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Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 1, 1922

FINEGAN TALKS BACK

DR. FINEGAN'S vigorous defense of his dministration of the State Department of Public Instruction at the City Club yesterday against the attacks of Mr. McSpayran did credit to his courage and to his conviction that he has been pursating the

He did not mention the Democratic candidate for the governorship, but that gen-tleman was clearly in his mind. He did not mention him for the reason that it is not fitting that the Superintendent of Publi-Instruction should engage in a political campaign. It is fitting, however, that a man umler attack should state his case in

Mr. McSparran has attacked the Finegan administration for centralizing authority, for increasing the cost of the schools by bringing about higher salaries and more rigid tests of the fitness of the teachers, and for lengthening the school your against the child-labor interests of the farmers.

Dr. Finegan declared that officers of the agricultural organizations had been unsrepresenting the attitude of the farmers toward the longer school year. The farmers did not object, he insisted, but they welcomed it. He defended the Edmonds not raising the qualifications of teachers and declared that the boy on the hilltop had a right to just as good instruction as was offered to the boy in the village school in the valley. The law which prevents unqualified persons from teaching, he insisted, will benefit not only the State but the whole Nation by decreasing illiteracy and by anking it easier for every boy and girl to get the elements of a good education in his or her home

And he challenged every critic of his administration to offer any evidence that he had brought about a centralization of authority in Harrisburg to the detriment of It is evident that Dr. Finegan can de-

fend himself, and that he is not airmid to come into the open and meet his cribes. It has been evident ever since he was appointed that he has definite and constructive withcational policies conseived for the better-ment of the public schools. Those policies already have raised the schools of the Com-monwealth from the rank of twenty-first lines. among the States to a place very near the Unless those policies are continued schools will retrograde and the younger generation will suffer.

ART FOR THE MULTITUDE

THAT is an interesting experiment in popularizing art to be made under the patronage of the Art Alliance.

The Alliance is not satisfied with the artistic quality of the 11 ture postenrils contrining views of the city. It is proposed to make a series of postcards containing reproductions of the best etchings and paintings of local buildings and scenes by Philadelphia artists. These cards will be offered for rale in competition with the cards which contain colored reproductions of photo-

graphs. There ought to be a considerable sale of the new cards, for there is a public which has a taste for such things. It would rather have the reproduction of an etching of a Philadelphia building by Pennell than the best color-process reproduction of photograph of the same building. But there are others who would prefer the reproduction of the photograph. They are like the captain of a ship who hired an artist to paint a picture of his vessel and complained when it was completed because It did not show all the sheets and the spars and the portholes. He wanted meticulous realism, while the artist had made a pie ture with atmosphere, leaving something to the imagination.

But if the postal cards of the two kinds are offered for sale side by side there will inevitably come about an improvement in popular taste. That improvement could be made permanent through the co-operation of the schools in bringing to the attention of the boys and girls the essential difference between a work of art and a mere commercial product.

If the Art Alliance, beginning with the picture postcards, will extend its interest to the improvement of all pictorial work exposed on the billboards throughout the city will commend itself to a wide public which now knows little of its existence or its purposes.

AT LAUSANNE

TN SPITE of the fact that the Kemalist Turks have not yet accepted Lausanne as the sent of the peace conference, eleventh-hour opposition on this point is evidently not expected in allied circles, where preparations are being made for an international conference of the first magnitude.

As has been anticipated, the American answer to the invitation of the Western Powers is a refusal, although it is considered likely that an unofficial observer will be in attendance. The communication conveyed through our Ambassadors to the Governments at London, Paris and Rome pointdly refers to the fact that the United States was never at war with Turkey and bence cannot logically participate in the potiation to replace the discarded Treaty

Nevertheless, no secret is made of Amerlean interests in the Near East, especially hose of a humanitarian nature. The note shautzen the need for the protection of scial and religious minorities in the Levant. "reasonable opportunity for archeological research and study, for guarantees for lanthropic, educational and political intitutions and for freedom of commercial Mr. Hughes' contention that aspurposes." Mr. Hughes' contention that as-surances of the freedom of the Dardanelles

be given is reiterated. It is hinted that Admiral Mark L. Wil-

tinople, may be named American observer. Under the program suggested, there is small chance of his having much superfluous time on his hands at Lausanne.

