# Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Monday, April 18, 1921

### TOO MUCH BRIDGE MONEY!

STNSUFFICIENT funds!" is so conven I tional a cry in connection with ambitious public undertakings that facts which fail to justify it may produce something like consternation.

Witness the predicament of the Delaware Bridge Commission. The engineers of this body have been engaged for nearly six months in important preliminary work upon the project. The test borings will be completed in a few days. Records of vehicular traffic on the Camden and Philadelphia river fronts are in hand. The color of the situation is that of steady progress.

The state of New Jersey, however, has long since contracted an almost tocurable habit of hustling. Her judicial proceedings attest this fact, and it is emphasized again in the availability of half a million dollars for bridge work of a far more advanced character than any thus far revealed.

The money at the commission's disposal was appropriated for actual construction charges, land purchase and similar purposes Unless its use is definitely "carmarked" the fund will return to the state on July 1.

The obligation of quick thinking on the part of the commission is obvious. Granting that the situation of too much money for immediate needs is astounding, the bridge authorities ought to be able to grapple with it when the first shock of novelty has passed. It would be a waste of stimulating opportunities to permit the money to return to its source, and the depressive effect on the New Jersey Legislature would be marked. The money was voted to produce speedy

tangible results. At the risk of working

overtime, the commission should do its ut-

most to appease and grarify its lively state

"CERTAIN MEN"

DOLICIES of government and administration even in a municipality cannot be properly assessed for defects or value until you sit down calmly to consider how they would operate in their full and final develop-

ment without opposition of any sort. Let us therefore, try to imagine the no litical millennium in Philadelphia as it is conceived by men of the type represented by the Certain Mon who, according to the Mayor, are still warring on the administration. If present signs and tendencies among the heelers mean anything, a program to a greater Philadelphia formulated in 1925

A Greater Tenderloin An attractively arranged cocaine booth

Roulette, poker and dies pavilions maintained by the city in the public playgrounds. A director of graft in the Mayor's cabinet. Each ward a principality with a dictator

to give orders to the police, punish the in Vice legalized, protected and encouraged in all neighborhoods.

#### M. VIVIANI'S ACCOMPLISHMENT So FAR as external evidences are con-

cerned, it may be said that Rene Viviani who sails for home this week, accomplished nothing on his American mission.

President Harding spoke with emphasis harshness of the present League of Na. tions and Senator Knox introduced his separate peace resolution. Congress has shown a disinclination to give precedence to the problem of our European relations and has busied itself with the tariff and the longstanding Colombian treat dilemma

Nevertheless, the French envey should have a good deal of significant information to impart to the Qual d'Orsay. M. Vivinni is a shread observer, and he cannot have failed to notice that the bulk of America sentiment is turned against an isolation policy, that the tierman attempts to wriggle out of treaty oblight one make won compact rively little sympaths here and that the paa settlement with Burops that sellicenform to certain have properties of listens without

Best of all he must have seen there the spirit of the country remains one of friend. ship for our former ailles. First-hand are quaintance with these facts is weeth more than a whole earlier packed with diplomatic

M. Viviane returns with an psychological

thermometer in morting wide. Its rendings must inergraphy the matrix the most helpful to Europe when plans new in emerce begin to take definite form.

## A GREAT DEMOCRAT

WHEN 100 years ago vesterday. Martin Luther unde his declaration in appears of the dury of a man to obey his own conchanged the course of scents in Griman nimest immediately and situately affected

This German peasant's son is generally admitted to have been one of the greatest men of his generation. Yet he was a compound of vices and virtues, as all men are He did nothing moderately, and it might be us life centuries before the tone with a con

that thing is moundain usually associated Luther the Rossevelt of the sixteeningen inry. He halted from the church of his early management Rossevelt helved from his marty. But maide Roosevelt, he carried als country with a me and did not return to the stand the history of Europe for the last for centuries without knowing something of the movement which Lather started when he isserted before the 1ter of Worms his right

to use his own milgment. Germany was rupe for the destrine of noitical democracy when Luther insisted on the importance of religious democracy. And Luther aligned himself wire the political aswell as with the religious depositate. He insisted on popular min atom as a tope when the orgin that the constain man but I

any right but to work and to fight the battles of his overlord. He said: "If the government can compel such citizens as are fit for military service to bear spear and rifle o mount ramparts and perform other martial duties in time of war, how much more has it a right to compel the people to send their children to school. This was revolu-tionary doctrine when it was uttered, but it is the commonplace of educational discussion today. No one disputes its soundness, and the necessity of education to qualify men and women for their political duties is universally

