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Philadelphia, Friday, November 3, 1922

NEW ROUTES AND THE "L"

THE necessity of making the most of the new and auspicious traffic conditions created by the Frankford elevated has been met by the transit company by changes in the routing of numerous lines serving the bortheastern section of the city.

The routing problem has been scientifically studied, and while certain of the arrangements, such as the discontinuance of two lines and the replacement of others, may perhaps vex or puzzle some riders, it sonly fair to emphasize that the greatest benefit to the greatest number of trolley patrons has been the prime consideration, together with a logical regard for making the most of the new high-speed artery.

The liberal extension of the transfer service with junction points at the elevated is evidence of the perspicacity and judgment with which the entire subject has been

It may be suggested, however, that the Mitten management would confer a boon upon the public by the restoration of the transfer "keys" formerly placarded in the front interior of the cars. That system has been long in vogue in Paris and London and in the subways of those cities is supplemented by maps on which the routes are clearly charted.

Memorizing the surface routes of this city a task of some difficulty. Passengers are with a volley of questions. By far the implest solution of the problems imposed by the new routing would be the conspicuous sting of plans or diagrams revealing in detail the courses of the cars, which in northeastern Philadelphia are far more complicated than in the rigidly checker-boarded ections of the original town.

T. DE WITT CUYLER

THILADELPHIA has developed a large number of able corporation executives dmittedly one of the ablest of them was T. De Witt Cuyler, who died in a private car on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning while on his way home from a speaking engagement in Rochester.

Mr. Cuyler was one of the broadestthat group of broad-minded men who control the Pennsylvania system.

If he had devoted himself to public affairs would have been known as a state-man. because he was able to grasp fundamental principles and to apply them to specific

No word has yet been invented which adequately describes the business statesman. He has been called a captain of industry but that is inndequate. The lack of an apt descriptive term., however, has not prevented the development of such men. scession called for them, and they rose up meet it.

Mr. Cuyler was an active force in helping direct the transition of industry from the partnership into the corporation era. This transition came about because of the rapid growth of the country and the necessity for anifying interests over a large territory. Without doubt his influence was potent in reventing what, under the guidance of eser men, would have been grave abuses. He was loyal to the corporations; but he perceived that if they were to reap the siebest harvests they must give consideration to the general good. His policies were dietated by that intelligent self-interest which always keeps in mind the fact that the restest profit accrues to those who give the antest service.

Although Mr. Cuyler was sixty-eight years old, he was still apparently as vigords as many men much younger. But the strenuous life that he had led must have weakened his great strength or he would ot have been taken off so suddenly.

THE OUT-MODED DUMPS

FF A proper regard for the public health does not impel the city to find some other way of disposing of the rubbish collected by Street-Cleaning Department, then conderations of economy should bring about a change in the system.

The city has grown so large that the lone haul to the low ground in which ashes and rubbish have been dumped is becoming too spensive. Director Caven is talking about establishment of district plants for king care of the rubbish, and he is saying at they would save the city between 200,000 and \$300,000 a year.

Money is needed for building these plants. return from the products recovered by ientific treatment of the refuse would be wested. All that is needed to bring about improvement is a disposition on the part the City Council to co-operate with the partment of Public Works.

EXIT A "BAD MAN"

THE Government of Alvarado Obregon in Mexico may be described as vigorously off-made. The regime, which ended a enjoyed few if any advantages from the Fears that the present President degenerate into another greedy and means represed at the beginning of his Administra-The problem of bandit-revolutionists large and foreigners were scarcely to ed if they discerned little hope in may have appeared to be a mere leaders in the Federal capital. Pancho Villa is now apparently as re-established in nearly all the States be terror of Durango, has paid the senalty for his predatory rebellion.

see in the great iron-producing

in Mexico which the Obregon Administration for all its sincere intentions has as yet hardly more than skimmed. Even an orderly and well-policed Mexico, with security for human life, will bear for a long time to come marks of the spoliation, abuses and maladministration with which it has been victimized almost from the day of its independence. But there are indications that the founda-tions of real progress are being made. The elimination of Murguia is an instance of stability and authoritative rule suggestive to North Americans that new conditions of development are in the making south of the Rio Grande.

