2500 SCHOOLMEN OPEN CONVENTION

Standardization of Education Subject of Important Report

YEAR'S WORK COVERED

Full Examination of Present Situation Made by Dr. Updegraph and Leroy King

The annual Schoolmen's Week Convention opens today at the University of Pennsylvania and will continue until Saturday.

A feature of the convention is to be the report on the work of the department of education of the University in its effort to standardize educational measurements in the schools of the State. This is one of the most important efforts ever made by any university in the East. It was undertaken in response to a resolution adopted by the convention in 1917 urging that superintendents, principals and teachers of Pennsylvania co-operate in the use of the Curtis standard tests in arithmetic and that the department of education at the University of Pennsylvania be used as a clearing house to which the results of these tests can be sent for purposes of interpretation.

2500 Will Attend

As a result, between 2500 and 3000 teachers, principals, superintendents and others concerned in educational matters will attend these sessions, where many new and interesting features of education will be discussed. Among these will be the report of the department of education of the University, dealing with the results of its efforts to introduce a system of standard educational measurements in the public schools of the State.

A tour of the public schools to secure the adoption of this system has been made by Dr. Harlan Updegraff, professor of educational administration, and Leroy A. King, instructor in educational administration, who accompanied him as assistant director. Thirty-five school districts, with an attendance of 35,000 pupils, are co-operating with the convention.

Many leading educators of the nation will participate in the program.

Noted Men to Speak

Among the most important speakers will be Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts; Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. Ernest Burnham, head of the department of rural education, State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Dr. George A. Mirick, former assistant commissioner of education for New Jersey.

A general conference of teachers in the University and secondary school will be held today, and the topic will be "Educational Guidance." The final address will be by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, who will speak on "The Uniformity of Education—a Protest."

Doctor Yocum will speak on "The Prime Necessity of Democracy in Education" and Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, will speak upon the practical benefits of educational measurements to the layman. Immediately following, Provost Edgar Fahs Smith and Mrs. Smith will give a reception to the University's guests.

Four Conferences

In the field of school administration there will be four conferences for city superintendents and four conferences for those interested in rural school problems. The principal theme will be educational measurements. The other subjects will be "Supervision of Instruction in City Schools and in Rural Schools," "Schools and the War," "Actual Accomplishment of Vocational Schools in Pennsylvania" (illustrated) and "Normal School Preparation of Rural School Teachers." There will be a conference of members of school boards in this vicinity at which the general topic will be "Pennsylvania Schoolhouses Old and New."

The general committee in charge of the convention is: Harlan Updegraff, professor of educational administration, chairman; Arthur H. Quinn, dean of the college; George G. Chambers, director of admissions; Arthur C. Howland, director of teachers' courses; Arthur J. Jones, assistant professor of secondary education, in charge of secondary school conferences; Albert H. Raub, associate superintendent of schools, Philadelphia; Ezra Lehman, principal of State Normal School, Shippensburg; John W. Snoke, county superintendent of schools, Lebanon; Charles A. Wagner, superintendent of schools, Chester; J. P. Breidlinger, principal of high school, Wilkes-Barre; and LeRoy A. King, instructor in educational administration, secretary.

U. S. STUDY OF GERMAN URGED BY DR. CLAXTON

Allies Concentrating on Enemy's Tongue as War Measure, Says Education Commissioner

New York, April 11.—American study of the German language as a war measure is advocated by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

Doctor Claxton, addressing 200 young women of the Teachers' College of Columbia University on "Community Centers and Democracy" yesterday, made an allusion in his lecture to charges of pro-Germanism preferred by William T. Hornaday, president of the American Defense Society, who had protested against the commissioner being allowed to speak. After his address Doctor Claxton said:

"I never reply to those attacks because every United States citizen is allowed the right in the constitution to criticize public officials. I am as patriotic as anybody in the country today. At the same time, I believe we should get through this war, if we can, without singing a hymn of hate.

"If we were never to deal with Germany as anything else than an enemy it would still be worth while to teach the German language in this country. No one can deny that there are more Germans in the trenches who, if they could 'listen in' on our telephone lines, could understand what was being said than there are American boys who could understand a German message they might overhear.

"England and France are paying more attention to the teaching of German now than ever before, and you can rest assured that the study of English is not being neglected in Germany today.

"Heine and Goethe are still on our library shelves, and they are still worth reading."

