1.14 times that per pupil in elementary

schools. Corresponding in Cleveland, 2.5;

in Chicago, 2,5 plus; in Pittsburgh, 3.1 plus;

in Philadelphia, 4.4 plus; in Baltimore, 4.9

plus. Why should the building and equip-

ment in New York city per high school

pupil cost less than 1% times that of an

elementary school pupil and in Philadelphia

per high school pupil more than 4 2-5 times

that of an elementary school pupil? This

cannot be explained on the basis of the

relative needs of two groups of pupils con-

cerned. The comfort and health of your

six and eight-year-old child are really of

more concern than that of your sixteen

or eighteen-year-old son in the high school.

because the whole future education, includ-

ing that of the high school, depends vitally

on the physical and mental basis developed

Philadelphia's "Partial Vision"

Here again the New York city system

ets a fine example to the other municipal

The glaring results of a partial vision are

exemplified in the Philadelphia school sys-

tem, where the cost per high school pupil for

building and equipment is nearly four and

one-half times that per elementary school

pupil. The money spent for the palatial high

naturally produced a scarcity of funds for

adequate elementary school buildings and

equipments. The direct result is that 23,916

children were on half time. These children

were deprived of one-half their educational

rights. The loss in educational advantage

was equivalent to that of a city of 150,000

inhabitants without any public schools what-

ever. New York city with its larger popula-

tion and larger difficulties but larger educa-

tional vision had no elementary school pu-

I will not discuss the greater expense of

maintenance which is required for a million

dollar structure which serves the needs of

an adequate three hundred thousand dollar

structure. As tests of a really scientific

management of a school system I would

submit a low ratio of the cost per pupil for

supervision and instruction in the high

school and the elementary school and a

low ratio of the cost per pupil for building

and equipment in the high school and the

A Business Man's Opinion

to know about the big problems in edu-

The above interview convinced me that

the big financiers and successful business

men and professional men who occupy the

responsible position as school director in

the large cities and who have the control

of property worth many million dollars and

who spend for education public money an-

tangible palatial structures at the expense

School Directors' Responsibilities

of some other vital needs of education.

Two years ago I called on an eminent

pile on half time.

elementary school.

hools and for their elaborate equipments

systems of education, for the claim of the

elementary school child for equal consider-

in the elementary schools

to a large degree recognized.

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 12, 1917

### DO NOT THROW A MONKEY WRENCH INTO YOUR MACHINERY

NOSTRUM-VENDERS are past me:ters in the art of capitalizing human frailty. They appeal always to some weakness of human nature, either an actual physical weakness or the yearning of man for health, strength and happiness. Long before the advent of mental science they discovered that the human mind was peculiarly susceptible to suggestion, and they composed literature likely to give the reader any kind of ache or pain for which the particular nostrum was offered as a cure. "It creates strength" runs the text

of a peculiarly alluring advertisement appearing in the trolley cars of many cities. Strength, both of physique and Character, is the supreme goal of most human beings. No nostrum has appeared that undertakes to strengthen character although some books are widely advertised, one reading of which, it is promised, will change a twenty-dollar-a-week clerk into a captain of finance; but the shelves of drug stores are filled with patent medicines which undertake to dissolve all human ills and substitute for them inexhaustible supplies of vigorproducing blood and muscled flesh. Why bother about one's mode of living when all one has to do is to buy a dozen boxes of Bunkum's Pills and Live happily ever afterward? "Throw one of our monkey wrenches into your machinery," shout these prescribers for revenue only, "and It will tighten the loose nuts." What it will do, in fact, is what a monkey wrench thrown into the machinery always doesstop the functioning and play havoe with the entire mechanism.

only thing that does. The medicine men known, properly tagged and identified of the delicate machinery of life. Nature has provided gear boxes and olling reservoirs and purifying organs and every possible means of keeping the machinery a high state of efficiency. An appeal from nature to the tribunal of the nosfrum-maker is the tribute of stupidity to

A medicine, generally speaking, something that does not belong in the human body unless abnormal conditions obtain. Who is to decide whether there are such abnormal conditions and, if so, Just what medicine is required? The nation spends some millions of dollars s year to train experts in the art of diagnosis. These men reach conclusions only after exhaustive study of each individual case presented to them. They do not argue, "Ten men have been helped by the use of calomel, therefore let every man who is unwell be given calomel." Orders to remain in the open air two and fifty grains of quinine for another. Anybody who puts medicine into his stomach on the mere sayso of an advertisement may wake to find that he has been eating morphia or wearing out his heart by overdoses of strychnia. The man ho needs medicine owes it to himself to have a doctor tell him what kind of medicine. If he does not need a doctor he does not need medicine.

