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Philadelphia, Monday, October 30, 1023

DISFRANCHISED DRONES NOMETHING more than one thousand names were added to the registration

ists on the days set aside for believed enfollment at the City Hall. What was decribed as "a general rush" took place at the Commissioners' offices on Saturday

The charitable euphemism will not bear analysis. To be worthy of such a characperisation, a "general rush" should have been the outpouring of a throng of several hundred thousand citizens. About half of the electors of this city are apparently conat to be disfranchised. The thousand or who availed themselves of eleventh-hour ortunities is a mere handful.

The books are now closed. The right to tote on Tuesday of next week will be denied persons whose names do not appear in m. Slightly more than a majority of dult citizens of this community will be compelled to accept the verdict at the polis rones will be subjected is entirely of their wh making.

From the political point of view it is hard to conceive of any group of citizens less deerving of sympathy than the hundreds of thousands of Philadelphians, several times. who are too lazy to vote.

AS STRANGE AS EVER

DESPITE anything that the runaway imagination of motion-picture auctions. an do and the achievements in heary

gured was so alive with dramatic suggest praying 113 old buildings. tweness, so packed with the stuff of a han- If this plan is carried out adequate school paderness, brutality and the silenes and police to let her own dead pass learn its

You have to live a long time to know how infinitely strange and beyond understanding life can be immediately below the surface And most people die without knowing that there can be no such thing in the word as an absolute secret. Some one niways knows sees. And what romancer but Fare would think of bringing Nemesis on a bulle :

END OF AN AUTOCRAT

T HAPPENS in the hest-regular I fam. lies. It has been impossing on a sign Eden. And it was like Wilhelm, former's German Emperor, to believe that it never could happen to him. The new household to be created by his

marriage to the Princess Hernane of Reass is divided upon the question of hantration even before it has come into beaut The Princess doesn't like In-

guiet and queer and lonely, and there are parades there and no going our to disterdo balls and no concerts and no gran Lopera. Withelm has been informed that it bride tell live at Imera only a few months of the xer. And Wilhelm will not be permitted to live elsewhere!

One Inconspicuous Princess has put the unishing touches to the work that the Allies et out to do. Wilhelm know- now, if he fever knew before, that the case of his dutocracy are gone to stay.

RELIEF FOR WOOD

THE outsider there is mus - Empine politics that is beat dering dyptic. Thus the announcement from Manila that the Queron and Ospen parties we rounited against the December 1991 in poport of a Collectivist Species of the ballar House of Representatives | not on the surface particularly Blumingers It is, however, distancely party noting that the new alignment of parties mississipp end of the deadlook which for severa weeks the form of legislative pands is. As the assembly under such stuff fring condiions was unable to function, Concrul Wood was compelled to defer the nell very of his bual message summarizing reason index is administration and outlining the health, conomic, financia', educations and and stall programs for the figure. Int has been a marter of commen that the publication of this me one would park the Governor General's a coll to the Islands. With the lifting of a denlock General Wood should be 10 - 17 LT 075 emake final preparations for the parture. Unless all signs full for the ing across the Pacific hefore we passed, with the University of Penns

THE LAST ACT

grania as his eventual nestination

Lancaster man drowned blasser in Nigara River in order to tree life wife. began when the wife discovered that she wanted her freedom.

of he su' life was only the just act in the substic strams. If a skilled this weight to be been subject he would have the for the threes of controversy. It is annount tragedy which is involved in the live Viviant, it is annount lage of two persons one of whom discore that he or she has made a mistake, ever know, for the reason that the to seldom taken into the confidence victims. It is only occasionally that it finds himself so overcome

that he resorts to desperate measures. Sometimes it results in murder. Then again there is suicide. More frequently there is divorce. But the number that is endured is known only to the Power which knows the secrets of the heart. As Willa Cather remarks in her latest novel, there are many men, and perhaps many women, who go about like a machine with the spring broken, patiently enduring to the end.

CONSIDER THE CHILDREN

SUPERINTENDENT BROOME is, fortu-nately, able to look at the schools of the city with a judgment undulled by long familiarity with prevailing conditions and with a purpose unblunted by long contact

with the difficulties in the way of betterment. If he had not come afresh to the task he would not have had the courage to recommend a building program involving the expenditure of \$35,837,000. This sum is needed, he says, not to provide for the future demands, but to replace the buildince the are nuft for school purposes and to build new schoolhouses to accommodate the present school population.

