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Philadelphia, Monday, October 2, 1922

JERSEY'S DOUBLE MYSTERY

IT HAS been a week or more since people began to observe that Jersey justice wasn't moving with its traditional celerity at New Brunswick, where circumstances seem to be in a conspiracy permanently to obscure the truth about one of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated in the State. That impression appears to have been established in the mind of Governor Edwards. The formal assignment of reprecentatives of the State police to New Brunswick means that two mysteries are now where only one mystery was before.

The State detectives virtually are under orders not only to learn who killed the Rev. Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills, but to learn the identity and purposes of those who clearly have been working with considerable success to obstruct or confuse the work of the local

It is not often that politics and murder mysteries become involved. But something of the sort appears to have happened in New Jersey. Gossip in the northern part of the State is based upon the assumption that "powerful political interests" intervened to bring the case of the Hall-Mills murder to an indefinite end and to prevent any further airing of scandals that may have preceded it. Dominant interests in the New Brunswick area are Republican and Governor Edwards is a Democrat. This does not mean that the Governor is nttempting to make political capital out of a domestic scandal and the tragedy to which it led. But it does mean that the State police will not be less energetic because of the peculiar political circumstances of the mystery that they are called upon to solve,

It ought to surprise no one if the secondary sensation at New Brunswick is as great as the first one. It already is clear that persistent but rather clumsy efforts have been made to conceal extremely important underlying facts of a sort by which police and detectives and, finally, courts and juries are ordinarily guided. The Jersey State police now virtually are under the orders of the Governor to learn what these facts were, why they have been hidden and who was active in causing them to be even partly concealed until nov

"PENROSE PLAYGROUND"

the proposal to christen the new circ recreation plot at Twelfth street and Susquehanna avenue the "Penrose Memorial Playground. For a long period of years the great

majority of Philadelphians demonstrated their approval of Boies Penrose, indorsed his acts in the Senate and his leadership in Pennsylvania. It is logically and sentimentally appro-

printe to honor the memory of native sons admired in their life. In municipal nomenclature here this policy has, however, been only spasmodically adopted. Many a street named after forgotten nonentities. Senator Penrose does not fall in that entegory Whatever may be the ultimate verdict on his career, it cannot be denied that he was conspicuous and that this city as a whole sanctioned his activities.

The Mayor already has indersed the naming of a children's playground after the long prominent political chieftain who happened to be a bachelor. There are indications that Council will confirm this interesting suggestion.

GUERRILLA FIRE

THE "progressive campaign" instituted by Congressman William J. Burke appears to have reserved most of its strength for its dying paroxysms.

Reactionaries in Pennsylvania politics always have seemed to believe that there and be no limit to the creduity of Republican voters. But representatives of the hardboiled combines boosting members of their camps as progressive candidates for the governorship in opposition to Mr. Pinchot seem far more credulous than the most credulous of machine voters.

There are so-called "Republicans" in this State who would prefer to see Mr. Pinchot defented, even if the defent means the election of Mr. McSparran. They would like to kill off progressivism at the outset and so be forever done with it. That, apparently, is why Mr. Burke and his associates have suggested Colonel Joseph Thompson and John Douglas, of Pittsburgh, as fresh opponents of Mr. Pinchot and contenders for the "progressive" vote.

FIRE PREVENTION

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated that ninety fires in every hundred are caused either by negligence or through criminal in-A reading of the list of "don'ts" published by Chief Davis, of the Fire Bureauseries of warnings against the use of open flames near gas leaks, the careless use matches, smoking in bed and the like-would suggest that it was written for children under the age of twelve. Yet it netually presents advice which, if followed by adults, would cut the fire losses enormously not only in Philadelphia but throughout the

With the facilities at our disposal we should suffer less by fire than any other country. As a matter of fact, unnecessary fire losses in the United States are about ten times greater than similar losses in any other country.

THE NAVY YARD SURVEY

TAVAL administrators-or, rather, the politicians in Congress who manage to nfluence their choice of important permanent bases-have yet to arrive at anything auggesting a rational policy of action in their efforts to save money without limiting the efficiency of the service. If it were otherwise, formal and repeated surveys

would not be necessary to "fix the denartnental status" of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The pork principle prevails when Washington is called upon to decide which yards shall be developed and which shall be permitted to decline and decay. Charleston yard, for example, always has been a drag upon the naval service and the national

Treasury.