There are so-called health columns ometimes published which are just as injurious as nostrums. All that a health column in a newspaper should do is to dvise the right kind of living and show ow minor ills can be overcome by recourse to the ordinary rules and processes of nature. The EVENING LEDGER conets a column of this sort, which has of our readers. If it did no more ng patent medicines as if they were amply justified.

# THE END OF STOCKHOLM

OCKHOLM wanted to be the new e, if not the new Jerusalem. It d be the scene of the great internace conference. Sweden

now be awakened as by an explosion. The stockholm Government admits being an "Intermediary between Berlin ani neutral nations." Why does one neutral have to speak for another neutral? There is no reason to have "intermediaries" among nations equally represented by Ambassa-

dors and Ministers at Berlin. But Stockholm was never a healthy place for peace talk. The pro-German wedes have always been "intermediaries" of Berlin trying to lure the Allies and neutrals into the trap of a conference. Even the Socialists will want to dodge Stockholm now.

### A TAGEBLATT IN TROUBLE

THE sad affair in which our contemporary, the Philadelphia Tageblatt, is involved is now up to the authorities, and whether or not the law has been violated will be a matter of technical legal detail. But, although the Tageblatt may be as innocent as a lamb, and we hope it is, no newspaper in times like these should have to have its loyalty measured by the judechil yardstick. Its heart should be so soundly loyal to the American cause that any questionable statement in it; columns should be capable of instant explanation as a bit of carelessness. This is not a lawyer's game we are playing. in which one side sees how near it can come to ultra-jingoism without undermining discipline, while the other side sees how near it can come to disloyalty without getting caught. The only debatable questions are those concerning the best ways of fighting German autoeracy. There is no other question to be debated, not even concerning our peace terms, for we want for Germany what Liberal Germans want for themselves,

and nothing more. The German-American editors may that they or their relatives have fought against Kaiserism at home and for freedom in our Civil War, and that their hourts have always been with us. It is hard, of course, in these circumstances to see how they could ever have allowed themse'ves to come under the slightest susp cion, and their explanation will be awaited with tense interest. News favorable to Germany is printed in all English language papers whenever they get it, so that there can be no excuse about "suppression" of facts. If only Berlin would send out more facts to be printed

### AN AMAZING ASSUMPTION

Describing the raid by Lieutenant ett and a squad of policemen on the corn of Harry Cohen. Sixth and streefs, the night before registraday as a premeditated and brutal attack, the former Judge [James Gay Gordon] declared the man whose orders the raiding policemen followed. "even though he he thief executive of the or culpable as the men who went committed the assault."—The

QUITE so, but surely Judge Gordon does not feel that those "higher up" can possibly know of the scandalous conditions existing in the Fifth Ward. The intimidation which has been going on there, for political purposes only, is "viously the work of a few "low brows" who have been working under cover and taking every precaution to assure se-To be sure, full accounts of the nfamous goings-on have been printed in a newspapers, but why suppose that gentlemen who are busy conducting the finirs of this great city have time to read the newspapers?

# CLEVER!

VOU can't stop the gang. It keeps a I museum of red herrings, in which Right living gives strength and it is the there is a specimen of every species and ready for use. No matter to what leaders may fall, an appea ance of cleverness can always be got by hauling out one of these herring at the proper times and exhibiting it to view.

The gang finds itself whipped to a frazzle on the gas question. Its pleathat it needed the people's money to meet the heavy expenditure caused by waste and extravagance in the conduct of municipal affairs did not make a nit. The public demanded the nickel belonging to it and was about to demand the full twenty-five cents which is proposed as the new gas tax. "Halt!" cries the Organization, "we must not get in wrong. We'll keep the nick an we'll say it is a subsidy for the support of the dependents of men who serve the nation and die in its defense. We could levy any old sort of tax and get away with it on that ground."

