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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 28, 1920.

A FOUR-YFAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new administration is concentrate its attention: iver b tdur. mough to accommodate the Development A convention A bilding An Art Mus Falorgenent Homen to a of the copid tennait statem. the Free Library. of the restor animity and the

THE AMATEUR PROBLEM

MATEVR standing in athletics is in-A capable of abstract definition. English opinion on this subject is, for instance, at ome points at variance with the American attitude. The prime factor to be considered Is equality of regulation. This has been attained in the Olympic games and it exists at the University of Pennsylvania, where the general American rule debarring the holders of degrees from representing that institution in sports is in force.

Efforts are now being made, it is said, in the athletic council of the University to repeal this eligibility law. The Pennsylvanian, the student daily, has editorially opposed this move, and support of all Unis versity men is being sought. This program is commendable if for no other reason than the necessity of keeping college athletic credentials uniform.

It is quite possible to conceive that a holder of a degree might play on his college team and be intrinsically invulnerable to the charge of professionalism. It is the inequality of rules which introduces an element of unfairness into the case. The University should certainly be able to preserve athletic dignity without playing the game otherwise than her sister colleges.

THE LEGION'S VICTORY

THE pride which Commander D'Olier expressed in the American Legist, now holding its second annual convention in Cleveland, inevitably finds an echo throughout the nation.

The legion has been a great success. In the material sense this was, of course, to have been anticipated. An organization of American participants in the world war was certain to become impressive in point of Anumbers. But it is, before all else, the spirit of this society of young "veterans," its same patriotism and keen sense of values which so thoroughly commend it to public appro-

bation. Despite historical traditions and analogous precedents, the legion has no

court must go through the formality of by public officials who were freed from the asking the assessors to list them. If these requests are made thirty days before the November election and are refused, appeal to the judiciary may then be made setting forth the circumstances of these attempts. The court is then entitled to act in each case separately or in a group of cases having the same facts,

In this manner a possible escape from the disfranchisement resulting from failure to be listed by the assessors sixty days before the election is provided. The act suggesting the way out was passed in 1895. Why reference was not made to it earlier is puzzling. As it is, the belated course of relief outined calls for speed and energy on the part f women electors. Those who are really desirous of securing the right to register this fall have only until October 2 to present their petitions in proper form.

If the court is considerate of exceptional onditions the petitioners will not have labored in vain. Sympathy for the women who are genuinely anxious for recognition is, however, hard to extend to their sister citizens quiescent regarding their assessment opportunities or lax in registering. The original, wrongly framed petitions, which were thrown out, amounted only to 3000. Out of about 450,000 women electors in this city only 90,000 have thus far registered. and several hundred thousand have made no effort whatever to repair the assessment

omissions. Undoubtedly, the case of the petitioners would be more impressive were it repreentative of the great numbers of the newly enfranchised class destined to lose their votes on November 2.

PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVES A RED HERRING ON THE TRAIL

The Point at Issue in the Jones Law Is How to Prevent the Dissipation of the New American Merchant Fleet A TTENTION should not be diverted from

A the real point at issue in the shipping antroversy by following the red-herring trail of the discussion of the constitutional nowers of the President.

It is important that those powers he pre-They may or may not have been arread. invaded by the Jones shipping law. The President thinks that the provision of the law directing him to denounce those sections. f treaties with foreign nations which prevent us from making tariff discriminations n favor of goods imported in American botoms is an attempt to dictate to him in the direction of the foreign policy of the nation. He eftes the refusal of President Hayes to accept such dictation from Congress in his deafings with China. But President Hayes veloed the hill which contained the objectionable provisions, President Wilson signed the Jones bill, which had been passed by both the Senate and the House. As the ne gotiation of treatles is the function of the President and the Senate, acting in conjunction, it would seem as if in this case both agents to treaty making had acted and had agreed

The President's refusal to obey the injunction of the law which he approved is helated to say the least. Whether he has transcended his own constitutional functions and laid himself liable to impeachment is a question for the lawyers to thresh out. It will cease to be of any practical moment long before any decision can be reached upon it.

Mr. Wilson has accepted the "dictation" of Congress in other matters, for he secured such modifications in treaties as were required to put the Ln Follette seamen's net in force. He made no protest, so it seems that his jealousy of Congress is a variable quantity subject to his moods.