So much has been said of Luther's revolt from Rome that the social movements for which he laid the foundation have not received the attention they deserve. If the Germans of the present can concentrate their attention on the great work which Luther did for their ancestors, and can imbibe some of the spirit of democracy which inspired him they will adjust themselves more readily to the tasks that now await them. He was one of the first great democrats on the continent of Europe. As such he can be honored by men of all creeds.

#### DEVELIN BAITED THE HOOK: THE VAREITES ROSE TO IT

The Bill Providing for Proper Protection of the City's Transit Interests Can No Longer Be Smothered

COUNCILMAN DEVELIN'S ingenious prodding of the legislative committee ins had the desired result.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Gray on March 1, extending the jurisdiction of the director of city transit over all transit facilities, has been lying in the municipal affairs committee of the Senate, of which Senator Vare is chairman.

Mr. Develin offered a resolution in the 'ouncil asking the legislative committee for nformation about the progress of the measre. His purpose was to call attention to ne existence of the bill and to the inaction

His opponents rose with the engerness of lungry fish in the Absecon inlet and swalowed bait, hook and sinker.

They denounced Mr. Develin and talked about the lack of justification for interfering with the actions of the legislative committee nd gave the councilman from the Fourth district an opportunity to charge Senator Vare with hostility to the transit bill and with a determination to smother it in com-

The whole thing lifted the issue out of bacurity and directed public attention to it. And now Senator Vare says that the bill will be reported out of committee today or The honors are with Councilnan Develin.

The bill is an amendment to the charter. At present the Department of City Transit has jurisdiction over only such transit lines as are owned by the people. It was created superintend the building of subways and elecated lines to supplement the lines operated by the P. R. T. It is now considered expedient to have a department of the city government expressly commissioned to look after the public interests in all transit Those interests are divided into four

groups in the bill. The first relates to the conditions of service by the operating companies. The director is authorized to gather nformation relating to service and operating conditions and to compile and keep on file the information which he secures, and to make such recommendations concerning improvement of facilities as seem to him

Then, upon the request of the Mayor of the City Council, he is to investigate and report concerning proposed ordinances and all other matters involving transit facilities. And when the Mayor or City Council direct he is to appear as the representative of the city in proceedings before any commission, committee, board or officer and

And finally, when the Mayor or the City Council gives him instructions, he is to file complaints and to initiate or join in proeedings in behalf of the city before any commission having regulatory jurisdiction over transit service and facilities.

against this enlargement of the functions of the director of city transit. It concentrates n one department jurisdiction over the whole consportation problem.

If the problem is to be solved intelligently and without waste, something of the kind must be done, whether the P. R. T. wishes to be done or not.

The principle on which it is based is already recognized in the law creating the Public Service Commission. That body can ome to Philadelphia and tell the P. R. T. low to route its cars. It can fix the rate f fare and can approve or disapprove any entracts with other companies made by the P R T. The bill does not interfere with the state commission in any respect. merely empowers the head of the Department of City Transit to represent the city and to defend the interests of the people in Il transit matters.

