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Philadelphia, Thursday, September 7, 1922

CHESTNUT STREET CHANGES

IT IS quite conceivable that old Philadelphia pictures will soon be quaint if they present the appearance of Chestnut street in the very recent past. That thoroughfare, after a considerable period of stagnation in building, is about to undergo changes of

a monumental order, After a long history, the Colonnade Hotel, a landmark at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, closed its doors yesterday preparatory to its demolition. According to present plans the construction of a twenty-twostory office building will be started on the ate next year.

On the opposite corner, the old home of the Y. M. C. A. in this city is shortly to be torn down to make way for the tallest ekyscraper in Philadelphia, a structure which, it is contemplated, will embody the latest developments, artistic and practical, in American office buildings.

Farther down the street, which is rapidly being metamorphosed into an urban canyon, a great modern hotel will replace the venerable Continental. It will not be long before the old Chestnut street of three and four story dwellings remodeled into commercial properties will be but a memory.

THE BUSY DELAWARE

THE pier construction work along the harbor front is not in the least an instance of ultra-rosr expectations concerning the possibilities of the port of Philadelphia. Indeed, the new docking facilities are in the nature of a belated effort to keep step with a maritime development which has already reached impressive proportions.

Philadelphia is now destined to become one of the foremost ports of this country. That position is now reached with increases of trade fully verified in the records. Within the last year alone vast gains have been made in ocean commerce. During August, 1922, more than a half million more tons of foreign shipping made use of this port than in the same period of last year. The number of vessels engaged in overseas commerce shows a large increase.

Equally significant are the domestic trade Vessels in coastwise commerce numbered 658, compared with 513 for August of 1921. The tonnage increase was nearly a million.

So far as visiting and home-port ships concerned, the maritime eminence of Philadelphia is assured. What is now most needful is the extension of accommodations for receiving the great and fast growing

MONEY FOR CHEMISTS

THE American who makes the most valuable contribution to chemical science this year will receive a prize of \$25,000. awarded by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation through the American Chemical Society. Dr. Edgar F. Smith, of this city. president of the association, will be the chairman of the committee of award

This prize, considerable as it is, is not needed to induce the chemists to pursue their investigations. They are men whose devotion to science is not dependent on financial rewards. They will work for years to solve a problem because of their interest in the subject. The discovery that they make is ordinarily sufficient reward. But an hongrarium of \$25,000 will be welcome to the winner as evidence that the value of what be has done is recognized by some one else.

The Nobel prizes have been useful to the investigating men of science because they have enabled the investigators to continue and to enlarge their search into the secrets of nature, a search which would have been continued in any event. The new Chemical Bociety prize will serve in the same way to finance a chemist who may have been handicapped in his investigations because of lack of funds.

A MASTER OF OLD MELODRAMA

GEORGE ROBERT SIMS, who has just died in London, sustained, though without the Irish accent, the once lusty melodramatic traditions of Dion Boucicault, There are persons of a newer generation who essert that the highly conventionalized trade which he practiced is now outmoded and archaic. The modern melodrama, on the screen and before the footlights, is less tearful than its ancestor and much more disingenuous. It is also much less carefully written and but lightly concerned with the creation of character.

But what the modern movies and modern stage would do without the Sims-Boucicault standards, patterned in turn upon the formulas of D'Ennery and his school, it is impossible to imagine. "Lights o' London," one of Sims' most conspicuous successes, erupulously observed every requirement in the stock development of situation and every prescription for the regulation triumph of irtue and the eventual overthrow of blacksearted villainy.

The movies in particular cling loyally to these fundamentals of popular entertain-ment, and the stage "mystery" plays, now popular, observe them, though with few malons to literary distinction. Sims as a facile and fecund writer, and for all ile affection for what was in the eighties ialled sensationalism, his style was clean his English trustworthy.

Philadelphians with theatrical memories

ge recall in particular "The Lights of which achieved the then astounding feat of running for one hundred consecutive nights at the Chestnut Street Theatre. Souvenirs of the occasion lettered in gold

sleted the wonder of the event. It is more than doubtful whether revivals sither of this piece or of "The English ay. Yet the rudiments of their are constantly being made over in terms, with a veneer flattering to the

alleged sophistication of the public. But whether present-day theatre patrons are enjoying themselves as heartily as their essors is another matter. Moreover, George R. Sims was once a name to conjure with among playgoers.

