

## WANT A JOB? NEED A MAN? CONSULT LEDGER CENTRAL

Expert There Gives Advice  
to Seekers and Relieves  
Employer of Burden of  
Engaging Help.

There is a man in our town and he, like the individual in the nursery rhyme, is wondrous wise. He stands behind a counter up at Ledger Central and his sole business is to devise ways and means for getting good men who are out of job back into the niche which best suits them, and to find expert help for employers who have not the time to give to pick such help themselves.

He works on the theory that there never was an able man who couldn't get a job if he tried hard enough.

There are many men who have bottled up within them the kind of efficiency that a far-seeing employer would be only too glad to pay for, but the cork is shoved into the bottle so tight that no one ever knows just what the bottle contains.

The man up at Ledger Central has made a specialty of prying open these corks. He is an employment specialist, and if there's one thing he knows above all others it is how to market ability.

He's a firm believer in the psychology of advertising. Two men may have an equal amount of experience and an equal amount of gray matter, and yet one of them in seeking to sell his ability will present his proposition in such an attractive way as to be irresistible. The other, who knows that he is just as efficient as the first man, but hasn't his gift of saying so, "gets lost in the shuffle."

The man behind the counter at Ledger Central is there to help just this person. He knows just the sort of information an advertisement ought to contain in order to bring results, he knows just what it ought to be worded, what it should say and what it should leave unsaid. And his knowledge is free to all comers.

### TAKES BURDEN FROM EMPLOYERS.

He is a friend of the employer also. He has helped him out in many a contingency. For instance, a man came to Ledger Central not so very long ago and placed an advertisement in the paper for a clerk. Seventy-five dollars a month was the remuneration offered and six hundred letters from applicants desiring the job were received.

Obviously to have given each one of these letters individual attention would have meant the consuming of much time and yet the advertiser, being so much as he wanted to get the best applicant, he wanted to get the best applicant. So the employment specialist helped him in the weeding out process and that facilitated things greatly.

In many cases, Ledger Central expert takes the entire burden from the business man's shoulders and actually employs the kind of man wanted without the employer being so much as bothered with a single letter or applicant. The whole affair is handled for him. He simply signifies the sort of man he wants and Ledger Central gets that sort for him.

The employment specialist up there has had a wide experience. The next time you want a job or a man for a job, put him to the test.

### COLLEGE SAFETY METHODS

Demonstration Will Be Part of State Welfare Conference.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. 11.—"Safety first" methods, as taught at the Pennsylvania State College, will be demonstrated by the schools of mining and engineering at the exhibit of the Pennsylvania Industrial Welfare and Efficiency conference to be held in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, beginning on Monday next. The conference will be under the joint auspices of the Department of Labor and Industry, and the engineering societies of Pennsylvania.

The basic idea of the exhibition is the maintenance of interest by manufacturers in the latest and best methods of preventing accidents in their shops.

### TYPHOID IN CHATHAM

Origin of Epidemic Near West Chester Unknown.

WEST CHESTER, Nov. 12.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has developed at Chatham, this county, and Joseph Scattergood, a representative of the State Health Department, is in charge of the outbreak, but hopes it will not spread. The origin of the disease has not been ascertained.

The first cases developed in the family of Charles Lee, a Negro, where several cases soon were taken to a physician who was called to attend the first one.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER BEFORE THE SANDMAN COMES

OF COURSE, you remember how the kind east breeze took the belated butterfly on his back and helped him to fly. The sun by this time was way up in the sky, and the air was warm and pleasant.

"I like earth much better than I thought I would," the butterfly said. "That's good," replied the east breeze cordially; "and you'll like it still better after you've been seen more."

The butterfly held on tight, and they flew over the fields and meadows. But he couldn't help a feeling of disappointment as he looked at the earth. "Oh, dear," he sighed, "I thought the meadow would be green!"

"It is in summer time," explained the east breeze; "but this is fall!" "Is everything fall?" asked the butterfly. "Won't I see any summer?"