Active authoritative plenipotentiaries to Britain, Italy, France, Turkey, Greece, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania. Japan has also been invited to attend and Russia and Bulgaria are reported to have been asked to share in the discussions of the jurisdiction of the Dardanelles when that subject is brought forward.

World-War alignments and social and economic principles aside, there can be no doubt of the legitimate interest of each of these nations in the disposition of the Straits. The more generous in its treat-ment of a tangled situation the negotiations can be made the brighter will be hopes of a real and durable settlement.

MOTOR OMNIBUSES NEEDED TO RELIEVE THE TROLLEYS

As a Medium of Transit the Automobile Long Ago Proved Its Great and Growing Utility

IT ISN'T always easy to reconcile the American theory of progress with the individual American's characteristic distrust of innovations intended to serve a purely social end.

The motorcar, for example, has been achieving one triumph after another for more than twenty years. It is doing useful work everywhere in the world and expanding the scope of its utility in a really amazing way, It has improved industrial methods and made life richer and pleasanter. All its promises are of increasing efficiency and added perfection.

Yet there remains one extremely painful and troublesome problem in every modern American city which has yet to be approached with a consciousness of the speed with which motors could solve it. That is the problem of transit in congested and outlying areas alike.

Experiments with automobiles as a means to relieve trolley systems of their increasing overload have been unsystematic and for the most part sketchy. The fitneys get nowhere permanently. In Europe the sit-uation is different. Motorbuses there do most excellent transit service.

Every other American city has made better public use of motor vehicles than Philadelphia. Yet Philadelphia, because of its wide dimensions and its admirable habit of pushing stendily outward for open country and fresh air, is a city in which motor transit could be most efficiently developed.

What will come ultimately from Mr. Mitten's reported plan to put commodious motorbuses on the Roosevelt Roulevard cannot be foreseen as yet. For the present the P. R. T. management seems to be experimenting carefully not only with the mechanics of bases and bus lines, but with the far more uncertain temper of City Council and the opinions of the people.

Certainly the public should welcome this wholesome departure from the nuclent streetcar theory. What are the new boulevards for? Not exclusively for joyriders, surely. or for people lucky enough to own their own motors

the Roosevelt Boulevard will not serve a rational purpose until they are used to relieve the hardships and difficulties which the public suffers as a result of over-congestion in the other streets and on trolles

The notion that motored omnibuses of these new thoroughfares or even in other important thoroughfares would be unsightly or in the way is wholly false and misleading. In foreign cities vehicles of this type actually add a decorative note to the general scene. And they provide millions of people with a comfortable and pleasant means of getting about.

The new Frankford elevated line will draw a large part of the northeast section into what you might call the city proper. The development that will follow after it is opened for service will tend outward. But such development will be retarded without constant extension of transit facilities in regions where, because of the lack of crowds, trolley lines couldn't be made to pay for themselves.

We should accept motorbuses even more enthusiastically than New York long ago accepted them. Room should be made for them on Brond street.

It is about time for the authorities realize that the transport of people is fur more important in every way than the transport of heavy freight, which might easily be shifted to other thoroughfares. Similarly, if the motorbus were to be a

part of the transit system, omnibus lines should be deliberately routed over some of the central drives in Fairmount Park for the benefit of recreation seekers and residents in the northwest sections of the city.

There still is a feeling in Philadelphia that the Park, like the new boulevards. ought to be reserved for walkers and folk who happen to own automobiles. But if Park drives could be put to a better use than that of giving tired people an opportunity for a pleasant, open-air ride home from work in the evening we should like to know what that use could be.