How many makers of up-to-date melodrama can be named offhand today? THE GANG RELUCTANTLY

ASSESSES WOMEN VOTERS Necessity Has Forced It to Risk Defeat In the Mayoralty Election in Order to Save the Council

WOMEN, according to Gifford Pinchot in an article in the current Ladies' Home Journal, held the balance of power in the primary election and won the nomination to the governorship for him.

The women who voted for his nomination cannot vote for his election unless they are registered.

Mr. Pinchot has issued an appeal to all voters to go to the polling places today and get their names on the voting lists. Every woman who supported him in the spring is expected to heed the appeal, and thousands who were not then qualified to vote are expected to qualify this fall on one of the three days of registration.

They cannot qualify, however, unless their names are first on the assessors' lists. The machine organization has not made any special effort to get the names of women on the assessors' lists in the past. It has been in doubt about the way the women would vote and it has hesitated to

add to the number of qualified electors a

large unknown quantity.

But a necessity confronts the local machine this year which is forcing it to stir the assessors to activity.

Representation in the City Council is apportioned among the senatorial districts in proportion to the number of assessed voters. The unit of representation, according to the Charter, is 20,000 voters. But the Charter expressly provides that if at any time the women of the Commonwealth shall receive the right to vote this unit shall be increased to 40,000 assessed voters.

The reapportionment is to be made on the basis of the number of assessed voters on the lists on August 1, 1923. The revision of the lists must begin prior to the fall registration this year.

Therefore, if there is to be a Council of twenty-one members hereafter, it is imperative that the number of assessed voters shall be double that of 1919, when the present apportionment was made. The machine does not wish to lose any of its members in the Council through a failure to get the names of enough women on the lists. Its agents are now at work canvassing the city.

Many women seem to have a mistaken idea about their rights in the premises. If they have been residents of the city and of the voting division for the required length of time it is the duty of the assessors to list them whether they will or not. It does not make any difference whether they favor women suffrage, or whether they wish to escape from the obligations of citizenship. They have no discretion. The mere fact that they are at least twenty-one years old and have lived in the division long enough to vote makes it obligatory upon the assessors to list them as voters. They are part of the potential voting citizens on which the basis of representation in the City Council is computed.

They may decide whether they will register and qualify themselves to vote. But

The reluctance of women to vote is likely to become gradually less as the years go by. More of them will go to the polls this year than last and next year the number is likely to be still larger. The women leaders are engaged in a campaign of education intended to incite the women to do their civic

The machine leaders, under all the circumstances, have found themselves between the devil and the deep sea. If they neglect to get the names of the women on the assessors' lists they are liable to lose some of their Councilmen, as the size of the Council would be reduced and there would be the devil to pay.

If they get the names of all the women on the lists, they do not know how many of them will register or how they will vote after they are registered, and they will be on the deep and trackless sea of uncertainty about the outcome of the mayoralty election

They have chosen to sail on this uncharted sea and take their chances.

The situation is encouraging to those who are hoping for the continuance in this city of the clean-up which was begun in the State by the nomination of Pinchot for the governorship. The women favored Pinchot because of the things to which he was pledged. They are more deeply interested in city than in State affairs because the City Government comes more closely home to them. If what they call city housekeeping is bad, they suffer every week. They know that clean streets and the

regular collection of ashes and garbage and rubbish are dependent on the presence in the City Hall of officials who are devoted to the public service rather than to the service of a political machine. They know that the intrusting of these duties to political contractors, as was the custom before the election of Mayor Moore, results in filthy streets and neglected garbage pails on the curb. They know that the city is saving \$1,000,000 a year under the present plan. and \$1,000,000 seems to them to be a lot of money worth saving. They would rather have it devoted to needed public works than go into the pockets of political contractors as profits on their contracts.

The women are likely to hold the balance of power next year between the machine and the independents, and to decide who will be the next Mayor. If the independents can rise to the occasion and unite on a capable man the reforms which have been begun under Mayor Moore will be continued and enlarged under his successor, because of the determination of the women voters to have such a housecleaning here as Mr. Pinchot is promising in Harrisburg.

