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Philadelphia, Saturday, September 4, 1920

A POUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware river bridge,
A dradack big enough to accommodate the largest ships,
Development of the rapid transit system,
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
As Art Museum,
Enlargement of the water supply,
Homes to accommodate the population.

THE MEASURE OF THE MAN ET'S look back a moment over the

Democratic charge of a Republican "slush fund." Mr. Cox himself began about three weeks ago with vague talk about contributions

from sinister interests. Then Frankie Roosevelt, taking the cue, me too-ed with a yelp to the general effect

that this fund amounted to \$32,000,000. Encouraged by hearing himself talk and seeing it widely printed, Mr. Cox finally blurted out a definite amount-\$15,000,000more than cutting in half his second string associate's figure.

Pinned down by the newspapers demanding evidence. Mr. Cox promised to expose every Republican villain and send him to jail in his Pittsburgh speech, but when he lelivered it the amount had shrunk to a little more than \$8,000,000.

Advised by the Senate investigators that they would welcome real proof, Mr. Cox sent, first, National Chairman White, a man of his own picking, and, second, National Treasurer Marsh, both of whom, although they went to the committee sessions directly from conferences with the presidential candidate himself, admitted that they had not the slightest knowledge of any facts supporting the rapidly dwindling charges.

Then on Thursday, with a splurge in every Democratic organ, it was announced that Judge Moore, Mr. Cox's campaign manager at San Francisco, would spring the denouement. He, too, journeyed to Chicago direct from the presence, but the further he got away from Columbus and the nearer to Chicago, the less he knew, until in the city by the lake he told the reporters that after all he could only report hearsay and had to whisper Republican names into the anxious Democratic ears of Senators Reed and Pomerene, who as members of the investigating body itself, have done yeoman but futile work to bolster up the Cox ebullitions.

The only result of these tactics has been to hold off the threatened issuance of a subpoens for Mr. Cox until too late to catch him before he started his long trip through the West. For this respite Democrats will give much thanks, but it is hardly likely that the charges can be kept in suspended animation till after election day.

Next Tuesday the committee will resume its sessions, but the one man who, according to National Chairman White, knows what is back of the Cox charges, will not be present as he should be in all manliness. He will be out West trying to sell the natives what Jay House calls snake-doctor medi-

That's the measure of the man foisted on the Democratic party at the Golden Gate by Charley Murphy, Tom Taggart, Jim Nugent and George Brennan as a perfect party antidote to Mr. Wilson. Didn't they know how to pick?

### THE ZOO ENRICHED

BY THE acquisition of a giraffe, which fortunately survived the long voyage of .a well stocked "ark" from South Africa, the Philadelphia Zoo repairs one of its few conspicuous deficiencies. A rhinoceros is still lacking, but otherwise the oldest "gardens" of their kind in the United States may assert that they are still high among the foremost in their exhibits.

Fully half of the interesting live cargo of the Chinese Prince will soon be displayed our comprehensive and well-managed zoo. Naturalists may be expected to thrill over the klipspringer, the dulker, the bless buck, the kudu and the wildebeest, which are among the newcomers.

The layman has still considerable to learn about these unimals, but his interest in the giraffe, although perhaps unscientifie, is spontaneous. The creature is extravagantly picturesque, Circuses and, above all, gircus posters would disappoint sorely without the presence of the tallest quadruped. The fact that he has a really awful time taking a drink encourages the hope that the zoo's particular specimen will feel at home in his quarters and adopted

## **OVERPLAYING JAP "TENSION"**

THE cables from Tokio soleanly record the fact that no unfriendly demonstration was made against the American congressional junketers who have just invaded the Japaiess capital. Doubtless were the situation reversed and were an official party of the Mikado's representatives in the act of swooping down on Washington, the Japanese Potapress would discourse impressively on the me cuence of any hostile manifestations.

On Il of which goes to show how absurdly erish is Nipponese opinion about America Lemond vice versa. The whole situation has, in sugaract, been grossly overstated, and not the least ridiculous of common implications is it that of surprise over decency and good manq ners in the relations of the two nations. As

n result a natural and commonplace exhibition of good behavior is treated as indicating relief of a "tension," which is inherently an naginative product.

