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Philadelphia, Friday, October 27, 1922

TROLLEY EXTENSIONS MR. MITTEN'S plans for trolley exten-sions in the northern and northeastern sections of the city, providing as they do for an elaborate series of connecting lines which will give the areas east of Broad atreet some of the benefits of the Frankford elevated line, deserve all the praise

that they have received in the affected Such a system of transit as Mr. Mitten has outlined will be the basis for large additional works of improvement in a part of the city that has been seriously handicapped until now because of inadequate street-car service. And it is worth remembering that it would not have been possible with municipal operation of the Frankford "L." Centralized direction and co-ordinated plans and effort are essential to any efficient general system of city

Obviously the engineers of the P. R. T. are working with an eye to the future and to the Broad street subway, which in the course of time will fit perfectly into the larger scheme of service sketched in the plans for the new feeder lines uptown. All previous experience has shown that there is a wide area about every center of population in which real estate values will rise automatically and continue to move upward with the sole stimulus of good transportation facilities. Residents uptown therefore will benefit directly by the scientific foresight which will provide for an extension of rapid-transit facilities in regions which had been prepared to wait patiently for an up-and-down-town subway.

SIGHTING GENERAL WOOD

REASSURED by the report of John W. Ziegler, who was in intimate touch with General Leonard Wood on a recent visit to the Philippines, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have authorized the announcement that the new head of this institution will take up his duties here as soon as the finishing touches have been given to certain appointments and legislative matters in the islands It is implied. although not specifically stated, that General Wood will arrive in this city any time between January 1 and February 1, 1923 Indications that the University will soon

be extricated from a somewhat embarrassing predicament are therefore brighter. In justice to General Wood, moreover, it may be emphasized that the postponement of his induction was not primarily of his own making. The situation in the Philippines has, ac-

cording to Mr. Ziegler, entailed pressing and arduous responsibilities upon the Governor General. But no sooner were the fruits of his labors in educational, health. financial and general administrative reform beginning to be visible than a political deadlock occurred in the insular Legislature, necessitating an extension of the leave of absence

The University trustees are evidently con-Adent that this final obstacle will be overcome in the near future. Their point of view will be noted with interest by students, faculty and alumni, who have quite naturally looked forward to the day when leadership of the University can be identified and when the policy and development of the institution can be definitely outlined

MAKE WAY FOR POLITICS

THE already discussed postponement of the Near East peace conference may be fraught with some peril to the Lecast, where the Greek evacuation and Turkish occupation of Thrace are producing an abundance of secondary orises, but it is undoubtedly the part of political wisdom to extricate the purley from the complexities of the British general election.

Lord Curzon, it is said, has asked for a deferment of the meeting until the political cituation in his awa country has to some extent quieted down, and there are intimations that the United States would prefer not to consider its Near Eastern Interests too curiously until after its own November

contest. The story of an international conference with delegates unsupported at home is too painful to inspire any popular demand for the repetition of such embarrassments.

It has been hored that the conference originally fixed for Lausanne, with the tentative date of November 13, would approach the Near Eastern problems in definitive manner. Such nurhority phylogsly cannot be secured while the political pot boils at home.

T. R. AND THE NAVY

THE selection of the nuniversary of the birth of Theodore Russevelt as the day on which to make an attempt to keep alive na-

tional interest in the navy was wise, In spite of the agreements of what was loosely called the Disarmament Congress in Washington, there has been an impression that navies were to disappear. If the Washington Conference had been popularly known as a conference for the limitation of armaments there would have been less popular misapprehension on the subject.

The purpose of the assembly of delegates from other nations was to agree on a plan by which competitive warship building might be brought to an end. This result could not be accomplished unless there could be agreement among the principal Powers n' a maximum of naval strength which each would seek to maintain. This maximum was lower than the existing naval strength of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Agreement on it involved an agreement to scrap a lot of warships. With the extensive coast line of the

United States and with the possibility of a senace of American interests in various should maintain a navy, just as it is working conditions and wage scales. He working the City of Philadelphia to the line helpless because he is a minority stock-

tain a police force. It is an instrument of peace and public order. Consciousness of its existence and of its purpose must be preserved in the public mind. And the efforts of the extreme pacifists to bring about the scrapping of all the warships must be

resisted. As Theodore Poosevelt was one of the most distinguished advocates of peace through preparedness, doing honor to his memory can appropriately be engaged in on the same day that we celebrate the navy. He devoted more space than any other President in his messages to Congress on the subject of naval development, and has long been regarded as a particular patron of the navy.