CROWDER IN CUBA

No THREAT of American intervendispatch telling of increased pressure exerted by Major General Crowder on the Congress of Cuba for the adoption of five explicitly stated rules formulated with the aid of Washington and the sanction of President Harding for administrative reform at Havana. In such subtle language are subtle threats of formal interference

Under the Platt amendment, joyously accepted by the Cubans at the time of their deliverance from Spanish misrule, the Government of the United States has power to

supervise the Cuban financial system and

thereby to keep a friendly restraining hand

on the Cuban Government itself.

King Arthur Was Born There (Among Other Places) and Occupled a Castle Built Many Centuries After He Died

Politics in Cuba was lit with idealism for a short time after what Cubans call The Freedom. Then there was a swift and terrible decline to practices quite as bad as MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY lost the opportunity of his life by not being born a century earlier.

Also by not being born here on the bleak storm-beaten cliffs of-Cornwall.

Quay once said, petulantly, that he wanted to own a Governor.

There are those who say he did once-own a Governor of Pennsylvania.

I doubt it exceedingly. those which may be found in some parts of Philadelphia. But favoritism and graft were charged not merely against minor offi-cials, but against Presidents and members of the Cabinet. A radical party arose to declare that the island was being exploited in the interests of a political clique, and on several occasions there were threats of a

defense at Havana. It has seemed that the inexpertness of the new Government rather than anything else has led Cuba into trying financial and political difficulties. There has been a great deal of graft. The financial losses due to deflated sugar prices complicated a delicate situation. Crowder is speaking, therefore, not with the voice of an unfriendly and meddling Power, but as the representative of a Government that wants nothing more than to see the Cubans and Cuba in a state of continuing peace and prosperity.

revolution and elaborate preparations for

WISCONSIN'S ILL WINDS

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S victory over his opponent in the Republican primary in Wisconsin by approximately 140,000 votes of a poll that didn't total 350,000 illustrates one of the important but little considered facts of contemporary political history. That is, the continuing ability of scattered minorities to turn elections for good and evil, and in fanatical devotion to small causes blind not only the average voter but themselves to greater ones.

Thus neither Mr. La Follette nor his opponent, W. A. Ganfield, stood in the primary campaign for any clearly recognizable principle. La Follette is not even a consistent progressive, though progressivism is a deep-rooted sentiment in his State. He is not a radical in the true sense, though, radicals are numerous in Milwaukee and clamorous for leadership.

Ganfield, on the other hand, was not the ideal conservative. He is the type of man who feels that he has earned a monument when he puts himself in stern opposition to everything that doesn't happen to have the sanction of the elders of the G. O. P. He labored under what, in some parts of Wisconsin at least, might properly have been called the handicap of the Anti-Saloon League's indorsement. He and all other "dry" candidates but one were snowed

There will be jubilation in the camps of the light wine-and-beer folk, of course, But the fact remains that La Follette was carried through on the crest of a wave of small dissatisfactions unrelated to one another and expressed rather blindly by various groups of voters without any definite progressive

He was not so much a "wet" as an antidry. So the thirsty aided him. He was an anti-corporation man, so the radicals supported him, though they have no notion of what La Follette or any one else ought to do to corporations already hard up and weakened by over-regulation. He was anti-Administration, so all the people who feel that the country might be better managed gave him their votes. The important thing to observe is that La Follette is another of the men who win elections not because of what they are for, but because of the things they are against.

We are too ready in America to give aid to the destructionists rather than to people who want to construct. The reason seems to lie in the psychology of the highly organized minorities which take unto themselves a cause or evolve one out of thin air and promptly forget all else. We have labor clamoring to rule and capital rule. The Anti-Saloon League believes that holds the secret of happiness and political wisdom and that every one should hold it in reverence.

Doubtless you could count a thousand organizations, ranging from the Ku Klux Klan to the societies formed to encourage bee culture in our higher universities, whose leaders believe that they have better formulas for government than that outlined in the Constitution of the United States. They are all energetically about the business of "putting themselves over."