CAPTURE U. S. FLIER

First American Aviator to Be Taken Alive by Foes

Amsterdam, April 11.—A semiofficial Berlin dispatch says the Germans have made their first capture of an American flyer. He is said to have been shot down on the western front on Sunday.

The American aviator is described as a lieutenant, who was [illegible]

GROSS ABUSES IN GERMAN ARMY AGAIN DISCUSSED IN REICHSTAG

Speakers Demand Dismissal From Service of Men of 1869 and 1870 Classes, as Well as Abolition of "Strict-Arrest" Punishment

Berlin, via Amsterdam, April 10.—The Reichstag recently held one of its periodic debates on abuses in the army, the immediate occasion of the discussion in question being a petition from the majority bloc to the Imperial Chancellor for as speedy as possible a dismissal from the army of men belonging to the 1869 and 1870 classes, or in any case for hastening their withdrawal from the front line for permanent home service.

The petition also urged that Landsturm men who had been in the field without intermission from the beginning of the war and at the front for at least a year should be permanently transferred to create troops in the interior. In addition a resolution adopted by the main committee of the House called for the abolition or at least the "strict arrest," and for granting all grade three a right to furlough, while the modification of the punishment of minority Socialists called for a memorandum on the administration of justice in the army and navy from August 1, 1914, to September, 1917.

Promises Not Kept

Herr Stuckler, the majority Socialist spokesman, who opened the debate, said, that despite the Government's promises, there appeared to be no serious intention of releasing the older classes. It was true that there was an order that Landsturm men over forty-five who had been more than six months in the field were to be withdrawn from the firing line, and that this had been complied with. But the distance of two or three kilometers to which they were withdrawn could not be termed removal from the firing line, and moreover this order should be extended to include fathers of large families, only surviving sons, and transport troops, and so on, who often had to perform their duties under heavy fire.

The commandeering of Landsturm men for industrial work, he continued, should not be regarded as the equivalent of dismissal for men really released were no longer members of the army, but became subject to the auxiliary service act, and could thus enjoy their rights with regard to wages, and so on.

Herr Ryssel, the minority Socialist spokesman, delivered himself of a critical speech. There was no end, he said, of the complaints of the failure to withdraw older men to the depots, and it was not an improvement, but an aggravation of their position to transfer them from the trenches to munition columns. The atmosphere at the front, he added, was by no means enthusiastic, and it was not to be wondered at considering the treatment to which many men had to submit. Much scorn had been expressed at reports of how Russian soldiers had been driven forward with blows, but unfortunately such things had happened in the German army also.

This produced a commotion on the right, and when the speaker prepared to cite instances the Vice-President called on him to confine himself to the motions before the House. Herr Ryssel therefore proceeded to complain that men unsuited for service had not been discharged, as promised, and after citing instances, declared that strikers, and those politically inacceptable to the authorities, had been called up as a punishment. In Rustringen, for instance, 20 men who joined the minority Socialists on January 31, 1918, were called to the colors on February 14.

Bad Food Served

"There was a general complaint among the soldiery of insufficient and bad food, he said, and he declared that sergeants and noncommissioned officers employed in the army kitchens regularly sent provisions home and that while the men were often given bad food and some companies were actually known as 'starvation companies,' there were many officers' kitchens where an officer could obtain as much food as he wanted for 1.10 marks.

In one case he had attempted to make detailed complaints to the military authorities. It was that of a captain commanding a company in Belgium who abused his authority by permanently employing a carpenter to make cases for foodstuffs which he continuously sent to Germany by men to whom he granted leave for the purpose. An inquiry was instituted, but, of course, nothing was revealed, and a search of the captain's residence was refused, while Herr Ryssel was asked for the name of his informant. That, he said, was what the authorities were chiefly intent upon, and he declared that for years now he had received letters from the front only by indirect ways, because the men knew that letters addressed to members of the Reichstag were read. The speaker wanted to know whence it was that men like this captain obtained such quantities of foodstuffs.

Other abuses were revealed as the debate proceeded, including complaints made by deputies from Alsace-Lorraine, and only briefly indicated in the press, of the treatment accorded men from their province and finally the resolutions before the House were adopted, with the exception of that from the minority Socialists calling for information as to the administration of military justice during the war.

BRITISH CABINET NOW FACES CRISIS ON MAN-POWER SITUATION

Continued from Page One

loyalty to support any other government which carries on the war."