This newspaper has begun today the publication of a series of articles intended to call to public attention the present condition of the school plant. The first article is devoted to an outline of Dr. Broome's recommendations. Succeeding articles will show in what sort of buildings the children are compelled to spend their days.

There are ninety-six buildings built fifty years or more ego. Some of them are more than 100 years old. They were bui't at a time when little attention was paid to proper lighting and when sanitary arrangeteents were the most primitive. They have been jatched up in one way or another, but it is disgraceful that in a city of the size and wealth of Philadelphia it should be considered necessary to use them.

There are classrooms so dark that artificial light has to be provided in order that the children may see their textbooks.

There are stairways so narrow that a man of ordinary size rubs his shoulders on the wall in ascending them.

In some cases the exits to the street are so cramped that in the case of a fire-and the buildings are not fire-proof-the children would be in danger of falling and piling up in a heap at the foot of the stairs in their haste to get out.

In others the toilet room is the only place provided for the teachers to rest or to cat their lunches.

in still others the overcrowding is so great that two children are compelled to occupy a seat intended for one.

And the plant is so inadequate that nearly more than the whole population of Nevada, 50,000 children who ought to be in school all day can be accommodated only in parttime classes.

As a beginning of betterment Dr. Broome has suggested that \$15,000,000 be spent during the next two years on new buildings and en'argement of old ones. There is imperative need for two new

Dinacy of the more restless group of canjunior high schools, for twelve new elemen-No tale in which Sherlock Holmes ever tary schools and for remodeling and im-

dred romances, as the narrative which de- accommodations will be provided for the tretives at New Brunswick are crains to children in the older parts of the city as piece together. Hate and love, consile pass well no for those in the districts farther conate, are its moving elements, with the away from the center of the town which vision and violence of excited human theres, have been developed within twenty-five years. There will remain, of course, the tional figure of the woman who emerged the section population which accompanies the increased section population which accompanies the new seeking approaches to the lawmakers what she knew, and pleading with the general increase in population of the city.

> have a population of voters capable of form. ing an intelligent indgment on public overthen and becoming valuable citizens in a democracy, there must be the utmost genbrostly in providing money to bring the wenne | mener upone dute.

"IRRECONCILABLE" WAVERS

DAVID JAYNE HILL, whose opposition to the Lorgue of Nations was exressed with amplitude in 1919, returns from E tope volcing complituen's for the asso-ciation of Governments. The League." declares Dr. Hill, "is doing admirable work." According to his view, the muchcriticized Article X appears at present to inoperative.

Only three years ago opponents of the League were apparently unable to imagine any such lapse. Their picture of the working of Article X was that of nations assuraing tailltary and naval responsibilities meniner their will and of wars to preserve peace more terrible than conflicts waged with the plain purpose of disrupting world

the League has been permitted to function it has worked, if not ideally, at least in entritual accordance with the ligh prime ties on which it was devised.

Europe and Asia have had new wars since the armistive, but none of these was servicing of nations that the Alar I Islands parte was settled, that the division Silved have effected and it is not strongly regressed that it is to the 2 medianesis of the long or that the free late of the Dar-

These nonlevements, completed are in present are only part of the League's good period and it is to be observed that fley lave placed as intolerable burdens upon the

backs of member nations. Dr. Hill . seems that there is nothing for America to gain by juliant the or here the increasion suggests a striving for con- . Mr. Wilson and which through are telling sistency transformed into a paradox by

honesty of judgmen-His present oddly anomalous position on the subject as in These samege, in a onea the introp' was rigge of a prospect; a convert all along the line. Perhaps, after

THE STAR OF SUFFRAGE

THE prospects that woman suffrage will eventually be accepted in all self-govevents, evening countries as a natural feature of deconcratic institutions are so plain that the come of the engagements to be fought can le rendity forecast.