The Philadelphia yard would be listed for larger development under any really scien-tific system of direction for naval bases. It has advantages which belong to no other yard on the Atlantic Coast. It is a deep-water yard to begin with, yet it has exten-sive facilities for the accommodation of ships of all sizes at fresh-water anchorages. It can receive any ship of any size. That is something that cannot be said even of the Brooklyn yard, for a ship like the Leviathan cannot pass under Brooklyn Bridge. Its inland situation makes League Island virtually beyond attack from the water or the If the naval board which began surveys today to determine the usefulness of League Island under naval plans formulated for the future is permitted to make decisions uncolored by orders from above, the Phila-delphia yard will be recommended for a first place in appropriation lists and in plans for greater naval efficiency.

HAVE WE A JOHN WELSH FOR SESQUI-CENTENNIAL?

Success of Exhibition of 1876 Was Largely Due to Public Confidence Inspired by His Financial Leadership

TOHN WANAMAKER'S recent statement that the success of the Centennial Exhibitton of 1876 was very largely due to the work of John Welsh has revived interest in man who was once one of the most nota. ble figures in the life of Philadelphia.

Mr. Welsh was a banker and was a rich nan, as riches were considered in those days, though he was probably not a millionaire by any means.

Mr. Wanamaker's statement that the Centennial was made possible through the work of Mr. Welsh might well have been amended to say that it was made possible by the character of Mr. Welsh even more than by his work. He was a man whose whole business and private life was founded on a perfectly plain understanding of the value of honesty, frugality and thrift. At the same time he recognized the paramount duty of every successful man to do all that was in his power for those who were not able to achieve so much success.

Perhaps the whole secret of John Welsh's uccess with the Centennial lay in the fact that his previous public activities had won for him the absolute confidence of all the people of Philadelphia and many of the people in other parts of the country whose business activities had brought them in contact with him. He had always stood out as a man who considered it a privilege rather than a duty to promote movements that were for the public welfare. His was a guiding voice in the deliberations of the Sinking Fund Commission and in the affairs of the Board of Trade

To bim and his unselfish netivities was very largely due the splendld result of the Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia to help the wounded and distressed soldiers of the Civil War. His generous method of handling the crisis which almost lost the Fairmount Park project to Philadelphia, as related in another column on this page today, is typical of his genius in accomplish. ing things personally when ordinary committees and boards and commissions seemed riess and lacking in the initiati resources necessary to attain the desired end.

When John Welsh accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Finance for the Centennial Exhibition the whole project at once appeared to the people of Philadelphia as semething concrete and admirable suddealy brought out of the maze of things inchante and questionable. Mr. Welsh's character alone was sufficient to bring this about; his work merely lent momentum to n force which his character started.

The widesprend response to his first appeal for popular subscriptions to finance the Centennial Fair was sufficient evidence of this. Without question, the leaders of every form of industrial and professional life in this city railled to his support and worked faithfully and hard to carry out the plans which he made. It was sufficient to them to know that John Welsh said that it was good. That made it good and they noted accordingly.

The panic of 1872 was enough to kill any movement sponsored by a man who had less of the public confidence than John Welsh, It was a disastrous thing for every man, woman and child in the country. And most thoughts were so busy with the problem of earning enough to keep the home together that it was little short of marvelous that Mr. Welsh was able to keep the Centennial project alive in spite of the general public depression.

The sponsors of the present movement for the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition fortunately are facing no such financial conditions as there were prior to the opening of the fuir of 1876. There is nothing in the life of Philadelphia or in the United States today that could be considered an insurmountable obstacle providing some such ender as John Welsh can be found.

What we need today is not merely further organization and continued publicity somuch as a man whose name can inspire the united support that come to John Welsh.

Have we such a man?

DEFERENCE DUE TO US

N THE Northwest, interest in the exposition which the City of Portland, Ore., has been planning to hold in 1925 is known to be keen. The enthusiasm aroused has, however, evidently falled to blind lackers of the project to the intrinsic significance of fitting celebration of 150 years of national independence.