In moving the second reading of the bill Sir George Cave, Unionist member for Surrey, said it was the duty of the country to do everything it could do and then only should it be entitled to use to the fullest extent the help given by its Allies. Germany had made Europe an armed camp, he added, and the necessity of taking every man who could be spared was overwhelming.

Sir George declared that he had been advised that the application of the man-power bill to Ireland would yield a large number of men, but if only five divisions could be got from Ireland it would be worth while. He did not believe the army would be needed to force the operation of the measure.

The speaker added that even if there was an Irish Parliament today the question of conscription in Ireland still would rest with the Imperial Parliament.

Sir George, being continually interrupted by Nationalist members, said he doubted whether the voice of Ireland had yet been heard in the matter. The speaker of the House appealed to the Irish members to give Sir George a fair hearing.

After Sir Charles Hobhouse, the former Postmaster General, and Donald MacLean had criticized the bill, expressing the opinion that the number of men over forty who were fit for service did not justify raising the age limit, John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, said that, apart altogether from Ireland, no case had been made out for the bill itself. As to the Irish proposals, they would destroy the hope of an Irish settlement during the war.

He challenged the Government to make a plebiscite in Ireland, and declared that Antrim would vote with Clare against conscription. The farmers of Ulster, he said, were against conscription.

Sir Edward Carson, interrupting, said: "No more than the farmers of England."

The estimate of 400,000 men from Ireland, continued Mr. Dillon, was nonsense. Two years ago the figure was put at 120,000, and since then 20,000 had volunteered. He believed that no more than 80,000 could be obtained without doing infinitely more injury by destroying the food supply.

The real purpose of the bill was to divert public attention and inquiry from the true causes of the failure on the western front, Mr. Dillon said. The attempt to extend the bill to Ireland would open up another war front in Ireland, all the more formidable because it would be a moral front, in which Britain would be wrong; it would be a front which, whatever form the conflict took, would spread to America and Australia and to all the corners of the earth where the Irish race were scattered. The prospect before the government was that for the remainder of the war it must hold Ireland under strict military law with ever-increasing bitterness.

Ex-Premier Asquith said he much doubted whether the raising of the military age to fifty would result in the increased military efficiency expected. He considered it more probable that, owing to the resulting dislocation in industry, it would cause a diminution in the sum total of the available national effort for the conduct of the war.

Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the Government, said that what had happened in France was unexpected. That was why this bill was presented.

"It is useless to conceal from ourselves the real position," he said. "Until the battle began the balance of forces was not against the Allies on the western front. Not only the Government, but the British and French military advisers believed that there was no danger of anything fatal happening. Wherever the fault lies, it does not relieve the necessity of filling the ranks in the army, unless we are prepared to accept the position that we cannot win."

FIXING OF WOOL PRICES IS NEXT ON PROGRAM

Protection From Cotton Goods and Leather Gougers Also Being Arranged

WORK ON FUEL QUESTION

War Board May Curtail Pleasure Motors and Other Luxuries Output

Washington, April 11.

Wool is the next of the long line of necessities to sway under the sharp eye of America's new industrial director general, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the industries board.

As part of his sweeping overhauling of the nation's business, rapidly being retamped to fit wartime needs, Baruch will soon consider the question of wool supply and prices. Intolerable conditions are rapidly developing which will throw unwarranted burdens on civilian populations. Army and navy demands for wool—over 80 per cent of the total product—are cutting disastrously into civilian needs. Prices are leaping upward, while the supply is rapidly sinking to the point where shoddy is used heavily in woolen clothing.

Cotton manufacturers are here to help Baruch shape his price-fixing policy on finished cotton goods. Leather industries are expected to appear on the docket shortly.

Following virtual requisitioning of wool logos by the quartermaster general last week, fixed prices on wool goods are looked on as necessary if civilians are to be protected from speculators in the wool left after army needs are met.

Virtually every wool loom will, for the time being, be turned to weaving of uniform cloth.

Linking up with the price-fixing machine is the skilled preference list, defining industries which are to be given coal first.

War industries board officials will leave to the fuel administration the question of determining just when the needs of preferred industries make it necessary to restrict fuel to non-preferred plants. Many plants, being engaged partly in war work, will receive a proportionate share of the customary fuel supply. Investigation will determine, in each case, what proportion of fuel is necessary to continue war work in plants also doing "luxury" work.