No one knows better than he that treaties are continually subject to revision and modification and that they are terminable. More ban a dozen other countries have terminated trade agreements with this country after giving due notice. Under all the circumstances the President will have only himself prejudice. You will prove either that you to blame if people begin to say that his obtion to the discriminatory tariff provision of the Jones law is not due to its invasion racy is too good for you. of his "constitutional prerogatives" so much us to his objection to the provision itself. The nurness of the Jones law is to prevent the dissipation of the merchant fleet built up during the war. How that is to be prevented is of much greater importance than any squabble over constitutional functions engaged in by the President and Con-STORES Discriminatory duties in favor of American bottoms worked very well in the early history of the country. Under them we carried almost all of our imports and a large part of our exports. The American flag fluttered in the breezes of every sen. But those duties were repealed and the abandonment of this form of protection, combined with other causes, was followed by the gradual disappearance of American merchant hips. For the last fifty years there has been periodical discussion of how to restore the merchant marine The war forced us to build millions of tons of shipping, so that we now own yesits enough to carry a large part of our foreign trade. But possimists have been saying that these vessels would either rot and rust away at anchor or would gradually he sold to shipping men of other nations until our merchant marine sank again to its old disgraceful position. The provision of the Jones law, to which the President objects as an invasion of his functions, was intended to prevent the realization of the discouraging expectations of the possimists. Whether it alone would do so is un open question. It would have little effect on our trade with South America, for most of the goods imported from below the quator are admitted free of daty. It would a boneficial to ships trading with Europe and in some degree to ships trading with A-ia, for we buy dutiable goods in considcalle quantities from the East and the West, Congress, after careful deliberation, decided the experiment was worth making. The best Republican opinion, however, is that discriminatory duties alone will not be enough to preserve the new merchant fleet. Our navigation laws handleap the owners of American ships, for they put restrictions apon them which do not hamper the owners of British shipping. It is admitted that those laws need radical revision. But the payment of generous subsidies, bounties or subventions in some form, either by mail contracts or otherwise, has long been urged without much effect. There has been strenuous opposition to the adoption of this policy in quarters where little is known of the sea or the conditions under which the nerchant marine of other nations has been built up. The demagogues have declaimed against paying out money from the federal treasury to the great steamship corporations, and members of Congress have been afraid to vote for subsidies lest they be accused of favoring "the big interests."

necessity of running the ships so as to make a profit. If we are to pay any deficits, there are many persons who are convinced that it would be more economical for the government frankly to adopt the subsidy policy and pay fixed sums directly to private owners of vessels than to meet the indefinite deficits which would certainly arise from the management of steamship lines by public officials.

> The solving of this problem is of vital concern to Philadelphia, for the greatest shipyards in the country, if not in the world, are on the Delaware river. They have expanded under the impetus to shipbuilding given by the war. Unless the building of ships is to continue shipbuilding will sink back to the state in which it found itself when the war began, and when another war breaks out we shall find ourselves dependent on the ships of other nations to handle our trade. It is certainly not beyond the power of our lawmakers to frame a statute which will keep the merchant fleet on the seas. There should be moral courage enough in 'ongress to pass such a statute after it has en framed, regardless of the mouthings of the demngogues.

THE NEWEST OF EVILS

MORE than once it has been observed in these columns that the habit of group organization for special ends is spreading to dangerous extremes in this country, and in each day's news there is some evidence to instify this view. Do you fancy yourself better or more deserving than your neigh-bor? Do you feel neglected? Would you attain something that you would not share with the other fellow or achieve a sort of power and influence in affairs that isn't to be attained by plain, every-day work and perseverance? Then organize! Hire a press agent. Give four group a high-sounding name with a flavor of patriotism in it, and you will have a temporary advantage of sorts over the common crowd. That sort of thing tends steadily to breed class consciousness and class suspicion, and it tends to divide the people into a thousand conflicting groups. But, is not everybody doing it?