CAMDEN'S DAY OF TRIBUTE TO THE GOOD-ROADS CAUSE

The New White Horse Pike and What It Promises for the Near and Distant Future

A LOT of the sort of enthusiasm that in A less enlightened times would have been wasted on parading politicians will be used up in Camden County tomorrow to celebrate the opening of the last link of the new White Horse Pike. Thus we are learning slowly but surely to discriminate between the shadow of progress and the reality.

New Jersey was one of the first States to perceive the immeasurable economic and social value of good roads. The completion of the great new motor highway, of "a road of velvet from Camden to the sea," will mean more and, perhaps, suggest more in the way of social progress to all the communities it serves than a hundred speeches of the sort that campaigners are now delivering in the doubtful areas between the Oranges and Cape May.

Only a few years ago the main highway running between the Camden city line and Berlin was regarded as an ideal road. It had a good surface and good foundation. But the State tore it up after laying the fine concrete highway eastward to the shore and widened it and built new foundations, and so completed one of the finest motor roads in the world to carry traffic from one side of Jersey to the other. The last bump and the last point of congestion has been removed for motorists who go between the coast cities and Camden.

There was a time when the farmers in New Jersey shuddered whenever they glanced at the estimates of expenditure proposed by the State's road builders. They have lived and learned. Their crops are now moved cheaply and swiftly in their own motortrucks to all central market points. The scheme for great co-operative "roadside" farm markets now being elaborated and perfected by New Jersey farmers, who perceive the rich opportunities of a system of direct sales of fruit and produce to motoring multitudes, is a direct outgrowth of the good-roads system. It is destined to change the economic status of many farmers, to relieve them of the handicaps of the commission system and to make a good many of them either rich or very well to do.

If half that we hear is true there has been graft in some of the Jersey road contracts. But it is probably negligible in comparison with the good accomplished through roomy and smooth highways newly aid down between farm regions, coast resorts and the outside centers of population.

When the highway system that has the White Horse Pike as its central artery is connected by the Delaware Bridge with the wiftly expanding network of modern State roads in the eastern part of Pennsylvania the whole region thus affected will undergo a wholesome change. Motors will be even more plentiful then than they are now. Camden will virtually be a part of Philadelphia. The greater part of the new White Horse Pike will have the aspect of suburban boulevard.

Camden County reacts properly enough to the occasion, therefore, when it arranges to turn out all its Mayors in high hats and its prettiest girls for a sort of fete tomorrow. For of a great modern highway you may say what cannot be said of many other devices of civilization-that it does good for everybody. Its benefits fall as impartially as rain.

The shore cities will profit greatly by a dustless highway that is certain to attract an unprecedented volume of summer traffic from all sections of the East. Camden and even Philadelphia will be similarly fortunate. And South Jersey farmers will find themselves nearer to their most important markets, with an increasing volume of patronage moving at their doors.

The new White Horse Pike-why don't they call it the Shore Boulevard?-is in one way unique. There are other great new roads attractive to tourists, like the Lackawanna Trail and the famous shore road from San Francisco to Los Angeles. But there is probably none that will serve the daily needs of a multitude half so great as that which, for one reason or another, travels across Jersey every day in the year.

Weak links in the newer systems of State oads are still to be encountered occasionally in cities and boroughs. Philadelphia will soon feel the need of a wide, clear avenue of some sort between Broad street and the Delaware River.

Camden, through a special commission, is already endeavoring to provide for the greatly enlarged tide of traffic that will be turned into the heart of the city by the Delaware Bridge. The commission has been hampered by various neighborhood claims, but it is working systematically toward a fanlike system of boulevards which is intended to connect the bridge terminus directly with important State highways run-

ning north, east and south. In Pennsylvania something will have to he done sooner or later about the sleepler boroughs that stubbornly maintain very bad or even dangerous bits of road as links in great highways built by the State.

THE CABINET BUDGET

THE success of the so-called budget plan in Washington depends almost entirely on the will of President Harding.

The President has just been complimenting General Lord, the director of the budget. for his skill in keeping down expenditures The estimated revenues for the current year are about \$700,000,000 less than the estimated expenditures. The books will not balance next June unless the expenditures are kept within the actual receipts.