Automotive and other trades producing both luxury and necessary goods will be studied individually. Manufacture of motortrucks will probably be allowed to continue at full blast, while pleasure cars can be made only when sufficient fuel has been given to the preference list.

WATCHING NEVADA INDIANS

Effort to Get Them to Attack Whites Is Alleged

Reno, Nev., April 11.—The Government is sending special agents and State police into eastern Nevada, where Piute, Goshute and Shoshone Indians are reported to have been supplied with arms and poison, and advised to attack Indian agents and white settlers.

According to statements made by loyal Indians, the arms and poison were supplied by a white man, whose identity has not been discovered. His operations are said to be extended over several hundred miles of territory, extending from Bloche and Elko, Nev., and as far east as Deep Creek, Utah.

WIFE LEAVES "DOUG" FAIRBANKS AND BLAMES ANOTHER WOMAN

Daughter of Daniel J. Sully, Cotton King, Will Not Divorce Film Star Who Has Been Aiding Liberty Loan Drive

THE pathways of happiness for Douglas Fairbanks and his wife have diverged and henceforth the popular motion picture star and Mrs. Fairbanks will seek the fulfillment of their destinies along different roads. There is to be no divorce, however, merely a mutual agreement to disagree.

With Mary Pickford, "Charlie Chaplin" and Miss Emmy Wehlen, Fairbanks participated in the Liberty Loan campaign here two days ago and incidentally subscribed $10,000 to the Liberty Loan through the local committee. A gold nail bearing his initials—D. F.—is resting in the base of the Liberty statue in South Penn square.

Another woman, said to be a motion-picture actress, is concerned in the separation, Mrs. Fairbanks admits, without naming her.

Mrs. Fairbanks's Statement

Says Mrs. Fairbanks, in the first and only statement she has ever issued:

"There has been so much gossip for the last eight months I think the time has come to end it all with a definite statement. It is the only right thing I can do either for my boy or myself.

"My husband and I are the best of friends, but we have decided there must be a separation. Just because we are such good friends there will, of course, be no divorce. There are no grounds for that. For the present I shall live with my son in New York.

"I am very much interested in war work—the helping of families of soldiers left without their bread-winners for the duration of the war. In families where there are children especially I know I can be of service. I want to do that kind of work, and if I cannot find an organization already started for this kind of service, I mean to start one myself.

"So far as my personal affairs are concerned, there is little that I can say. For twelve years I have put my husband's happiness ahead of my own. Now his happiness lies in paths of his own choosing—away from mine. There was only one thing to do—let him take it as it came to him, in his own way, while I and the boy wend our separate ways. It was the best thing for us all. He has always been the kindest and best of husbands in his home life. I can only wish him happiness in the future.

Won't Defend Woman

"I cannot defend any woman with whom my husband's name has been connected. I will not malign her. She is associated with my husband in his business. That, of course, is no concern of mine. I have made up my mind that I will no longer shield her. By that I mean that for the last eight months whenever gossip talked its ugly head I was the one who kept denying and defending and explaining.

"Now I am through. For the sake of the boy I have come to realize that the only way to stop this gossip along the rialtos of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is to plainly state that this time gossip has a foundation in fact. May the whispering and the surmising stop, now that it is publicly announced that my husband and I have separated."

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were married in 1907. Mrs. Fairbanks was the daughter of Daniel J. Sully, of Watch Hill, R. I., the well-known cotton broker. At the time of their marriage Douglas Fairbanks was forced to give up his chosen profession of the theatre because of the objections of his father-in-law.

But since his first picture, "The Lamb," his popularity as an actor has increased until he has become the most popular "movie" player in America.

Poisoned by Canned Tomatoes

Shamokin, Pa., April 11.—Within a half hour after they had partaken of canned tomatoes purchased at a small grocery store near their home here, Mrs. Margaret Frazer, her three daughters and two sons were taken violently ill from ptomaine poisoning.

58 TAKE HOSEMAN TEST

All Who Pass Will Be Needed to Fill Vacancies

Fifty-eight applicants for positions as hosemen of the Bureau of Fire took the civil service tests for appointment today. All who pass will be appointed in the near future, as they will be needed if the two-platoon system is made effective.

Forty-five hosemen have resigned from the service since the first of the year, and these vacancies have to be filled, as well as the 150 men needed for the new system.

From recent eligible lists most of the men needed to fill vacancies and for the double-platoon have been appointed, but there are left enough vacancies to fill who pass today.

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