The letter addressed by W. J. Hoffman, editor of that excellent newspaper, the Portland Oregonian, to W. Freeland Kendrick unmistakably implies that Philadelphia has a prior claim upon public attention throughout the country. The question of postponing the Portland fair in order to preserve for the Sesqui-Centennial its due

of prominence has been raised. George L. Baker, Mayor of Portland, is anxious to learn something definite of Phila delphia's intentions, since Oregon voters will asked to decide this November whether \$3,000,000 shall be raised by taxation for the already thriving enterprise to signalize progress in the Pacific Northwest.

These inquiries suggest at least a partial answer to a question which Philadelphians have been propounding: What does the general public know of the world fair and is it inclined to esteem highly the historical

values of the movement? It seems that Oregon understands that the anniversary of an epochal event is worth recognition. No publicity campaign is responsible for this deference thousands of miles from the birthplace of American independence. What is apparent is the funda-

mental meaning of the red-letter date. This is an asset which has not been fully appreciated in this community, but it con-tains a command which will be increasingly difficult to repudiate as the anniversary year draws nearer and nearer.

THE PEOPLE WON

CONDITIONS in New York are gratifypolitical wisdom of the people. They prove once more that when an Issue is squarely drawn the people will decide right.

The great mass of the Republican voters desired the renomination of Governor Miller and the great mass of the Democratic voters favored the nomination of former Governor Albert E. Smith.

Governor Miller announced before the nominating convention mer that he would be willing to become a candidate to succeed himself only if the candidates for the other State offices were in sympathy with his program, but that if candidates of any other kind were chosen he would decline a renomination if it were made.

The Republican organization leaders, who were aware of the popular strength of the Governor, found themselves compelled to yield to his wishes. The candidates for the other executive offices are pledged to cooperate with him in carrying out his program for putting the business of the State on a business basis, for weeding out the superfluous jobs and for economies all along

The lendership of Governor Miller is admitted, and when he is re-elected the head of the Republican Party in the State will sit in the Governor's office in the Capitol at Albany.

The nomination of former Governor Smith by the Democrats has made Smith the Democratic leader of the State. The delegates to the convention wanted him as their candidate. Murphy, the Tammany boss. knowing his personal popularity, was willing that he should be selected, but Murphy also was willing that William Randolph Hearst should be on the same ticket as a candidate for the United States Senate. Smith, however, refused persistently to be a candidate on the same ticket with Hearst, Smith was so strong with the delegates that Murphy did not dare disregard him. Hearst perceived what was going on and formally withdrew before the nominating session of the convention was called to order. Then Smith was nominated unanimously. He had beaten Hearst and Murphy and Hylan and had rescued his party from control by

Men of all parties can congratulate him on his exhibition of determination and can congratulate his party on its acceptance of his judgment on the course to pursue in dealing with Hearst.

Whatever the outcome of the election may be. New York is certain of having a capable and honest man in the Governor's chair. There ought to be no doubt, however, of the re-election of Governor Miller. The things which he has done needed doing while Smith was Governor, but Smith neg-lected his opportunities. Governor Miller has done them. On his record in the Governor's office he is far more deserving of popular support than Smith. His task is not completed. He has accepted renomination in order that he may complete it, and be has secured the nomination of candidates for the other executive offices who will work with him.

The best that Smith ean promise to do is to carry on the work that Miller has started. But the Republican voters who through their delegates renominated Miller, re-enforced by the independent voters, are likely to give to the Governor in November They are not unaware of the attention which the work of the Governor has attracted in other States, nor are they ignorant of the fact that a New York Governor who makes good has started on the way toward a nomination for the presi-

THE TRIBUTE TO VENIZELOS

SEEKING a standard of integrity and statesmanship, the Revolutionary Committee in Athens has appealed to Eleutheries. Ventzelos for approval. This is an extraordinary tribute to the great architect of brighter Greek fortunes than those visi-Without in any way defining his inten-

tions. Venizelos affixes his signature to the revolution and it may be assumed that it will not go backward. By this act the uprising has attained authority and distinction sufficient to inspire the confidence of the

immediately supplement his Olympian and with direct personal action may seriously be doubted Venizeles evidently is utterly wearied of the inflammable complexities of Greek politics. His interests at the present time are obviously much more national than partison, and it may easily be credited that als reported distress over the imminent possibility of the less of Thrace counterbulances his satisfaction over the discomfiture of Constanting.

