

The Evening Journal

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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

HOME-SEEKERS.

IT is reported that in some cities, including Wilmington, moving van drivers are being stopped on the streets by home-hunters who demand to know where the load of furniture they are hauling came from.

Upon receiving the desired information, they hurry to the vacated house to make first claim on it.

And more than that: Homeless folks are watching the divorce court news in the papers, and homes that are about to be broken up by divorce are besieged in advance by persons eager to move in as soon as the unhappy families move out.

It is a mystery to many that there is shortage of homes today when before the war there was some sort of a place for everybody to live in. To some extent the shortage can be ascribed to the immigration of country folks into the cities. To a much greater extent it reflects a rising standard of living in the new America.

The new America demands bathtubs and electric lights. It regards fresh air and sunlight as the natural right of every child in every home. It calls for sanitary plumbing and other conditions that make for good health.

It demands a strip of backyard with every home and a bit of lawn in front. Always honoring its women, it asks for homes so arranged as to free the housewife from the old drudgery.

That is what the great hunt for homes means. It is a crusade for health, for decent living, for wholesome comfort, for cleanliness, for better family life.

"SELF DETERMINATION" POPS UP AGAIN.

MR. WILSON'S much vaunted principle of "self-determination," so loudly proclaimed before and during the peace conference, and so completely disregarded when the treaty was written, finds renewed expression in his notes on the Dalmatian question. In the note of February 24th it is stated that the President "believes it to be the central principle fought for in the war that no government or group of governments has the right to dispose of the territory or to determine the political allegiance of any free people."

When he gave his assent to the treaty Mr. Wilson found no moral difficulty in including some 3,000,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia or in subjecting about 3,500,000 Rumanians to Polish rule without their consent. Even in his own settlement of the Adriatic dispute Wilson proposes to turn over about 400,000 Jugos-Slavs to Italy. The net result of the solution arrived at by Lloyd George and Millerand is to present Jugos-Slavs with 150,000 people of its own race while giving Italy 50,000 at another point. Mr. Wilson will have a difficult task in justifying his position on the worn out argument of self-determination.

MORE HARM THAN GOOD.

THE man with a chip on his shoulder usually makes himself a lot of trouble. Obviousness of this truism is amply illustrated by the way Major A. V. Dalrymple, Central States prohibition enforcement chief, advertised a "rum rebellion" in Northern Michigan which carried less "kick" than a near-beer. There wasn't a rum rebellion. Fact is, the local authorities of Iron River county were and had been enforcing the prohibition law.

One of Dalrymple's agents, over-zealous to make a record, tried to supercede the local district attorney, failed, complained to his chief and several hundred dollars of the taxpayers' money was spent in organizing and transporting to Iron River a perfectly useless army.

The most charitable view of the whole ridiculous, hastily, ill-considered action is that Major Dalrymple had a chip on his shoulder. Such public officials usually do the good cause they represent more harm than good.

Enforcement of prohibition is no more important than orderly and legal conduct on the part of officials charged with it. Prohibition Commissioner Kramer seemed to realize this in recalling Dalrymple.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

P ERHAPS, Mr. Wilmingtonian, there's a man in the moon after all. Anyway, Professor W. H. Pickering, in command of Harvard's Astronomical observatory on the island of Jamaica, has stirred up the scientists by advancing the claim that there's life on Luna.

For centuries the astronomers have agreed almost to a man that the moon was a dead planet; that it has no atmosphere, no trace of moisture, not even soil; that it is alternately baked by fierce sun rays, and tortured by far below zero frigidity. The moon's day is, in earth time, 14 days and 18 hours long. One long moon day is red hot, the next deadly cold. The astronomers believed that these conditions made life of any kind impossible; also that the said conditions have long since turned any soil there might once have been on the moon to solid stone.

Professor Pickering is some astronomer, however. He is, in fact, Harvard's best. Since about 1895 he has been studying the moon constantly. He has photographed the old girl thousands of times. He has written books about her and mapped her, and the best atlas of her was published by Professor Pickering.

The moon's most interesting physical fact through the telescope are its craters, round depressions. There are variously estimated to be 100,000 to 200,000 of them and their diameters run up to sixty miles. Professor Pickering has had his eye glued on the crater called Eratosthenes, thirty-eight miles across, for a long time, and he now announces that the floor of Eratosthenes—a plain—frequently changes its appearance. During the long lunar day, the plain gets darker and darker, and Pickering thinks that this can only come from the growth of vegetation under the influence of the sun. If there's vegetation, why not human life?

So far the other astronomers will have none of it. They insist poor old Lady Luna is a dead and buried corpse, and they absolutely refuse to grant her the boon of resurrection and life.