Nos It is this largely artificial assumption of strained" relations which has forever been one of the most sinister foes of peace Germany worked herse into a frenzy on this basis until finally batred of England, origipumped up, became actual and pro-a world war. Nor was Great Britain

herself guiltless of similarly dangerous pro-

Of course Tokio was well behaved toward its American visitors. Things have by no means reached a pass where any other conduct can be sanely expected. One way for Japan and America to adjust the problems in which they are both concerned is to get over the nonsense of being surprised at each other's moderation.

Trumped-up tension cannot long survive the reciprocal recognition of ordinary courtesy as unworthy of astonishment.

#### A LOOK UNDER THE LID IN THE COAL INDUSTRY

The Question of Anthracite Prices in the Light of the \$22,000,000 Mystery Turned Up by Colonel McCain

LAST spring and during most of the summer Attorney General Palmer gamboled ponderously up and down this broad land in pursuit of the folk whom, for want of a more odious name, he calls Bolshevists. Prices soared. Food profiteers bought limousines in clumps. Sugar prices winged it filmost to the moon. Whisky men got so rich evading the law in Pennsylvania that some of them still fear they will wake out of a gorgeous dream.

Mr. Palmer was not diverted from his solemn purpose. In retrospect he appears like a new statue of Liberty Unenlightening the World. A new sort of vestal was he, resolutely on guard at the altar of freedom and determined to save democracy by annihilating every one who talked independently, or, as they say, through the hat. It was a great show. And while the country gazed fascinated the anthracite coal operators approached poiselessly from the rear and took just about \$22,000,000 in excess, unreported and unjustified profits out of its pockets.

Where was Mr. Palmer while the coal men were collecting an extra dollar a ton merely because a question of mine wages had been submitted for arbitration to a federal board, and where was he when they pocketed the \$22,000,000 which represented the difference between the sum of the final award and the insurance fund created by the dollar tolls? Where has he been recently while the producers talked of even further increases? Ask the ouija board. We do not know.

The operators, of course, are no radicals. Oh. no. They are eminently respectable gentlemen who want all agitators deported. Now the attorney general has one slim chance to prove that he isn't tragically inefficient or worse. He can start a hunt for that \$22. -000,000. If the money cannot be turned back to those who were robbed it ought to go to the government or for charity or good roads or bathing suits for the heathen.

It belongs anywhere but where it is. It is a bad thing for the coal men to have, because it has plainly fired them with an unholy desire for more of the same sort of

Do the operators and the miners alike wish Congress, driven by an enraged public, to go at them and their institutions as it has gone at others which proved detestablesuddenly, unscientifically, with an ax?

The country is almost at the end of its toleration. It is aware that veils and fogs deliberately created obscure the innef workngs of the coal industry and mask machinery by which it is plundered or made miserable. Barons who were kicked out of their castles in England centuries ago and dumped into their own mosts hadn't half the power for evil that rests now with some of the men who, when a question is put to them in the public interest, send secretaries to say that hey have nothing to say.

It is impossible to read Colonel McCain's dispatches from the anthracite country without feeling that these same captains of the coal industry may be glad enough to talk before long.

Colonel McCain is one of the ablest of American journalists. He cannot be awed, stampeded or befuddled. He is getting under the lid of the coal business in his dispatches to this newspaper. And his revelations are such as to raise questions that transcend the question of fuel altogether.

It is becoming necessary to ask for example, whether the really vital affairs of the people are being taken out of their hands in the United States and given over to the control of tongs organized, if you believe them. in the interest of capital or labor, but organized actually for a lawless pursuit of advantages for themselves exclusively. Some of the unseen powers with which the ultimate consumer has now to deal are as un-American and as exclusive as the Chinese Six Companies and a hundred times more powerful.

The overemphasis and overorganization of exclusive group interests in America will lead inevitably to trouble for a great many

That may seem like a strained view of the matter.

But let us see.

In the early days of the republic, when the codes and laws under which we now live were formulated, this was a relatively small nation dependent chiefly on agriculture. The means of life and comfort were easily available to any one who would work. Food and fuel were at the door.