The money is appropriated by Congress, but it is spent by the executive departments under the control of the President. Mr. Harding seems to be determined to shoulder the responsibility and to do his best to make the books balance.

without a change in the Constitution, set up what is known as a Cabinet budget in America after the British fashion. In Great Britain the Cabinet is a committee of Par-liament, intrusted with executive functions. It makes the financial estimates, Parliament, whose agent it is, levies the taxes and votes the money and the Cabinet spends it. The appropriating and the spending

power are virtually identical. This system has its advantages. But it cannot be grafted on the American system of checks and balances. The British Cabinet and the British Parliament are always of the same political complexion. Here it is not uncommon to have a Congress con-trolled by one party, while the President and the Cabinet belong to another party.

There is an increasing number of persons, we know, who favor the setting up of what is known as a responsible Cabinet in the United States, with the President perform-ing the functions of the British Prime Minister. Woodrow Wilson did his best under constitutional forms to function as a Prime Minister, and he is known to be an ardent admirer of the British system. But if we had had the British system he would have been automatically ousted from office after the congressional election of 1918, when his

party lost control of Congress. The point we wish to make is that a national budget in America cannot at the present time rescuble, save most super-ficially, the budgets prepared where there is government by a Cabinet responsible to the National Legislature.

TURKEY AND HER RIGHTS

MUSTAPHA KEMAL, whose sense of world politics is unquestionably keen, is naturally alive to the significance of the new order which was established in the Far East, when the Washington Conference abolished the extra-territorial courts maintained by several major nations, including the United States, Great Britain and France, in China.

Jurisdiction of this kind bears a striking resemblance, although more limited in scope, to the system of capitulations long established by foreign Governments in Turkey. The arrangement, which consisted in the main of guarantees of liberty of residence. inviolability of domicile, liberty to travel, freedom of commerce, immunity from local jurisdiction, save under certain safeguards. for foreigners in the Ottoman dominions and extra-territorial jurisdiction, taking the form of consular courts in civil and criminal cases arising between foreigners, has been in effect a kind of imperium in imperio.

That it constituted a reflection upon the sovereignty of the nation making such concessions to alien residents is undeniable. During the alleged but deceptive extinction of Turkey, from the armistice to the recent triumphant revival, the capitulation problem was held in abeyance. Secure in Angora, the Nationalist Ottonan Assembly formally denounced any such contracts and declared against their re-establishment.

Through a Paris newspaper, Kemal has announced that the sovereignty of reborn Turkey must not be infringed, or, in other words, that his country shall have the same standing in international law as is accorded America, Great Britain, France or uny of the leading Powers of the world.

The point is certain to be discussed at Lausanne, and it may be forecast that the Kemaiist resistance to any renewal of the regime, first set up by Francis I of France in Constantinople in 1536, will be vigorous. The Nationalists will doubtless be asked to give assurance that special privileges and safeguards for foreigners in Ottoman territories will be unnecessary under the reorganized Government.

The age-old question of the faith of the Turk will arise. But, whatever the outcome, it cannot be controverted that Kemal is championing a modern theory of government. The extra-territorial system is a reproach to any nation which respects itself or enjoys the world's confidence and

The prevailing tendency, as was displayed in China, is toward the abolition of the

BLAKELY AND "THE STAR"

THE death of John Blakely in his ninety. I first year at Westmont, N. J., yesterday must have brought a rush of memories of old newspaper days to many Philadelphians. As the publisher of the Evening Star for nearly twenty years, before its suspension in 1900, Mr. Blakely was widely known in thousands of typically Philadelphia households, where his paper was looked for and welcomed as a friend every week night.

Quiet, unassuning, gentle and kind were the adjectives most applicable to both Mr. Blakely and his paper. The Star was not the largest in point of circulation in the evening field even in its heyday of popularity, but its friends were loyal and affectionate toward it. It would look quaint and out of place beside our modern journals, with its cight, ten or twelve pages, folded down the center instead of across the first page; but

it was brightly written and easy to read. Perhaps the greatest fame of the Star came to it through the column of personal and political gossip from Washington published each Wednesday and Saturday under the curious heading of "R. M." The writer was the brilliant James Rankin Young, who started the column when executive clerk of the United States Senate, and continued when he became Congressman from the Fourth Philadelphia District.