So, beaming with charity, our eminent politicians announce their purpose to make the load a little heavier for every family that is hard pressed in order to make it a little easier for some families that are wholly dependent.

We are moved to tears at the thought that the Vares, when the weather is cold, give this or that man half a ton of coal or a few groceries. Is it fair that such philanthropists should pay out of their own pockets for such goodness of heart? No, indeed! By all means let a tax of a nickel be placed on every hat sold in the city and the proceeds be delivered to the generous South Philadelphians that they may dispense it to the needy and assure a big vote on election day. But why make the soldiers, who are going to fight for real liberty, the goat?

What Russia needs is one Theodore

At any rate, no embalmed meat has

Municipal grafters are never so

In many respects the heaviest tax levied by Congress is on the patience of

What the country needs is some man who can put the price of pea coal where it belongs and keep it there.

Why can't the fleets of the Allies get into the Baltic and clean things up? The combined fleets are large enough to warrant the risk.

The vigorous effort of the city ad ministration to keep the police out of politics reminds the ordinary citizen of the Kaiser's frantic effort to keep Germany out of the war.

There is said to be zuen prosperity ne parts of the South that small al banks have refused to accept add

# INEQUALITIES OF EXPENDITURE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Cost of High-School Education Per Pupil Nearly Four and One-Half Times the Amount Spent on Each Elementary School Pupil

By A. S. MARTIN

Superintendent of Schools, Norristown, Pa. (Reprinted, by permission, from the American School Board Journal.) NEW YORK CITY spent \$30,947,203 for per pupil of the high school and the ele-

ment varies greatly among the six cities mentary and the high schools; Chicago, \$11,029,025; Philadelphia, \$5,884,902; under consideration. In New York city the cost per pupil in the Cleveland, \$3,090,700; Pittsburgh, \$2,260,4 high school for building and equipment is 825, and Baltimore, \$1,734,519.

The average cost of supervision and instruction per child enrolled in the New York city public school system was \$35.88; Chicago, \$31.28; Cleveland, \$30.58; Pittsburgh, \$29.36; Philadelphia, \$27.05, and Baltimore, \$19.34.

The average cost of supervision and instruction per child, however, is not a guarantee that justice, measured in terms of quality of supervision and instruction, is received by every child enrolled. It is safe to assume that \$2 worth of instruction is worth twice as much as \$1 worth and that when the difference in the cost of supervision and instruction of a high school pupil and an elementary school pupil is great there is a corresponding difference in the educational advantages

New York city's school system spent \$70 per high school pupil for supervision and instruction and \$33 per pupil for elementary school instruction. Correspondingly, Chicago spent \$70.28 and \$28; Cleveland, \$71 and \$26; Pittsburgh, \$68 and \$25; Philadelphia, \$69 and \$23, and Baltimore. ation with the high school student has been

Why should the quality of instruction at the age of six or seven or eight be inferior to that at the age of fourteen or sixteen or eighteen? The power developed and knowledge gained at six or seven or eight besome the basis of the super-instruction. The larger the physical and the mental asset at the age of six, the greater the gain during subsequent years of education. This is a truism patent to every intelligent edu-

#### Cities' Costs Compared

Why should it cost two and one-eighth imes as much to supervise and instruct a high school pupil as an elementary school pupil in New York city and in Philadelphia, only ninety miles distant from New York city, three times as much? If education is based on a basis of fact and science rather than on guess or sentiment, should not the ratio of the cost of supervision and instruction of high school pupils and elementary school pupils in New York city, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities be approximately the same?

The following are the ratios of the cost per high school pupil and per elementary school pupil for supervision and instruction for the cities named: New York, 2.12; Chicago, 2.5; Cleveland, 2.73; Pittsburgh, 2.75; Philadelphia, 3, and Baltimore, 3.06. It may be possible to account for the low expense of \$17 for instruction and supervision per elementary school pupil in Baltimore on the basis of cheap living, large classes and low salaries, but it cannot equitably or pedagogically or from the standpoint of the State be accounted why a high school child is entitled to \$3.06 worth of supervision and instruction and an elementary school pupil only to \$1 worth

New York city has set a wise example for other cities and the administrators of of publications on education which deal that school system are deserving of con- with subjects such as we discussed. I asked gratulation for the recognition, at least in him what educational journals he read and part, of the just rights of the elementary school system to instruction and supervision which compares favorably with that of the secondary schools. The surest economy in education is the proper development of the powers of the child from the incipient stage of education. This requires supervisors and teachers of training equivalent to that of the teachers of the secdary schools.