REPEATING HIS BLUNDERS IN THE ORIENT.

CHARLES R. CRANE, of Chicago, one of the heaviest contributors to Democratic campaign funds, has been selected by President Wilson as minister to China.

He is the same gentleman whom Mr. Taft appointed to that post in 1902.

He was recalled on the eve of sailing because of indiscreet remarks he had made, and because he and one of his secretaries did not meet with the approval of Japan. Apparently Mr. Wilson seeks to repeat in the Orient the tactless diplomacy he has exhibited in Europe.

TO WARD OFF AN EDUCATIONAL CALAMITY.

TIMELY attention is called by the Bryn Mawr Endowment Committee to the fact that teacherless colleges are what the Legislatures of various States now are trying to avert in the United States. That is something which of necessity, because of Delaware College and the Women's College of Delaware, interests Delawareans.

Attention is called to the fact that recent reports to the offices of several leading college endowment campaigns in New York indicate that thousands of graduates throughout the country have begun co-operation to ward off a calamity which President William Allan Nelson, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., has described as "the possibility of the annihilation of a profession." And President Schurman, of Cornell, echoes the Harvard slogan: "Today the man who minds the train gets more pay than the man who trains the mind."

Other than through State Legislatures colleges have only one way of escaping financial ruin, according to the belief of leading educators; namely, through the appeal to graduates for increased endowment funds. Many institutions are depending entirely on this method. Bryn Mawr is asking \$2,000,000; Smith, the largest college for women in the world, is seeking \$1,000,000; Mount Holyoke, South Hadley, Mass., needs \$3,000,000; Barnard College, of New York, calls for \$500,000, and other homes of learning are trying to collect larger or smaller amounts. Both Delaware College and the Women's College of Delaware also need legislative and individual aid.

The list of needy colleges, which range from Harvard with 36,000 living alumni to Reed College, Oregon, with 138, includes establishments in all parts of the country. The amount sought varies from \$100,000 to \$15,250,000, but their plights are all alike: the high cost of living and the increased expense of operating has caused all endowed colleges, in fairness to their faculties and to their standards of instruction, to go out for more money. In rare instances only is an increased tuition fee even considered because the doors must be kept open to the rich and poor alike.

Among the colleges which have sent out appeals for aid are Delaware, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Fordham, Tufts, Bowdoin, New York University, Reed College and Leland Stanford. Nine colleges in Ohio have united in their appeals, as did several in Colorado and Iowa. Among the smaller colleges is Tusculum at Greeneville, Tenn., whose 210 alumni have set out to raise half a million. Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., was at the head of the list of preparatory schools seeking funds. All these appeals, it is estimated, have reached about 250,000 college graduates in all parts of the world.

Among the States which have taken action toward appropriating more money for higher education are California, Montana, South Dakota, Michigan, Utah, Iowa, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Alabama and New Mexico.

In California the State Board of Control has obtained the passage of a bill appropriating \$150,000 to meet the present high cost of education. The Montana Legislature has increased the salaries of the more poorly paid instructors at the University of Montana from five to ten per cent. In South Dakota it is reported that "appropriations for education are being steadily added to," while in Michigan, the Legislature has voted a special increase of \$350,000 for salaries in the State university alone. The Michigan State normal schools have also been granted an increase of \$300 a year for the teaching staffs.

For the needs of the University of Pennsylvania, the State Legislature has voted \$1,000,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the previous appropriation. Similarly, the North Carolina legislators have increased the allowance for the State from \$165,000 to \$215,000. In Wisconsin the high cost of living also has been taken into account with the granting of \$200,000 for the State university—more than ever before—and an increase of \$100,000 for the normal schools. Alabama reports that the appropriation for the State institutions of education will be "greater than ever before." In New Mexico the appropriations of the last three years have brought a forty per cent. increase for State colleges.

Increases by Legislatures are necessarily smaller than the funds sought by the private colleges and universities because the latter are endeavoring to establish funds which will yield an annual income, instead of trying merely to raise enough money to cover current deficits.

Miss Helen Taft, acting president of Bryn Mawr College, in addressing an alumnae conference recently relative to seeking funds to increase the pay of the Bryn Mawr faculty, said that it would be better for the college professors to unite to demand higher pay and even perhaps to strike as a body rather than that they would strike individually by leaving the profession.

A college professors' union was chartered last April by the American Federation of Labor. In December a movement was started to include as members professors from the sixteen collegiate institutions in New York City. Local unions have already been established, it is said, at the University of Illinois, the University of Montana, the University of Missouri, Harvard University and Washington College. Most of the professors in sympathy with the movement believe that affiliation with labor offers their only means of obtaining more satisfactory conditions.