Mr. Young and his brother, John Russell Young, who had been Horace Greeley's managing editor of the New York Tribune, Minister to China under Grant and librarian of Corgress, were Mr. Blakely's brothersin-law. They were affiliated with Mr. Blakely and Charles School, also an able newspaperman, in the direction of the paper, and it was sheer ability and ideas which kept the paper going rather than any large backing of capital. In fact, it was lack of large capital to n.eet the sudden expansion and development of newspapers on a vaster scale of enterprise and effort following the Spanish-American War which brought about the suspension of the Star, when its publisher decided to retire at the age of nearly seventy. The little old Evening Star, with its com-

paratively limited staff and mechanical equipment, was, nevertheless, the training ground for many an able journalist, who afterward went high in the ranks of the profession in this city and elsewhere. Startrained reporters and editors were always in demand on staffs in Philadelphia and New York, because, under Mr. Islakely's able guidance, they served an apprenticeship not always possible to get on larger journals. They had the advantage of contact with a cateful and conscientious man, who knew every angle of the business, and knew how to impart his knowledge. When John Blakely's Star died many of his townsmen sighed in sorrow, and these will still have a kindly thought of remembrance at the pass-

ing of its venerable chief. Memphis, Tenn., girl, angered because her father chased one of her sweethearts away, proved to the authorities that her parent had been a fugitive from justice for nineteen years and had him returned to the Louisiana State Penitehtiary to complete a life term. And all the chances are that she has punished herself more than she has punished him.

This is the best we can do under the con-stitutional system, which separates the leg-idative and executive powers. We cannot, home or an erphan anytum.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Because Families Change Their Tastes and Habitations the Preservation of Relics Is Assured Only by Bequeathing Them to a Museum

By SARAH D. LOWRIE OPENED a letter today sent me through

the office of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER which interested me very much. It was from a woman who has some old and valuable pieces of jewelry which she wished to give to some museum. She was kind enough to ask my advice as to how she could set about making such a gift, or at least what opportunities there were should she feel disposed eventually to make such a gift.

It so happened that earlier in the day an ill woman whom I was with had turned to me with a little frightened gesture and tried to explain something about her will and the disposal of certain possessions that she had and which I judged from the few words she let fail were not to go to her heirs at law.

These two experiences in the same day have made me think about the whole matter of heirlooms and treasured possessions, and reminded me of how many odd endings I have seen to carefully cherished bits of jewelry and silver and family pieces. the office of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

TERY often by the scattering of families

VERY often by the scattering of families a law relation falls heir to the most intimate family relics, and they go down to the next generation with no value attached to them, and often no history. Portraits and silver and lace and furniture lose in such a "scatteration" any value except their period value, and even that varies with the 'ashion of the year.

In countries where the prior rights of the eldest son are tacitly regarded, even if they have no legal acceptance, the family house becomes the natural repository for all family possessions of value. So that in a sense the house is a historical museum of the family's affairs; but in this country very few families occupy the same house for two generations, many do not even live in the same town for a whole generation, and the family quarters go from little to bigger and then back to little again, so that the furniture fitting for one house is too big or too informal or not informal enough for the next halting place.

formal or not informal enough for the next halting place.

Then, too, every ten years or so the family taste changes. Rodger groups and heavy bronzes and Egyptian ornaments in black and gilt give place to Chinese and Japanese glazes, and these to repousse silver, and these to figures after the Greek and Roman pottery remains, and these to Tiffany glass, and that to a more balanced adjustment of Colonial ornaments, and now again there is a veering toward the early Victorian, only what was toward the early Victorian, only what was done elegantly in that period is now almost caricatured, because now it is a posc.

So I can sympathize with the people who

So I can sympathize with the people who feel that some cherished bit of family jewelry and some old piece of furniture with a family history will on the whole rest more securely in a museum under a glass than if it were left to the tender mercies of the oncoming generation; it becomes the flotsam and jetsam of an over-crowded old trunk in a storeroom for one decade, then a curiosity in a cabinet, and then the chance object of a rummage sale. a rummage sule. THERE are a number of such museums in this town. There is the Colonial and

His town. There is the Colonial and Revolutionary one down in the building adjoining Independence Hall. Things that are historically reminiscent and can be connected with the period in history that that building signalizes would be welcomed there, no doubt, as gifts.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society at Thirteenth and Locust streets has a much wider range in its objects of interest, and I fancy it welcomes anything that is biofancy it welcomes anything that is biographical of an event or a period or a person that belongs to the history of this country and particularly to this State. It does not accept loans, I understand, or if it does they are very exceptional ones. But it not

preserves the manuscripts and letters collections of printed matter that relate to the past, but it very cleverly restores the fragments of things, so that their value is immensely increased. Besides all the printed and written matter in its carefully kept library the portraits and furniture and cases of valuables are under most expert supervision.