THE TOWN PUMP PARTY'S CLAIM TO DISTINCTION

It Did Its Best to Obstruct Great Enterprises in the Past and Is Still Engaged in the Same Kind of Activity

THE significance of the Sesqui-Centennial mass-meeting in the Academy of Music lay in the fact that things were said in the open which long have been said in private about the influences which are hostile to the project.

Judge Bonniwell, in his opening address. said that "a small group of financiers" has been working from the beginning to block the enterprise, and James M. Beck, who made the principal address, said that Mr. Hoover was disposed at one time to accept the offer of the presidency of the fair corporation, but that he came to a luncheon in Philadelphia, where he discovered that although no one was saying anything openly against the fair, there was an undercurrent of opposition. Thereupon he decided to remain in the Cabinet rather than make the attempt to put over a great undertaking which did not have the unanimous support of all the powerful influences in the city.

Mr. Beck said further that it was significant that the chief open opposition to the fair came from the head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, "which is no longer the Philadelphia institution that it once was, but is controlled in Wall Street."

He did not say, as he might have done, that Samuel Vauclain, of Baldwin's, is the chief spokesman for the "little group of financiers" to which Judge Bonniwell re-

There is hope for Philadelphia when men will say in public what every one is saying in private. Then the obstructive forces can be met in the open.

Mr. Beck's invention of the phrase "Town Pump Party" to describe the hold-backs was as happy as his other remarks were significant. His resume of the history of the activities of this party ought to arouse the prog essive citizens to an effort to make it so in sent that it will never again have any decreent influence upon the development of the city.

It has been forgotten that the hold-backs prevented Philadelphia from becoming the permanent capital of the United States. Mr. Beck reminded us that if it had not been for the opposition of Philadelphia delegates to the plans to keep the capital here it would never have gone to "the swamp on the banks of the Potomac" where ir was ultimately built.

He reminded us also that when an attempt was made to meet the competition of the new Erie Canal by building a railroad across the Alleghany Mountains there was ittle faith in the possibilities of a rail road that it was not built and the commercial supremacy of the Nation passed from Philadelphia to New York. Indeed, so short-sighted were the citizens of this town that they opposed the extension of a ratiroad as far south as Baltimore for fear that it would benefit the city on the Chesa. peake Bay at the expense of the city on the Delaware River.

The Town Pump Party has scores of temporary victories of this kind to its discredit. It has hampered and delayed progress as it is now attempting to do, but it has not always been successful. The things that it opposed have ultimately been done except where the opportunity was lost forever, as in the case of the location of the national

The real issue today is whether the Town Pump Party can control the city and can distate what shall be done. It is active and alert. Mr. Vauchin has even defended tre activities by saying that "it is a good thing to have some one guarding the old pump so the well won't be pumped dry."

Well, those who insisted that the 'own pumps should be preserved when Latrobe was getting ready to draw a supply of water from the Schurlkill said that La-"robe's steam engine could not be depended on to force the water through the mains. They thought they were protecting the

water supply. The town pump disappeared, but the type of mind which defended it persists. If it is the type of mind of the majority of the people of this city there will be no fair. But if there is some one with the courage and determination of Latrobe there will be a fair, and the hold-backs themselves will finally admit that they were mis-

ROCKEFELLER A RADICAL?

STOCKHOLDERS to great American corporations are not unlike the meanle orporations are not unlike the people those European countries which once were patient under tyrannous kings. They have little voice in the direction of affairs which they may properly call their own. The bosses, the bourds of directors and the few impressive executives at the top run heir businesses. The stockholders, the real owners of property, usually do as they are told and sign on the dotted line.