But the growth of the population and areas of the United States, the drift of industrial evolution, the concentration of great masses of people in communities far removed from the sources of life's necessities and the growing complexity of existence in a machine nge changed all this. Great and highly onganized agencies for production and distribution have come into existence in response to a definite need. They are the mine companies and the railways and the labor unions and the packing houses, the shipping corporations and the telegraph companies.

Such groups as these often have it in their power to affect the common life of the people more intimately than any agency of government can affect it. Their contacts with the communities are direct and vital. Some of them have actually aimed at power almost as great as the power of the government itself. That is for the moment aside.

The question is whether these agencies, established with common consent and tolerated in their present forms only because they are supposed to serve society by keeping its lines of supply and service open, are actually to be permitted to obstruct and block these same channels at will and for the sake of

abnormal profits. Coal is not a luxury. It is a fundamental peed of life as it is lived in America. It is not something that should be doled out or withheld at the whim of profitcers. The people have the same moral right to know the ins and outs of the coal business as they have to know the ins and outs of the proc-

esses of government by which they are affeeted for good or ill. That right will one day be asserted, and it may even be asserted in disagrecable ways if mine owners retire to the comfortable privacy of their inner offices in every emergency-a sort of privacy that strikers cannot know-and send secretaries to dismiss the inquiring representatives of public opinion.

A danger point was reached when coal prices went to \$15 a ton in Philadelphia. In no estimate does it appear that the labor cost of production is much more than \$3. In some instances men who know the business of mining thoroughly insist that the labor cost averages only a little more than

Where does the money go? It is shown now and shown clearly that for every dollar added to the retail price of anthracite to meet increased rail or wage charges some of the producers have been tacking on an additional dollar for themselves

It was in last April that a question of increased wages for miners was submitted to a new commission appointed by the President. So coal went up a dollar a ton on the spot in order that any wage award made retroactive to April might be met by the operators without loss.

Until Colonel McCain went to the anthracite regions the public did not realize that the operators had a melon of \$22,000,000 left from this special tax to be divided after all increases and back pay ordered by the coal commission had been paid. Yet now the price of coal is higher in retail markets than it ever was before. It was boosted again only the other day by the freight-rate

With another strike the consuming public, caught between miners and operators, is between the upper and the lower millstone. Is it necessary to clamor for a new congressional investigation?

Are the mine owners trying to help the industrial revolutionists who seek to compel an unwilling people to nationalize the

#### JUSTICE AND ZONE FARES

IN MR. MITTEN'S zone-fare system the dentral part of the city, it is assumed, would be the tropical zone. Extending from it, north and south, would be, first. the temperate zones, and second, the frigid zones. They would be frigid in the sense that those who wished to get to them would have to pay out more in cold cash before they could gratify their desires. name would have to be invented to describe West Philadelphia zones unless Mr. Mitten intends to act on the theory that the earth is flat, and have his tropical zone at the center with the outlying zones surrounding it. Then we should have eastern and western frigid zones competing for favor with the northern and southern.

But what the zones are to be called is a detail of little moment. The thing in which the people are most interested is the adjustment of the cost of traveling, say across the tropic of capricorn, or the goat, from the central zone to the southern temperate zone, which would be somewhere in South Philadelphia. If the short riders in the central zone should be asked to pay a fare of three cents, would Mr. Mitten carry the longer riders across the dividing line for five cents?

This is really a vital question. Mr. Mitten, however, has said nothing which justities the belief that he has any intention of reducing the basic fare of five cents, even for the short riders. He says much about the fairness of paying for what you get and is confident that the car riders will make no serious objection to an increase in the fare for long trips.

Considered abstractly, a fare of ten cents to Oak Lane would not be exorbitant. The distance is nearly eight miles. The rate sould be a little more than one cent a mile. But if one is to be carried eight miles for ten cents what justice would there be in charging a man five cents to ride eight blocks on Chestnut street from Broad to Sixth street? The fare would be at the rate of more than eight cents a mile. If we are going to appeal to justice in this matter would better consider the application of the rule of equity to all phases of it.

