ricans were aware that his persistent outbursts against their nation were chiefly wilf-condemnatory in their hysteria.

Nevertheless Bottonrey constituted a menace richly warranting repression. His pose of uncompromising honesty and milltant candor is now penetrated by an exhibit of unscrupulousness which has resulted in a One would be inclined to observe that

they order things better in England had not British patience of this notorious marplot been so protracted.

A SUMMER SCHOOL VENTURE

TACATION with opportunity for school attendance suggests a cue for that emowhich the acute W. S. Gilbert once aptly described as "modified rapture."

re is no computsion, however, in the em devised this year for the first time in is history by the Board of Education. Asinte Superintendent Nusbaum characteron the departure as a possible benefit to al classes of pupils, not only the delinenabled to repair their deficiencies

marble figure inclosed there. They will see it through the mists that come to people's eves now and then as if to shroud things almost intolerably beautiful. For they will look into the eyes of a man who had a heart sensitive enough to share all the sorrows of a world and strong enough to sustain the burden without breaking.

It is no wonder that Lincoln, rather than Washington, is coming to be regarded as the greatest American. The spirit of God walked in him. The record of his whole life might be condensed into a query : Of what use are hate and fear and selfisiness and any sort of cruelty? What have such qualities of mind ever accomplished but destruction ?

The virtues of common men, qualities of feeling that are never absent from the majority in any crowd, though they are confused and thwarted and bound inexorably by circumstance, had free play and complete growth in Abraham Lincoln. And any statesman who would wish to be like Lincoln must be like unspotled humanity.

There could be no more fitting ceremonial at the national capital on Memorial Day, none so packed with significance, as that which attends the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. It will suggest innumerable hings worth remembering.

Turn your eyes for a moment upon the serene and majestic figure upon its enormous pedestal, and all the bickering and squabbling that disgrace the seats of the world's liovernments will seem like noises from a infigle. And Lincoln's life, as it was lived, suggests how far we wander from truth in the current estimates of worldly success. Its implications are not new. But they are here justified with startling clearness. Again, in this most magnificent building ever erected to the memory of man, the world is reminded that adversity may be one of the rarest gifts of Heaven; that it is from the humble that you must seek truth; that gentleness is, in the last analysis, the only real proof of strength, and that wisdom may be a far different thing from learning.

SAN ANTONIO ERUPTS

AS A crater of Mexican politics San An-tonio has long since superseded the once cruptive El Paso. On the banks of the Rio Grande, proximity to actualities has perhaps proved embarrassing. Besides, El Pasan sympathies were emphatically of the Villista persuasion, and now that the resourceful chieftain has been transmogrified from Jesse James into Robin Hood the consequent "conservatism" has served as a check on romance.

But under the shadow of the Alamo, perhaps even in the vicinity of the Big Horn saloon, of cozy memories, juntas, cabals, various complexions of "istas," propaganda committees, exploitation crews, concession hunters, publicity profiteers and disgruntled revolutionists wax expansive.

The latest product of this fruitful region is the revival of Felix Diaz, with 15,000 booty-hungry seditionists available. The exact whereabouts of the still unabashed

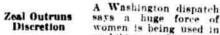
nephew of the once redoubtable Porfirio is not disclosed. But it is announced that he is eager, as two or three times previously, to overturn the Government in the Mexican capital, trading as usual on the alleged spell of the Dinz name.

It must be admitted that the Felicistas give him an identity.

is about the age at which many of the Presidents have been elected.

> Why, demands ex-Perhaps It Is service man, is the Too Sensible matter of a land settle-

ment cheerfully knocked out by both House and Senate whenever the question of helping the soldier is brough up? Here is a plan that gives a soldier a aundred and sixty acres of land, advances 10? him money at a low rate of interest to run it and gives him instruction as to ways and It would benefit the soldiers, cost means. Government nothing and eventually (without doubt) prove of immeasurable benefit to the country at large. Just what is back of the opposition to it?



prohibition enforcement including wealthy clubwomen and "girls of the flapper type." Miss Georgia Hoppley, "the first woman dry agent ever appointed." tells with pride of "a mere child in Mis sissippi" whose father is in the penitentiary and several of whose relatives await trial the victims of her zeal." And it somehow leaves a bad taste in the mouth Perhaps the remedy in this case is a shade worse than the disease.