Much would depend on the appearance of boulevard and Park buses and the way in which they were managed. But the city will never enjoy the full benefits of Fairmount Park until it is possible to reach any part of it quickly, pleasantly and cheaply without a long trolley journey or the aid of a private motor or a taxicab.

MAKING THE GRADE

BANK clearings — the accepted reliable barometer of business conditions—show conclusively that the revival of the country s industrial and commercial prosperity is no longer a matter of theory, but an Reports filtering from various netuality. Reports filtering from various sections of the country for some weeks have been telling of a consistent and compre-

hensive quickening of trade. Business, in other words, has been making rapid progress in the recovery from the depressing effects of the strikes of the coal miners and the railroad shopmen. Rising trends of commodity prices furnish additional proof that business has turned the Before the end of the year proscorner.

perity will be in full swing. The real proofs of the existence of this pronounced betterment, of increased manufacturing operations, of broadening trade and steady and healthy growth of production are clearly found in the increasing volume of bank clearings.

Heveral days ago the bank clearings of New York City reached the largest total in our High Commissioner at Constan- | the history of that city. Coming nearer

home, Philadelphia bank clearings for October, for the first time since January, 1920, passed the \$2,000,000,000 mark. To be exact, the turnover of checks through the Philadelphia Clearing House during the month of October totaled more than \$2,167. 000,000. This was the largest of any single month during 1921 or 1922. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there was a gain of \$441,000,000, or 20.81 per cent. For the ten months of the calendar year the total clearings were \$18,351,550,-000, or \$1,507,320,527 greater than the same period of 1921, a gain of 8.26 per cent. All of which shows Philadelphia is maintaining its grip as a business and manu-

HORRORS OF PEACE

facturing center.

WHEN it becomes necessary for a man like Governor Allen, of Kansas, to deliver broadsides from the stump against the rising menace of aggressive religious bigotry, we have to admit that something ominous is happening immediately below the surface of American life.

Who is responsible for a state of affairs which, in many parts of the South and West, is causing members of various Christian denominations to arm themselves against one another? Governor Allen has more courage than

most politicians. Until now the fight against the menace of hatred has been left to such newspapers as do not share the timidity that gags the average politician seeking to obtain a job or to hold it.

The worst thing about the Ku Klux and the counter-movements apparent in regions where know-nothingism is now a political issue of the first magnitude is that this modern mania had a purely commercial origin It came neither from patriotism nor sincere beliefs of any sort. It has been from the first a game for money.

When the war ended a great many shrewd and resourceful individuals trained in the technique of intensive organization as boosters for one quasi-public cause or anothercampaigners, propagandists, stunters and whippers-up of emotion of the sort that was conspicuous in the war activities of a pegple eager to go to any length and tolerate almost anything in their desire to back the army-found themselves suddenly out of easy jobs and confronted by the unwelcome prospect of real work.

One of these was Clarke, who, from the unimportant status of a booster of country fairs, became an organizer of warwelfare work. When the war was declared ended Clarke looked about for a substitute. He found Wizard Simmons, present head of the Invisible Empire, who was then wandering about Georgia in a state of

Clarke hastily surveyed Simmons' scheme for a Ku Klux revival. He appears to have perceived at once that it could be made to grow enormously by methods of propaganda and organization previously applied in community and national activities. Patriotism was the vogue! The people were still emotionally sensitive. A multitude of profesional campaigners were assembled in an organization of Klengies, Territory was allotted to each of them. They were assured a large percentage of every \$10 gathered from every new Klansman. Clarke established a hood and mask factory, and monopolized the business of manufacturing and distributing the insignia and disguises and incidental equipment of the order.

Meanwhile, by all methods known to the 'intensive organizer' the membership of the Invisible Empire was made to grow. The endless-chain system, by which every new Klansman was expected to bring two others into the fold and was paid for his trouble, was established by organizers in the West and South. The appeal was directed. like Barnum's, to the credulous and the illiterate. Those who for one reason or another had within them the germs of social and religious intolerance were zealously out. The money rolled into the Klax headquarters in a flood. It became so plentiful that the organizers of the order egan to squebble among themselves Atlanta and enter suits of one sort and another that still threaten to disrupt the rder from the top.