Or, let us say, to be more correct, they used to do so until very recently. Of late it has become apparent that the men and women who actually own the great railroad and mine properties of the country are not always in accord with their executives and that they are disposed to resent and even to fear the operation of industrial policies enunciated and practiced by corporation representatives of the type which even Attorney General Daugherty calls

hard-boiled. Typical of the insurgent stockholder of the hour is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has written what might be called a sensational letter in defense of the striking coal miners of Somerset County, Pa. As stockholder in the operating company, Mr. Rockefeller flatly condemns the policy of the executives as "unjust and unwise." He believes that "we cannot have political democracy and industrial autocracy" and that the mine workers have a just and logical right to act in an organized body and working conditions and wage scales. He is helpless because he is a minority stock-

holder in a company which, after a seven months' strike, still refuses to deal with the workers' union or to tolerate any but open-

shop conditions of employment, This will remind students of contemporary news that during the height of the rail strike railroad stockholders were organizing actively to oppose executives on some lines who, in their opinion, were unwisely engaged in a war calculated to do great harm to their properties. One of the greatest American insurance companies appeared in the open not long ago as a corporation stockholder to fight reactionary industrial leaders temporarily in control of its properties.

Thus we are reminded that as a Premier and a Cabinet may not be France or England, an executive and a board of directors are not always representative of the actual spirit or aims of a great industrial corpora-tion. The stockholders whose money is in such industries seem striving now to obtain better control of operating policies upon which the future prosperity and stability of their organizations may depend. And it is clear that if votes were taken they would appear more broad-winded and more generally humane than those few executives who have made themselves conspicuous by their refusal to settle any industrial dispute by any rule other than the law of

It requires expressions of opinion such as that just issued by the younger Rockefeller to remind the public that the most reactionary executive is seldom the owner of the property he directs. It is when of the property-individuals or stockholders-dictate working policies that strikes and lockouts are likely to be few and far between,

ARBOR DAY

THERE is no other State in the Union in which the message of Arbor Day is so clear and its warning so pertinent as in Pennsylvania.

To its once stately and abundant forests the Commonwealth owes its very name. From its woodland resources much of its prosperity was formerly derived. Under the standards of conservation, now happly raised, lies the hope of compensation for wanton destruction and ruthless wastage. As late as a century ago there still stood in Pennsylvania twenty acres of forest land for each inhabitant. About 25,000 acres of original timber now remain, or less than

one acre for every 360 inhabitants. Fortunately the upbuilding of Penn's Woods has at last attained a stage from which bright prospects for the future can be discerned. Thanks to such able and indefatigable foresters as the late Dr. Rothrock and Gifford Pinchot, the State now owns more than a million acres of forest land to which scrupulous care and attention are devoted. The menace of forest fires is the subject of authoritative study, and marked progress in safeguards has been achieved

Of equal if not greater importance than the governmental machinery now operative is, however, public appreciation of the true spirit of Arbor Day and the responsibilities which it teaches. Governor Sproul's proclamation setting aside today for special observance is not only addressed to farsighted citizens, but to "the boys and girls of Pennsylvania—that great army of 2,000,000 school children." Respect for the sylvan state is a sentiment which, if duly implanted in the hearts of young Pennsylvanians, will go far toward bringing about the woodland redemption of the Common-

The celebration of the fall Arbor Day this year is linked with that of Bird Day, an appropriate partnership emphasizing that love of nature which is not only spiritually ennobling, but is a cogent, practical factor in enlightened citizenship. The State or nation which husbands, nurtures and protects its natural resources, floral and faunal alike, engages in life insurance of a most gainful type. Some of the richest countries in the

world. Spain being a particular example, have been all but ruined by short-sighted destruction of arboreal riches. Only years of conscientious conservation

can repair the damage of even brief seasons of reckless, selfish extravagance.

NOTHING HAPHAZARD HERE

DROSPECTS that the Victory Convention Hall will be a building ably planned and esthetically inspiring are enhanced by the admirable methods adopted by the County Commissioners in securing the best designs for the work.

From the outset the architectural responsibilities involved in the operation have been rationally appreciated. The exclusion of non-Philadelphians from the plan competition was based upon a right understanding of the fact that this city is one of the architectural centers of the country. It would have been unnecessary and unreasonable to seek outside for artistry available in the domestic field, in the cultivation of which the brilliantly successful architectural school of the University of Pennsylvanta has played so prominent a part.