It could be argued, and an expert at figures could prove to a mathematical certainty, that a central zone fare of three ents would yield greater revenue than a fare of five cents. It would encourage riding. The man who spends five cents to ride one way from Broad to Sixth street would spend six cents to ride both ways and conince himself that he was saving more in shoe leather than he was spending in car

But there is a serious sociological side to the zone-fare issue. Graduated fores are common in many European cities. In Glasgow the effect has been to congest the population in the first zone. Working people have preferred to live near their work, for r has cost them more than they could afford to pay to get into the outlying districts where there are fresh air and sunshine, to say nothing of grass and trees.

We have a situation right here that in some degree resembles that which the zone system has produced in Glasgow. The men earning moderate incomes live in the rity where they can get to work for five cents. Tens of thousands of them would like live in the suburbs, but the commutation rates on the steam railroads are so much higher than the trolley fares within the city that they have to get along in a little house with a back yard about as big as a table cloth. If housing conditions were normal the

recent increase in commutation rates would affect real estate values within a radius of twenty miles. A man who had persuaded himself that he could afford to pay fifty cents a day for a round trip to a district where he could get a modest-priced house with half an acre of ground would hesitate to buy such a house when the fare way increased to sixty-five or seventy cents, and doubtless decide to remain in the city, where his round trip to business now costs him only ten cents, or sixteen at the outside.

Mr. Mitten is only talking about your fares at present. When he makes a definite suggestion as to rates and zones there will be something concrete to discuss. But even if it should be found necessary to adopt the plan it should be regarded as only a temporary device, to be abandoned as soon as the burden of the outrageous rentals paid to the underlying companies is lifted from the P. R. T. With fair rentals it would be possible for the P. R. T. to continue the uniform five-cent rate for all riders, long as well as short.

From the perils of drowning at Monte Carlo, Mary Garden, it is said, "barely escaped. Belief is not difficult.

After all, the real bulwark of American nome life is sky-kissing theatre prices and 'service' charges in the restaurants.

The congressmen who were surprised ecause nobody attacked them in Tokio evidently forgot that they weren't at home.

These are the days when nobody loves a coal barr

A WONDER SHIP

Remarkable Story of the Liberty Glo Which Reflects Luster Upon Hog

Island's Good Workmanship

WHEN the Liberty Glo sails up the Delaware some three month hence. Hog Island will write "finished" at the bottom of one of its bright pages. And be it said in confident prophecy that, as the sturdy cargo carrier steams by, whistles will shriek and men will shout as they have not done since the great day when the first returning transport brought home the vauguard of Pennsylvania's sons.

The Liberty Glo will be twice welcomed as in a sense a ship twice born of the shops

as in a sense a ship twice born of the shops and ways of Hog Island. It will sail the seas a stordy argument for ships made all a pattern, and a monument withal to the excellence with which that principle was exemplified at Hog Island.

THE Liberty Glo's tragic history goes back I to November of last year, when she sailed for Hamburg and Bremen, carrying a \$2,000,000 relief cargo for Germany. Within ten hours of her destination, on December 5, she struck a submerged mine, which cut her almost in two from water line to water line, at No. 2 cargo hold. Her master, Captain J. I. Stousland, of Rutherford, N. J., was forced to anchor near Ameland Light, on the coast of Holland. Before help could reach him, a terrific

Before help could reach him, a terrific storm swept over the North Sea, and the bulwarks and deck plates, all that held the severed parts of the ship together, were torn asunder, and the two sections of the ship drifted on the beach. Followed ceaseless battering by storm after storm, during the worst winter Holland ever knew. Captain Stousland stayed aboard, though one of the wrecking tugs sent to salvage

the ship was lost with all hands and another American ship that went ashore in the same neighborhood was broken to pieces.
At length, with spring, most of the cargo was saved and the Liberty Glo on Easter morning, with all flags flying and steam up in the engine room, though only No. 3 bulkhead kept the seas from her boilers, was towed into a safe port and put into

THE Liberty Glo epic story is best told in A Captain Stousland's letters, some of them written while he could hear the seas beating

on the Liberty Glo's steel flanks.

The captain himself is a remarkable figure. He was one of the men to whom the war gave opportunity. He served in the United States navy reserve corps, with the rank of lieutenant commander. He was born in Norway, but came to America as a boy. All his life he had followed the sea, but the Liberty Glo, on which he centered all his devotion, was his first independent

LIERE is Captain Stousland's story of the wreck, written under stress of excitement not yet abated after hours of touch and go with death!