General Diaz finds the • Hot Tamales world in a continuous state of trruption and he is never quite sure whether his name is Felix or Dennis. At present he is bent on

giving Obregon beans, and General arlos Green (do you suppose this is the Widow Zander's admirer?) declares he can put the full strength of Tabasco on the Chile Con And. at that, Obregon may eat em up. -

A New York woman Tickled to Death choked to death over a piece of steak while laughing at a joke her husband had made. Here we have an item that achieves news value on two counts, though one is still open to question. Women have choked before, but-Well, if the rest of the story is really true it is a melancholy instance of a humorist who dared to be as funny as he could.

Dr. Henry van Dyke. Naming No Names speaking of the present day fear (which he considers groundless) that science is going to destroy religion, refers to "a popular but entirely unsuccessful statesman" as "a pious, well-meaning ignoramus.' In an effort to identify this unnamed one we have allowed our mind to travel all the way from

Nebraska to Florida. "Alas, Bottomley, old Madly Making top." condoled counsel Misquotations for the former editor of John Bull, after the publicist had been sentenced to seven vears

penal servitude. "they know you too well Horatio. You were the darling of the gods while favor lasted, but how their eyes do loathe your visage now !"

Frank Vanderlip says Russia entered the game at Genon with only chips enough to open the first pot. And she carried most of them on her shoulder.

Missionary addressing local church society says natives of Africa look with contempt on resident whites, their lack of respect being due to the immorality of the Caucasians. So, we suppose, they wonder just what we have to teach them that's

worth while. This country is only mildly interested in the conviction of the former editor of John Bull (London) for misappropriating funds of the Victory Bonds Club; for while his attacks on America were persistent, they were merely the stings of a mosquito, an noying but lacking sufficient importance to

'I will diligently refute all attacks and

slanders upon the Territory and its people and will proclaim upon every possibl casion its advantages, attractions and resources.

And then, with a triumphant flutter, of flags, with the old "Bull" Andrews wave of a pudgy band to the assembled crowd, as it were, a flamboyant appeal to the mixed population of his adopted land, he conludes :

It is upon this brief declaration of principles that I seek the support of the voters of our grand, historic and glorious Common wealt Only it wasn't a Commonwealth. It was

a Territory. "Bull" evidently forgot he was writing for

New Mexico instead of Pennsylvania, where the phraze would have applied.

DUNLAP. ATWATER & CO. were, fifty years ago, a produce commission firm doing business at 8 South Water street, this city. The firm, was composed of William H.

Dunlap, George W. Thompson and John M. Atwater. They dealt in everything from butter and eggs to hickory nuts, whisky, wheat

There came into my possession a few days since a circular issued by this firm on February 1, 1862.

It was a price list which for at least fifty years had reposed within the leaves of an old ledger of a defunct merchandising firm Western Pennsylvania. It was as fresh in appearance as though run off the press ast, week.

The quotations from this list are of particular value at this time They would seem to indicate that the good old times of low prices have really gone for-

That the world has entered upon not only a new era of thought, but a new era of prices and merchandising.

This list was issued, too, during our great Civil War, when prices should have been expected to go considerably above the ordinary. The circular shows nothing of the kind.

HERE are a few suggestions to consignors in the introduction to the price list so

obselete that they cannot appeal to the present generation. Thus "Roll butter to command highest prices

should be carefully put up, of good color, fresh and sweet, and with muslin cloths ind each roll. arol "Flax to command good prices should be

vell cleaned and free from shives. We wish it distinctly understood by all

consignors that our quotations are careprepared and are reliable." Here follow some of the prices quoted in

February, 1862. Butter-Prime roll, per pound, 15c and Te: eggs, per dozen, 14c; walnuts, per bushel, 37c and 50c; rags, white, 412c per pound; ginseng, 50c and 55c; flax, per pound; 712c and 812c; whisky (Ohio), per gallon, 24c and 25c.

Poultry-Dressed turkeys, per pound, 9e and 10c; chickens, 6e and 8c per pound; and 10c; chickens, 6c and 8c per pound; geese per pound, 5c and 8c; broom corn, per pound, 5c to 7c; pork, hams, per pound, 6c and 8c; dry salted hams, 5c and 6c; venison, saddles, 10c and 12c; flour, super-fine, per barrel, \$5.17 and \$5.37; hops, new, 18c and 19c per pound; feathers, per yound, 25c and 38c pound, 37c and 38c.