The paramount need in education is the atensive training of all the children during the compulsory school life. Such training education will be furthered by smaller groups to a teacher and by teachers of higher qualifications. This will require an expenditure of money per pupil for supervision and instruction approximately equivalent to that spent per pupil for high school supervision and instruction.

# Pupils' Physical Needs

The building and equipment per elemen tary school child should approximately cost the same as that per high school pupil. The elementary class should not be any longer than the high school class, for, if education means anything, the elementary school pupil is the more dependent and requires the more supervision and instruction and the high school student is the more independent and should need less supervision and instruction. In a good school system the more training the pupil receives the more he depends on his own initiative.

The physical needs, such as ventilation, heat, light, laboratories, gymnasium and shops for a high school, need cost little more than the ventilation, light, heat, mantal arts room, playrooms and playgrounds of the elementary schools. Nowhere may a school system be more wasteful than in the money expended for buildings and equipment. An expensive school building equipped with expensive and unusual apparatus is frequently associated with poor educational conditions. The money is spent for the inanimate factors of education at the expense of good teachers.

The buildings and equipment for all the public schools of New York city cost \$113. 745.382; for Chicago, \$51,791,974; for Philadelphia, \$29,060,000; for Cleveland, \$12,-612,932; for Pittsburgh, \$12,360,000, and for Baltimore, \$6,763,593. The relative cost | holder.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

dost young men had "livery blis."

Cantaloupes were muskmelons. You never heard of a "tin Lissie."

Ladies wore bustles.

Operations were rare.

Nobody swatted the fly.

Nobody had seen a silo.

Nobody had appendicitis.

Nobody wore white shoes.

Nobody sprayed orchards.

The hired girl drew one-fifty a week The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver. Folks said pneumatic tires were a joke. Nobody "listened in" on a telephone, There were no sane Fourths, nor electric

Strawstacks were burned instead of baled Publishing a country newspaper was not

WHEN SCHOOL REOPENS ABROAD-



### GIVING WILSON A FREE FOOT

### Present Tendency in Congress to Leave President Unhampered in All Details

citizen of the United States and a business man whose cosmopolitan stores on two continents have revolutionized methods and Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger who also was a member of a school board WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. of one of the large cities of this country. The object of my visit was to ascertain his resentatives of the second emergency instinctive business judgment on the sixbond bill, a matter of \$11,538,945,460, hour day and directed study. When I left which, plus other war and loan expenses, him he requested me to make for him a list brings the United States' war bill up to more than \$19,000,000,000, the President, assuming the Senate will pass the bill, de-rives the greatest power yet conferred upon him. Not only is it the greatest he replied that he did not read any. He rebut it expresses the greatest confidence and perhaps the greatest responsibility marked that he attends the board meetings and considers matters on the spur of ever conferred upon any ruler of any nathe moment, but declared that he is eager

er conferred upon any ruler of on or of any people in recorded history. Nor is it the end of what may be done by Congress in this regard. Throughout the brief debate in the House—and the Speaker called attention to the fact that only two days were consumed in the dis-cussion and passage of the bill—there were statements and suggestions that this colossal bill was only the beginning; that the requirements of the Allies and of our own soldiers and sailors would necessitate uture laws and future indebtedness beore the United States would perform its full part in support of the Commander-inhief and the policies he had outlined.

nually amounting to large sums, in New York, for instance, to more than \$30,000,000, It was pointed out that the present cost of our five months' war in Europe was nore than three times as much as the enare sincere in their effort to improve the schools. The great danger, however, lies in the fact that they may act on important ire cost of the Civil War, and that we had already involved ourselves financially to a greater extent than any of the foreign belligerents, save England, had done in three years of war; but the sum and submatters on the spur of the moment. They as a rule manage their private business cautiously on a scientific basis and do not stance of the answer to these appalling statistics was. "We are in this war and we've got to see it through." have the leisure to know the actual facts

