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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 8, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

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

FACTIONALISM IN LOAN BILLS

TNDICATIONS have not been wanting that the Vare forces proposed to swing a club over the administration's program for a popular loan. The first display of tactics in this maneuvering of city finances appears in Councilman Gaffney's sudden introduction of a \$30,000,000 loan bill yesterday. The Mayor regards this action as an attempt to embarrass him and to force a "deal" for the purpose of obtaining the two-thirds vote required for the passage of loan ordinance. Councilman Gaffney plandly maintains that the bill is offered in the ordinary course of legislation.

The situation provides a test of the sin cerity of the so-called Vare members of City Council. They can either discuss the Items for the loan bill in the light of the public interest or they can stand pat on factionalism and wreck all plans for public

WILLIAM'S TOWER

COME courageous friend of humanity Deager to do a service for his kind ought to hustle up through the City Hall tower and bore a little hole in the statue of William Penn to learn whether that massive figure is made of metal or plaster of Paris, of bronze

People who pass in and out of the courtyard of the public building every day will read with mingled feelings of the fifteen tons of rusted iron bolts and jutting ornaments cently removed from the upper sections of the tower. Great masses of these iron prolections were rotted through and ready to fall. These same bolts and "jutting ornaments" were supposed to be bronze, because bronze is not weakened or destroyed by the action of the elements. And, since bronze was provided for in the specifications, a study of the records probably would show that the city paid for it.

The City Hall always was and always will be a white elephant of large dimensions. The actual cost of its upkeep is appalling. Work are parts of the interior that are not yet finished. If the time is coming when, be cause of the sins of vanished politicians, the tower will have to be braced up with poles we might as well get rid of it at once. there is one great disadvantage about the City Hall. It will not make even a pictur esque ruin.

GLOUCESTER'S WOEFUL FERRY

WHEN the directors of the Philadelphia-Gloucester ferry announced that they would abandon their business rather than try to meet a demand for a wage increase formulated by their employes they announced what of the first strikes of the kind to be declared in this part of the country and, on the whole, it is difficult to quarrel with the strikers. There appears to be good ground for their assertion that any attempt to meet the proposed wage schedule out of present revenues would lead them straight to bank-

The Gloucester ferry has long hauls and a relatively slim patronage. The Camden boats take all the profitable business. Indeed, the two big companies which operate from Chestnut and Market streets could divide liberally with their poor relation farther south and still not go to the wall.

If the Gloucester ferry is actually aban doned, it will be because a very important utility is still unregulated. The Gloucester lines might be likened to a street-car route through a thinly populated city area. Yet the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company could not operate many of its suburban lines without the revenues that reach it from the profitable short hauls in crowded sections. The ferry service ought properly to be organized under central direction, with a view to efficient service.

But a better remeny will be found, of course, in a bridge.

HOOVER, THE REALIST

HERBERT HOOVER'S assertion, made at the Lafayette-Marne Day exercises at West Point, that both of the great politiical parties favored the principle of common action underlying the League of Natious is typical of a mentality unclouded by narrow partisanship.

Vast numbers of Americans amid the heat of a political campaign lack such porse of

The result is that for several months the league principle has been obscured by a smoke screen composed of delusory elements. The argument has often departed from essentials and has had its roots in political sensi-

As an issue, therefore, the League of Nations is by all odds the most unsuitable that has ever entered into a presidential battle. In the iden back of a co-operative scheme on behalf of world peace there is mething either exclusively Republican or exclusively Democratic. It is on points of execution and technicalities, sometimes highly

superficial, that the parties differ. After the election it is almost inevitable har much of this shamming and posturing will disappear. The league covenant, as Mr. fording emphatically realizes, is intimately ind up in the Treaty of Versnilles. Inplagued by visions of political capital for in a major campaign, it can hardly be oned that a sense of realities will

covern the actions of both the executive and the legislative arms of the government. The prevailing sentiment of the nation, the demagogic Reeds, Johnsons and Borahs

eside, is certainly not averse to attempting a program looking toward a diminution of Something of the sort will, of course. be advocated by the winner in the contest. As a Republican, Mr. Hoover believes that his party will attain the result with a minimum of friction and without sacrificing inherent American rights. But he is not fooled by the specious charges and countercharges which partake so noisily of the character of political stage thunder.