They do not really put themselves over. however. They put men like La Follette over on the country. For it is largely because of the inability of active minorities to forget their fads and their fanaticisms and unite in support of the simple and great and neglected principles of govern ment established in this part of the world by the War of Independence that we are coming to seem a rather erratic nation and one baffled by the newer problems of public administration. It was because Wisconsin did not vote

as a State, but as a collection of bad-tempered minorities that it will continue to be represented in the Senate by what you might call a Big Noise.

A REALIST OF MEDICINE

THE death in New York of Dr. Edward A Spitzka, formerly of the great Jefferson Hospital group of anatomists, removes from the medical circle properly identified with Philadelphia one of its most picturesque and distinguished figures. Dr. Spitzka was a realist in the world of

anatomical research and theory. He sought consistently to demonstrate that even the subtlest of mental or spiritual impulses may be traced to a practical and understandable origin. He did much to advance the technique and widen the scope of brain surgery of the sort that now cures ills and injuries formerly regarded as incurable. But he did not succeed in getting a majority of other scientific men to agree with him that the convolutions of the human brain surfaces revealed something of the character of a given mind.

It may be that before his death he was willing to admit that there is much remaining in the world that always must be beyond even scientific understanding.

THE MEDICAMENT OF FLIGHT

REPORTS are printed every few weeks of the beneficial effects of airplane flight on men and women suffering from certain ailments. The latest comes from Chicago, describing the restoration of hearing to an army veteran after spending an hour and fifteen minutes at a high altitude in an air-

If this cure shall prove to be authentic and permanent it ought to suggest to specialists the way to the relief of certain forms of deafness. The cure, if cure there be, doubtless came about through the effect upon the ear drum of the lower pressure of the air a mile or more above the surface of the earth. It ought to be possible to bring about similar effects in the office of the specialist.

Lost powers of speech have also been recovered in the air, if we may credit the reports. It is not so easy to theorize about the way this has happened. In any event, the whole subject of the medicament of fight seems to deserve the careful study of physicians.

TRUTH ABOUT TINTAGEL

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN Tintagel, Cornwall, England.

I doubt it exceedingly. However, if he had lived here in Tintagel,

he might have owned outright two mem-bers of Parliament. One man did own them. It is, I think, the only case in the history of the British Empire.

IN THE olden days before the great war, IN THE olden days before the great war, and woman suffrage, and universal suffrage, they had, here in England, what they called "qualified electors."

In other words, to be a voter you had to possess certain qualifications.

Principally, you had to belong to the better-off class or you couldn't vote at the parliamentary elections.

A voter must be "qualified" today; but not as he was then.

It so happened that the district in which Tintagel was situated sent two members to

Tintagel was situated sent two members to Parliament.

This, please remember, was back about The Vicar of Tintagel was the only quali-fied voter in the district, so great were the restrictions.

He selected the two men and cast the one

vote that elected them.

Quay never possessed such power.

If he selected a man for office, he had subsequently to elect him. The vicar's one vote was the solid vote of the district.

KING ARTHUR OF THE ROUND TABLE was born here at Tintagel.
Rather, I should say this is one of the places at which he was born.

King Arthur was like Homer and Christopher Columbo and other celebrities.

Various cities contended for the honor of

his birthplace.

If you doubt the story that Arthur and Launcelot and the other Round Table Knights once went clattering up and down the single street of this town, its people indignantly-refute you by pointing to the remnants of his castle.

That is the two castles; part of the same

A deep ravine separates these two remnants, and that is what makes the story smell fishy. Once, ages ago, a bridge is said to have spanned the ravine. It must have been a

Said ravine is now about 200 yards wide. It opens directly on the sea.

At its upper end there are about fifty yards of shingle beach. That is the Harbor of Tintagel!

STANDING out in sharp black silhouette against the evening sky are the ruins of a considerable castle. Arthur lived a dozen centuries or so ago.

The castle, part of it, antiquarians say, dates from the Norman period.

Seems like the dates are all mixed.
One part stands on the "Island," as it

The other ruin stands on the mainland peninsula known as Tintagel Head. Just as these people show you King Arthur's castle, so down the country a little distance they show you a pool of water.