Most of the educational institutions throughout the country are proud of pointing to the loyalty of their teaching staffs and of asserting that no discontent exists. The authorities realize, however, that only adequate pay will remove any likelihood of future disagreements. And they feel, too, that only through education can the spirit of radicalism be curbed.

Both the Delaware Legislature and Delawareans have an important duty to perform with respect to the professors and teachers in our two institutions in Newark.

If they really banish Wilhelm to the island of Curacao they should change the name to Curakaizer.

With the Paragraphers

Byron Beardsley does not put any more pins in the edge of his vest. The other day while carrying the hind end of a piano upstairs the latter pressed against seven pins in his vest. The pins stuck into his stomach. Byron couldn't let go the piano and he couldn't get at the pins unless he did. So he had to stick it out until he got to the top of the stairs.—Ridgefield Press.

Gems of Thought

Being funny is the most serious kind of work.
—
Poor pencils and dull boys are so hard to sharpen.
—
A faithful man shall always abound with blessings.
—
The average woman would rather be married than happy.
—
Women trust too much to general, and not enough to particular.
—
Pride has only two seasons—a forward spring and an early fall.
—
A noise like ready money will wake a man when an alarm clock fails.
—
Occasionally a man spends a lot of time at his club because there is no place like home.
—
Don't worry over trifles. If you must worry, pick out something worth while, then get busy.
—
Wonder why a spinster can never really remember anything that happened a good many years ago.

THE LEGION FOR TRAINING

(From the New York Sun.)

If the politicians thought that universal military training was shelved by the evasive action of the House of Representatives on February 25, they now find that they will have to reckon with the American Legion. That organization, which has a membership of considerably more than a million veterans of the war and is growing in strength every day, has decided to make an intensive campaign for universal training in every Congressional district. The resolution was made the day after the House of Representatives tried to bury the issue out of sight by reference of it to a "friendly" committee, not named, which was to inquire into the cost and economic effects of a system of training and report back a suitable bill some time or other. But the issue had a great deal more life in it than the time-servers, trimmers and pacifists believed. They left the American Legion out of consideration, which was a very stupid thing to do in these days so soon after the war. The men of the Legion are going to take off their coats and work for a discarded remedy for imprudence. In the words of Thomas W. Miller, of Wilmington, Del., a former member of Congress and now chairman of the American Legion's Military Policy Committee:

The Legion feels that eventually the country will realize that a sane universal training program, with a small regular army and a National Guard operating under the plan proposed in the Wadsworth bill, will be of less cost to the country per year than the present system of a large regular army and a National Guard operated under the National Defense act.

In the straightforward and vigorous speech for universal training which General Leonard Wood made at Sioux Falls, S. D., on the very day that the House of Representatives put the issue aside, the General made a prediction:

Whether we do it or not will be left, I think, to the action of the American Legion; to the men who have been through the war, both at home and abroad. They are all entitled to equal consideration; they know what they have gone through, and they know what the country needs. They are not soldiers any more; they have gone back to the great civil life. I think it is a great deal better for them to induce it than it is for those who are more or less permanently in the service, and I think that it is one of the things they will act upon and their advice will be listened to by our people.

General Wood told his audience, which "fairly shook the rafters of the Coliseum" with applause, exactly what universal training was, and his description of it was very different from the militaristic picture drawn by the politicians, who are afraid of it. General Wood was not afraid of it, and he did not weigh the effect of his outspokenness upon his political fortunes. A frank and more intimate talk an audience at a political meeting has seldom listened to. The health and physical, mental and moral improvement of young men who would undergo a system of military training in responsible hands, a thoroughly American system, he dwelt upon in terms there was no misunderstanding.

GOES BACK TO CALIFORNIA.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 5.—Mary Pickford, who won a divorce from her husband Owen Moore, in Nevada Tuesday, passed through here yesterday en route to Los Angeles. She was accompanied by her mother and another woman.

The party reached the railroad station here in a closed auto and dashed for the train as it was ready to pull out, evading interviewers. Previous to reaching San Jose the movie star was unrecognized. Miss Pickford and her mother are believed to have left Reno, Nev., Wednesday night.

"OH, LET'S DON'T"

People With Thin, Pale Blood Are Listless and Want to do Little

MORE RED BLOOD CELLS NEEDED

Take Pepto-Mangan, Famous Tonic, and Say "Let's Go," Instead of "Let's Don't"

When normally healthy, ambitious people begin to lack energy and tire easily—when they are quickly discouraged and low in vitality, it usually means their blood has grown weak.