FIDDLING WITH TRIFLES WHILE A GREATER ISSUE WAITS

Mr. Bryan Thinks a "Dry" Congress More Important Than One Capable of Handling the Greatest Economic Question in the Nation's History

MR. BRYAN wants to subordinate every issue in the congressional elections to the "dry" issue. He has announced that he will devote himself to urging the election of a two-thirds majority of "dry" congressmen so that a veto of legislation to make more drastic the regulations for enforcing the prohibitory amendment may be overridden and so that a President who does not enforce the new laws may be impeached.

This program does credit to the moral earnestness of Mr. Bryan, but it exhibits his inability to appreciate the most pressing problem which will come before the new Congress for solution.

The ratification of the prohibitory amendment and the passage of the Volstead law have satisfied most of the friends of temperance. They know that it will be a long time before the illicit deeling in liquor will be suppressed and the rest of us know that the business of suppressing it belongs to the executive rather than to the legislative branch of the government, and that popular opinion, which cannot be coerced, will gradually back the executive officers until there will be few men so rash as to engage in bootlegging in any form.

The people prescribed the remedy for the liquor evil when they, through the state Legislatures, ratified the constitutional amendment. Congress administered the remedy when it passed the Volstead law. The patient is under treatment and is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The lawmakers can now turn their attention to other things.

The liquor question has been settled in principle, but nothing has been done to read. just the United States to the revolutionary economic conditions produced by the war. That readjustment will tax to its utmost all the economic wisdom of Congress if it is to be effected without disaster.

The first step in the task will be the drafting of a new tariff law framed in the light of the new conditions. All our old tariff ideas must be put in solution-the ideas of the extreme protectionists along with those of the extreme free traders-because the state of facts to which the new law must apply is unlike any other which has hithertoconfronted us.

Dr. John M. Macfarlane, of the Commercial Museum, reminded the public in an interview printed on this page yesterday that the United States is no longer a debtor nation and that the imports have been increasing rapidly since the war until they reached the enormous sum of \$5.238,000,000 for the fiscal year ending on June 30.

A tariff law suitable to a debtor nation is not suitable to a creditor nation. We have lent billions to Europe and we are selling to Europe billions more than she is selling to

If the balance of trade continues to grow at the present rate it will not be many years pefore our debtors will find themselves un able to pay us, and there will be a crash, Our debtors today find it difficult to pay for what they buy. This is one of the reasons why they are shipping their goods to us in larger quantities than ever before.

The European nations which are slowly rehabilitating their industries are forced to it by the pressure of their creditors on this side of the ocean as well as by their eager ness to get back into the normal peace conditions. They must pay for what they buy from us and they must pay the interest on what they have borrowed.

The new tariff law must be framed in uch a way as to permit us to collect what s owed us abroad. We have never before faced such a condition.

The Republican tariff laws have been drafted with the sole purpose of protecting American industries regardless of the rest of the world. McKinley perceived the need of a modification of this policy as long ago as 1901, when he made his famous last speech at the Buffalo fair. He saw that the time had come when we must consider the markets of the world in which to sell the surplus products of our factories.

But today we must consider ways for opening our own markets to foreign producers so that the rest of the world may pay what it owes us, and we must also consider the way to do it without injuring our own industries, which have grown up under the protective system.

The Democratle tariff laws have been framed on the theory that the protective principle was pernicious and must be miti gated as much as possible in its application We had a brilliant illustration of what happens under Democratic laws when soup houses were opened in all the large cities of the country in the winter of 1913-14 after the Democratic Congress, under urging from President Wilson, passed a law intended to put the foreign producer on an equality with the American producer in the domestic markets.

If the war had not intervened to shut off importations from Europe the Democratic policies would have worked themselves out o perfectly that the country could not have been persuaded for another generation to trust its affairs to that party.

The solvency of the country is dependent on the way Congress approaches this great question. A mistaken law would close the great factories in Kensington, right here in Philadelphia, and it would throw out of employment hundreds of thousands in the manufacturing centers on the Atlantic seaboard from New England westward and southward.