Simmons and Clarke appear to have been frightened at last by the intensity of the feeling which they managed to generate by their utterly reckless propaganda. The Klan got out of their control. They are unable to control it now. That duty falls now on Governor Allen and other men who are courageous and American, and decent enough to undertake it.

MONEY FOR STATE COLLEGE

THE Pennsylvania State College alumni 1 are concentrating their attention this week on Philadelphia in their efforts to raise \$2,000,000 for an emergency building fund for the great institution in Center County. Dr. Thomas, its president, has been in town setting forth the needs of the college and the character of the work that it is doing.

Every dollar that is asked for should be subscribed, and there also should be created a public sentiment which will force the Legislature to appropriate as much money this winter as can profitably be used during the next two years in equipping the college to take care of the growing number of endents.

It has to deny admission every year to 1000 young men and women, for it has no room to accommodate them. The accommodations for those admitted are woefully inadequate. The alumni of the college will do what they can, but philanthropic men of wealth as well as the State Treasury will have to go to its relief before it can be equipped to meet the demand upon it.

PENALTY OF BRIGHT SKIES DUBLICITY for all droughts is secured

during the farming season. At other times realization of prolonged dry spells waits upon the dismay accompanying the embarrassing moment when water faucets decline to perform their usual functions. That crists has not yet arrived, but without a "break" in the weather it may be considered imminent.

These pleasant autumn days are indeed playing havoc with the water supplies of a large and populous region. It is reported from Pottsville that the Upper Schuglkill is the lowest in years, rocks in certain places being visible for the first time in half a century. The scene through the winding river in Fairmount Park is unbeautifully suggestive of mudflats.

Chief Davis, of the Water Bureau, has epeatedly issued warnings upon the uncertain nature of the existing supply facilities of Philadelphia. He is among the experts who are heartly in favor of planning in comprehensive fashion a system of adequate water resources for this region. The various proposals include utilization of supplies from the Tohickon and Neshaminy Creeks and the Upper Delaware.

Autumn rains, remarkably lacking this season, may eventually relieve the present situation, but the remedy will be only tem Every continued drought in this porary. part of Pennsylvania contains disquieting possibilities of a water shortage.

The supply system is urgently in need of re-equipment and reorganization. It is little less than foolhardy for a great metropolitan community to skim so perilously near the edge of a crisis every time there is a procession of bright, clear days.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT!

Informal Meeting of the Sunshine Lenten Union Society of Helpers' Committee (Known Familiarly in Town as the S. L. U. S. H. Committee)

By SARAH D. LOWRIE AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Scene—A committee room.

Enter Miss Amanda Pickle with minute book, etc., arranges the books and the papers on table.

Miss Pickle. Now let me see (consults a memorandum) what have I to do? Oh, yes. First, keep the president to the point and come to some decision about out mill girl scheme. (Reads down the list.) Second, see that Mrs. Nubly Potts doesn't get next to Mrs. Biddle Cadwalader Bump. Mrs. Bump told me she positively would not belong to this board if she had to sit next to the Potts woman. Third, get Mrs. Pen Holder Jones to give her mane for the Dishwashers' League benefit. She will do it, I'm sure, if I tell her she won't have to go or buy tickets. Fourth, get will do it. I'm sure, if I tell her she won't have to go or buy tickets. Fourth, get Mrs. Nubly Potts to buy a double amount. Fifth, see Lillian Gardener about her house for a musical for the slums' fund. She may as well do it. I'll suggest she gives the refreshments, too. I know there is something else—remember to ask the janitor if his wife knows what she is doing to take that gill out of that sulendid nosito take that girl out of that splendid posi-tion I got for her at Madam Duval's. She