Furthermore, Venizeles must be dividedoned regarding the value of emotional watbursts. Within the last few years to has been alregately praised and blumed by his countrymen quite as passionately as has ex-King Time."

The situation in Greece has by no means stabilized. Venixeles any he waiting for the ripening process to be completed.

It is known that he is senreely more friendly to the Danish dynasty as a whole than to its most beingling representative, just dethroned. The proclamation, under responsible auspices, of a republic would, in all likelihood, be the signal for Venizelos to book reservations on the Orient express. Until there are no crowns in Greece it quite conceivable he will continue to find Paris an attractive residence.

Plain Living prisoters in the Frank-High Thinking lin, Pa., city beckup get for breakfast now adays, ham and eggs having been wiped from the menu, principally because a recent vagrant unde a fuss because he couldn't have French fried potatoes on the sale. A penny saved, says Franklin, will never

Chasing Alewives Cape Mny and Wild-wood, N. J., residents have asked Washington to assign the dry navy to keep menhaden fishing steamers outside the three-mile limit. This is because the steamers are taking food fish to be used as fertilizer and not, as some might suppose, because the menhaden are ometimes known as "alewives" and might, herefore, come within the purview of prohibition enforcement officers.

Pie and Tobacco President emeritus of Albion, Mich., college says smoking on the street is as vulgar as eating pie there. He is wrong, of course, but he would be right if the majority of cultured people shared his belief. And by the same token there would be nothing vulgar in eating pie on the street if it ever became a habit with "the best people."

JOHN WELSH DOMINANT FIGURE OF CENTENNIAL

Head of Finance Board Faced Great Obstacles and Had to Carry Exhibition Project Through Disastrous Panic of '73

IN DISCUSSING the problems confronting the backers of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition. John Wanamaker recently made the declaration that without the work of John Welsh the great Centennial Exhibition held here in 1876 would probably have been impossible. His remarks were caused by an old photograph of the members of the Board of Finance, who carried the burden of all the preparation for the Centennial and who faced conditions far worse than any that

faced conditions far worse than any that confront us today.

Mr. Wanamaker is the only surviving member of that Board of Finance of which John Welsh was chairman. In the days immediately following the Civil War Philadelphia had few business men who inspired the confidence and respect of all classes of people as John Welsh did. He was not a public man, using that term in its reference to activity in politics, but he was a very

IT IS not only for the Centennial that 1 Philadelphia of today should remember John Welsh. His work there undoubtedly brought him more fame than anything else he did, but one act of his has had a more lasting value, though it is an act that is remembered by very few. This was his part in establishing Fairmount Park as the greatest playground for the public in the country.

Some time before the Centennial was thought of the great Pratt estate, which covered all of what we now know of as Lemon Hill, was put up for sale. There were some tentative suggestions that this estate should be bought by the city and be turned into a vablic waste and Lehr Walsh turned into a public park, and John Welsh at once approved of this suggestion and tried to have it carried out. The project fell through, however, owing to a lack of general public interest, but Welsh was so convinced that it was the proper thing to do that he bought the estate himself for \$300,000 and said that he would hold it until Philadelphia realized that it should have some playground for its citizens.

Mr. Welsh held the estate for several years, and in the meantime those who were interested continued to the principle.

interested continued to stir up public opinn until there was enough popular demand to make the city authorities take action. Then when a definite move was made for the establishment of the park Mr. Welsh sold the Lemen Hill estate to the city for exactly what he paid for it without taking advantage of its rise in value meanwhile.

THE Welshes were a fine old banking family in this city, and in the days of John Welsh the house was known as S. W. Welsh, John Welsh at that time lived at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Sprace streets, and for many years was an active vestryman in Old St. Peter's Church when Bishop White, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop in Pennsylvania, was rec-tor. His brother, Samuel Welsh, was also a vestryman there, and those two members of the family were noted for the philan-thropic work they did in connection with the church, while the other brother, was equally prominent for his interest in Girard College.