Into this Arthur threw his great sword "Excalibur."

It is this same little lake-it's not large or attractive—across which the magic boat carrying the Three Queens all in white came They took up the dying here and then

sailed away into eternity with him.

At least that's the story.

Tennyson and Malory have glorified the

T CAME up the Cornwall Coast for a special purpose.
I wanted to see Tintagel again. Also I wanted to see the place where I once came within an ace of being locked

up all night with the spooks and ghosts and specters of King Arthur's castle. It happened a dozen years ago. I was photographing along the wonderfully beautiful Cornish Coast for my lec-

That portion of the castle as it is called, is environed by inaccessible cliffs and a ruined wall that is practically unscalable.

A little door in the wall at the top of a rocky path admits to the grounds, high.

stony and unkempt—then.

At the bottom, in the ravine, in a cottage, old woman in a not overly clean cap sold bottled pop and candy, sweets. Likewise she kept the key of the keep.

She was the chatelaine of the castle, as it As Baedeker would say: "Cottage rf'mt's; small gratuity!

ON THIS particular afternoon, a dozen O years ago, I had dutifully "tipped" the old lady, but had resolutely refused to buy her postal cards or candy.

There were several small parties of
American and British tourists roaming around when I arrived.

As usual, there was the senseless chatter. the accompanying Oh-ing and Ah-ing and the picking up of rocks for relies.

I had barely entered and closed the door in the wall when a breathless Britisher with wife and cousins and aunts hailed me

from the outside. "Would I open the door? The 'old party had run out of keys. at the bottom' had the last one. I was obliging. I admitted him and asked him to leave the key in the door if he left before I did. He left, all right; otherwise this would

have never been written. WILIGHT was falling when I descended I to the door in the old wall. It was locked.

The wretched hind had fastened me in I raced back up the bill, but not a soul was in sight. was in sight.

The prospect of staying up there on a shelterless cliff, with the Atlantic 150 feet below on one side and the village half a mile below on the other, faced me. I began shouting to attract attention

I yelled till I thought I would take pneu-Not even an echo came from "the placid English landscape far below."
After about twenty minutes, and the evening was well advanced, my cries and gesticulations attracted the attention of an urchin driving home some cows. Two shillings did the trick and got me the

DOWN under the castle is a cave. It runs clear under the hill. In fact. there are several ocean-made caves on each They call it Merlin's Cave. Merlin, you recall, was the wicked old magician who was always getting King Ar-

thur in trouble—or out of it.

He was the original hooden man.

The Witch of Ender and Merlin were the first specialists in "Bad Medicine." He was what the Pennsylvania Dutch would call a "Hex doctor."

I went into Merlin's Cave—twelve years

ago—to make a photograph.
I got it—and it was a good one, too—and likewise I got a pair of wet feet.
Even at this distance I recall that I cursed Merlin roundly for not building his old cave higher in the cliff.

I had no dry clothes nearer than the New Inn at Clovelly, thirty-five or more away. Twas no wonder I swore.

"The modern schools of business are also anding that it is better to make some im-

THE GERMAN GLIDER SHOULD SHOW THE GERMAN MARK HOW TO KEEP FROM FALLING



stead of giving the academic part first, as was the former method. This is a decided

to improve his earning capacity.
"What we know as 'laboratory' work is

also of great practical value. By this is meant that after a lecture of one hour either

the instructor or his assistants will pro-

pound a lot of practical everyday business

problems to the students for the purpose of

were enunciated during the lecture. In this manner the practical application of the principles is driven home and they remain as

facts and not as mere theories.

not happen to be one within it

place got the job.

shorter ones.

the course.

courses offered in the universities.

bringing out the business principles which

"Firms no longer promote by seniority.

and if there is a vacancy in a good position

they will go outside of their own organiza-

tion for a highly trained man if there does

bitious young man took a part-time course

in the subject in which he desired to spe

cialize, and then when the opportunity came the firm found that he was far better quali-

fied for the place than the man who had

length of service behind him.

man who had stood still simply waited, and

the man who had qualified himself for the

Had Good Educational Effect

"In the end this had a good effect, be

hat is essential may be learned in the

I think it wise for the schools to con

tinue giving the shorter courses, even if they

do not carry a degree with them, for they

permit the acquirement of a good deal of

very useful business knowledge and are of

great value for those young persons who,

take the longer courses, but can take the

school have carned the money which they are putting into a business education, and they

ourselves cater to those students who earn

their way through college rather than to

those who attend for the attraction of ath-

large percentage of college life. If they

haven't earned any money before they come

here, at least 90 per cent of them have

earned something before they have completed

What Do You Know?