In view of what has been happening among workers, business men, politicians, theorists, writers, actors, artists and a hundred other sorts of people, it isn't surprising to hear that some gentlemen in Washington are preparing to organize a Union of the Public. Dr. Henry E. Jackson, who for some years was associated in the work of the United States Bureau of Education, is seemingly the genius of this new and diverting scheme. Here, then, is the organizing mania carried suddenly to the ultimate point-to a denial, by implication, that the emocratic system is efficient or dependable. For if there is anything of virtue in our present forms of government the public must regarded as organized already, and thoroughly organized. It is one big union. Mayors, members of municipal councils, county and state officials, the members of the Congress, the cabinet and, finally, the President of the United States are the officers in a union of the public established at the beginning and intended to protect the rights and privileges of each individual. Has Doctor Jackson something better up his leeve? Have the other men who are orcanizing and reorganizing all the various groups and classifications of citizens some thing better or more just than the union of aims and hopes intended by the constituion of the nation and the constitutions of

the various states? If a union of the public is necessary, then something is radically wrong somewhere, One may suspect that a union of the public isn't needed and that it is not desirable. If anything is wrong it is with Doctor Jackson and men of his sort. Keep on organizing Americans into sections and cross sections, classes and cliques, unions for this and unions for that, and you will certainly destroy the national strength that can come only with real unity. You will have a conglomeration of small nations, separated not by natural boundaries but by suspicion and

WOMEN AS VOTERS

Members of the Board of Registration Commissioners Have Some Few Explanations to Make

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN E. LAWRENCE FELL, chairman of the Board of Registration Commissioners,

and I fancy the other members of the board, are looking forward with some perturbation to the period between the 6th and 23d of October It is the time when the board will sit to

hear applications, complaints and all the various and sundry things that usually arise as matters for their consideration and judg-

President Fell tells me that thus early is foreshadowed an outline of what is to come From fifty to sixty persons, the majority of them women, call daily for information concerning their new duties as voters.

While the commissioner is too astute and

gallant to even intimate it. I rather suspect that he is in accord with Rudyard Kipling, when he declared. "The female of the species s more deadly than the male."

That is in the matter of asking questions involving minute details as to her rights as a citizen.

"HUNDREDS of women who have been absent from the city during the summer are returning to find that they cannot register because they have not been assessed," said President Fell.

"Almost invariably the answer is: 'I do not see why I cannot vote. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith are going to vote, and they have been away all summer.

"With considerable elaboration of detail some member of the board or an attache ex-plains that Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones made arrangements to be assessed and are there-fore entitled to register," continued Mr. Fell.

" 'But why can there not be an exception in my case? I was away all summer and did not know I had to be assessed,' continues the fair delinquent.

" 'But it is the law, and there can be no exception made not even in your case,' is the "'Well,' and there is usually a ring of

defiance in the voice, 'I don't care if it is the law, it isn't fair, and I am going to insist on being registered. If my friends can be registered and vote, there is no reason why I should not have the same privilege.' And then," smiled President Fell, "the explanation and the argument start all over again.

A NOTHER mystery to scores of women is the matter of voting on age; that no poil tax is required from the first voter. "It is no uncommon thing for women who

would have been entitled to vote on age four or five years ago to insist that they have no right to pay poll tax for their first vote under the suffrage amendment," said Commissi-ner Fell.

"The argument is that the poll tax law is not applicable to their first vote, even though they be twenty-five or twenty-seven years of age. Their protest usually takes the expression :

" 'Well, I don't care. It isn't fair. You men, it seems to me, are putting all sorts of obstacles in the way of women voting. I sugging to see if something can't be done about if ""

about it. It can readily be seen that when women by the thousands, instead of by the score at present, retail their wors as prospective voters before them next month, the Board of Registration Commissioners will have their work cut out for them in large rectangular chunks.

ONCE asked Alice Paul, the most mili-, tant of all the militant suffragists and a very engaging and attractive young woman at that:

"What are you going to do after you achieve your aim and secure the franchise for women? Run for Congress?" "No-o-o," she replied meditatively, with

quaint little tilt of the head. "I think." she continued slowly, "that I shall go on working in the cause just as I Because, you see, there will be have done. a great deal to do even after women get the They must be organized and invote, structed as to their rights and duties as citi-



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! will be mist one cannot include fog. Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They back to the slogan, "Too much Johnson Know Best

child

baby is stolen.

DR. JOHN L. HANEY On Dramatic Appreciation in Schools

ONE feature of school work that is getting serious attention at the present time and will be developed still further in the ation, according to Dr. John D. Haney, president of the Central High School and well-known English scholar.