## WHEN THE CITY STRIVES TO GIVE WAYWARD YOUTH USEFUL HABITS: WELFARE WORKERS' GRAVEST PROBLEM



GIRLS, ONCE WAYWARD, PLAY CHECKERS ON ROOF

## CHILD WAYWARDS REFORMED THROUGH SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Methods of Juvenile Court  
in Caring for Youthful  
Delinquents Here Attract  
Attention of Welfare  
Workers.

There is a work being done in this city which has attracted the attention of child welfare workers not only throughout the State, but also in such big juvenile reform work centers as Chicago, Denver and Los Angeles. This work is being done at the House of Detention, 22d and Arch streets, where H. P. Richardson is the director and where Judge James E. Gorman presides in the Juvenile Court.

The work of the House of Detention received a great impetus with the organization of the juvenile division of the Municipal Court last January. With the coming of Judge Gorman as the head of the Juvenile Court, the establishment of the new probation system, composed of a large corps of probation officers. The organization of the medical and psychological clinic upon a broader basis, under the management of Dr. Walter S. Cornell, and the general system of cooperation between these departments, all done with the one purpose in view of helping the poor, homeless, delinquent and dependent boys and girls of the city, may be said to be making history as far as juvenile reform work in Pennsylvania is concerned.

Good results are being accomplished on the principle that the child is but the product of environment and heredity and, in most cases, poverty, bad surroundings and lack of opportunity do more to make a naturally good boy "bad" than anything else.

### THE PSYCHOLOGIC TESTS.

In order to differentiate between these two classes of children, the psychological clinic of the House of Detention, supervised by Doctor Cornell, does some remarkable work. There, in the course of one day, as many as 20 children will be brought and will receive the Binet test, administered by Jean D. Modell, psychologist of the clinic.

Under the careful analysis and observation of this young woman, the boy or girl is subjected to a careful, kind and yet rigid examination, the results of which are forwarded to Judge Gorman, who is thereby guided scientifically in his disposal of the case.

Sometimes Miss Modell will observe a child as long as two weeks before giving her decision as to the mental capacity of the young offender. In certain cases Doctor Cornell and Miss Modell may keep a boy or girl under observation for two months. Great care is taken that no child may be wronged by failure to determine the proper cause for the offense it may have committed.

At the same time, the probation officer is assigned to make a close investigation of the home surroundings of the child, the economic status of the family, the physical aspects of its parents and immediate relatives. All this is taken into consideration by the authorities in question in giving their decision. When one remembers that some 5000 cases were brought up at the House of Detention since last

January it is easy to conceive the amount of work that has been done.

**MUST SOLVE PROBLEM.**  
"There is no use trying to fool ourselves in treating the question of child delinquency and delinquency superficially, as we have been doing and are still doing in many cases. The trouble is that hitherto we have been simply disposing of the bad boy or girl by sending them to a private institution or into the country to be exploited by some selfish farmer. This way of treating the problem will not do if we want to save the children and prevent the creation of additional criminals to fill our jails, prisons and penitentiaries."

This is the inevitable reply that is given by Judge Gorman when approached on the subject of juvenile reform work. Judge Gorman has absorbed all the good things learned by long years of observation and experience in this field and has added a few theories of his own.

For example, he is so interested in the work of establishing in Philadelphia a number of parental schools, where children whose mothers must go out to work or whose home surroundings are detrimental to their health and character could be sent, that he has often repeated: "I will send the children to the Bellevue-Stratford, if necessary, and make the county pay for their support, as long as Philadelphia persists in keeping its eyes closed to the interests and the immediate needs of the dependent child."