It seems a pity, therefore, that a jump to the result with the elimination of intermediate agenies cannot be taken in those countries where franchise without distincnot fushioned according to that kind of lagre, however, and so France is preparing

Pone Viviani, it is announced, will lead the fight for woman suffenge in the French republic and will lend to the cause the weight of his impassioned and glowing elaquence. This asset is expected to serve as a powerful weapon upon the anti-suffragist sentiment in the Senate. In the Chamber of Doutles the Suffrage

Bill was passed by a large majority three and a balf years ago. But feminist politics has never been organized in France with anything like the efficiency which bore fruit in Great Britain and the United States, and the measure has been slumbering between the two houses of Parliament.

Viviani should prove a notable access of strength to the movement, which is known also to have the indersement of Premier Poincare.

In spite of the apathy of many French women, world sentiment on behalf of the political equality of the sexes is irresistible, Woman suffrage prevails today in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Luxembourg, Austria, Australia, New Zenland, Iceland, Canada, Great Brit-

ain and the United States.
It seems unfortunate that the certain course of the stars cannot be noted, with much saving in the still unregenerate lands of time, money, effort, political maneuvering and cloud-piercing oratory.

BARLEYCORN UEBER ALLES?

NOTHING could be more significant of modern trends of thinking than the persistency with which the terminology of war is applied to the affairs of peace. We had a "dry conquest" of America. Elections are to be carried, if you believe the campaign managers, by "assaults" on this or that "political salient." Propaganda is now the work of persons who formerly were content to be designated as political press agents. And so, when the advocates of a wet world met the other day in Brussels to organize and find money to check the work of prohibitionists they assembled in secret and talked of "a war" against laws and movements designed to restrict or abolish liquor traffic in the United States and

It is this general tendency to use the methods as well as the terms of definition originated by military general staffs that is beginning to irritate the non-combatant public. Why should any movement intended to affect a whole people be achieved, organfixed and directed in secret? Why should either the drys or the wets of this world feel impelled to operate from any sort of ambush? There is now in this and other countries a great confusion of opinion in relation to the prohibition movement.

But if the feeling of Americans could be analyzed it probably would be shown that most of the anti-Volstead sentiment is-anti-Volstead sentiment and little else. That is, the average man who finds himself opposed to prohibition as we know it is not necessarily disposed to favor either the return of the liquor traffic to a legal basis or a revival of the saloon. What he resents, ough he may not always say as much, is the presence of more or less mysterious forces which operate in the background and, without his knowledge, advice or consent. go about the business of regulating him.

It is certain that there would have been a more unanimous support of the dry laws in the United States and a less widespread disposition to evade or ignore them if the movement which culminated in the dry amendment and the Volstend act had not been surrounded in its early stages with an air of my stery and if the country had been permitted to know more about the source of the energy which is displayed at the lust. If the drys got off with a bad start the

wers are getting off with a worse one. The world association of opponents of prohibition" seems determined to operate subtly and in secret for the control of public opinion in countries where prohibition is a present or approaching fact. They aren't antent to mit their cards on the table, to argue the thing out upon its merits and to leave the decision to the peoples immeand means by which laws may be passed first and submitted for public discussion afterward. They suffer from dangerous prisapprehensions at the beginning. For while the drys must be credited with an fort to serve a moral principle, the wers are frankly out to serve only themselves and others engaged commercially in the distributton of intextenuts.

If the patience of the public has been cried in source unnervers of people intent upon uplifting it, what will it say of equally secret maneuvers frankly devised to throw

OVERWORKED PRESIDENTS

FRHE duties and responsibilities of the 1 presidential office have multiplied at a great rate in recent years. It isn't surprising to hear that Mr. Harding has been aging rapidly and that he is obviously a tim of overwork.

A President is looked upon nowadays as the responsible lender of its party. He must initiate foreign policies in a time when Sciemen would find it difficult to say what a really good foreign policy is. He must he the architect of new philosophies of social action adequate to meet the needs of a swiftly changing contemporary life. Congress has developed the labit of waiting for his guidance in every important emer-

and duties of political life, once simple and movies, have been made tearfully complex for the man in the White House through the intrusion of enormous a number concerns inknown even in the recent past,

Yet it is impossible to conceive of an Assistant Provident of indeed, of any way low which the steadily increesing burdens of the chief executive may be becomed. More isdom in Congress would help the situation. But that would require more wisdom in the electorate, which shows to great disposition to improve its political mind or its political morals. Soon r or later the comand worder whether to can continue recklossly to increase the burdens which crushed against Mr. Harding's bealth.