When the project for the Centennial Exhibition was first broached it met with plenty of people who believed that the scheme should be carried through, but very few of them were willing to undertake the details and nobody seemed to have any idea of how the necessary money should be raised. The idea was only an idea until John Welsh was persuaded to join the Finance Committee and accept the chairmanship of it.

TT WAS Mr. Welsh who put through the A tremendous job of organizing a nationwide machine for the selling of stock at \$10 per share to people all over the country. Through his banking connections he was able to persuade leading financiers in every city to represent the Centennial organiza-tion, and these men got together local committees to stir up interest in their sections the country.
Mr. Welsh then organized a great ma-

chine in Philadelphia to prove that this city was willing to raise as much money as asked anybody else to contribute. He formed an army of sub-committees, each one representing a trade or profession, and he named to those committees the most prominent men in their individual fields of Subscription books were immediately cir-

culated and \$10 subscriptions began to pour The work of selling stock progressed uite rapidly at first. The State of New Jersey bought \$100,000 worth of shares and New Hampshire, Connecticut and Delaware bought \$10,000 worth each; the City of Wilmington bought \$5000 and New York City made up a list totaling about \$250,-

IN THE very midst of these acityities came the failure of Jay Cooke, which brought on the disastrous financial panie in 1877 This was enough to discourage any one but Mr. Welsh, and the other members of the Financial Committee continued to work dog-gedly in spite of this obstacle. It was their aim to open the doors free from debt, and with the panic cutting off a

large source of their supply of money, the members of the Board of Finance from their own pockets paid for a great deal of the preparatory work which had to go on in spite of the panie. As the panic subsided and money began

to circulate again the board had the mint in this city issue memorial medals which were sold at \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each, and a Pennsylvania appropriated a million dol-

lars to the exhibition, and Philadelphia appropriated one million and a half and also erected the Callowbill and Girard avenue bridges over the Schuylkill, costing about

IN THE spring of 1874 a bill was intro-I duced in Congress to appropriate four mil-lion dollars as the share of the rest of the country, but the representatives from the West voted solidly against it and it was

Mr. Welsh and his associates were confronted with the statement that they must be able to assure the financial end of the he able to assure the imancial end of the project before Congress would make an appropriation, and this meant additional work. It was accomplished, however, and the Congress of 1875-1876 passed a bill appropriating a million and a half dollars.

The co-operation of Congress finally meant the end of the troubles of the Board of Finance, but Mr. Welsh's work during the coordinate years had been so notable that

preceding years had been so notable that President Hayes, wishing to show the counyears had been so notable that try's appreciation, made him Minister to England in 1878. Mr. Welsh accepted this England in 1878. Mr. Weish accepted this appointment with a good deal of misgiving, and he had not been in the position long before he realized that the subterfuges of diplomacy were not to his liking, and he resigned.
It is interesting to know that the hostesa

during his residence in England was his daughter, who is new Mrs. Thomas B. C. Stokes and who lives at Wissahickon avenue and Westview street, in Germantown.

THE Centennial was not the only great I public movement in which Mr. Welsh took a leading part. Aside from his posi-tions as a member of the Sinking Fund Com-mission and president of the Board of Trade. he was president of the great Sanitary Fair held here during the Civil War for the promotion of hospital and relief work among the soldiers. But the Centennial and the opposition he

had to overcome to bring about its success definitely marked him as a really great pub-lic benefactor, and further proof of his unselfishness was given when, shortly after-ward, the people of the city presented him with a gold medal and \$50,000 to repay him

in some measure for the great sums he had personally given to the project.

Mr. Welsh promptly turned the \$50,000 over to the University of Pennsylvania for the establishment of the John Welsh chair of English literature.

SMOOTH SAILING



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. ARTHUR M. FLACK On Cost of Modern Education

MODERN technical or professional edu-

A cation is too costly for the average young man or woman, and something should be done to bring the cost of learning the particular line which the younger generation wishes to follow down to the point where they can meet it, according to Dr. Arthur M. Flack, dean of the College of Osteopathy and neurologist in the Osteopathic Hospital.
"A modern technical or professional education," said Dr. Flack, "will cost the individual from \$500 to \$1000 a year during the entire period of instruction, and this is too great an outlay for many of them to meet, especially at a time when the whole trend of education is for higher standards. Not only this, but in the professions two or three years of pre-professional work are re-quired, and this means from seven to eight years of work and study before the young man can become a producer.