"The question of dramatic culture is difficult one to solve at the present rather a time with public taste at not a very high level," said Doctor Haney, "so we must hope to get our best results in the future training the child. The Drama League

who loses his control over a comparatively trifling annoyance, and the control of that teacher over the class is thereafter more or "The idea that 'all the world's a stage. parts,' will also be imprinted on the im-pressionable young mind, and he will learn the value of doing mything he may attempt, parts. both large and small, well, "At the present time we are actually trying to get these results. In one method the idea is inculeated by having an able reader, probably a professional, or at least one well equipped, read a play to the chil-dren with suitable comment. This has uren with suitable comment. This has proved a very effective method and one which many of the children like. "Then there is the plan of having a number of the children read excerpts from

Takes Lessons to Heart

solding in check his emotions for the really

big moments in life. The child is quick to notice, for instance, the slip of the teacher

of "open covenants openly arrived at. the great scene in the third act, where the Anatole France, seventy-seven years

old, is going to be married. Oh, well, youth must have its fling. "This lesson of restraint, of maintenance of our poise, our equilibrium over the small aunoyances of life will not be lost on the who will speedily learn the value of

Perhaps Gloucester City is mixed in its logy. The gang it calls Wolves appear zoology. The gang to be Rum Hounds.

SHORT CUTS

Among the things on the list that never

Ever and anon the municipality gets

Japan apparently has its own opinion

Anatole France says Europe is dying. That's no proper viewpoint for a honeymooner.

People who think that the bear move-

It has, as Mr. D'Olier emphasizes with pardonable satisfaction, made a "visite stand for the maintenance of law and order." has spurned freakish radicalism or reactionary militarism. It has kept its head and the public's confidence. The test of character has been magnificently met in the avoidance of political pitfalls, and, while the interests of the survivors of the largest American army ever raised have been safeguarded. the legion has not been stained by greed or the self-seeking common to specially organized groups.

Not the least of the interesting features. of Commander D'Olier's remarks was his reference to the legion's 'lown lengue of nations, a proposed amalgamation to sinclude the soldiers' organizations of the United States, the Great War Veteran Association of Great Britain and the Union of Fighters of France."

So far as the Europeans are concerned it is not likely that this fusion will be ad-ministratively deep. But the conception is inspirational, worthy of the ideals which, notwithstanding disappointments and disillusion, were potent factors in the greatest armed struggle of history.

On the whole, it may be said that as fine a victory as any won by the legion is that evidenced in its high-minded and clearsighted strength of character after the con-

A START ON THE BRIDGE

B^Y THE appointment of an engineering board, headed by Ralph Modjeski, to prepare general plans and make recommen-dations us to the location and kind of bridge to be constructed, the joint bridge commission gives substantial and gratifying weidence of progress. The citizens of Philladel. phia and Cumden and of the adjacent towns. in Pennsylvania and New Jersey will see in this decision a determination to realize the dream of years - a great heldge over the Delaware river.

The fame of Mr. Modfield, stimulated the hope that this dream will be translated into a magnificent monument of engineering genius and architectural heavity. His associate, the special representative of Philladels phia, George S. Webster, chief of the Bureau of Surveys, will bring to his colleagues a unique knowledge of local factors and river conditions. The third member of the board. Lawrence A. Ball, the selection of the New Jersey commissioners, had the hearty indorsement of Governor Edwards and the recommendation of notable achievement. The board has the appearance of a happy combination of vision and practice.

On both sides of the river there will be rejoicing over this prospect for an early start. Parochial considerations, urged by professors of the "Chinese-Wall" school of conomics, have had their day. Continued activity of the bridge commission can only mean that in the not two remote future a broad highway will swing over the Delaware and that there will be a fuller and an uninterrupted flow of traffic between the two states.

ELEVENTH-HOUR REDRESS

CCORDING to the afterthought ex-A pressed by the bench on the subject of the unassessed women a mistake was made in stating a possibly good case. The petitions for redress, as presented, were duly denied because certain indispensable preliminaries had been neglected. It appears that the women to be heard in

Many of these same congressmen, how ever, have favored government ownership and operation of steamship lines, overlooking the fact, or ignorant of it, that governent-operated ships could not compete with the ships of other nations unless they met the rates of the competing ships. If they let those rates the government ships would he operated at a loss which would have to be met out of the federal treasury. Thus we should have all the elements of subsidized lines and all the defects of lines operated

are too good for democracy or that demo Zeus.