Contestants for the privilege of designing the hall were therefore wisely restricted to this community, and it is now announced that out of the twenty-eight groups of entrants, ten have been selected for pardicipation in the final contest.

The outcome of the preliminary competition is in itself a tribute to the conscientious discernment of the out-of-town jury named by the Commissioners. Into the hands of any one of the ten groups the work of designing a fitting war memorial and building could be intrusted convention thout misgivings.

The winners are unquestionably representative of much of the architectural dis-

tinction of Philadelphia. It is hoped that by the end of the year. before which the final designs will be submitted, the ultimate process of selection can e completed.

The winner will have passed through a severe and authoritative test, all of which contains heartening promise of the beauty. dignity and fitness of the Victory Hall as an inspiriting addition to the city and a notable adornment to the Parkway.

THE LADY SPECTATORS

CYNICS of the sort who of old used to Crail against the principle of woman suffrage find a good deal of pleasure nowad vs in directing general attention to the extraordinary number of women who crowd to murder trials and scramble for front seats in courtrooms where the dark details of tragedies of emotion are recited in detail, Certainly the scenes in and about Judge Barratt's court testerday would make it appear to a superficial observer that women are more morbidly curious than men.

Women who go to murder trials and argue with court officers and rush for front sents do not demonstrate the existence in the feminine mind of any peculiar or morbid trend not characteristic of the other half of humanity. They happen merely to represent a class of women who find time heavy on their hands and have nothing better to do.

Food prices in September, says the Department of Labor, were approximately 1 per cent lower than in August. Nothing in that to make September mourn. If the good with keeps up there'll be cause for Thank living.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

"Committee of the Town Pump" Is a Nickname That Will Stick and Help to Laugh Opponents of the Fair Out of Court

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TO GIVE your enemy a bad name does not take much wit, but to give him a nickname that sticks is a dramatic revenge that compensates for any injury he has done. James Beck's nickname for the enemies of his native city who have tried to make

cowards of us all in the matter of the

Sesqui-Centennial will stick and blister and kill their influence by the greatest weapon kill their influence by the greatest weapon in the world—laughter.

He called them the "Committee of the Town Pump." And he told the citizens meeting at the Academy the tale of the early town-pump meetings to backwater progress. He made his speech with great vigor and frequent references to notes and jottings on historical happenings which he had gathered, he said, in the course of the afternoon; but they might easily have been in the course of a lifetime.

A FTER this speech one will know where A to look for the men who stick out their crutches to trip up those of their fellows who still have legs to run with. They will be gathered about the town pump, as they were in Latrobe's day, discussing ways and means to stop his bringing running water into the town by his engine, when the town pump is still pumpable.

I do not think the laughter of the few will shawe the town pump approach but the

will shame the town-pump cronies, but the will shame the town-pump cronies, but the energy of the many in the matter of the Sesqui-Centennial will give them less to talk about and more to think about. And perhaps it is just as well they should have turned back and preferred to back down hill rather than help pull up. It gives the younger men, the poorer men and the most progressive men an added impetus to turn in and see what can be done without what in and see what can be done without what one jocularly called them to me—"the old sour balls."

The plans which called for a vague eighty millions last spring were too grandiose, no doubt. These that call for twenty millions sound nearer the mark, especially as quite half of the expenditure will now be for things of permanent value to the town, and the other half will be for things that will in a sense pay for themselves, into the gen-eral treasury of the citizens' purses and

PHILADELPHIA will probably have to raise ten million of the twenty, but as we raised hundreds of millions in Liberty Bonds in a little over a year, it looks as though the thing could be financed without a general appeal to the householders. And so it could easily, if all of the men who finance big business chose to back this great business. But then it would not be the city's fair—it would be the bankers' show. So it is just as well that it has got to be the people's or no one's from the very start.