It is unthinkable that a Republican Congress could so far forget its duty to domestic industries as to wreck them. It is equally unthinkable that a Republican Congress would be so ignorant of international trade as to pass a law which would make it impossible for our foreign debtors to pay what they owe us.

The first duty of the leaders of the new Congress will be to formulate a policy based on the revolutionary conditions in which we find ourselves. That policy must include

reasonable protection for American working men and women in their jobs through protection to the goods which they produce, and it must include also reasonable regulatious for the admission of foreign products sent here in payment of debts.

How to put this policy into a law will require the expert advice of the most skilled economists and business men in the country, committed to the proposition that we must adjust ourselves to prevailing conditions rather than apply any academic theory of trade. Theory is all very well in its place, but practical sense is needed in the emergency which we are approaching.

Mere consideration of the issue should stretch the imagination and strengthen the purposes of every congressman and force him to do his best to measure up to his obligations. No more stupendous economic problem ever confronted a legislative body.

To think that legislation enforcing the prohibitory amendment to the constitution is to be compared with it in importance is to fail utterly to comprehend what has been going on in the world in the last six years.

COAL AND MR. PALMER

THE sudden exposure, through Colonel A McCain's dispatches to this newspaper, of unbridled profiteering in the hard coal industry had one happy and immediate result. You hear less cheerful talk of "further advances" from anthracite producers and distributors.

It is highly improbable that the price of hard coal will be increased, though a good many operators seem to have been thinking of higher prices. Lower rates, which clearly are warranted, may be announced if Attorney General Palmer can be persuaded to use the power of his office and of existing laws in the interest of the general public. Mr. Palmer had good reason to know what was going on in the anthracite industry. He had the example of the bituminous producers always before him. Many of the conditions that made extortion the rule for a time in the soft coal markets are duplicated in the anthracite fields of production and distribution. But it happens that the large purchasers of soft coal are big and efficient industrial organizations whose managers know how to look after their own interests. They compelled a showdown when it was apparent that they were being bled by the middlemen and gamblers, and they compelled Mr. Palmer to direct a general housecleaning. Bituminous coal dropped \$3 a ton within a few months. It is greatly to the credit of some of the larger producers and distributors that they fought the sharks in the soft coal business as determinedly as the attorney general fought them after he had been driven into action. They sought to keep their business

respectable. The organized strength which big business organizations brought to the fight against bituminous profiteers cannot be counted upon in the campaign for reasonable anthracite prices. Hard coal is bought directly by individual consumers, who cannot organize if they would. Between them and the robber barons stands the attorney gene-Thanks to one newspaperman, who could not be bluffed or bullied, detailed information relative to the conditions which have made almost a national scandal of the anthracite business is now in Mr. Palmer's possession. And we shall see what we shall

NEW RULE IN MEXICO

MENERAL ALVARO OBREGON, re-G garded as a "strong man" and as a friend of the United States, was elected president of Mexico on Sunday. His victory at the polls was expected, for it is his faction, to which de la Huerta belongs, that now controls the southern republic. The rival candidates were Dominguez, representing, it is said, the conservative element, and Miranda, whose sanity is suspected.

Whether these men were victims of a new be proved conclusively until detailed accounts of the election are available. But precedents in Mexican politics are ominous.

It is unfair to Central and South American character to regard it as hopelessly in capable of political reformation. Civil war ous reigned in Mexico since 1913. There have been heartening evidences lately that disturbance had about reached the point of exhaustion.

That the administration of Obregon, no natter under what auspices installed, will succeed in preserving order and restoring progress to Mexico is the genuine wish of all North American friends of the neighbor

What we have a right to demand of Mexico is decent, civilized relations. If Obregon can restore them on the basis already obvious in the excellent work of de la Huerta the chances that something like real democracy will emerge from the new president's rule will be appreciably enhanced.

WHO CAN HE BE?

DARTISANS given to pointing with pride and viewing with alarm usually differ upon the particular objects of their approbation and disapproval. Up in Reading, where the Pennsylvania Letter Carriers Association is holding its eighth annual convention, there is, however, one topic upon which both Democratic and Republican denunciation is fused.

"I am confident," declared Edward J. Gainor, president af the sessions and a Democrat, "that Cox will not retain this autocrat in his cabinet."