WHY THEY GO FREE

corpulation were \$500 homicides in this . country last year. ' said Judge Takey. n in it is too early to dehoume the League of the General Sessions Court of New York, e course of a harsh reprimand adminstored to a jury which freed a man against whom evidence of murder was almost overwhelming. "I rejoice that no part of the responsibility for this verdict ettaches to me," he continued. "No other country to in wlessness. We lead the world in orime to in principle superrogators. The our lawlessness. We lead the world in crime the anse juries render vertices of this kind." Andge Talley did not state the case fully. Juries are not unwilling to joinish criminals. If they seem lenient it is largely beause they feel that efforts to make capital punishment somehow humane, with the aid the electric chair and other devices, have de it even more pirceions in practice than was before. Juries flinch from the thought of torture imposed even on a murderer. Most of them would be rendier to convict for homicide if

> l'ister's withdrawai from the Irish Free State need presage no disaster, it is legalized gesture of disastisfaction while may be followed at any time by perfect

> other sorts of punishment than that inflicted

the death chair were possible.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Superintendents and Teachers Took Unusual but Successful Way of Remedying a Shortage of Nurses by Raising the Standard Required

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AST spring I talked with Miss Clayton. AST spring I talked with Miss Clayton. the superintendent of nurses of the Philadelphia Hospital, about two matters that were then uppermost in her mind. The first was the shortage of pupil nurses not only at Blockley, but in all the hospitals. The war and then the higher salaries women were getting in other fields and the opening up of various professions had perceptibly lessened the number of applicants, and for a time threatened to lower the standard of the

time threatened to lower the standard of the type of aspirants applying.

The doctors, some of them panic-stricken at the shortage, were for lowering the conditions of entrance and shortening the training of the undergraduate nurses; in fact, make it consists to a nurse of the shortage. it easier to be a nurse. The superintendent nurses and teaching nurses of Miss Clayton's sort proposed just the opposite way out of the dilemna. They were for raising the standards all along the line, by raising the requirements in education to a high school grade and by standardizing the hospital work and the class work to a level with the best training schools.

se women held to it that to better the type entering the classes and to better the training in the hospitals would put the whole profession on a more attractive basis and make an appeal to a larger constituency.

So INSTEAD of lowering the entrance re-quirements and dropping a year from the curriculum, the standard has been raised and the length of service has not been short-ened and the opportunities for study have been calorged. It is harder to be a nurse

The plan has apparently worked. Miss Clayton's theory that girls wanted more training, not less, has been proved the correct diagnosis of the situation. At all events, I learned last week that the present first-year class of nurses out at the Philadelphia General is a very large one, almost beyond the pewers of the Nurses' Home to accommodate, and the type of girl who has entered in very good. entered is very good.

THE second matter the superintendent of THE second matter the superintendent of nurses and I discussed was the plan that had been tentatively tried out last year by a number of the big hospitals of combining their training school activities for the first-year pupils, and giving them their laboratory and theoretical training together in one class. The theory of that was that it saved expense and teachers and room and appliances, and it also insured all first-year nurses having the best opportunity for diet kitchen and laboratory work under the best available teachers.

find this autumn that ten or more hospitals have co-operated in this plan. The on both pupils and teachers, and the hospitals themselves are greatly benefited, because the nursing staff has more time for nursing, since one teacher now does for the combined class what in former times required ten tenchers, and since the equipment of our laboratory classroom takes the place of the laboratory classroom takes the place of the former dozen or so laboratoriese expensively manned and equipped for teaching purposes. Apparently the organization that has put this through is what is known as the Council for Nursing Education of Southeast Pennsylvania, the chairman of whom is Mrs. Henry Boyer and the vice chairman Dr. Lingard P. Lingar. Elward P. Davis.

THE hospitals that have co-operated are:

Frankford Hospital, Frankford, Philadel-

Habnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Hospitals of the Gerduate School of Medi-University of Lennsylvania.

Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadel-

nia. Philadelphia. I'a. T CONFESS as I look over that list I find I myself wondering why the others have not

necepted the pinn, - diviously good for the nurse and so practical for the hospital.