1. What is the most active volcano in the United States or its possessions?
2. Where did pajamas originate?
3. What is an eyas?
4. In what part of the world are the chief colonial possessions of Postugal?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The game of golf has been definitely traced back as far as 1457, when its popularity in Scotland had already become so great as seriously to interfere with a popularity.

3. An epiphyte is a plant grown on, but usually not fed by, another plant.
4. Shakespeare in his historical plays placed the character of Falstaff, the fat Henry V.
5. The Himsley

Henry V.

5. The Himalaya range of mountains forms the frontier between Tibet and India.

6. Maria Taglioni was a celebrated dancer of Italian descent, born in Stockholm in 1847. She died in 1884, after having achieved a world-wide reputation for

achieved a world-wide reputation for her grace and charm.

7. Falcon may be pronounced "faw'kn" or

8. A"roue." a debauchee or rake, is so called in allusion to the wheel on which in the Middle Ages it was customary to torture criminals. The French word "rouer" means to break on the wheel and, by association, "roue" came to mean one descriptor.

"roue" came to mean one deserving

with archery, ae last Bourbon King of France was Charles X, dethroned in 1830.

rightfully want a proper return for it.

letics or the social element which

"Ninety per cent of those who attend our

one reason or another, are

"What killed this rule was the part-time

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MILTON F. STAUFFER On Opportunities in Business

THERE have never been more or better ■ opportunities in American business for advantage for the young man who has but two years to give to his business education, for it allows him to get all the business training of the course and thus materially the thoroughly trained and capable worker than at the present time, says Milton F. Stauffer, dean of the School of Commerce

at Temple University, nor has the demand for such trained workers ever been so great. "The day has passed," said Dean Stauffer, "when the young man can learn the routine of business by beginning at the bottom and working up. He must not only know the commercial methods of one particular business, but he should also have an understanding of accounting, civics, commercial law, conomics, commerce and transportation, finance, insurance, merchandising, sociology knows at least something of these things, as well as the details of the particular business which he expects to engage, he is well fitted to meet the intense competition which he will find in every line of endeavor today.

Practical Business Helps Also

"But we have found in our own experience that a young man is better off at the close of a four years' course for having had some practical work in business. Four years ago, in our own school, we organized a system of the higher courses, giving the high graduate the means and opportunity of obtaining the degree of bachelor of science in commerce (B. S. C.) by having morning sessions. We gave the full-time curriculum,

beginning at S A. M. and closing at noon.

This meant the doubling of our faculty. as we could not repeat the course in the afternoon, nor could we ask those students cause it stimulated education along all lines he preferred the morning to wait until the and showed clearly the necessity for training in business. Today business is highly specialized in all its details, but much of afternoon for a certain lecture to be given. The object of this move was to help the young man of limited means. business schools.

"To further this, we organized an independent service bureau and made a canvass of the firms of the city, and, so far as we were able, placed all the young men in post tions where they would have to work only in the afternoons or the evenings. We had already found that the trouble was that school in the evenings he never had the time to prepare his work for the next day. Value of Practical Training

"But, as I said, the value of practical training must not be underestimated. training from the evening

got this idea of combining theoretical and classes, in which we have never had a single the examination before State Board of Examiners, because all the men get practical training while they are pursuing their studies. "For some reason there is a widespread

sentiment among business men and many of the leaders of large business affairs that the university trained man is not much good in business. This may to a certain extent he true of the young man who gets nothing but a theoretical knowledge from his university training, and it is probably true that large number of the most successful business men of the country have not had a university course. But it is emphatically not true of the

young man who combines his theoretical knowledge with some practical experience in business, no matter whether the business which he gets this practical training i the same as that which he intends to enter or not. This young man is thoroughly pre-pared for the work which lies ahead of him. Not Enough Student Workers