LUMBER TAKES A DROP

A ²⁸ PER CENT cut in the wholesale rate of rough lumber is a symptom of a highly important sort. The announcement by the Wholesale Lumber Association is pretty sure to have important reactions elsewhere in the uilding supply trade. If the groups who influence or make prices in the cement and hardware market can follow the lead of the lumber men we may be said to be approach ing a rational solution of the whole question of housing in this country as well as a steadier condition in the world of labor.

For once talk has proved to be of som use. Talk about housing has filled the air for months, and for some weeks most of it has been unfavorable to lumber producers and distributors. At a convention of architeets and building engineers in Atlantic City the ruling powers in the building supply trade were called profiteers and gougers. A few days ago Governor Smith, of New York, formally demanded a legislative probe to determine whether the costs of lumber and other building materials were being held up by artificial methods. The charge that combine had been formed to maintain war prices in the building material markets was first made voluntarily by Samuel Untermesers

A drop in lumber prices is significant because lumber is, of course, the most important factor in any building operation. Even metal and concrete construction is not possible without the use of great quantities of the sort of lumber listed in the revised schedules of the wholesalers' association. It is logical to expect that bricks, cement and similar materials may soon be brought again within the reach of builders. The tuff has to be moved, and it is not moving

Better advice than that just sent out by the chiefs of the building trades department of the Federation of Labor was never offered to any group of wage earners in this country. Members of the building trades unions are requested to avoid strikes and to do all that they can to encourage a building revival by overlooking petty differences which often in the past have led to costly breaks with the employers. The public expects the producers and distributors of building material to be reasonable. It does not and will not expect less from the unions,

John V. Lovitt, just awarded a Rhodes scholarship, won the Mayor's scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania, and while there was elected editor of its three publi cations in his freshman year, was assistant varsity basketball manager, chairman of the sophomore ball committee, chairman of the publicity committee of the Junior Prom and Junior week and, in addition to many other honors and duties, was prominent in track, tennis and crew committees and athletic councils. All of which causes us to wonder if the young gentleman ever found time to learn how to blow smoke rings from a cigarette.

A United States commissioner in New York, whose rest has been disturbed, has announced that henceforth men accused of violating the Volstead law arrested after urs will have to pass the night in jail And if it should chance that the man de-nied the right to find bail should later be proved innocent of all wrong-doing. redress will be have for false imprison-ment? Perhaps the remedy needed is a night-shift United States commissioner.

And Alice Paul is living bravely up to her idea expressed months ago, according to newspaper reports from the capital, where she maintains headquarters as president of the woman's organization which has bene-fited so much from her generalship and intelligent activity.

She is inspiring her followers to demand full, if tardy, recognition as citizens in their right to hold office. If women have the right to vote they have the right to office, not five or ten years in the future, but now, on the instant.

"This is the way I long have sought. would be an admirable motto for Miss Paul's party, with the addenda. "Having found i we're going to make the most of it. suggest the advisability of poli I would ticians, both state and national, keeping a fixed and steady eye upon a small young lady who answers to the name of Alice Paul

That is when she gets properly started. She hasn't started yet.

A GENTLEMAN who has had a wide ex-A perience in connection with the customs service and who is, by inclination and practice, an abstainer from intoxicants, expresses the opinion to me that the present unsatis factory condition of affairs regarding the on forcement of prohibition is trifling compare what will follow in the course of th next few years.

There is a popular belief that when the present stock of legally distilled pleoholic iquor, particularly in the way of whisky is exhausted there will be rapid diminution in the use of spirits due to inability obtain a supply.

seconding to the gentleman, is This view, according to the gentleman, is fallacious. He is of the opinion that the time will never come, at least within the next quarter of a century, when those who want alcoholic liquors will find it imreally

really what account inquirs will had it im-possible to obtain them. The same is true of champagne and the higher grades of foreign wines. With the vast extent of our coast line,

with Mexico on the south and Canada on the north, the opportunity for smuggling in large quantities are so extensive that it will retire a veritable army of prohibition agents and const guardsmen to hold the rum-run-ner in even reasonable check or restraint. He does not despair, however, of the ultimate triumph of prohibition as a general principle

The increased difficulty of securing intexicants will ultimately discourage such at-tempts and the acquired taste for liquer will disappear.