"When sae hit the mine, oil from the double bottom was sent flying up to the masthead, accompanied by bales of cotton. barrels and bolts of all kinds, and it created a fearful bayoc.

"At 4 a. m., December 6, I told the chief engineer to get his men up from below, as the ship was breaking in two. I order d them all in boats, not knowing what she would do when she would break. I did not want them to leave, but to keep the boats under the terms. boats under the stern. But in the confusion and noise of escaping steam, it was im-possible to establish any kind of order. They were bent on one thing, getting away from the ship. They cut the painter and dis-appeared in the darkness."

Captan Stousiand stuck by his ship, though it looked like certain death to do so. By a miracle almost the boats shore, though four of the crew died from By a miracle almost the boats made the "At 4:30 a. m. the after end of the ship

parted company with the bow in a roaring noise, steam escaping, cargo from No. 2 hold drifting all around. The lights went out and all was dark. "I could hear the roar of the breaker: nd after a little while I could

white outline gleaming like the teeth of a

wolf-and it was getting nearer and Captain Stousland, with the deck engineer and third cook, who had been left behind were saved from the wreck by a Dutch motor life boat. "I had no idea she could come near me in those breakers, but she came up on the lee side like a cork, and when the sea lifted her up level with the rail, I

jumped into the net." TTITHIN a week a contract had been let by the shipping board to salvage the Captain Stousland had been going back and forth between the Liberty Gla and Ameland. An armed guard on the

beach protected the cargo. December 16 he wrote: "Monday morn-With all the ing early returned to ship. wood available fires were made, but oil in the tanks so thick we had to knock a hole in the tank, take out oil that way and throw it into the fire." And almost from that time on, steam was kept up in the

Salvage work proceeded slowly, because of almost insuperable weather conditions. Storms of unprecedented violence were not

the only menace, however,
"Sunday, February 1." the captain wrote,
"fire broke out in the shelter deck, port side, about under the steward's room, in the baled cotton. Will I ever forget it? Every attempt was made to get at the fire, but the smoke and fumes made it impossible, so we closed up everything and turned on the Monday another attempt was made but the fire was too hot. The heat was so great as to ignite the woodwork in the steward's room. The deck was so hot you could not walk upon it. In the steward's room the plates buckled, also one plate on the side. \* Tuesday morning the burning bales were finally pulled out, and the whole dumped over the side. By noon all of the burning cotton was scattered all over the beach.

"The ship is all right. She has now been subjected to most every element of destruction, but for all that she is a ship yet, and the good ship. \* I want to yet, and the good ship. \* \* I want to see her off, a ship in the water again, more than I want anything else.

TT WAS not until April 6, however, that 1 Captain Stousland could write from Rotterdam to Matthew Brush, the command genius and driving force at Hog Island:

"I am no longer watching the barometer, and have lost all interest in studying the weather. " While passing the Hook of Holland, I had arranged with a photographer, and several views were taken, with the ship in charge of five tugboats, and all flags flying. I had her dressed in rainbow fashion, flags all the way from the main to the bridge, and down to the poop. also flags on the king post.

THIS tribute was paid the Liberty Glo by the manager of the Dutch wrecking firm that salvaged her: am frank to admit that never, in all

my experience, have I seen a ship built my experience. have I seen a saip built as strongly and constructed in such a marvelous way—especially the famous bulkheads—of a strength I never saw before, and I take this opportunity to compliment the builders of the strongest and most remark. ship ever stranded on the coast of Netherlands. Not least remarkable is the fact that the

new bow for the Liberty Glo was fabri-cated 3000 miles from the drydock where she waits. It was simply a matter of cabling the numbers of the missing sections cabling the numbers of templates at Hog getting out the proper templates at Hog getting duplicates. Just Island, and fabricating duplicates. like ordering a new transmission for your



"THRILLING, ISN'T IT?"