Today's Birthdays

Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, born fourteen years ago.

William Phillips, Under Secretary State at Washington, born at Beverly, Mass., forty-four years ago.

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, born in Boston, seventy-two years ago.

Mark Hambourg, celebrated planist and composer, born in South Russia, forty-three years ago today.

The conditions which led up to the diminishing number of physicians," said Dr. Patterson, "were apparent long before the war and that great conflict simply accentuated them. That this same condition exists today is shown by the fact that in of the men who have conscientiously and rigorously taken a severe and difficult course this respect things are not now in so sat

isfactory a state as before the war. "Less than twenty years ago no country in the world had so many physicians in proportion to its population as the United States, and we had as many medical schools as all the rest of the world together. Highwater mark in this respect was reached in 1904, when there were in the United States 1904. about 165 medical schools with more than 29,000 students attending them.

Numbers Were Cut in Half

"When this numerical situation is compared with today it will be seen that both the number of schools and the number of students have been cut in half, and the drop in the number of medical students has slightly exceeded one-half. Today, there are eighty-three or eighty-four medica schools in the United States, and of these medical only sixty-eight are thoroughly acceptable

in every way. "This enormous falling off has been caused by the very sudden and greatly advanced requirements for medical study insisted upon by the best medical colleges and by the almost equal advance in the matter of licenses to practice medicine imposed by State medical boards. the various

"In 1904 there were only three or four of the medical colleges which professed to demand anything from their students in the matter of entrance requirements other than high school education and there were few State medical boards. Those boards which were then in existence would accept anything in the way of a diploma from any medical college, no matter what its stand-ing among the legitimate members of the profession. Now, at least two years' colprofession. legiate education is demanded of the applicants for matriculation at the best medical colleges. Of the 165 medical colleges in the 165 medical colleges colleges. existence in 1904, ninety-five have perished, for many and various reasons.

The Making of a Physician

public is responsible in another way. "I sometimes think of a medical college the case of the medical school of Bowdoin like ours as a great manufacturing plant, the product of which every community the product of which every community vitally needs. On the one side there is raw College in Maine. It was a school serving a useful purpose, for it was educating the country physicians of its own State. When material (the applicants for admission) in excess of our facilities, and on the other the costs of medical education became se great that the college could no longer carry the school, the Legislature was appealed to side is the demand for our finished product (the highly educated physician) which we for an appropriation. It was granted, but was vetoed by the Governor, and as the are unable to meet. "To illustrate how the raw material ex-

ceeds our facilities for handling it, I may say that already I have more than 1000 school was closed, after 100 years of useful work. The people of this State were cer-tainly short-sighted in putting out of busiapplications for the first-year class for next fall. All of these have had at least two years of collegiate training, and many of them have obtained college degrees. Out of ness the plant which gave them their phy-sicians, which they could not hope to get from the big cities. this number of applicants we shall probably be able to accept about 150. The others taken care of it must support the medical profession, the members of which have made who desire to study medicine at once will be obliged to go elsewhere. terrific sacrifices to establish and maintain a high standard of medical education; and

"Now, see how this situation compares with the demand. In the State of Pennthe same public must not look so leniently upon the fellow who wants to sneak in the sylvania there are about 12,000 physician Say that the aver-se professional life doctor is twenty-five years, and this I be-lieve to be rather a liberal estimate. This means that these 12,000 physicians must be replaced every twenty-five years, or an average of 500 a year.

Supply Far Below Demand

1844. "The medical schools of the State of Pennsylvania do not graduate 500 students and philosopher, died in Paris. Born there November 21, 1694. a year and their graduates are by no means kept at home. The last graduating class at 1804—Ralph Izard, first United States Senator from South Carolina, died at Charleston. Born there in 1742. Jefferson was scattered through thirty-seven States, and about the same proportion will obtain as to the other medical schools. And at that, Pennsylvania is one of the greatest physician-supplying States of the country, Turin, Italy. Died there January 18, 1890.