Aside from the extravagant implication of Democratic victory, the prophecy is sigficant as a fervent hope expressed by a victim. The note of defiance to oppression is also sounded in the forecast that "No matter who is elected President in November. a certain government department 'head' must walk the plank."

We shall offer no prizes for disclosure of the name of this cabinet officer. Paying the innumerable winners would be a costly

Japan's exports are increasing daily. So long as the western world continues to occupy itself with wars and strikes the commercial development of Asia will proceed with astonishing speed.

Dempsey got more than \$75,000 for knocking Miske out. The report of the fight makes it appear that the country is full of men who would have done the job for onehundredth part of the money.

the number of restaurants in New York has tripled. To which might be added that the charges have also tripled. Socialists oppose the League of Nations.

In five years, remarks the Boston Globe

Is there anything that Socialists do not op-It is when Bill Tilden's play is most "offensive" that his fellow townsmen take

the keenest delight in its results. Now it is the City Council which pro-

poses an additional tax on gasoline. Why

A profit is never without honor in God's

FLOWERS OF THE FALL

Take on Glorious Hues to Stir the Activities of Sluggish Insect Pollen Carriers

NATURE doesn't wait till September 21 Already autumn is on in the suburbs and country if one takes the flowers, instead of the almanac, as the criterion; even in city lots a stray goldenrod puts a Midas-touch to the jungle of ragweed. In formal gardens the big white hydrangeas are lifting their opulent beauty, dahlias are ablow, and even the pompous chrysanthemums are preparing to break into bloom.

But the richways of fell flowering is in the

But the richness of fall flowering is in the outlying districts and the parks, both of which Philadelphia possesses in plenty and in accessibility for the hiker or the motorist or even the trolley-car traveler.

Autumn wildflowers hereabouts are many

Autumn wildflowers hereabouts are many and readily recognizable with a little guidance. To be on speaking terms with them is well worth the trifling trouble of a little "preparedness." As Richard Jefferies says: "The first conscious pleasure about wildflowers is to find out their names. Once you wish to identify them, nothing escapes, not even the chickweed of the path or the moss on the walk."

WILDFLOWERS of the fall have several noticeable characteristics. Lavish coloring, broadly brushed on, marks the season's floral pictures. This Turneresque tinting is to attract the attention of the insects, already sated by the honeyed treasures of the summer. Corollas, or floral envelopes, are gorgeous, their purely decorative purpose being to "yamp" the insects that bear the ing to 'vamp' the insects that bear the fertilizing pollen from blossom to blossom. Insect life is on the wane as fall enters and

The preponderance of yellow is another trait of autumnal blooming; its massed splendors draw the philandering insects. Predominance of flowers of the composite fam-ily is a final token of the season—to it belong the daisy, dandelion, aster and goldenrod, the blossoms of which are not unitary but an aggregation of flowers in each individual bloom.

The aureate hue of the goldenrod sets the billeids agree lightens the thickets.

the hillsides aglow, lightens the thickets's gloom, brightens brooksides and beautifies even humble stretches of road. It is the most plentiful of our wildlowers, both in most plentiful of our wildlowers, both in variety and in mass effect. More than eighty species are native to this country. Hereabouts the common varieties are the lanceolate, so labeled on account of the shape of the leaves; the scented, with its somewhat elusive aniseed odor, and the hairy, with its readily recognized hairy stalk.

OF THE prevalent autumn yellow, too, is the bur-marigold, a tricksy wilding that travels under several aliases. As sticktight, pitchfork and beggar-stick it is familiar in various localities, from its habit of attaching its burrs to the clothing. Thus it is carried to pastures new, for the burrs are really seedpods and the passerby the agent of transmission. This is one of nature's tricks of seed distribution. Gray calls the flower "homely." He said something.

thing.
The dandelion, Lowell's "dear common flower of childhood," may well be included in the autumn list, for its blossoms are among the latest, as they are among the earliest of the year. Other yellow flowers are the low-lying snapdragon, called butter-and-eggs by the children; the cone-flower, often known as the black-eyed Susan, with its genuinely handsome flowers surmounting a tall, erect stem, and the rare evening primrose, whose faint fragrance is diffused only at nightfall, when it opens. There is another yellow flower called the black-eyed Susan, a low-growing plant, also more familiarly known as the yellow daisy. Some of the gorgeous mallows of the marsh are also yellow; they are also found in white and pink.