There are a few things about the art of nursing that I wish reald be brought up to that certain instruction could be included in

taught to read aloud correctly and agreeably. It is surprising how very few there are who are competent in that direction. Apart from accept and intensition, many of them cannot apparently read the long words correctly, words that are of more than three syllables. And they do not, generally speakng, seem to have the first notion of punctu-

ing notes and letters. They are, most of them, helpless to express themselves well in writing. Which is unfortunate, because they Perhaps being a se retary does not seem part of a nurse's legitimate business. And certainly time spent on those affairs for a very ill patient would be inadvisable. But

ONE could wish, too, that in the matter of diet name could be given a wider range and most of their personal dislikes eliminated. In a household of nine persons last winter, the two nurses of a very lil paent were the only ones "who never ate" this or that staple food. They could have lived on perk in any form, but shied at eggs in any form or yeal and "did not care for

Catholicity of taste in food is a rich man's requisite, rather than a more man's I suppose, and the more restricted the upbringing the less one learns to vary one's diet. I fancy, too, the ordinary fare at the murses table at a hospital is not apt to widen her horizons in the matter of pulntable and at the same time variety. while and at the same time varying menual, but part of the fraction so often engendered by a nurse's prolonged stay in a family has to do with the kitchen end, and is a point n training well worth tackling.

THINK the whole matter of times off is THINK the whole matter of times off is open to the susnicion of chose in many cases. Very many nurses instet on their times off each day at hours who had consentially falls on one member of the lousehold, probably the dost occupied. If the two hours are for the nurse's relaxation, it need not follow that that must include her recial and should gain and should gain the include her recial and should gain and should gain the control of the ocial and shopping and morie pleasures as

The heart of the aftermon every afternoon the pleasantest time for her to be off duty, an far as she is concerned, but it is seldom good time for the one who must take her place. Of course, these matters only refer to nurses who are doing private work and in the houses of the well-to-do, or moderately well-to-do. Fortunately for the profession, one can be a nurse in high standing and yet avoid the pitfalls to selfishness that are perhaps peculiar to private a rating.

There is, for instance, institutional nursing which requires an intensive education

plan had worked well for the few hospitals that had thus pooled their interests. The questions last spring were: Could the project be launched on a large, possibly a city-wide scale? And would there be sufficient funds as well as sufficient co-

A Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

phia, Pa. Friends Hospital, Frankford, Philadel-

Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Laukenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

hia, Pa. Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Hospital of the University of Pennsylva-

the nursing course.
I wish, for instance, that nurses could be

The saule thing is true in regard to writduring convals some both those arts would be a great belt, a real lifting of a burden.

and notable experience; then there are the public health nurses social service and Industrial Nurses School and preventive disease nurses, pre- and post-natal care There, too, are the missionary and church nurses, and the most recent of all, the specialist nurses—in fact, it is a wide field. Ten thousand nurses are, needed today in Philadelphia.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DEAN R. L. SACKETT How the Technical College Influences Industry

THE relation of the technical college to industry is an important one and one not so well understood by the public as it should be, says Dean Sackett, of the Engineering School of Pennsylvania State Col-lege, who is spending a year in Philadelphia

CLEAN.UP

PLANS

in the interest of that institution.
"The technical colleges." said Dean Sackett, "train men to enter the industries, including transportation and distribution. With experience a large percentage of engineering graduates become executives and enter the management side of industry. It is being recognized that the human element is, after all, the keynote of stable, efficient industry, and therefore it is important that the technical schools give due emphasis to rights of all employes in industry, as well as to the scientific planning of factories, the selection of materials and machinery and the

duction.

Influence of Trained Man "Every well-balanced course in industrial engineering must take due account of the human element, and in time the technically trained engineer will influence still more our industrial life—and for place and efficiency, "In fact, it seems probable that the tech-

nical colleges will devote more time in the future to the management side in the training of engineers. The management of men depends upon an appreciation of human rights, the reasonable desires of employes and the rising standard by which the em ploye measures the management.

"The technically trained man ought to have the benefit of the highest ideals for industry which practical, high-minded leaders can set.