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. GLADYS IDE On the Special School Problem

GITHE PLACE of the special school in I the public-school system is much larger than would appear on the surface." according to Dr. Gladys Ide, director of the

organized department of special schools of Philadelphia. "Just as the function of the medical ex. aminer and adviser has come to be regarded as of first importance in the public schools," said Doctor Ide, "so will the position of the psychologist be as firmly established in

time, I hope. "It is my hope ultimately to establish system of psychological examinations of all pupils entering the public schools, so that it may be possible to classify them properly. stands there are many pupil entering the public schools who, a examination would show, are in need of special training.

"By special training I do not mean to infer that all pupils so trained are backward or below par. There are some who are entitled to be classed as special pupils by virtue of the fact that they are brighter than their prospective classmates. As a matter of record the school code has provided a special school for 'bright' pupils but the money has never available with which to put it into opera-

"There are many classes of pupils to be usidered. There is the feeble-minded considered. There is the feeble-minded pupil, the incorrigible or disciplinary pupil the backward one, the one who is inordi-nately bashful or diffident, the one handicapped by lack of knowledge of English, whether he be of foreign parentage native; the crippled child, whose mind is perfectly normal and whose locomotion only s affected, and the one whose mental processes are weakened by physical defects.

Pupils Are Not Equal "The purpose of public education is to make schooling equal to all. But all education is not equal. Some children have a natural heritage, which places them beyond others at the start, while others are corre-spondingly held back by a bad start.

"The result is that some pupils have hose extra qualities that enable them to go ahead-initiative, energy, gameness; while others, lacking these same qualities, never progress to any extent. That is the reason why many can never raise themselves afterward above the line of poverty or the level of mediocrity, while others seem to bound over all obstacles with comparative ease,

"The closest analogy I can use for this statement is the race horse. Two horses, to all outward appearances, may look to be equally fast, have the same attractive lipes. the same impressive form and yet when comes to a grueling finish the one falters and falls behind, while the other puts forth that extra effort and noses out or distances his rival. Perhaps an even more happy illustration may be furnished by the sight I once saw of two horses drawing laden wagons, trying to make a slippery crossing in the winter time. The conditions were about equal for both horses and both, to about equal for both horses and both, to all appearances, were equally capable of making the effort. But, while one pulled himself together and crossed, the other couldn't start at all. It was just a clear test of gameness.

"It is just this extra quality that some times means the difference between success and failure in after life and it is one of the points that the special schools will try to study.

There are two other classes of pupils that are extremely interesting and for whom proper provision has never been made. One the genius child, the child who excels in one or two branches of study, who proin one or two branches of study, who progresses to an extraordinary degree in them, while failing etterly to do anything with his other studies. All efforts to develop this child in other fields apparently fail and the result is by the average system the line of endeavor is discouraged and gets nowhere. Provision should be made for that child and an effort made to develop the special qualities which he has, as the real genius is hard to find and should be enthe real couraged.
"Another pupil often met with is the 'Bolsbevik' type. I mean by that, a child

of highly nervous temperament, imaginative to a degree, but who is disposed to be radical and go off at a tangent. That child has within it untold power, which, properly developed, would enable it to take a high place in the world, but neglected and allowed to go its own way unguided, could do a great amount of damage.

"One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered in the average pupil is the small vocabulary which he possesses. The English language contained some years ago 300,000 words, which number has since been greatly increased. There are 12,000 words n Shakespeare's plays. The vocabulary of the well-educated person should be from 12,000 to 15,000 words, yet there are very

few who reach that total. "The vocabulary of the school pupil, among those requiring special treatment, runs from zero to about 600 words. The vocabulary of the average school child should be at least 2000 words. These children are not all foreign born, many of them being of American parents. They are handicapped in most things they do because they have not the equipment with which to express themselves.

"The fault is directly traceable to their nomes, but at the same time it shows that their parents did not have the proper education. In such homes there is little contact between parent and child except perhaps the physical contact, when father's slipper or a shingle in mother's hand connects vigorously with the person of the child.

"On the other hand we have children in the elementary grades who are listed as 'bright' children. They seem to be informed more or less on all the common subjects, can talk comparatively well and are able to express themselves well freely. Many children have a vocabulary running as high as 5000 words. But here the family influence is apparent. The par-ents talk to the children and with them, too. Current events and subjects of interest are freely discussed in that family and the child absorbs the content of these discussions.