THE gentians are the most beautiful and the asters the most abundant of the blue-and-purple group. The former, like the spring arbutus, has of late years become very, very rare. The fringed variety to those who reach the secret of its sequestered haunt is the most beautiful flower of the season. It is more familiar through Bryant's classic m than through actual acquaintance:

Thou waitest late and cem'st alone. When woods are bare and birds are flown, And frosts and short'ning days portend The aged year is at his end.

ascription: Blue-blue-as if the sky let fall A flower from its cerulean wall,

for its color is as celestial as anything on earth may well be. Not so fine or cerulean is its cousin-in-science, the clubbed gentlan, but it is no mean flower. Its blue corolla, its club shape and its characteristic cloture give the flower the aspect of being a bud. It, too, is fond of the deep woods.

Asters vie with goldeurod in plenitude and surpass it in color with a spectrum ranging from whitish through lavender gray to reddish purple. The tints are almost innumerable. The asters' masses of variegated and profuse bloom redden or empurple their favored localities of watered hillsides or marshy hollows and turn many waste spots to pictorial beauty. Of the composite, the bloom unites many florets on a common head. There are many species Around here the commonest are the New England, to be distinguished by a finely hairy stem, and the heart-leaved kind, carrying its identification in the shape of the

THE joe-pye-weed has flowers, pinkish I flowers, and is found on cylindrical heads from damp meadows to dry uplands. The pokeweed is conspicuous with its garnet stained stalks five feet or more in height set against a woodland background. The staghorn summe is another gorgeously foliaged plant. Its clusters of brilliant red berries are a sign of safety as against its poisonous variety. The following little rhyme is a good test to safeguard wayfarers from resort to sugar of lead water:

Berries red Berries white. Poisonous sight: Leaves three Quickly flee,

the final injunction applying to the poison ivy, which is dangerously attractive this time of year, when its trefoil leaves are changing color to resplendent autumn tones that rival the glories of the maples and oak oon to come.

THE floral largess of autumn is rich. It is I not a time of decadence and melancholy, despite the plaints of super-sentimental and gently pessimistic poets, but a season of opulence and ample variety. It is the tide of fruition and harvest. Its treasures in the hills and uplands, meadow levels and woodlands about Philadelphia are easily available; they bring a fine and manifold reward to the seeker. He wins both sympathetic knowledge of nature for his mind and exercise for his body.

BEECHWOODS

HEAR me, O beeches! You That have with ageless anguish slowly

From earth's still secret prison Into the ampler prison of acry blue. Your voice I hear, flowing the valleys

through After the wind that tramples from the west. After the wind your boughs in new unrest Shake, and your voice—one voice uniting

thousand or a thousand thousand-flows Like the winds moody; glad when he rejoices In swift-succeeding and diminishing blows And drooping when declines death's ardor in

his breast; Then over him exhausted, weaving the soft fan-like notses Of gentlest creaking stems and soothing leaves

And silent, too, your easied bosom heaves. -J. Freeman, in Poems Old and New.



"I CAN'T DO THIS SUM!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

lowed to develop enthusiasms.

the right box to set us affame.

sixty to a class cannot do this.

fitted into round boles.

"There are now three phases in educa-

tion which must be watched. One is the physical condition of the child, which, as

much as is possible, is being attended to. Another is the mental side as brought out in

psychological tests, recently instituted in this

city. The third is hard to express in a

phrase, but it comes back to the same old

story of individuality, and the study of dif-

ferent cases so that no square pegs will be

"As I have said before, this is very diffi-ult. The child is a delicate organism and

must be allowed to unfold as much as possible by itself. It is the child's environ-

ment that must be watched and cared for

so that he can express in the best way his

Employes, meeting in St. Louis, advocates a survey of government positions designed to weed out useless ones. A conmission of

that kind might also find some useful work

by the existence of armed forces, and the

along without them is thus emphasized

Apropos of the all-water route to Gloucester, one thing sadder than a pathetic

What Do You Know?