"The building program for 1922 has emphasized the shortage of skilled mechanics. Plasterers, for example, are receiving from \$15 to \$24 a day. Why this relatively wage, considering the skill required. time to learn the trade, seasonal unemployment and the various other factors involved "The plasterer is not to be blamed. The fact is that, while this condition has been visible to builders for some time, neither the employers, the unions nor the public have

cen steps to provide an adequate supply of skilled labor. "There has been a radical change in industry for which we have not provided Formerly hors were apprenticed, and after about four years of service they were allround carpenters or mechanics. tennial Exposition marked the beginning of the age of power; then came labor-saving machinery and the apprentice system became obsolete, apparently on the assumption

that we no longer needed skilled mechanics The Age of Easy Wealth "Then came the age of easy wealth. The ideal in the mind of the schoolboy and in

those of his parents—was (and still is to an alarming extent) to gain leisure and easy money. A white-collar job, a clerkship, a bookkeeper, anything except hard work was the goal. "The whole world was tainted. Many tried to enter college in the belief the

led to easy pay without hard work. The public schools and every other agency need to preach the dignity of labor, the theme of The Servant in the House, and to assist in a saner selection of vocations. "It would be unwise and probably natrue to say that too many are going to college; but certainly too few are leaving a good

trade and learning it thoroughly. "Do you realize that twenty-five years ago a corpenter was an all-round skilled mechanic, and today there are rough curpen ters, door hangers, such fitters, hard flooring carpenters, finish carpenters, and that in Philadelphia today no one carpenter is trained to do all kinds of work? The modern cufpenter does not go on a job at the

start of the framework and remain until the

finish is on. All Get the Same Wages

"Specialization has entered carpentry as it has entered all other lines; at hast than is what a builder told me only a few days ago was the case in Philadelphia. Note, too, that all receive the same wages. Specialization may be carried too far, and so can the flat hourly wage. The problems involved are more serious than most persons imagine. The railroads have been consistently pursuing a system of apprentice training for

sive plan of apprentice training. The New York Bullding Congress is an association representing bankers, builders and the labor unions. It is now operating a scheme of apprentice training for carpenters, and extend it to the other building trades as fast as possible.

"Modern industry cannot devote four years of time to the training of apprentices,

many years, and the Metal Trades Associa-tion has a carefully worked out and exten-

so it is being done scientifically by well-known school methods, including actual practice in doing the thing taught. The time required will be very much reduced; less material will be wasted; right methods will be learned; something of the history of the craft will be taught and a broader knowledge gained than the old method gave. Eleven years ago our college organized the apprentice classes for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, and this led gradually to a very

"SHOO!"

Engineering Extension

"If it was good for an apprentice, why was there not a type of instruction which was good for the machinist, the electrical worker and others which would help them to know more about their job without leaving it? Our own institution has more than 7000 students who are regularly employed in various industrial centers of the State and the are turning some seventy-fix subjects, ranging from elementary design to the more advanced more advanced technical courses, and which entitle the student to regular college credit when he has passed

"But some one asks why a State educational institution should depart from the regular academic lines and from its classic ils. The answer 's that as early as 1862 Senator Morrill, of Vermont, foresaw in a way our industrial problems, and into the Federal act creating the land grant institutions he wrote that they were 'to promote the liberal and practical education industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

"The State has provided specific funds for this purpose, just as it has for the extension of agricultural knowledge. We need a wider knowledge of the fundamental principles of economics or of sound industry. Much of our turmoil is due to ignorance, a intsunderstanding of principles and a tendency to temporize. The extension type of education can be and will be in time an important factor in bringing employer and employe to a common understanding of the sane, fundamental principles of production and of human relations which must form the foun-dation of American industry."

elected a haby tender, a woman to watch the infants while their mothers attend to political duties; but real feminism will not have arrived until they elect a man to the

What Do You Know?

I In what general direction does the great wall of China run? 2 How many prisoners were released from the Bustille when that prison and castle was captured on July 14, 1759. 3 What does the Third Amendment to the Constitution of the United States pro-

vid."
4. What was the average daily rainfull

6. How many Americans were littled section in the World War 7. How, many were taken prisoner by the Germans? s. From what year was the ancient Roman calcudar dated?