COR matters of world-wide interest and things that have to do with art rather than with biography or local history, the museum out at Memorial Hall is the center. It has many collections of a great variety, and it is being continually added to by just such gifts as those my correspondent sug-

There is another museum, the archeological, out near the University. That deals with the history of races and is sociological rather than biographical or purely artistic. The collections of the travelers and explorers and excavators are sent there. Its rooms hold the images of dead religions, extinct civilizations and disappearing aborigines. And lastly there is the great Museum of Natural History, the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Nineteenth street and Logan square, which harbors the collections made by men learned in the laws governing ani-

mais.

Its treasures give the history of periods of thousands of years. A rare butterfly would be the sort of a gift that the museum would honor, just as an ancient piece of iade would find a glass case ready for it out in the Archeological Museum, or a medieval in the Archeological Museum, or a medieval chest be welcomed out at Memorial Hall, or a signed and sealed document of Franklin's would be cherished at the Historical Society, or a signer's pen at the State House.

TT IS well there is such a variety of store. room for old things since the old family storeroom—the attic—is a thing of the past.

And it would be well if every town in this State could follow the example of Doylestown and have its own local inuseum

The dirt and dust, the packing and un-packing of modern life really prevent our making museums of our homes, but we should not lose the history that our old things symbolize and in a sense illustrate by dooming one and all of them for the rum-

Your great grandchild may look with pleasure and pride on his ancestor's gold repeater with the family crest on it, labeled and safe in the glass case of some town museum. Whereas if you had left it to your son, his wife might have sold it for old gold and it would have been lost forever.

What the oncoming generatio. likes best is money with which to purchase the things that it most desires. Its taste for heirlooms

that it most desires. Its taste for heirlooms NOVEMBER FOGS

Of course we have our morning mists, But, take it altogether, For all the fog that now exists We cannot blame the weather. A forgy politician spins

Of yarns a foggy tissue, And fog surrounds his foggy pins And fog obscures the issue. Love, jealousy, hate, greed or booze Of crime leave horrid traces, And foggy cons chase foggy clues In foggy murder cases.

But naught so crude a courtroom shocks;
No fog is e'er allowed there;
It ne'er assails the jury box
Nor chokes the gaping crowd there!

It ne'er is found in eloquence Of lawyers, pleas unfolding, It ne'er obscures the evidence Nor sids in verdict-molding. Ah, happy lawyers! To exist

And never be in terber Of fogs that never will be mist Till justice tries the weather!

Wine, beer, bran and mash poured into a manhole in Poughkeepsie by the Sheriff simmered softly in the sewer for a month and then exploded, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to surrounding property. A shockingly misdirected kick, says Demostheses McGinnis.



MIGHTY EFFORTS

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

EDWARD W. FRANCE On Philadelphia in Textiles

DHILADELPHIA is the largest diversi-I fled textile center in the world without any question, says Edward W. France, director of the textile department of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

"Textiles," said Mr. France, "are the industrials it is the only one of which men, women and children in the civilized world are both critics and consumers. And yet, of all these industrials, it is the least known to the average person.

"Philadelphia's place in this most important industry is unique. As I have said, it is the largest diversified textile center in the world, although we do not have the largest mills here by any manner of means. But it would be well for Philadelphia to keep her own unique distinction, for the further the manufacturer gets away from the highly diversified types, the less there is of chic and embellishment in his product, and consequently the more he loses in distinc-tiveness. It is far better for the city and for the trade to have the diversified product

Embellishment Means Much

"Why is it that Europe is looked upon "Why is it that Europe is looked upon as the place of originality and style in textiles? Simply the fact that they know how to use embellishment and decoration to the best advantage. It is a common saying that America does not bring out novel and chic textiles and that France does. But this is not wholly true, for we are just as distinctive on this side of the water as London. But to achieve this distinctiveness, there must be some sacrifice in size. makers out of business. We found that we had to compete with them and then we had no designers. They were all German, French or Scotch and we had to demust be some sacrifice in size.