Taking the entire country, there are about 150,000 practicing physicians, and neting on the same hypothesis as to the duration of professional life, this number must be replaced by the medical colleges twenty-five years, or at the rate every about 6600 a year. Last year the medical schools of the country graduated something

cation, no training of any consequence and no ideals, who have taken advantage of this situation, introduced themselves into the field of medicine and claim all the honors and the rights of the medical profession and

letter

Tak

It has been discovered that considerable alcohol lurks in the peanut. Perhaps that is how it got into politics. who have conscientiously and

The recent experience of a night prowler must be plumb discouraging to any ourglar who has planned to go a burgling in Beverly, N. J.

new starlight air service is to be

established between London and Paris. Ac-centuating the fact that we are a little slow in developing our own ideas.

Justice of the Peace, the forest ranger and the faxidermist, asking us to send them a Paris in some respects is slow. For instance, it is now much excited over the sockless fad for men which Jerry Simpson physician who would become a resident of their community and setting forth their made a commonplace in Washington years igo. "This situation can be multiplied by

Georgetown (Texas) High School boy rode the rods and blind baggage a thousand miles in order to compete in the University of Chicago interscholastic track meet. That kid didn't need the track to improve his prowess.

The Solution

thousands all over the country in the rural

districts, and it was recently reporte

Massachusetts and forty-two incorporate

towns in Connecticut were without physi-

The best solution as it seems to me

lies in the hands of the public itself, and that is to make the meancal profession more

attractive to young men by better compen

sation and increased advantages for study

In the matter of compensation, I am not speaking of the specialist who generally

titioner, who, as a rule, is badly undernaid

mmense demands are made upon his time

skill and labor and the recompense is rarely

sufficient to make the medical profession attractive to the young men who must be

'Instances are also found where the

of Maine did not insist upon it, the

"If the public wants its health interests

back door and sit down with the doctor.

Today's Anniversaries

1757-Henry Addington, Viscount Sid-nouth, English prime minister during the

Napoleonic wars, born. Died February 15.

1778-Voltaire, the great French writer

1845-Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, who had

1848-Louis Philippe and his family were

1912-Wilbur Wright, one of the inven-

12

tors of the airplane, died at Dayton, O. Born near Millville, Ind., April 16, 1867.

condemned by the French National Assembly

to perpetual banishment.

brief career as King of Spain, born at

gets all he is worth, but the

our physicians of tomorrow.

"I am not sure that the best solution of Sunbury. Pa., chief of police disregarding the protests of persons he describes as old maids, says spooners may spoon in Sunbury parks. So Cupid, the little dog, laughs to see the sport. And all the com-plainants are dished. this difficulty, which, if it is not now con-sidered formidable by the public, might easily become so, is added facilities for the medical colleges, and I must not be understood as representing that all medical colleges are in the position of ours in the number of applicants received each year, which

Pe

10. George

A six-year-old boy, deaf and dumb since infancy, spoke for the first time on Sunday while making an airplane fight, according to a dispatch from Atlantic City. We venture the guess that when he grows up he will be a press agent for a shore resort.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- What is a swatch?
- In how many plays by Shakespeare does the character of Faistaff appear?
 Who was Vice President under Taft?
- 4. How does the City of Adrianople get its 5. What is the diplomatic significance of
- the term Ballplats? 6. Which is the smallest of the planets of
- the solar system? ho were the Conquistadores? Wh
- What American city has been, since the Civil War, most frequently the seat of national political conventions? What is meant by a swan song?
 When did Daniel Webster die?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

insular campaign is the name given by the campaign of General McClellan t the head of the Federal Army of

the Potomac against Richmond, Va. in April-July, 1862, during the Civil War. The campaign was so named be-cause of McClellan's attempt to reach the Confederate capital by way of the peninsula formed by the York and the James Rivers.

Many of the passenger vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board are named after Presidents of the United States

de

States. orge Du Maurier wrote the fantastic novel, "Peter Ibbetson."

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
The Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria was essassinated in June. 1914, by Gavrio Prinzip, a Bosnian revolutionist.
William Cazton was a celebrated typof-rapher, now known as the "Father of English Printing." He died in 1491.
John Jay was the first Chief Justice of the United States.
The Peking Gazette, "Tching-Pao." of "News of the Capital." which first appeared under the Tang dynasty about 741 A. D., has been described as the oldest daily newspaper with a continuous existence.
Nidification is nest-building.
The king of the fairies in Western Euro-pean folk lore was Oberon.
Ordinance means authoritative direction or decree, as a measure passed by a City Council or other legislative body. Ordnance is mounted guns, cannon, the branch of public service dealing espe-cially with military stores and mate-rial.
Peninsular campaign is the name siven