The Aristocracy of Brains

"In effect, it costs now from \$5000 to \$8000 to educate a physician before he is qualified under the laws to receive _ patient, to say nothing of the amount of time

"We hear a good deal today about the aristocracy of brains. This is all right in its way, but we do not want a brains of aristocracy, and there is a wide difference between the two things. While most edubetween the two things. While most edu-cators could and should have the aristoc-racy of brains, by which we simply mean a higher brain cultivation, we should follow the plan of making that higher education available to the musses, so that the young man who does not come within the aristocracy of wealth shall still have the opporfor a professional career shead of him if he desires it. "I feel that there is a strong tendency to

limit the average individual in the establishment of this so-called aristocracy of brains. This is evidenced by the fact that nost of the higher institutions of learning are restricting the size of their classes. As a matter of fact, one of the most noted medical schools in the country has now limited its classes to 100 students.

Suggests a City College

"Now, if education is to be of advantage to the individual, it should be easily available for the masses of the people. My view of making that possible is the establishment of a city college, so that brains and in-centive should be the motives for the acnirement of a higher education rather than that money should be, as it often is at pres-ent, the determining factor.

"I believe that the establishment of a city college would result in the moving up of the high-school graduates into the higher branches of technical and professional train ing and thus leave room in the lower grades for the thousands of young men and women who are now groping for an education. "I further believe that the lack of edu-cation is at least in a measure responsible

for the great crime wave which has engulfed the country. The great bulk of crime is committed by uneducated individuals, those whose mental or moral sense is deformed or unformed. This is the rule, although I fully realize that great crimes are often com-mitted by those of extremely high mental capacity and of high education The Aim of Education

certie ultimate aim of education should be that of producing the greatest possible ad-vantages to the public at large and at the same time developing the individual to his highest possibilities. If our educational system succeeds in doing this it will make the individual, and consequently the public, bet ter able to care for himself and for each

"But take the case of the physician. The greatest duty a physician has to humanity oday is the prevention of disease. The cure of those already sick is of tremendous importance, but how much greater would be the economic, social, political and mora worth of the Nation if illness could be reduced to a minimum. This is one of the things which the education of a physician should teach him, and another is that he should in himself be the best example of a normal individual.

"If he is not he is at a tremendous dis-advantage before the public and before his navantage before the public and before his navantage person does not want to go to a sick physician; he wants to go to some one who radiates health, who

will give him new thoughts and hopes and aspirations, which things in themselves count enormously as beneficial measures.

succeed if he himself, by his own method of logic, fuils to typify these ideas? Attitude of the Public "The attitude of the general public toward such a physician is about the same as that of the patients, even although the general public does not come into actual

How, then, can a physician who falls to take these things into consideration hope to

with the phy It is, therefore, well for a physician to realize that the position of the public toward im from the professional standpoint about the same as that of his own patients and that he consequently finds his place in the professional world, not by his technical knowledge alone, but by all of the attribute which combine to make him the ideal physician, one whom the public must and wil respect and upon whom the patients, ir

many cases, lean as their only hope. Passing of the Country Doctor

"But to return to the cost rather than the results of education. The passing of the country doctor, those heroic and self-sacrificing men who accomplished so much of good for their fellow human beings, is, pelieve, largely due to the great cost and the immense amount of time involved in the acquirement of the necessary education,

"It is scarcely to be expected that a young man will devote seven or eight years to professional training, often raising the money by the most severe toil and sacrifice, and then go back to the smaller communities to then go back to the smaller communities to practice where there are simply not the numbers of population to make his practice remunerative. He knows that such a step is economic suicide for himself.

"Therefore the public should do its share in making available for these young men the means of getting a professional education without the outlay of so much money. If a city college such as I have suggested could be established and conducted after the lines be established and conducted after the lines of the State colleges, I believe it would do much to solve the problem of physicians for the smaller communities. The State colleges have shown what they could do for agriculture, and in the same manner I am con-vinced that the city colleges would do the same for the professions.

Education Too Abstract

"Education today deals too much with knowledge in the abstract, and too much attention is paid to the minutiae of detail rather than taking the larger matters of knowledge and co-relating them.