ONE of the pleas against the fair by the Town Pump Party has been that it will Town Pump Party has been that it will bring a rabble of undesirable strangers to the town. I wonder what they mean by undesirable? There would, of course, be the great orchestras to join our own in a world festival of music; there would be the great artists and architects, who will design and decorate our buildings; there will be the State and foreign delegations who will bring State and foreign delegations who will bring us greetings; there will be the Government, Federal and State and civic executives, who will help us do honor to the occasion; will be the farmers and their families from will be the farmers and their families from this State and adjoining States, and there will be the people who like to travel in this country and in Europe who will come to sightsee, and last, but not least, there will be the most skilled artisans from all over the world to put finishing touches to the buildings and to take charge of the exhibits. Some of these will stay on in Philadelphia permanently and help to counterpalance permanently and help to counterbalance some of the permanent undesirables that make slums out of great areas of our city

We can scarcely have more thieves and hold-up men than we are cursed with at present, but we could well have more artists and skilled artisans. For every pickpocket who will be lured here to ply his trade at a world's fair there will be fifty picked workers who will be paid to come here to help us turn a shabby, interesting old place into a beautiful and interesting one. No, the Town Pump had better drop that

mumble-jumble about "undesirable strang-It is not undesirable strangers Philadelphia need fear, but undesirable habitues.

WAS interested in the many-sidedness of the citizens' rally at the Academy Wednesday evening. Judge Bonniwell is a type that belongs to the next vintage after the Civil War. He is more compact, less given to flights of eloquence and more homely in his arguments than those romantic orators. He spoke too long as chairman, but what he said was good and needed to be said. His generation are most of them long speakers; they do not hold their watches in their hands or wear them on their wrists; but if they forget themselves in many words they be counted on to get things done. And I understand that the town virtually owes the meeting to the Judge's getting "it done." All thanks to him therefor!

Mrs. Blankenburg was also characteristic of a type that is passing—the political re-form type of woman who is not afraid to speak her mind, not given to placating, not moving by eloquence of words, but impressing by the earnestness of simplicity. women, she spoke shortly and to the point and with no repetition, and toward the last with more feeling than I have ever seen her show. But then she was speaking

TT WAS Franklin D'Olier who really represented a new type—one which we will get used to, I trust, because of its representativeness of the best characteristics of the present oncoming generation.

Quite evidently he does not consider himself as much of a speaker, and yet quite evidently he can become a very fine one. And fine is just the word. He has a good voice an actor's voice really. His words come easily from an open throat and are well pronounced, yet without affectation. And what he read was more finished and of higher tone of composition and a deeper if more restrained feeling than anything else that was said that night. If he really has the strength to hold that position until the successful finish he will have developed into one of the most notable men of the country in more ways than as an administrator,

T ONLY heard one other of the speakers, James M. Beck. He was in fine fettle and very interesting and at times exhilarating. was more conversational than oratorical. and sometimes talked to us as though we were a jury, but oftenest as though we were seated on the steps of the village store laughing at the old fellows round the town pump. He did not call any of them by name, those fellows; but if he had yelled the name of one of them it could not have sounded plainer in our ears; that all-pervasive name whose owner, by common consent and sheer habit, holds the handle of the town pump well within his grasp so no one can drink from the spout without his say-so. We owe a great deal to the United States Solicitor General for giving us a name for our village wiseacre. It is a name that will stick, I have no doubt.

Charles Garland Sober Second his soul mates Thought Needed heen threatened have tar and feathers by indignant neighbors. For the young man and foolish girls we have little sympathy; but we are concerned about the neighbors. It is a serious matter when ordinarily good citizens feel the urge to break the law. They should take earnest thought and refrain. The law provides punishment for all trans-

"HALT, EVERYTHING!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

KENNETH L. M. PRAY On Social Work as a Profession

SOCIAL work is no longer confined to the outpouring of sympathy, kindness and neighborly feeling on the part of those who have money and leisure to those who have not, but is rapidly though gradually theing raised to the level of the learned being raised to the level of the learned profession," says Kenneth L. M. Pray, director of the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work.