Judge Gorman maintains that it is neither right nor just that the city should throw the work of providing for the homeless, dependent and delinquent children upon the shoulders of private individuals and institutions. It is a crime that a city as big as Philadelphia should neglect the establishment of parental schools," he says. "At the House of Detention we have a special school for the children," continued the Judge. "Miss Irma Schlichter and Mrs. Grace Condon, the two teachers, are doing their best in teaching the children during their brief stay at the house. But the facilities are inadequate. We must have more room and we must have a regular parental school where many of these children should reside for certain definite periods of time. Why can't we use the same money that the county pays to private institutions for keeping the children in keeping them ourselves and teaching and training them along constructive and scientific lines instead of permitting the care and education of these children, if it may be said that they are getting any education at all to go on in a slipshod manner?"

### AGAINST COUNTRY HOMES.

Judge Gorman is a strong opponent of sending children into the country. He thinks that they are mistreated there, are given scant opportunities to go to school and do not receive the care and attention which their condition and the safety of society demand.

He would like to see the House of Refuge entirely abolished as far as it is being used in keeping incorrigible and unmanageable children.

"Very often," said Judge Gorman, "we send children to the House of Refuge who have no business to be there, in company with children of distinctly vicious traits. But we cannot help ourselves. We have no other place to send them and until the city wakes up to this fact we will be compelled to continue the practice."

The work of the House of Detention, Judge Gorman believes, would be infinitely more valuable and productive of far greater results if it should be given better facilities in disposing of the hundreds of children which are brought to its doors.

### CHILDREN ONLY CONCERN.

"Nothing is too good for the children," he said. "No matter how much we do for them we cannot do too much. The child problem is perhaps the most important problem before us in dealing with criminology. The more we do for the child now the less we have to do for the man. We must give our children all the opportunities in the world to tread the straight path. Those of them who go astray do so through no fault of their own. They are but victims of forces they cannot control. But we can control them and we must try to do so. For we must ever remember that it is the child of today that will lead us into the life of tomorrow."

### Live Stock Day Postponed

STATE COLLEGE, Nov. 11.—Live Stock Day, scheduled for next Saturday at Pennsylvania State College, has been indefinitely postponed because of the prevalence of the "foot and mouth" disease. Though no infection has been reported among the cattle of Centre County, authorities have taken the precaution to protect the valuable herd of prize stock here, worth \$20,000.

### Legislative Committee Hearing

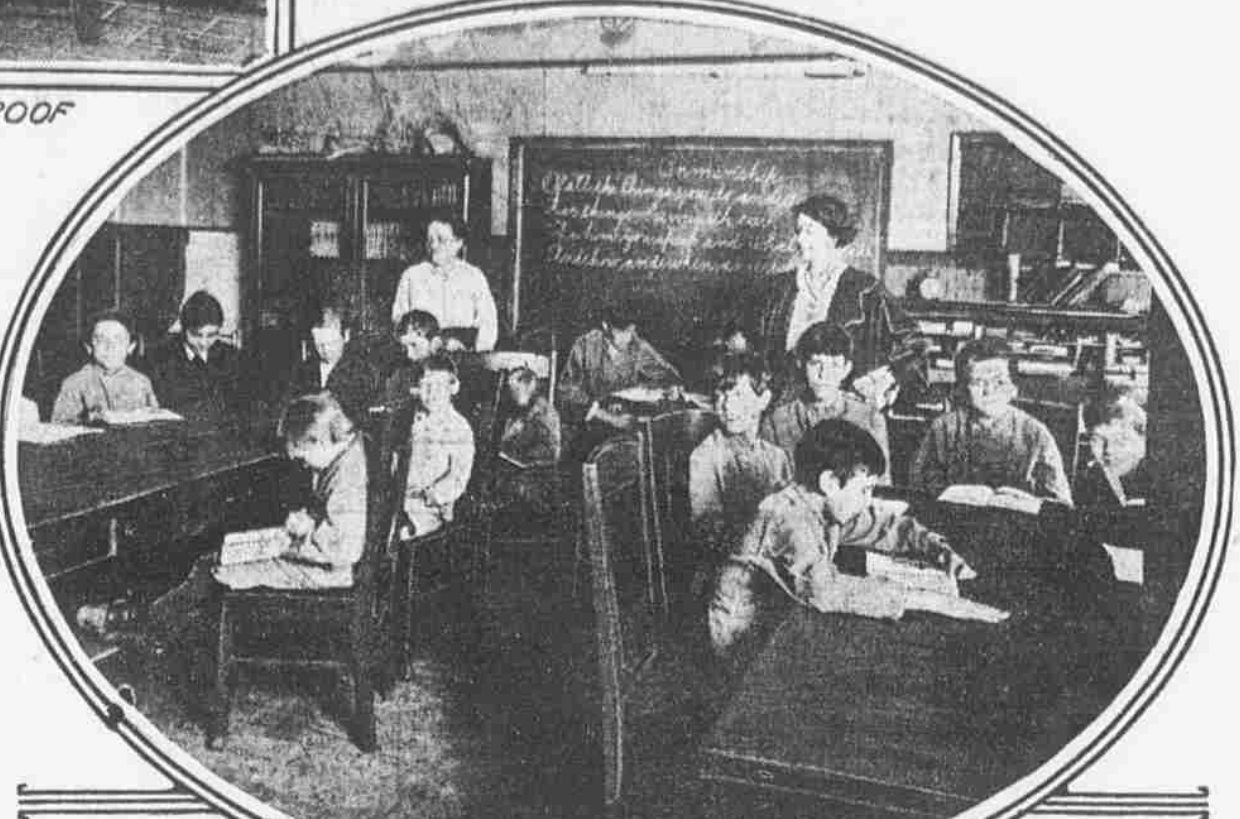
TRENTON, Nov. 11.—The joint appropriations committee of the Legislature will hold its first public hearing in the Senate chamber at the State House at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 12. The committee will inquire into the business methods and expenditures of the various departments and institutions with the idea of recommending economies and reforms to the next Legislature.