"It is in the association of items of knowledge that they become practicable and workable, and hence education should be a leading out of the mind of the individual in

much the same manner as a person goes on a voyage of discovery. Another thing is that we do not play enough. Why does the millionaire spend hours of his almost priceless time in playing golf? He has found that he works better because of the play. This analogy can be carried through the everyday life of individual, and it would mean better health, greater comfort and more efficiency

October

TACK FROST has started painting In forest, grove and copse.
The mercury is fainting. Fall hats are in the shops.

Hayfeverites, poor stunters, Abjure the succese and cough; And everywhere the hanters Note pop each other off.

Soon Halloween will blow us To nuts. Poor squirrels we! Which simply goes to show us

Betsy, lovely Betsy Owed to Betsy/ We sing your and tact. All folk still wear your yoke and glory in the fact. The hard-boiled may be scorning your simple virtues; yet, oh, Betsy, dear, each morning you're still our one best Bet. And we may mention, while the thought occurs to us, that Betsy is a white Leghorn hen at the Ottawa, Canada, experimental farm. and she has laid an egg every day for 107

SHORT CUTS

More revolting details from Juares. New York to Smith: "You know me

International air service, we note it

Snowbirds begin to realize that the Law up to snuff. It is perhaps sober October because lacks the customary nut-brown ale.

The absence of an expense account seems to rob the tariff body of a soul.

Judging by the cocksure attit

Kemal somebody has been stuffing Turkey. With Kemal's forces hemming in the British, somebody is due for a ripping time

Visiting EVENING PUBLIC LEDGE newsboys enjoyed seeing the making of the things they sell, It is comforting to realize that both v York and Pennsylvania are to have

good Governors What a pity it is that the "bloodless ation" of Dr. Lorenz can't be utilized

in the Near East We don't envy the feelings of the met

Chicago manufacturer says some union plasterers in his town are making \$26 and day. That's laying it on with a trowel.

New Yorker has been fined \$5 for swinging a rat by its tail. How else, we pause to inquire, should a rat be swung? According to the National Association Cost Accountants, meeting in Atlanta City, hosiery manufacturers are worried at the return of the long skirt. With short

skirts stockings had to be perfect. With long skirts it is another story. The runs that go uncounted add nothing to the score.

What Do You Know?

1. Who is Raisuli?
2. When was printing invented in Europe
3. What kind of an animal is the ounce?
4. What is meant by a buffer state?
5. Who was Petronius Arbiter?
6. Is Mohammedanism older or younged than Christianity?
7. However, the contraction of the cont

7. How long have quotation marks been is 8. Where was Robinson Crusoe's Island?
9. What is the meaning of pluperfect?
10. After whom is the City of Adrianople named?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

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1. The flag of Czecho-Slovakia consists of horizontal red and white stripes agains a triangle of blue.

2. The guzlee or guzla is an obsolete kind of rebec of the Balkan states and parts of Russia. The rebec is the earliest form of violin, a three-stringe instrument of the viol family, probably introduced into Europe from the Orient, where it is still found, by the Moors of Spain.

3. Ulysses of Ithaca is the hero of the "Odyssey."

4. "A King of shreds and patches" is term used by Hamlet in Shakespeare tragedy to describe his uncle, Clardius the usurper and murderer.

5. Alligators differ from crocodiles in these respects—the fact are less webbed the head is shorter and flatter, the long fourth teeth of the under law into pits in the upper jaw and no into notches between the teeth, and this causes the whole head to be broader and the snout more obtustian in crocodiles.

5. The Flavian Coliseum in Rome accommodated about 80,000 spectators.

7. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois Indiana Ohio, Pennsylvania and Net York border on the Great Lakes.

8. The Flavian Coliseum in Rome accommodated about 80,000 spectators.

8. The French language is older than the English language. In its history there is no such strongly marked division acxists between Old and Middle English. The difference between Frencof the eleventh century and that of the twentieth is much less than the between English of the same dates.

9. The term hokum originated in the theatre and was applied to any account of the audience, regardless of intrinsic merit or demerit.

10. Garnishee is a legal term applied to person warned not to pay or delive money or effects to a defendant, pening a judgment of a court.