"Our plan of combining the two elements of a successful business man, theoretical training and practical experience, proved more successful than we had thought possi-ble. We have not had nearly a sufficient number of students whom we considered fitted for practical work to fill the demands

which have been made upon the supply by

the firms of the city. "There have been a number of changes in positions caused by the demands of modern ousiness development. One of the most striking of these is secretarial work. In our school this is a four-year course, and we cannot begin to fill the demand for them. The post of secretary is a development of the old stenographic position, and places the stenographer today on an equality with the

accountant.
"The old bookkeeper's position has been also lost in the development of modern busi-ness conditions, and to hold what was formerly such a position now a man must be not a bookkeeper but an accountant. The routine stenographer position shows very strong signs of being lost in the same manner, and she must stand in the same relation as the accountant by doing less routine work and be able to assume a greater measure of responsibility for her employer. The modern schools of business are also

9. The whole number of seats in the House of Representatives is 435.

10. Raffia is a kind of palm, also fiber from flowers.

Nothing lasts forever, happily, not ever

Erin won't have an easy minute until De Valera admits he's licked. portant changes in the methods of teaching. We now give all the business branches in the first two years of a four-year course in-The Davis Cup, be it understood, is con that cheers but not inebriates.

Injunctions come so thick and fast me even joy is unrestrained. Japan is leaving Siberia. Even a been of contention may be scraped clean.

SHORT, CUTS

The one thing commendable about the Tariff Bill is that it delays the bonus. It wasn't by a close shave Goorse. Sutherland reached the Supreme Court.

Spite of all Atlantic City can do, then are still lots of beauties in Philadelphia.

As opponents see it, putting a tark on sugar is like taking candy from a kid. Really, we won't know the Supreme court when President Harding gets through

with it. Aviator Doolittle has crossed the conti-nent in a one-stop trip, showing how a

man may belie his name. Well, at least, the crew of the Sample Correia II is in a position to prove that perseverance wins the day.

Sweden regards prohibition as dead for a generation. But one never can tell. It may be merely a trance.

Admiral Sims is the latest to say a good word for the old dime novel. Of course, it had to die before it got bouquets.

Glenn II. Curtiss is working on a mo-torless glider that will rise from the water. On porpoise? queries the Conscienceless Getting down to Rock Bottom, Mr. Daugherty assures the world that his In-junction Lion will roar you like a Sucking

There is a reasonable doubt as to whether it was Robert M. La Folletts of John Barleycorn who scored a victory is Wisconsin.

Rumors of a new scheme to end the rell strike are being denied. Very properly, so doubt. And yet Rumor is very frequently wise prophet.

Muriel McCormick has, it is said, spurned a million-dollar film contract. These darned press agents don't care how they throw money around.

Fuel administrator in New York is William H. Woodin. This kind of this is designed to make life easy for the paragrapher. When shy of coal put Woodin.

Connecticut textile mills running by waterpower are in full operation. Sant Claus may have trouble in filling it, but we are going to have that Christmas stocking all right.

4. In what part of the world are the chief colonial possessions of Portugal?
5. What are penetralia?
6. Who is the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States?
7. Why is a lethal chamber so called?
8. What is the meaning of the musical term "legato"?
9. What is meant by a person's "metier"?
10. What is the jury-mast of a ship? The American Chemical Society will give an annual prize of \$25,000 to the American who makes the most valuable contribution to chemical science. The haven't a chance in the world, but this won't deter the home brewers.

Congress, a dispatch from Washingian informs us, will be asked for legislates "to enable the Bureau of Navigation to charge fees for various services." Destinis, we pause to inquire, include trips to Shipping Board vessels outside the three pulle limit?

Drat the Publicity primary, two of the candidates for the Bernard being the Judge who granted her a divorce and state Attorney who sought to have it as nulled. How Mary must hate the notoriety

Oil. Troubled ness before the Mexicas Congress is the ratification of the agreement that the state of the sta

(on the surface, at least), the proceeding of Congress will hardly maintain a like second, and the record should make a centre, and the record should make a centre of the centre of the