"There is a growing consciousness on the part of social workers, both those em-ployed and paid and those who are in a position to volunteer their services without pay," said Mr. Pray, "that, in the work we are all trying to accomplish, something more is required than a desire to help; that body of principles and methods which protect the worker against and protect the client against bad advice. These principles and methods, now recog nized and accepted, indicate at least the possibility of developing a profession of

Distinguished From an Occupation 'A profession, as distinguished from an

occupation, is marked chiefly by three hings. The first is a conception of the ask which makes service to society the principal objective as contrasted with the mere making of a living. The second characteristic is the fact that successful work depends upon the possession of a body of knowledge and of technical skill which can only be acquired by patient study and super-vised experience and not merely by casual observation and by trial and error. "The third essential characteristic of a

profession is in the fact that it requires a larger degree of independence and initiative and does not consist in merely following out another's orders or of routine performance of tasks in which the worker has no real opportunity to work out his own plans, "Judged by these standards, social work

is clearly developing professional characteristics. As for the first test, it is clear that few now enter social work for any other reason than devotion to social welfare as an ideal and to social work as a means of serving society. Equal effort and ability applied to many other fields would bring greater financial rewards.

Knowledge and Technique

That there is a body of knowledge and a set of techniques which are deemed essential for effective social work is shown by the rapid growth in the number and importance of training schools for social workers. When our institution was established, scarcely fifteen years ago, it was one of only two or three in the whole country; today there are thirty or forty firmly established and rapidly growing institutions of this kind, of them with academic standing fully equal to that of leading colleges and universities, and probably half of them rated as post-graduate schools or departments.

"These schools have arisen to meet a demand on the part of the social agencies themselves for trained workers. This de-mand is the clearest proof that efficient social work requires learning and skill exactly the same general character as the other professions, though not the same kind, of course.

"Another indication of the same fact is the rapid growth of what may be called the technical literature of social work. The processes, methods and techniques of the various types of social work are being analyzed more and more clearly. As a result, there is growing up a body of organized which soon will be as necessary knowledge a part of the equipment of the social worker as are the elementary treatises and com-mentaries on law and medicine in the equipment of professional workers in these fields.

Adjusting Human Relationships

"The third test of social work as a profession is also being met and passed by at least a considerable number of social workleast a considerable number of social workers in every community. The task of adjusting human relationships, of dealing with and helping to develop personalities is being differentiated from other fields of work with human beings, and more and more social workers are required to accept independent responsibility for the results of their particular work quite apart from the responsibility of teacher, physician, lawyer

or any other professional group.

"Social workers realize, of course, the necessity of relying upon specialists in handling special problems, like those of health, for example, and they turn constantly to

The F. K. L. letters seem to be prime with TNT. Lloyd George's enemies will at less admit he is never dull. such specialists for help and advice. On

of the social workers themselves of their

own workmanship and to protect their work

performer, just as the lawyer and the physi-

Professional and Non-Professional

salary or full-time service which distin-guishes the professional worker from others,

Volunteers and others often have full pro-

ment itself—the training and experience

the attitude and purpose, the standard of performance and in the fact that it is the

"The latest development in the situation is the creation of the American Association

of Social Workers, a national body with a membership of 3000, whose specific prov-

ince is to stimulate improvement in the spirit and methods of social work and to

define as rapidly as possible in accordance

with these rising standards the essentia

qualifications required for effective service.

and better preparation for professional work.

is endeavoring to emphasize in its entrance qualifications the value of a broad educa-

tional background, well-balanced person-

ality, genuine interest in human beings, in

addition to the fundamental requirements of

Must Know Social Science

basic social sciences, such as biology, psy-chology, economics, sociology, politics— all in their historical setting—is now gen-

erally accepted as the mainum educational

social class work, group work or com-

"Recognizing that neither standards of

preparation for the more specialized study

service nor training can have force or effect

unless they represent the genuine convic-tion and practice of individual social

of its progress, expecting these groups to study and work out for themselves their own

professional standards to be passed on and

subjected to critical survey by other local

groups through the national organization.

The Philadelphia chapter is in process of

APPLES

And she would find that Adam had 'em.

A friend of yours, Eve! She's a pippin!"

Would never be a tempting madam,

If Eve were in New Jersey she

He'd beat her to it, gaily trippin'-

For fall guys are the apples -sea!

So large the crop Eve would proceed

To have him come and sit by cider, or woman is a man's director

Her eyes to open wider, wider. To keep him by her side she'd need

As long as she controls the nectar.

But modern Eves need no such lure.

Her dates we are forever booking.
Successes follow swift and sure
The first productions of her cooking.
And pies make hearts go tender, chumpy—

Dear Housewife Eve! Her duty's clear!