### Phila. Orchestra Aids Hospital

A varied program of selections from Schubert, Handel and Mozart was given last night by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the State Auditorium, 4th street and Montgomery avenue, at the sixth annual concert for the benefit of the Stetson Hospital. More than 1500 persons attended. The concert was one of the few the orchestra will give this year away from the city.



WOMAN PSYCHOLOGIST LEARNS MUCH FROM  
MOVEMENTS OF BOYS WRITING HAND



ACTIVE LITTLE  
MINDS TURNED  
FROM MISCHIEF  
TO STUDY

### RICH WOMAN WHO WED CHAUFFEUR LOSES HOME

Brothers Order Gates Barred to Former Miss Coppell.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 11.—The home of Mrs. Robert Douglass Connors, the former Elizabeth C. Coppell, who married her chauffeur, is now barred to her.

Two policemen stand on guard at the gates to the Towers, the beautiful residence in Tenafly. They are under orders to keep out Mrs. Connors or her husband. Now that the wealthy woman, who is 51 years old, while her husband is 42,

has taken a husband, the Towers, by the wording of the will of her father, the late George Coppell, wealthy railroad financier, is no longer hers.

The bride's two brothers, Herbert and Arthur Coppell, who are connected with the banking firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co., apparently are incensed over the secret marriage of their sister, which took place last April.

The Coppell brothers appealed to the Tenafly authorities yesterday on hearing rumors of their sister's marriage, and being informed that their sister, who was at that time with her husband in Atlantic City, had acknowledged the wedding, they asked that a guard be placed at the gates. They immediately discharged all the servants and locked the doors.

### THANKED BY MISS WILSON

Philadelphia Woman Sends Gift for Belgians.

Miss Cara Nichols, of 1905 South 6th street, received a personal letter yesterday from Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, thanking her for her work in aid of Belgian sufferers.

Miss Nichols sent 14 pairs of wrist warmers to Miss Wilson and asked that they be forwarded to Belgium. The President's daughter sent them to Miss Mabel Boardman, of the Red Cross Relief Fund, and wrote her appreciation to Miss Nichols, who has been a cripple for 14 years.