The coming generation, unacquainted with the taste and the temptation of intoxicants, will, he believes, solve the problem of pro-

The time will never come, however, in his opinion, when intexicating liquors will en-tirely disappear in the United States. There will always be some one with supply of home-made "hooch."

A Little Boy in the Morning

HE WILL not come, and still I wait, He whistles at another gate Where angels listen—Ah. I know He will not come, set if I go How shall I know he did not pass Barefooted in the flowery grass?

Above the silhouettes of morn, And from their next sills finches whistle Or, stopping, pluck the downy thistle, How is the morn so gay and fair

betterment of the drama. organized for the is struggling with the first problem and the second is in a measure looked after by the Junior Drama League. "Experience has taught us that if we are

to make any real headway in cultivating the public taste we must take it while it is still young. Probably the strongest trait in the child is that of make-believe. The love of the drama and of play-acting is believed to a dormalic planet every child. inherent to a degree in almost every child is our business to harness up this trail to his general education so that some ; ience he may have a really cultivated

"You have doubtless often noticed the child at play in the street, indulging in some exaggerated form of diversion. It often takes the form of the dramatic and it is a common sight to see the urchin imi It is a common sight to see the urealin hilf-tating the heroics of 'Bill' Hart or the screen misdemennors of Charlie Chaplin. "So far so good. The child takes to the exposition of the dramatic quite readily, but his idea is very elemental, very broad.

"The difficulty comes when we attempt to him appreciate the subtleties of have If we show him a passage tramatic art. from Jane Austen or Barrie he is likely to ask for something in which there is something doing,' some moving about plenty of 'pep.'

. Give What Public Wants

Now this can only come gradually and after long and patient exposition. We must teach the child first of all to appreciate framatic construction and to grow to like it. In this way, as time goes on, we shall have that generally cultivated audience that will demand serious, significant plays, with artistic value, and get them.

"The average theatrical producer is not as a rule moved by altrnistic motives in putting on plays, but he is a pretty keen 18 1 judge of what the public wants and what it pays to see. If four-tifths of the public prefers musical comedy, you will find him purveying that sort of entertainment in about that proportion. If there is a greater demand for serious plays, you will not find him lacking in appreciation of that fact and he will give serious plays in proportion to it. "But there are other values quite as distinct and that to many will probably hav a more practical appeal than the so-called esthetic or 'high-brow' one. A child, like almost any one else, for that matter, is most likely to learn effectively by indirec-tion. Thus, if we have a boy or girl take part in a play that calls for an enactment of the manners and customs of the socially elite, we will be likely, on the whole, un consciously to raise his or her standard i that way in everyday life.

"For instance, a child might not appreciate being told at dinner that he exhibited very bad manners by enting peas with a knife. He would feel that an unwarranted attack had been made on his personal con-. But if he were playing, say, the par of Major Busonby and the conch reminded him that 'of course the major would not be likely to use a knife in devouring his peas,' the youngster will in all likelihood get the hint and ever after live up to the dandard which he had unconsciously adopted.

"And thus it might run through the whole gamut of ethics or graces. In this way a substantial advance would be made in form-

substantial advance would be hade in form-ing future habits and general conduct. "The sense of balance, or proportion, learned in the cultivation of the drama would be another very useful element ap-plied to everyday life. Thus a child would learn the habit of restraint in the earlier, lease consecuential scenes and would conserve less consequential scenes and would reserve his big display of dramatic expression for the climax. He would learn, for instance, that in the scene at the end of the first ac The world is calling. I must go. How shall I know he did not pass Barefooted in the shining grass? —Francis Ledwidge, "Songs of Peace."

a play aloud, with criticism by both teacher and pupils. The most obvious way, of course, is to give a play in costume, with the children actually playing the parts. Th results in this way have been quite sur-

prising. "In the higher schools and to a lesse degree in the elementary schools the idea of play construction has been tried with varying degrees of success. For the most part they will be asked to dramatize a short story or a novel, although original work is not discouraged. Then again to develop their powers of dramatic criticism they ar encouraged to attend performances of serious plays and to write their opinion of them. Some of the pupils are tempted to elaborate or try to improve on the criticisms in the daily papers and with a considerable legree of eleverness, but they generally give

themselves away and after a fer ences try to think for themselves. few experi-"There is no question that a great deal of attention will be given the appreciative faculty in the child in the days to come because it is obvious that he is not only raising the level of dramatic culture, but

peal necessary.

water works, says a Geneva dispatch, and the inhabitants of the town have now nothing to drink but beer and wine. Which'll you send, condolences or congratulations?