Miss Snipe. Always an early bird, I sec.
Miss Pickle.
Miss Pickle. Oh, Miss Lucretia, you are
the very person I came early to get. I
do want to know your opinion.
Miss Snipe (aside). She may want to know
it, but whether she acts upon it is another

could not expect to learn more than to rip bastings in a year. (Enter Miss Lucre-

matter. Miss Pickle. Who shall we elect for presi-

Miss Snipe. Why, I thought the committee had decided on Mrs. Cadwalader Bump. Miss Pickle. Well, you see she is so partic-ular about who she works with, and who she appoints chairmen of committees that I'm afraid she will make some of the

women angry.
iss Suipe. Nonsense! I've known Mary Miss Snipe. Nonsense! I've known Mary Bump when she was just plain Mary Thomas and as for who's who and what's what—well, when you're doing this work to stop to look in a social register is all

wrong.

Miss Pickle. That's what I think. But then Mrs. Nubly Potts?

Miss Snipe (horrifiedly). Mercy preserve us from her! It is one thing to saub people because they are not in your particular set, but to tondy to them to get into theirs—well, it is work for the city that we are doing, not for Mrs. E. Nubly Potts! Miss Pickle. Then how about Mrs. William Pen Holder Jones, Miss Lucretia?

Miss Snipe. I've known Patty Jones before that absurd daughter made her write "Pen Holder" before Jones, and I like her. She is a good woman. But she would never do for the president of the S. L. U. S. H., my dear! Too visionary. Last year it was eat and grow thin. This year it is soul germs! Now, why not Mrs. Drag?

Miss Pickle. Well, yes. Mrs. A. Drag is the only one left, but she is so absent-minded and she has so many children. Miss Snipe. But, my dear Miss Pickle, she means well and she interests people and if she forgets you can nudge her.

Miss Pickle. Here they all come. Will you read the names on this card when the nominations are asked for? (Places a card in her hand). To save time I put them down before I came: President, vice president, etc., (goes back to her sent).

Miss Snipe (putting on her glasses reads the list). Why, if she put them all down before, did she ask me?

(Enter Mrs. B. C. Bump, Mrs. W. P. H.

Jones.)
Miss Pickle. Oh, Mrs. Bump, will you take the chair during the election of officers? I know I am a little out of order asking you myself, but it is to save time.
Mrs. Bump. Yes, I will certainly, but who is to be nominated?
Miss Pickle. Oh, ah—Miss Snipe is chairman of the committee, you must ask her. And, dear Mrs. Jones, will you be secre-

tary until the new one is elected? Irs. Jones. Of course I will, but Pen Holder says I am a perfect fool at busi-Mrs. Bump. Patty Pen Holder Jones, there

is no business about this; it is only a matter of form and if you don't take it that Potts woman will. (Enter Mrs.

Mrs. Potts. Did I hear my name. Howdy-do, Miss Pickle! Miss Lucretia is well. Mrs. Bump (aside). She will be calling out

"Mary" next.
Mrs. Potts. I was afraid I was late, but Ales Van Ripple kept me talking in the square about that absurd bal masque he wants me to be patroness for and then Mrs. Willie Talcott joined us and your Mrs. Willie Taicott joined us and your daughter, Mrs. Pen Holder Jones, so altosether I am late, I guess. Well, what has the Sunshine Lenten Union on hand for today. (Seats herself next to Miss Snipe.) Enter other members of the society.)

Miss Pickle (to Mrs. Bump and Mrs. Jones). We must get Lillian Gardener interested. she is so rich and we need these young Bump. Awfully faddy, I hear, like her

father and mother were. Mrs. Jones. I cannot get her to listen to Mrs. Bump. She is on our committee to look into the condition of factory girls.