## Another Philadelphia Food Ship to Go to the Starving Belgians

After careful deliberation at the meeting yesterday at noon of the Newspaper Publishers and Editors of the morning and evening newspapers, at which the Consul of Belgium at Philadelphia and F. B. Reeves, Esq., Treasurer of the American Red Cross Society, were present, on the report then presented that sufficient contributions had been reported to load the "Thelma," and that there was a continuous flow of givers and gifts at the places open to receive moneys and goods, it was resolved that inasmuch as the destitution and want is likely to continue, that it was the duty of the present

organization to act as recipients of the generous offerings of the Philadelphia people, and to provide some way to ship them to Belgium.

It was then announced that one or two ships were to be had; and a citizen present agreed to supply a ship at the earliest possible moment, that the loading might go on and the sailing made with as little delay as possible.

The headquarters in the Lincoln Building, Broad Street and South Penn Square, will remain open; and the newspapers also will continue to receive funds.

Telephones: Filbert 2456 and Filbert 2457

Benjamin G. Wells... Philadelphia Press  
John J. Collier... Evening Telegraph  
M. F. Hanson... Philadelphia Record  
James Elverson, Jr... Philadelphia Inquirer

Cyrus H. K. Curtis... Public Ledger  
Cyrus H. K. Curtis... Evening Ledger  
E. A. Van Valkenburg... North American  
W. L. McLean... Evening Bulletin

## QUERIES and ANSWERS

Questions submitted to "Ledger Central" situated in the Post Office Building, at Broad and Chestnut streets, will be answered in this column.

Q. (a) What will keep water from freezing on windows while weathering them in winter? (b) Please give the origin and meaning of the name "Charles." (c) Where is the nearest night school to 5th and Venango streets? I. O. R.

A. (a) It would be a good plan, when your windows need washing in freezing weather, to do it with a soft cloth dipped in alcohol. (b) The name "Charles" was originally derived from an old Teuton word meaning man, manly or noble spirited, and was first applied more generally among rulers, kings and princes. (c) The nearest elementary night school for boys to 5th and Venango streets is located at Ontario and Howard streets, or York and Memphis streets. The nearest night high school would be Northeast High School, at 8th and Lehigh avenue.

Q. Please state if it is illegal to change a person's name without any intention to defraud, my object being to comply with the way people pronounce my name. I do not wish to change it for the purpose of getting through the courts. A. L. A.

A. In order to change a name merely to comply with the pronunciation, such as Louis to Lewis, or Smythe to Smith, it is not necessary to petition the courts. The entire changing of a surname, however, is an entirely different matter, and the law makes various provisions according to the conditions existing.

Q. Can you tell me about how large a crew the ship ship Thelma will carry when she sails Wednesday? A. J. L.

A. We understand she will carry a crew of about 22.

Q. I would like to know the date when Benjamin Franklin was born. A. Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706.

Q. We often hear the Charing Cross Railroad Station in London spoken of and would like to know if there is any historical significance attached to the name. B. D. L.

A. At the village of Charing, London, stood the last of the memorial crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I of England, in conformity with her will. She died November 25, 1290, but the cross remained until the year 1547, when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. The present cross was erected for the Southeastern Railway Company in 1855 by E. M. Barry, and the houses at Charing Cross were built about 1678 and altered about 1829. The first stone of Charing Cross Hospital was laid by the Duke of Sussex, September 15, 1831. Hungerfordbridge of Charing Cross Bridge, was opened May 1, 1868, and taken down in July, 1962, and the materials were employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1962.

### CLUSTER OF CONVENTIONS

Wilmington Entertains Two Besides Grange.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 11.—In addition to the convention of the National Grange in this city tomorrow, Wilmington will entertain two others.

One will be the convention of the Home Missionary Society of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference, which includes Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and two counties in Virginia. The other will be the annual meeting of the Homeopathic State Medical Society.

Tuberculosis Day in New Jersey  
TRENTON, Nov. 11.—November 23 will be tuberculosis day in New Jersey, according to the proclamation of Governor Fielder, in which he calls upon the people to observe the day in conjunction with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.