concerning the school system which are essential to wise action. The school re-It was the general feeling of members sults are in a large measure intangible and throughout the debate that the people expected Congress to stand by the Presi-dent and to support him to the limit. When questions arose, therefore, affecting they being materialists are likely to rear lemands which in normal times would put the Administration and the Congress at variance, the mere suggestion that "The President wants this," or "He deems it School directors as a class seldom read necessary for the purposes of the war. educational journals. Their interests do not would produce immediate results. It may be the Senate, which has deliberated so long over the revenue, or war-tax, bill. lie in this direction. They have barely time to read the journals which determine the will take more time to discuss the great new loan bill, but it is not expected to materially change the measure. knowledge upon which they plan their business policies. They will read an educational journal when their attention is directed to

The Senate majority is more inclined to oans than to taxes and may welcome the easier method of raising money to promote

an article in particular. I would not hold the board of directors responsible for all the financial shortcomings of a school sys-Such opposition as there was to the lost bill in the House related more to the terms of the bill than to the main purpose of it. tem. It is the duty of the educational leaders to place before the boards of education in compact form the needs of the sys-There was no desire to impede or obstructhe Administration. That was explicitly denied by all who entered the debate, but it was contended by many that too much tem. Incidentally largely the most salient features of an educational system may be discretion was lodged in the Secretary of the Treasurys-not necessarily Mr. McAdoo, the incumbent, but any future Secretary impressed on the members of the school board. The fact that the social standing of the educational expert does not bring with regard to loans and expenditures Exception was taken to the giving of power to the Secretary to fix the terms, date of maturity, for instance, and conditions of sale and conversion of foreign bonds. As him in contact with the members of the board at any time other than at committee meetings and board meetings is no reason the bill read, the Secretary was almost absolute as to these matters. He could say why he should not be able to thoroughly inform each member on the best thought of education and the essential needs of his American bonds were exchanged would ma ture, now or a hundred years hence, or never, and he could sell them in the foreign system. He must be a leader, not a placenarket at his own figure, a nominal one, it

loans we are now making to our Allies were obtained from the Socretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, there was complaint that this great power and discretion, in certain instances power and discretion, in certain instances power and discretion, in certain instances where personal or popular sympathy or interest could operate during the absence of terest could operate during the absence of Congress, might work great injustice to the Government and to the taxpayers. But the Government and to the taxpayers. Government and to the taxpayers. But the sinfuence of the President with the majority of the House was so great that the minority did little more than raise the question and let it go at that. The new for eign loans authorized by the bill aggregate \$4,000,000,000, 000, which makes the total, in cluding the authorization in the first less bill, \$7,000,000,000, and this if

that he was rapidly disposing of the first \$3.000,000,000 upon request from our Allies, and that the new \$4.000,000,000 would be needed to see them through at the rate of needed to see them through at the rate of \$500,000,000 per month for the eight months from November next to June, 1918, inclusive. The Secretary was asked if the \$500,000,000 per month to the end of June next would be sufficient to meet the foreign demands, but frankly admitted he could not tell. Neither could he say whether the demands would cease at that time. He said no one was in a position to tell what the exigencies of war would be or when the war would end. He did express or when the war would end. He did express his belief that what money we are lending to foreign nations would be repaid.

The one conspicuous effort to amend the the proposal of a Republican group to add a section creating a congres sional war expenditures committee. It was proposed to meet the President's objections to "a war control" committee by providing that the new committee should "co-operate venting waste and extravagance in the matter of war expenditures. It was an en-tirely different proposition from that which carried in President Lincoln's time, but the President let it be known from the White mittee and points of order were made

Three separate attempts from the floo of the enormous sums voted to the Administration for war purposes, but each time : point of order was made and promptly sus-tained by the chair. The motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Com mittee with instructions to insert a p enditures committee met the same fate It is not altogether unfair to say that sev-eral precedents holding similar motions in order were upset by the rulings of the chair But it was intended the President should have his way, and he had it.

There is reason to believe the Senate may attempt to tack an expenditures committee on to the bill, but its fate in that body is problematical. An aftermath of the defeat of the expenditures committee amendment was the sudden stoppage by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, of a military affairs committee motion to investigate the manufacture of ammunition. Mr coper contended that the House had long list of committees on expenditures that had been dormant all this session. He intimated that if the party in power wanted to investigate it had the machinery without going to the expense of special committees.