I doubt if she has done much. away from home a great deal. That is way with them, no sense of iss Pickle. Yes, she has been on that com-

mittee three months and never had a chance to give her report; there has been so much else on hand. I think it would he well to make her treasurer (enter more members), don't you, Mrs. Bump? And if you would just call for the report of the chairman of the Nominating Com-mittee we could begin. Bump (rising and rapping sharply)

Ladies, will you please come to order? Miss Lucretia Snipe is the chairman of Nominating Committee, I believe. Miss Snipe, will you make your report? Miss Snipe. I will rend the names on the card given me. (Reads.) President, Mrs. A. Drag; vice president, Mrs. William Pen Holder Jones; secretary, Miss Pickle; trensurer, Miss Lillian Vanderbilt Gar-

rs. Bump. Ladies, you have heard the list of officers for the Sunshine Lenten Union Society of Helpers. All those in

Enter Mrs. Drag.) Mrs. Drsg (beginning to talk at once). Such a time as I've had—every child down with the smallpox (every one starts away).

Oh. I mean chicken-pox—not contagious, the doctor says, though very infectious— or, maybe, it is the other way. And one of the nurses has developed epilepsy. Yes, I assure you I left her whooping and battling about with the cook sitting on her.

And—
Mrs. Bump. We are having an election.
Mrs. Drag. I am sorry to interrupt, but
I think we must proceed. All those in
favor of the officers named say "aye."

Chorus. Aye.
Mrs. Bump. Contrary, "no."
Mrs. Drag. Well, I should just like to say
to the president that I don't envy her. My husband says that there are two things no woman can do—lead a meeting and sharpen a pencil. (General laughter.) pickle (going up to Mrs. Drag escorts to the chair, which Mrs. Bump va-Mrs. Drag. Dear me. am I it? Members. Yes, indeed!

The votes of President and Mrs. Harding arrived at Marietta instead of Marion, O. P. O. Department evidently thought one Ohio girl as good as another.



NOW MY IDEA'IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

R. W. BALDERSTON On Philadelphia's Milk Supply

State of Pennsylvania has not been greatly reduced by selling the cows to be killed for food because there was too little profit in keeping them for milk, says R. W. Balderston, secretary of the Interstate Dairy Council. Council.

"There has been no wholesale slaughter of the milk herd of the State," said Mr. Balderston, "although at many plants there Balderston. "although at many plants there has been some slight reduction of the herd. This is due to two causes: First, that the farmers have been getting so low a price for milk that some of them have sold their poorest milk producers for cash, and second, on account of the high price for feed and labor. Thus, for example, the Cumberland Valley herds were reduced one-half in size on account of the low price which the farmers got for milk. But there are three plants there now and these will add addiplants there now and these tional cows. Besides, this locality is not typical of the territory which supplies

Labor and Feed Prices High "But the chief cause of whatever reduction of the herd has taken place is the very high cost of feed and labor. The widespread

drought also helped, as it cut off the possibility of using pasturage, upon which the dairymen depend at this time of the year to save buying feed, by drying up the grass. "This is not a local situation, for the changes in the feed prices are based upon national figures, and feed has been gradually national igures, and feed has been gradually mounting, especially cottonseed and linseed cake meal, which is from 25 to 50 per cent higher than last year. After the war a lot of this feed was dumped back on us and we are just now getting rid of this backed-up material and getting back on a narmal back.

material and getting back on a normal basis

again. "The prices of land, the cost of labor and taxes all enter into this situation. Labor is 75 if not 100 per cent higher than in prewar times. In raising milk, the feed is estimated at one-half of the cost, the rest being labor and overhead.

No Danger of Shortage

"With improved quality in the cows and nodern methods in dairying, there is not the dightest danger that the milk supply of the city, nor of the State for that matter, will ever be in any danger of a shortage.

"There have been certain well-defined movements in the milk herds during the last twenty years. A generation ago Philadel-phia got its milk shipped direct to the dealers here from farmers on the ratirond lines. At that time Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties in our own State Burlington in New Jersey had relatively large herds. Then it was found to be neces-sary to go farther away and to put in collecting stations, so that now it is possible to go 250 miles and still get perfectly good

"The encroachments of high wages by industrial plants, coupled with the opportunity to get milk from cheaper land farther away. to some extent has reduced the milk herds near the city; but they have increased the size of the herds farther away, where cheaper land and labor and the coming of pasteuriza tion made necessary great consolidations in business in order to reduce overhead and effect standardization.