Which is the more northerly city, Copen-hagen or Moscow?
 What is Damascene ware?

What was the nationality of the two celebrated painters named Hobein? Where does the accent fall in the word gondola?

gondoln?

5. From what is linseed oil produced?

6. How many millions make a milliard?

7. Why are donkey engines so called?

8. What mythical animal, largely represented in heraldry, was regarded as the offspring of the lion and the eagle?

9. What is the origin of the expression "to walk a chalk line"?

10. What is a bursar?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Three cities, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, contain about one-tenth of the entire population of the United

States.

States.

2. The cup that cheers but not inebriates' is the popular version of a quotation from William Cowper's "The Task". The exact text is "The cups that cheer but not inebriate."

3. A chasuble is a short back and breast vestment of the celebrant at mass or eucharist.

There isn't any first aid for crowds

ferry service is no ferry service at all.

gassed by a political candidate.

bvious deduction that war couldn't

to do in Philadelphia county.

curse you!

The National Federation of Federal

DR. FRANK D. WATSON

On Education Outside of School EDUCATION must provide environment for the child, then stand aside and et that child choose his own life work."

This is the opinion of Dr. Frank D. Wat-son, director of the Pennsylvania School for Social Service, and associate professor of social work at Haverford College. In prefacing his remarks, Doctor Watson modestly observed that he considered the fact that he is the father of three boys a better quali-fication than his degrees or his social service work in talking on the subject of children and their education.

Doctor Watson declared that the oldfashioned idea of deciding a child's profes-sion before he is able to walk is rapidly dying out, and an intricate system of vocational guidance is taking its place.

"Vocational guidance is very important," remarked Doctor Watson, "but it is also very difficult, and can easily work harm instead of good. A five-minute interview with an individual cannot decide into what groove he or she will fit, any more than the old decision of the parents could direct the destinies of their baby. Every individual is so very different, and so very complex in make-up, that there must be careful and prolonged study of every case.

"I would personally like to see a feast of intellect spread before every child, and have him able to choose among any number of grooves into which to fit his life. This cannot, however, be, but education can endeavor so to fix the child's surroundings that he will be in a position to make his own choice. In nine cases out of ten that choice will be the best one that could possibly be made. At all events, don't push him. "It is becoming a more and more widely recognized fact that the 'case system' is the

most successful, but that 'case system' tails the careful study of every child, from every angle and for a considerable period of Must Have Smaller Classes

"We have gone a long way from the old fashioned theories of education, and I am not at all pessimistic, but we have a long way still to go. Maximum progress cannot ever be made until classes of fifty and sixty are reduced to twenty and twenty-five. Then, and only then, can the proper atten-tion be paid to individuality. "There are several popular misconception

of education that the 8th of September and the opening of the schools bring to mind; one of them is that the children will be recommencing their education at 9 a. m. September 8. 'Education is a continuou: process from

the cradle to the grave with no interrup-tions. Some one is credited with saying half seriously, that he was thankful that h had been sent to school but three months each year, as it had left him nine months for his education. I repeat this thought, although I stand second to none in the homage I pay to the school teachers of America. "This remark means today that if the

whole boy or the whole girl is to be educated the school must supplement the teaching of the three R's by enlarging its curriculum to include much that was formerly taught in the home, on the farm or at the work-bench of his father. We have bodies as well as minds. We live in a world of coverete things as well as of ideas. Both sets of facts must be constantly kept in mind, Education has the three-fold purpose of making the boys and girls more efficient producers, more efficient parents and more efficient citizens. The last two are much the hardest to inculcate in their minds.

"I did not mention '9 a. m.' without thought. Education is a process that begins with our waking moments and con-tinues until we lose consciousness in sleep. Madame Montessori has well said. 'To dress child is the work of a servant; to teach that child to dress himself is the work of an educator. This applies after and before school hours, as well as during them.