9. What is the area of the surface of the moon?

to When was Halley's comet last visible to the taked eye? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Jack Sheppard was a notorious English highwayman. He made two escapes from Newgate Prison. London. was receptured and hanged at Tebura in

The this is the sacred bird of Egypt.
The colors of the spectrum are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and gred, and the famous crok of the great conde, was said "to have died for want of lobster sauce." At the feast given by his master to King Louis XIV Vatel was told that the lobsters for a cure for the turbor had not arrived, whereupon the conjectutions

i, whereupon the conscientions constained agreeds to failing on his sword. his sword,
to young pretender was Charlos Edward Stewart, son of the old pretender, James F. E. Stewart, who
was the son of Junes II of England.

who the con of Junes II of England. The young pretender, heading the Jacobites, aspired to the throne of England, which he was unable to gain, mobe can was a woman's indoor cap, covering the whole head and worn in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The word is probably derived from the funch mop," a woman's coffgre.

The Hodleian Library is Oxford University. England, and takes its name from Sr Thomas Engle 1; whom it was restored in 1597, senator Pomerene is from Ohio. Shakespeare refers to the seacoast of

Senator Pomerene is from Onio.
Snakespeare refers to the seacoast of Bohemla in the stage directions in Tae Winter's Tal Balenda, which now forms part of Czecho-Slovakia.

SHORT CUTS

There is always danger of a town pump suffering from dry rot.

Old General Apathy is getting ready to retreat from the political field.

Somebody has struck a profitable lay. Eggs are ninety cents a dozen. An excellent day on which to organize the Town Pumpkin-Head Party.

"T'ought Halloween was a holiday," said the office boy. "Nuttin' doin'."

In the matter of Sesqui-Centennial preparation every check increases speed. Lloyd George is willing to admit that John Bull made a mistake in letting him go.

Jack Frost has been decorating the woods for Halloween and has made a beautiful job of it. "M' brot' he is a strong-a man," said the Fascisti lieutenant; "da beeg-a Mus-

Apropos of Halloween, Mrs. Arabella Mixing says many a false face covers a true

Everybody admits that Better Times are coming. High Prices are already here to Uncle Sam may take a seat in the Near

East conference; but as a mere spectator he may not take a stand. It is too bad of Editor Fate to make front-page scrini readers carry the details of so many thrillers at the one time.

Reichstag committee named to find the cause of German defeat in 1918 blames Ludendorff. The superman will now proceed o leak sawdust.

Habnemann Medical College professor says one bath a year is plenty. He will receive hearty indorsement from small boys If American investors have lost more money in German marks than Germany has paid in reparations, isn't Germany making

American ships are American territory even in a foreign port, says Judge Hand. This seems to provide foreign ships in Amer-ican ports with an excellent argument.

Subsidiary of the Standard Oil Com-pany in New Jersey has declared a stock

a profit out of her penury?

rally round him.

dividend of 400 per cent. Stockholders probably celebrated by tooting automobile horns. Representatives of a Havana daily newspaper have presented to Secretary Hughes a thousand eigars. The Secretary does not smoke. Now watch his friends

Recause fifty girl students in a Huntington, W. Va., college singed a pajama parade in their dormitory they have been forbiden to attend a football game. alized for a forward pass. Every once in a while the average citi-zen tears himself away from the murder

news long enough to remember that we are in the middle of a red-hot (so to speak) political campaign. Mrs. Felton, of Georgia, will not ask to take the oath as United States Senator

Her appointment was merely a romantic incident of historic interest, she says. All of which demonstrates her level-headedness. PUMPKIN-HEAD

From all the race of men there's due A tribute, be it said, To Punkin's country cousin who Is known as Pumpkin-Head, known as Pumpkin-Head because

He doth forever try To rob decorum of its laws: To put the punk in pie.
To put the punkin pie on top
Of apples, cakes and nuts.

Of apples, cakes and nuts.

His brain pan is an open shop.

His mouth he never shuts. But talk
Is mouth he never shuts. But talk
Is something he ne'er hath.

And yet his head, where'er you walk,
Though empty, lights your path.
Though empty, lights your path through dark
Imaginings. Perceives
Though life at best is care and cark
The Pumpkin-Head ne'er grieves.
The Pumpkin-Head ne'er grieves at all
Though he, his friends declare.
Believes if all the fall leaves fall
The trees are left too bare and cold.
There's chill in every wood.
And yet he swears (so we're been tald)

And yet he sucurs (so we've been told)
That Halloween is good.
That Halloween is good and true!
A festive season when
The Pumpkin-Head wine honor due
From all the race of men!