Growing Pure-Bred Herds

"A new and important movement in the country is just under way. This is the development of pure-bred herds of high-producing cows, all with fine yearly records behind them, and keeping the best of the offspring to replenish the herd from time to time or to augment it. And these herds are managed by young men using every method of modern dairying to keep down the costs of production. Thus we are improving the quality and at the same time keeping down the costs. Most of the herds, of course, are the costs. Most of the herds, of course, a under Federal inspection for tuberculosis. "Our organization has four persons in the field constantly working for improvement of the quality of the milk, watching the care given to the herds and assisting the farmers to improve their methods of sanitation and efficiency. It has been a big step forward for the milk supply, especially of the great cities of the Commonwealth.

"For the last two years we have worked with both city and country, the city as to the consumption of milk and the country as to how best to produce it. We have worked in conjunction with the Board of Education and have given instruction in the proper use and the value of milk as food. The children have been taught to give little plays, and these range from kindergarten to fligh schools in difficulty, although any of them may be given with a few rehearsals. "There is a vast amount of work in pro-ducing milk and very little profit in it at the prices which have prevailed, after the

Know Best

farmer has paid himself a fair wage for his own time. And only the best farmers have been able to do even this. Pennsylvania the Third State

DESPITE many reports to the contrary, "But all the work done has accomplished much and Pennsylvania is rapidly taking a place among the great milk States of the Union. We are now third on the list, only New York and Wisconsin ranking ahead. The pure-bred herds and the young men trained in the resources of dairying are the things which are daing it.

things which are doing it.

"There is no reason why the State should not be the banner milk State. We have wonderful farm lands and with the introduction of the two elements which I have mentioned we shall rapidly forge to the front. The production and the marketing of milk is now rightly deemed to be a science and not as now rightly deemed to be a science and not a business to be conducted in a hit-or-miss fashion, and with the use of scientific methods we shall move to the front. We have pasturage, water, hills and valleys, and the dairy cow is the natural method of marketing farm crops in Pennsylvania. Milk in Philadelphia

"Philadelphia's daily milk consumption is about 600,000 quarts. Milk is the most fact, the milk business might almost rank an interest in it which it can have in no other food.

"There are three grades of milk in this city—inspected, raw and pasteurized. About 98 per cent of all the milk used is pasteurized, and this insures absolute safety for human consumption. The supply the present herd is more than adequate and the possibilities of increasing this are a great that there need never be any fear of shortage.

"The area which supplies the city with milk is from Blair County on the west, to Bradford County on the north; Hunterdon ounty (New Jersey) on the east south all the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Talbot County. This is a tremendous range of territory and includes some of the finest dairying country in the United States. The herd can easily be quadrupled if necessary. so that it makes no difference to what tent the market develops, the range will easily be able to take care of it."

What Do You Know?

1. What are the names of the seven hills of

Rome?
2. When were uniformed police first organized in the United States?
3. How often are members of the United States House of Representatives elected?

elected?

4. Which is the second largest planet of the solar system?

5. What is the language of Tunisia?

6. Who are the Sephardim?

7. Distinguish between septangular and hep-

tagonal. What is a sagamore?
 What Roman Emperor exhibited himself in gladiatorial combats in the Colos-

seum? f what world-famous man was Phillipa Moniz the wife?

1. The William P. Frye, a sailing vessel, was the first American ship sunk in

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

was the first American
the World War.
csar Franck was a famous FrenchFlemish musical composer, a native of
Liege, Belgium. The centenary of his
birth is to be observed in France and
Balgium next pointh, Franck is re-Belgium next routh. France and garded as probably the greatest of organist-composers since the time of Bach. He is especially noted for the thoughtful and deep spiritual values of his music.