Such people are called anemic, or "run-down." Build up the blood and you build up the health and spirits. Pepto-Mangan is a pleasant tasting red blood builder and it contains exactly the elements which poor, pale blood needs to become rich, red blood. Red blood means rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a clear brain, a firm step. Pepto-Mangan has placed thousands of people who needed building up in the full-blooded, energetic, vigorous class. It changes the "let's don't" attitude to a "let's go" attitude. Recommended by physicians for thirty years and sold all over the world.

Pepto-Mangan is sold in both liquid and tablet form. Both contain the same medicinal ingredients.

Buy Pepto-Mangan at your druggist's. Be sure the name "Gude's" is on the package. Without "Gude's" it is not Pepto-Mangan.—Advertisement.

Resident Has Awful Experience

"I was twice confined in hospitals, in the last one nothing but gruel water was injected into me 4 times a day, as my stomach would not retain any food. I suffered terribly; was reduced to a skeleton. My folks saw an ad of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and it has surely saved my life. I weigh 180 lbs. now." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. J. M. Eckerd and druggists everywhere.

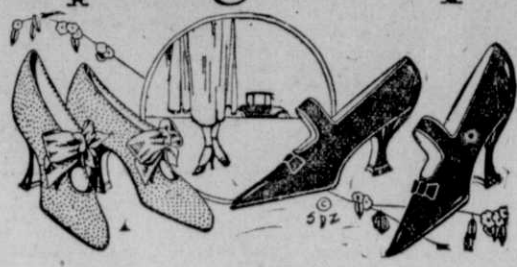
DO YOU REALIZE YOU MAY BE ONE

Nine Out of Ten Said to Be Slowly Poisoning Own System.

"Few realize what an enormous number of people among those who live in such localities as this suffer from auto-intoxication," said the Tanlac Man. "This condition is nothing more or less than the self-poisoning of vital organs and is the foundation of most ailments and diseases." "When the organs become nervous and debilitated they are unable to throw off the accumulations of waste matters because they are weak. The putrefactive germs set in and the sufferer finally succumbs to poisons generated within his own system. Jaundice, hard cold, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, backache, diarrhoea, nervousness, dizziness and derangements of the stomach and bowels are common symptoms of this trouble." Tanlac, which is so wide in its field of usefulness, so certain are the results, so quick and so thorough are its beneficial effects that the preparation seems more like a miracle than like a medicine, is sold here by N. B. Danforth and all leading druggists.

The Want Ads have to do with the selling and renting of farms, with the jewelry trade, and with house decorating.

New Models in Spring Pumps



Oxfords in all leathers, also satin and suede. Tan and black Brogues and Oxfords, low and medium heels \$3.50 to \$7.00
Childrens Low Shoes \$2.50

All Winter Shoes at Cost.

Keogh's Colonial Shoe Shop

714 Market St. Formerly of 8th and King.
Phone 3239-W.

RoSens

811 MARKET STREET

New Springtime Fashions

For Women and Misses

New Suits, 49.50 to 198.50

Modeled along striking novel lines and embodying a host of artistic new features. These new Spring Suits, Superbly Tailored and Exactingly Finished, rival the finest of Custom Tailored Production. Embracing are Three Piece Costume Box-Coat, Blouse-Coat, Eton, Bolero and Strictly Tailored types.

New Dresses, 39.50 to 195.00

Exquisite conceptions of unsurpassed elegance and charm, are expressed in Distinctive Creations of Taffeta, Crepe Satin, Georgette, Dream Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Figured Chiffon, Tricotee and Tricotine, and are characteristic of Rosens dependable quality, at unusually moderate prices.

Wraps, Capes and Coats,

39.50 to 195.00

These new modes for the approaching season, are unusually graceful and lend themselves admirably to the smart lines of the new silhouette. Here assembled are Luxurious New Capes, Wraps and Sport Coats of Evora, Fortuna, Bolivia, Silk Duvelty, Peachbloom, Velour and Tricotine.



Laurel Millinery

702 MARKET STREET

For Saturday

All Advance Style Spring Millinery

Glorious Newly Created Models

A Most Remarkable Sale

\$5 \$7.50 \$10

A brilliant array of Springtime fashions, developed in fashionable straws, fetchingly combined with rich silks, charmingly adorned with feather novelties, beautiful embroideries, flowers in rich colors and ribbons. All are clever copies of high cost exclusive models, others are original creations from our New York Work Room Studios. Their equal in value cannot be obtained at anywhere near the prices we ask. Over 500 to select from.

Models For the Matron and the Miss—For All Occasions