"Over here there is large employment of persons, and a great amount of machinery is a necessity, a point which has not been reached in the French textile centers. Here, reached in the French textile centers. Here, too, we have higher wages and better living conditions than the textile workers of Europe enjoy, and for these reasons large consolidations have been necessary to reduce overhead and to bring out the product at a cost which can successfully meet foreign competition. Our generally higher education and better living conditions have brought the American workers to demand for their ordinary mode of living conditions which the foreign workers consider luxury. foreign workers consider luxury.

"But, if we pay higher wages and have better living conditions, we must find some way not to make the unit cost too high to be able to compete with foreign goods. Europe lacks quantity production, and, therefore, the cost per unit is considerably in advance of what it is here. This holds in all lines of manufacture, for a moderatepriced automobile will cost abroad about one-third more than here; this is due to the lack of quantity production. time we must admit that there is considerably more handwork on their goods than we have, but most of it could be done just as well on jig-saws.

Make Everything Here

There is nothing in the line of textiles which we do not make right here in Philadelphia; carpets, men's and women's wear, knittings of all kinds, tapes, bindings, ginghams—the list is almost endless. It that we make them in relatively small quantities, but this very fact enables the maker to put an individuality into his work which impossible in the case of the great pro-"But for all of this we have not missed

the mark. Go back a few years and remember how glddy and gaudy the materials were at that time and they were then hailed as the 'latest foreign importations.' There is little of this kind of material today and much of this change for the batter is discontinuous. is little of this kind of material today and much of this change for the better is due to the training of men who have gone through the textile schools. I have no hesitation in saying that our own school is better known on the other side than it is in Philadelphia, and the schools of Manchester, Bradford and Leeds admit that we are far ahead of anything which they have. Better Basis Here

"The chief reason for this condition probably lies in the fact that the American boy who takes up textile training has a better educational basis than the English boy in the same line. We take the twenty page and the boy, one with a good educational basis."

Any man may expect the boot when he puts his foot in it. It is a long Lane letter that does not give some politician a turn.

whom capital will seek and will work with;

which sacrifices something of quantity to in-dividuality and diversified production, is somewhat different from the New England

plan. Most of our men are specialists-

England they are nearly always all under one roof. Therefore some of their depart-ments are crackajacks and others are a load upon the organization. Take, for ex-

ample, a yarn. To compete in the open mar-ket, it must be produced as economically as

the material used will permit. Often the

smaller maker can produce this yarn cheaper than a mill which has all the processes, and,

therefore, can sell it for less. But unless the

big mills can make this yarn cheaper than they could go out and buy it, it has cost them too much to produce it.

Situation in Europe

our work in this country, and in that year, as well as in 1878 and 1879, there was a

as well as in 1878 and 1879, there from flood of dress goods coming over here from France which threatened to put our textile makers out of business. We found that

velop our own if we wanted to hold the business of our own country.

not killed off in the late war as a story ran, which was circulated all over the world.

They are very much alive and as active as

ever, but the trouble was that they had

gone further than the purchasing power of Europe permitted. Europe wanted the tex-tiles, but did not have the money to buy

"Those goods which lay on the European

shelves for a couple of years are now in this shelves for a couple of years are now in this country, having been sent here when it was seen that Europe could not absorb them at the price demanded, because or the high cost

f production. The foreign designers turned

around and gave their own people designs which gave the effect without the cost.

The Center of Fashion

"For the time being the center of the world for styles of women's wear has shifted from Paris to New York. Where the money is, there is always the fashion center, but

is, there is always the rashion center, but this country will have to retain its prestige if it desires to remain the center of this particular industry, and France will not let

is too often a fight between the manufacturers on the matter of price without sufficient effort being made to bring up either the character or the quality of the product.

"The successful local manufacturer must be and enough in his before and often

be broad enough in his before-and-after processing that he can guide as well as produce the right kind of material. Only edu-

cation can teach him this, letting him look in on both sides of his specialty."

Murder is on the

Murder is on the inStates. According to the
States. According to the
mittee there were 9500 "unlawful homicides" in the United States last year. In
the first nine and one-half months of this
punishment has failed to check murder.
Perhaps certainty of punishment would be
would be more certain if capital punishment
were abolished.