Examinations Necessary

"One of the great difficulties is enountered in making the tests necessary to establish the status of each child. the nature of their cases an individual examination is required for each one. fact, such an examination is just as necessary as an individual medical examination would be. The two really go hand in hand.

"Personally, I believe in examinations They give a child an incentive to work: they put a disciplinary force back of him that helps immensely. When you ask him that helps immensely. should such examinations be psychological I should answer that all examinations are psychological. The only thing that make us regard them otherwise is the fact that we have become used to some, while other are new to us.

"But to develop such classes to a high point of achievement, where we can turn out capable children, requires plenty of able eachers and considerable money. So unti I have had time to study the problem special child as it exists in the city today, to make a general survey and many individual observations and inquiries and until I can find out how much money will be available to carry out such plans as I may be able to formulate. I am not going to be oversanguine of results or in too big a hurry to make predictions. "I realize that the problem before me

is a very big one, so big that it makes me think and wonder. There will be many difficulties to overcome and any growth car only be slow. But I am rewarded by the that I want to be I will have been of some service to coming generations in Philadelphia.

Governor Cox is now touring the West in the hope that he can persuade the states hat voted for Wilson to vote for him. But Wilson carried the states on the boast that he had "kept us out of war" and the voters have not forgotten that a few months later he confessed that he had known for a long time that we should have to get into the war. They were fooled once and are shy of

### SHORT CUTS

Condensed gratitude after the S-5 res-: "Atta-buoy!"

"Water, water everywhere," they cried, after the prohibition raid at Wildwood yesterday, "and not a drop to drink!" Friends of the latest embezzler who went wrong in a fliration with the vamp called Chance boast that he made at least one killing on the races. What could the

The impoverished Board of Education seems to be reduced almost to the necessity of finding "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks." No discouragement will be registered by the returning pupils, any

vamp say of her own score if she could see

The alliance of coal and purse consumption is one of the most discouraging ever formed.

way.

The immigrants who arrived in town or the Chinese Prince this week are not likely to be troubled by politicians seeking to get them to vote. They were animals for the 200.

Mrs. Walter H. Thomson differs from the men in politics, for she says that when she takes up the newspapers she is afraid she will see her name in print. The men are afraid they won't.

Sugar continues to come down, but it has a long way to fall before it reaches the prices of good old days when a dollar was worth a hundred cents.

The women learned that registering was easy. Of course, it was. The law puts no insuperable obstacle in the way of a citizen

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 Under what republic was it customary for persons to address each other as citizen or citizeness? Who was David Garrick and in what century did he live?

3. In what state are the Ozark mountains? 4. Which was the first of the nations of the Quadruple Alliance to capitulate in the world war?

5. Who is the foreign minister of Soviet Russia? 6. Who wrote the patriotic story, "The Man Without a Country"?

7. What is the correct pronunciation of the word lichen? 8. Who was the last American President who served in the Civil War?

9. What are the three main divisions of the white race? 10. What is the name of the mayor of Cork, who is now on a hunger strike?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

On two occasions Dr. Henry S. Tanner fasted for forty days. After successfully performing the feat in Minrapolis in 1877 he repeated it in New York in 1880. His first food on breading his fast was a mach fallowed by ing his fast was a peach, followed by a generous slice of watermelon. Tanner lived to be more than ninety years old. There are 150 psalms in the Bible,

Sesame is an annual herbaceous tropical and subtropical plant, with seeds used in various ways as food and yielding an oil for saiads.

As regards volume of water, the Zambesi, in South Africa; Niagara, and the Curitiba, in Brazil, are considered the world's greatest waterfalls.

 Thomas Grey was the author of the famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." Key West is a corruption of the Span-ish "Cayo Hueso," Bone Reef. 7. Philadelphia and vicinity is the American

headquarters of cricket 8. Antoine Laurent Lavoisier was a cele-brated French chemist, the father of modern chemistry and the reformer of chemical nomenclature. He fell a vic-tim to the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution and was guillotined in 1794.

lonic architecture is distinguished by columns whose capitals are carved into scrolls.

John Adams was the first American Pres-ident to fall of re-election. He was de-feated by Thomas Jefferson in 1816.