If she makes pies that palates tickle; The restaurants where pies are dear Will have to sell 'em for a nickel.

The declaration of the British economist

Sir George Paish, that statesmen are ruin-

ing Europe by preventing nations from paying their debts is concededly backed by fact, but passively ignored by sentiment—putting Paish, hence, on a monument while smiling at grief.

Get busy, lear. For glad apparel Must follow apples by the barrel.

When hearts are reached through Little

workers everywhere, the association

"A working knowledge of some of the

integrity and earnestness.

munity organization.

formation.'

"The association, to encourage

greatest interest in the worker's life-professional character and status reside.

fessional equipment. It is in the

"They recognize, of course, that it is not

obligation to lift the standard

against the unethical and unco

cian protect their professions.

the other hand, more and more of these pro-fessional specialists are recognizing the serv-D'Annunzio is said to have a fever. But ice which the social worker can render in special cases and are turning to social isn't that his normal state? workers for help in meeting their own prob-lems. There is a field, that is to say, where skill, coupled with experience in dealing with problems of personality and social contracts, can render direct and independent service. This is the field of social work. So far from wishing Sir Thomas Lipton any bad luck, we confidently hope to read his challenge for the cup in 1944.

It is of course understood that when "Perhaps the most striking indication under seal it shall not be a performing seal. the development of purpose and character in social work is the growing appreciation

New Brunswick investigators appear to be forever falling between two axiomatic stools: "Look before you leap" and "He who hesitates is lost."

SHORT CUTS

Every day, incidentally, is Dry Navy

The fact that the new U. S. bonds sold under par on the New York Stock Exchange worries not at all the wise man who holds on to them.

proceed to join the small but shining army of those who successfully accomplish the things that can't be done. Newton, N. J., clergyman is eking out his small salary by working as a timekeeper at \$5.50 a day. Timekeeping, it would ap-pear, pays better than eternity-fitting.

Sesqui-Centennial boosters will now

"Musical Thieves Get Famous Celle."

—Headline. Why, certainly; and the their of a Bible would have made them religious thieves; and the theft of a football athletic thierem.

The corporation of Dublin has passed resolution calling on the Free Staters and the Republicans to "compose their differences.

Those are the words.

Henry L. Mencken reports that he found the German Crown Prince "not stupid as has been reported." Which man confirm rumor that he has a brain as large as a piece of cheese.

the music.

The Nation's political hay fever warm appears to have passed. The three principal railroad systems of the Northwest propose to unite and a naturally asthmatic body politic has had nary a spasm.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the greatest industry in the United States, considering both num-bers employed and the amount of capital invested?

capital invested?

Who wrote the poem, "Lalia Rookh"?

Who succeeded Millard Fillmore President of the United States?

Where is the Iberian Peninsula and insert what countries is it divided?

What is lapis lazuli?

Distinguish hatween

6. Distinguish between a marquee and 7. Who was Francis Marion? 8. What are the Maritime Provinces &

What kind of a garden is a parterre?
Who was Vice President of the Confederate States? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. An Old World crane of especially grace ful form and carriage is called

ful form and carriage is candidated the demoiselle.

2. The first steamship to cross the Atlantis Ocean was the Savannah, in 1818, which crossed from Savannah to Life erpool in twenty-five days.

3. Franklin K. Lane was the first Secretary of the Interior in the Wilson Admissistration.

4. Maine is the Pine Tree State.

5. Eros was the god of love in Green mythology.

6. The Battle of Friedland, a town in East Prussia, was fought in 1807, and frequently in a decisive victory of the suited in a decisive victory of the French, under Napoleon, over the Russians.

sians.
7. Histrionic is derived from the Lais word 'histrion,' an actor.
8. The real name of Henry Irving, the celebrated English actor, was John Henry

brated English actor, was John Residerable.

9. Baffin's Bay is a body of water 800 miles long by 400 wide, lying between the long by 400 wide, lying between the west coast of Greenland and Baffin Land, a large island to the northest of Hudson's Bay.

10. It is named after Sir William Baffin, by the land, a large island to the northest of Hudson's Bay.

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