Although the congressional expenditures committee is temporarily rejected, there is a growing belief among Democrats and Re-publicans that something of the kind will have to come sooner or later. There is no have to come sooner of later, objection on the Republican side to the President's assuming full responsibility for the conduct of the war. It is conceded that he is commander-in-chief and should be un-

Nor is there any serious objection amon Republicans to his insistence upon sole re-sponsibility in the matter of expenditures They are not unduly anxious to share it. The rumors of waste and extravagance al-ready floating into Congressmen's offices are discussed about the capital. It is competence is already endangering American lives and wasting public money these and other reasons it was deemed a to at least offer the President congressiona J. HAMPTON MOORE.

# THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Now, day by day, the rising planes Seek their swift quarry in the air, And crossing th' invisible lines Sweep dauntless into conflict there.

The pilots, rovers through world space Uncharted save by fleetest eye Anal straightest glance, drive desperate

On cloud hills bright o'er which they rush
In misty vales whose depths are spanned
In seconds' time, there lurks for each.
A stranger death than e'er on land.

QUIZ

What is a Cossack? Who was Thomas J. Stewart?

How will Philadelphia public school teachers row serving with the armed force of the United States be recompensed during the war?

familiar bit of thentrical slang be "hokum." What does it mean? 5. Who is popularly accredited with being En-land's greatest writer of lyrics, excep-ing Shakespeare, whose principal regul-tion rests not on his short "songs" but ship dramas?

6. What are "heel-taps"?
7. What does "rataplan" signify?

What ancient legendary king, a trace from in one of the greatest military sizes ever recorded, was the father of a lam-dred children? 9. What is the literal meaning of "Tage-

10. What is antipusto? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Swedish Government is accused of using its cipher code through an embassy to give the Germans military information.

Van Buren was the eighth President of the United States. Naval quartermasters are petty officer in churge of steering, binnacle, signals, hold-stowing, etc. Regiment, our masters assign quarters for lasing set camps and looking after rations, ammuni-tion, etc.

7. The Lincoln Highway is the in the world.

9. "Colossal" refers to the Colossus of Rhoss.
an enormous statue of a man bestrates
the harbor in ancient times.

10. A pariah is a member of a low casts a
southern India.

# LUCRETIA MOTT

WHEN Lucretia Mott was in her teems was teaching in a Friends' school in New York, and perceived with some natural indignation that a male instructor who was doing the same work she did was getting more money for his services. It is written that this was the beginning of that famous woman's resolve to devote her life the demand for equal rights for woman. to the demand for equal rights for women. She did not confine her activities to suf-frage. She fought for equal rights for all She advanced extreme views on the sub-ject of woman's rights in relation to pro-erty, marriage, society and education. It was while attending the world's convention at Lordon in 1240 that the convention at London in 1840 that she felt more keest than ever the injustices to women and de-termined to call a woman's rights meeting as soon as she returned to the Unite States. The slavery issue, hewever, some began to loom up and it was as an Abolitionist that she was first to gain great prominence, as president of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Many times she as her fellow members were in danger from an angry mob. One day, after, an address in this, her native city, a mob resolved to in this, her native city, a mob resolved be kill her and started for her home—at least

that was the report that was brought to her. She sat calmiy awaiting fate.

But, so the story goes, on man in the crowd did not wish to see her injured. Proposing to be a leader, he led the proslavery rioters toward her house on Ninh street, between Race and Vine; but instead of attacking the house he crossed Ninh and went up Race to wreak vengeance of another building on Race street which housed an Abolitionist. At a meeting in New York a mob again broke loose, but the dignified Quaker lady laid her hand on one of the roughest of the crowd and asked him to lead her to a place of safety. This he did, not knowing who she was.

She visited President Tyler, who talke freely with her upon the slavery question and, while traveling in the South, held sacudences, including slaveholders, specific and by the simplicity and sincerity of her arguments. that was the report that was brought to

Mer the Civil War was over Luc Mott attended the celebration of the Pennsylvania Abolitto-Society. She greeted effusively. In her modest ma-she said she thought herpalf "a very a overrated woman," and added, "It is a humiliating."

The press and pulpit were un enunciation of her principles o