Enthusiasms Are Necessary "In short, the home must still do much

educational work if the finest type of personality is to be developed, and only through that finest type of personality can we have the state of things which will enable the child to be able to choose his own life work, and work out his own salvation with suc-

"It is personality that counts in the long run, and this is a combination of a wellwaiting for a subpoena? With the assistance of the Dempser fist Miske became Mixed.

ordered mind, a warm sympathy and understanding of others least like ourselves, and an abounding enthusiasm. 'Do what you like, but do it with your whole heart and soul' is a better principle in education than Sooner or later "some class!" will cease to be words of commendation.

mental discipline for discipline's sake. De-velop genuine interests and effort will take need is not power but traction. care of itself. Boys and girls should be al The S-5 vent was open wide enough to admit a stirring tale of heroism. "Some one has well said that we are all like safety matches, awaiting contact with

An Old Sonk nowadays is one was moistens his rye bread with tears. "If your child is apatnetic in school, look first to his health and then study his in-dividuality to insure his getting the right opportunities and aid for his mental and spiritual growth. Teachers with fifty or

Wonder if the missing "quota" is

What the New York authorities seem

Well, the kiddies know the worst by this

If Bryan swallows the League of Nations it will be with grape juice as a chaser. Concerning Cox's corners, it may be that the campaign will rub some of them

time. An' school ain't so bad at that.

The high cost of city government in-evitably suggests that there are some profiteers in county offices.

The New York American is still shricking about the Yellow Peril. Part of the yellow peril is in the shricking.

As Governor Cox sees his "quota" dwindle he looks with envious eyes, perchance, on Ponzi's liabilities.

The trouble with the Cox charges as campaign material is that they are less a reflection on Republican campaigners that on the general intelligence of American The fact that a tenth of the population of the United States is in the three largest cities is fairly good evidence that the "back to the land" cry has not been insistent propulation to be effective.

Peace in Ireland, it is asserted, is blocked The sun of prosperity is peering over the horizon in Mexico. The land having been cleared of lawlessness by de la Huerta, there is joyous promise that Obregon will be any black of any black. A prominent Nebraskan to a certain political party: "I will never desert you.

ernment. General Tang is reported to be pre-paring to invade Kwangsi. We would probably treat the subject more seriously than we do if the proper names did not suggest the savor, or tang, as it were, of come opera or chop suey.

able to rear a responsible and capable gov-

Director Caven discourses eloquently on the removal of defective nuts from be-low William Penn's statue. While we have grown to believe that they wouldn't be nuts if they weren't defective we heartily indorse their removal. Now let the good work be extended to the county offices.

extended to the county offices The killing of a child at Trenton by the accidental discharge of a shotgun leads New Jersey Fish and Game Department officials to declare that they will strictly enforce the state law which prohibits foreigners from possessing firearms; which leads to the natu-

ral conclusion that an earlier decision to one's life. It may be that Perley Christenses shows had taste in attacking the "Wall street government." Class government is always bad, but perhaps a government of always bad, but perhaps a government of the street Labor. financiers is no worse than a Farmer-Laber government. Happily we have neither, but so far have been able to worry along with an American government, a government of all the people and not of one particular class.

class. We view with interest and some farst the movement inaugurated in Pittsburgh to reprove the profiteering restaurateur by toting a lunch. The full dinner pail for rich and poor alike may thus once more

become an economic if not a political factor.
But we view with some alarm the remark
of Miss Helen Grimes, president of the
Congress of Women's Clubs. "If the women
once determine to pack lunches," she said
"the men will carry them all right." We
ste inclined to admit the trails of the state. "the men will carry them all right." We are inclined to admit the truth of the assertion, but that isn't what's troubling us. The winter of our discontent and deep forboding is that a woman makes the admission. If she now announces the fact where once she smoothed it over (and sometime even went to the length of persuading at that we were the whole works), what we what becomes of the allegations of the state of the st what becomes of the alleged equality of

s. A chasuble is a short back and breast vestment of the celebrant at mass or eucharist.

4. The world's record of the fastest mile ever run by a horse was achieved in 1920 by the American horse Man O War. The time was 1 minute 214-5 seconds.

5. The three ancient Greek dramatists of whom alone complete plays survive are Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.

6. Eight furlongs make a mile.

7. The first battle of the Marne was fought September 6-16, 1914.

8. Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky.

9. The Geneva gown is defined:

gown worn by Calvinist all low churchmen in the pulpit.

10. A morganatic marriare is one between a man of exalted rank and a women of lower rank who remains it have lower rank who remains in her former