3. One-third of the total number of United

One-third of the total number of United States Senators are elected every two years to serve for six years.
 Benito Mussolail is the head of the Pascisti movement in Italy and now Prime Minister of that country.
 A northeast wind blows in a southwesterly direction.
 John Richard II, Richard III, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI and Henry VIII. English Kings, lend their names to historical plays by Shakespeare.
 The "Marseillaise" was written by Rought de Isle in Strasbourg Alsace, on the night of April 24, 1792. It was originally entitled "Chant de Guerre de l'Armee du Rhim" (War Song of the Army of the libine), and was called the "Marseillaise," when revolutionists from Marseilles sang it and marched to its strains en route to Paris a few months later.
 La Paz is the capital of Bolivia.

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he Fascisti derive their name from the Italian "fascio," a bundle, which comes from the Latin "fasces," the name of the bundle of rods, symbol of authority carried by the lictors before the consuls and other magistrates during the days of the ancient Roman republic. The present significance of bundle, so far as the modern Fascisti is concerned, is unlon.

"jeu d'esprit" is a play of wit or fancy.

SHORT CUTS

Toto is a chimpanzee .
In Chicago's zoo.
Keepers plan to let him see
Jungle pictures true.
Will he greet his monkey friends?
Tell 'em where to go to?
Reason's otherwise denied

Massachusetts sees Lodge in a wilder-

But the country is convinced that the real boob is Boob La Follette. Breakfast fare these days consists of reggs on toast and mush on the homicide.

At the risk of being redundant we casually mention that this is the month of fogs and elections. Happily there must be an end to even the most unsavory mess. The West Virginia coal strike has been called off.

New York's Tammany Hall, looking into Pennsylvania coal conditions, suggests the pot investigating the kettle.

The International Longshoremen's Union is talking strike. That's the kind of talk that doesn't make anything cheap.

Governor Allen proposes to drive the Ku Klux Klan out of Kansas. Seems to be fighting the Klanners with their wenpons. Blas Perhaps
Pardonable

When Secretary of Labor Davis says be would rather work in a rolling mill than de

anything else in the world, one's faith in honesty convinces one that he means what he says: but a reasonable knowledge of what it means to handle a pair of tong and the relatively easier physical task of pushing a pen causes one to wonder if with perfect lucidity he says what he means. We incline to the belief that the subconscious thought which prompted the declaration would, if dissected and analyzed, resolve itself into a latent desire for a setting-up exercise as a heater for, say, twenty minutes about three times a week; and that during the third and fourth week he'd renege at least twice.

The Dutch Government is studying sound waves—the setting off of five tons of explosives at Odembrook; the faint sounds

Why don't the Paris dressmakers introduce their long-skirt campaign into the Parls There are more nudes there this year than ever before.

be known as "Her Imperial Majesty Kniserin Wilhelm II." There are other retreats that know even loftier titles. France is talking of retallatory measures to the American tariff. The Tariff Commis-sion may now consider the advisability of

The ex-Kaiser's bride (he says) will

utilizing the back pedal. Lloyd George has received an offer to lecture in the United States. If he is de-feated in the election he will accept. Lec-

ture fans will wish him no hard luck, but-Five Central American republics will attend the all-American conference is Washington. Sooner or later the Westers Hemisphere will have a little Lengue of

Nations all its own. The way the King of Italy ordered Bentto Mussolini to form a Cabinet and the promptness with which he was obeyed sug-gest the masterful husband who orders his

wife to get a new hat. NOVEMBER

"No butterflies, no bees!" cried Hood. No comfort in November. We've rapped the month and "rapped H

As long as we remember Yet, barring weather's freaks that may Surcharge our hearts with sorrow, There's not much change from yesterday, Nor will there be tomorrow

What though she sometimes plays the shrewi Grabs Nature's nose to tweak it? If there is criticism due We're not the ones to speak it. Throughout October's gorgeous treat (Its breezes, Toms and Jerries) We stripped the woods of bittersweet And robbed the birds of berries. November never flirts, nor shows

Desire to win or hurt you.

Her lowly, grateful heart still knows
A homely, kindly virtue.

What though the month knows slush and sleet, She's always worth the living,

For though there's fog around her feet, Her heart still knows Thanksgiving.