Here and there one begins to note appreciation of the fact that the housing problem is one that concerns not merely a com-munity but the whole people, and that the remedy lies with the national government.

Doctor Furbush's plea that all cases of infantile paralysis should be reported im-mediately is so reasonable and so just that one grieves over the fact that human stupidity and selfishness should make the ap-

"Lie to your wife if you wish to be happy," says W. L. George, the English novelist. If the gentleman is married he will probably tell his better half that in her case, of course, lying isn't necessar7. the truth being so delightful.

been The peak of imagination has reached by a Boston paragrapher, who vis-ualizes the gladness that will be experi-enced by the man with a full coal cellar when he sould helt with he full coal cellar he sends hair of his supply of black diamonds to a friend as a Christmas present.

The promptness with which Bethlehem Steel's marine bonds have been snapped up augurs well for an American merchant marine; but not until American boys show, the same enthusiasm for the sea that they did in the past for the wild and woolly West will such a merchant marine be assured.

There is pathos in the fact that for the first time in its history the Grand Army is without an official invitation from any for its next encampment. The reason city for its next encampment. The reacher probably is primarily a commercial one. But it would seem that there ought to be somewhere in the north a city with senti-ment enough to wish to henor the boys in blue—not with any idea of keeping section-alism alive but merely to do, henor to there who rearended to the particula call in its city who responded to the nation's call in its hour of need.

The moon leans on one silver horn

Without his whistling in its air?

ment on the cost of living is wholly beneficial are probably hugging a delusion. Remission of federal income tax on

mortgage interest might do its little toward solving the house-shortage problem.

In no longer than a Lenten season we'll know the name of the new President. P. S.-There are some enthusiasts who "know" it already.

Intensive farming and a busy postoffice will mean the elimination of the middleman, satisfaction to the consumer and profit for the farmer.

A Media tax collector, anticipating trouble in collecting taxes from new women voters, has resigned his job. Put a woman on the job and she'll have no qualms.

Ar"human fiv" has been robbing New York hotels by scaling the walls and thus entering bedroom windows. Up to date the police have been unable to swat the fly.

When she finds chuck steak selling at twenty-eight cents a pound and tenderloin at a dollar the housewife is prone to think that talk of falling prices is somewhat premature.

Our admiration for Henry as a business man is tempered by his viewpoint as a citizen. He says he is not going to vote at the coming election because "all the parties are alike."

Flood has washed away the Martigoy

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

is performing for bimself the service of making of himself a better educated, better

balanced, wiser and more effective, well-rounded man."

1. What name did Balboa give to the Pacific occan when he discovered it in 1513; 2. What fish swims with its mouth at right

angles to the plane in which it travels 3. What was the original nationality of Queen Marie Antoinette of France?

4. What is the correct pronunciation of the word yeast?

5. What are the two largest cities in Japan? 6. When was the naval battle of Jutland

fought 7. What color is a linnet?

What celebrated American naval frigate was known as "Old Ironsides"?

9. What is the original meaning of the word cuisine?

10. What is a buffo in the theatre?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The armistice with Germany was signed near the little village of Rothondes in the forest of Complegne, France. 2. The second amendment to the constitu-tion of the United States provides tha "A well-regulated militia being neces en thui sary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

3. The Galaxy in the heavens is the Milky Way.

4. Robert Bridges is the present poet laureate of England.

"Men are but children of a larger growth" was written by John Dryden in the drama, "All for Love."

drama, "All for Love."
6. Pocishonias married John Rolfe.
7. Pompeii was buried by hava from Mount Veauvius in the latter part of the first century A. D.
8. The Appian Way was a magnificent Roman road which ran from Rome to Brindiei, Italy. It was begun by Clau-dius Appius in 312 B. C.
9. The colors of the flag of Rumania are blue, yellow and red.
10. The forelimba of a whale are called

10. The forelimbs of a whale are called paddles.