Detective di Martini and a Manhattan policeman are guarding the Hall home in New Brunswick. But sightness don't find them good mixers.

"The French and German designers were

"The year 1876 was a great stimulus to

weavers, spinners, etc.-while in New

Having raised the wind, the politician proceeds to trim his sails. whom capital will seek and will work with; England takes the boy in knee breeches.

"They try to put technical training into too young a head, where we insist upon a higher basis of preliminary and general education, at least four years in the high school, before he begins his technical work. The result of this is that college boys, as well as those from the high school, come to us, and when they go out into the textile world they take trained minds with them.

"The Philadelphia system of production

SHORT CUTS

Mussolini may yet oblige the members of his Cabinet to punch a time clock.

Princess Hermine says the ex-Kaiser needs a manager. That's why women marry, One may expect altogether too much

way to economy. States and muncipalities may be ex-

pected to see to it that no shackles are put on tax-free bonds. Brooklyn man has to pay \$5000 for biting employe's thumb. His new rule of thumb will be "Don't!"

The fact that Mr. Edison has had ogcasion to deny that he is dead automatically

resurrects Mark Twain.

Secretary Hughes was on good, sale ground when he praised Governor Miller's administration in New York.

Nowndays, it would appear, when the police solve a mystery they hug the joyous secret to their breasts.

Wouldn't it be a shocking thing if an alienist were to arrive at a conclusion inimi-cal to the side which retains him?

The United States and the Allied Powers are about to relinquish control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. First thing yeak know the Chinese will be reduced to the necessity of managing their own affairs.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What nation had the monopoly of the slave trade to the Spanish colonies in America in the eighteenth century?
2. Who created the fictional character of Jos Sedley?
3. What was the original name of Julia Marlowe?
4. In what country did Karl Mark, the

Marlowe?

4. In what country did Karl Mark, the famous Socialist and internationalist, spend the greater part of his life?

5. Who wrote the first critical treatise on poetry?

6. What is lingue franca?

7. In what war did the English take Gibraltar?

tar?

8. What is lichen and how should the name be pronounced?

9. What shape is a liberty cap?

10. What is meant by letters of marque?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

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1. Count Karl Robert Nesselrode, a distinguished Russian diplomatist, gave his name to the dessert called Nesselrode pudding. He was one of the most prominent of the envoys at the Congress of Vienna—1814-1815. He became Imperial Chancellor of Russia in 1844. He died in 1862.

2. Botany Bay is a general name for any penal colony. The original Botany Bay is an inlet near Sydney, New South Wales, on the eastern coast of Australia. In pursuance of Pitt's policy, the British Government directed Commodore Phillips to establish a penal settlement at Botany Bay in 1787. He selected, however, a better site, further north, to which criminals were transported until 1840.

3. The first real State police in the United

particular industry, and France will not let so profitable a matter go easily.

"The points of view of the countries are essentially different. Over here it is the mill; over there, the store. In France the store people of the great selling centers can tell the mill people exactly what they want and have it made for them; over here this cannot be done. There is also mere knowledge in certain lines there, and the salestails of the product than will the profestails of the product than will the professional buyer in the United States. Here, it is too often a fight between the manufacturers on the matter of price without sufficient effort heing made to bring the salestails of the matter of price without sufficient effort heing made to bring the salestails of the matter of price without sufficient effort heing made to bring the salestails. north, to which criminals were trans-ported until 1840, to first real State police in the United States was the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, organized by Major John C. Groome in 1905, he Island of Cyprus, in the Eastern Mediterranean, belongs to Great Brit-ain.

Crusades began in 1096 and ended in

5. The Crusades began in 1098 and ended in 1291.

6. The largest number of ships to pass through the Panama Canal in one month was 313, in October, 1922.

7. Proreguing Parliament means terminateing a session by royal command.

8. The belligerents in the Pattle of Culloden were the Jacobites, under the "Young Pretender," Charles Edward Stuart, claimant to the throne of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the English, under the Duke of Cumberland, defending the title of King George II. The Jacobites were decisively defeated. Culloden is a village and moor in Ingverness-shire. Scotland.

9. "The Legend of the Conturies" (La Legende des Siecles) is of a notable cycle of poems by Victor Hingo.

10. Anthropomorphism is the ascription of human attributes, feelings, conduct of characteristics to Ged, to any partitude being or to the powers of natura.