Those who do not wish the city to be enpresented by an expert in rapid transit amiliar with all the problems involved all oppose the bill. Those who think that t is as important that the interests of the people he protected as that the interests of he corporations be looked after will favor

Senator Vare has objected to the measure in the grounds that Director Twining "is not a fir man to handle transportation. Thomas E. Mitten, president of the P R T. Company, knows more in five minutes about transit operation than the Transit Department and the Council would

snow in a year. But the bill is not drawn to enlarge th powers of Mr. Twining, as no individua It is intended to enlarge the powers of the giry to look after its own interests through the agency of whatever man may be at th send of the Department of City Transit Department, heavy come and go, but the proper regulation of the street rankroad companies remains as a permanent problem rearinearing from time to time in one form

Mr. Mittan is an expert in street castrone operation. That is admitted wherever he is know. But Mr. Mitten is the paid agent t the P R T It is his business to look our for the interests of his employers, and he has been doing it to the best of his abilies for some years. To say that he knowmore in five minutes about transit operation toan the Council or the Transit Department old know in a year is to formulate an icrefutable argument in favor of increasing the powers of the Transit Department and making at its head a man capable to work as successfully in the interest of the street. he riders as Mr. Mitten is working in the present of the sinceholders for whom

thing to carn dividends. a difficult to see how any one boyal to the athrests of the city can outgoe !!

### CITY AUTO FAVORS CHECKED

THE new bureau of automobiles muthor seward in munternal officience

The soft-sup factors which entered into the system of operating city-owned machines. n various departments had arrained under agreement cultivation the proportions of a f glaving above. Repairs and garoline bills the high size a three some numbers official. Do the art - out time and between the n - of motorens for I

off hours as an attractive personal per-

Under the new ordinance the Mayor will be empowered to concentrate the management of all city-owned motorcars under responsible head in charge of a specially organized bureau. Its functioning will not have to be perfect to represent an immense improvement over old, extravagant, slipshod and unjustifiable methods,

#### MEXICO AND MR. FALL

SENATOR from New Mexico and as secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet. Mr. Fall has been a frank advocate of what, for the sake of has been called a "firm" policy toward Mexico. That characterization is not a new thing in diplomacy. The temper and purpose which it suggests are not new The Germans were "firm" in 1871. They were "firm" again in 1914. The British have been "firm" in India. All pre-war diplomacy was "firm," and certainly the world has reason to feel that it left something to be desired. Used by statesmen of a familiar type, this simple and agreeably sounding word means meddling and jostling and a provocative manner of strong nations oward weaker ones and, in the end, war.

Mr. Fall, in the astonishing outburst which sounded like a declaration of war beween the Department of the Interior and the Department of State, because of the desirof the President to deal patiently and fairly with Mexico, is thinking of oil. Oil is something about which any government may be reasonably concerned. There are, however, many more important things. For the moment, however, it may be worth while to view the question of Mexico in the light of pure materialism. Doing that, it is necessary merely to inquire whether we are likely to gain most in Mexican oil fields by war or by a policy of conciliation, compromise and

If the conflagration of Europe and all the perils and complexities that have followed prove anything, they prove, that any thing taken from one nation by another inder pressure of war will inevitably prove to be a liability rather than an asset. Fall, not without courage, implies that American interests can be protected against foreign intrigue in Mexico only by used against Achom? Not against the foreign investors, not against the corrupt offi cials at Mexico City, but against the Mexieans, who have nothing at all to do with the controversy. It is plain that Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes are no more ready than Mr. Wilson was to adopt that method or even to believe that it could have a desirable practical result. If we are to assume that Mr. Fall has fairly presented the case in his letter to Mr. Lodge, then it appears that we can obtain just treatment for American inestors in Mexico and equal rights with foreigners in the Mexican oil fields only by coercing the Obregon Government or "po-- that is, invading - the country But there is oil almost everywhere in Centra and South America. There is no certain proof that we will not fare well in Mexico after a period of discussion and the fair and peaceable adjustment of opposing inter-For an immediate advantage in a limited area we should therefore lose in al the length and breadth of Latin America the onfidence of peoples and governments which is far more dependable a factor even in industrial development than any that can be

Washington seems to believe that national aggression, no matter what temporary victories it may achieve, is a losing game in the end. Mr. Hughes is neither on expan sionist nor a jingo at heart. He knows that Obregon, trying to establish order and a decent government in Mexico, and harassed by corruptionists and traitors, would be further embarrassed and weakened by threats from the government of the United States. A policy of force in Washington would be a policy that would give immeasurable and immediate aid to the revolutionist- and the bundits.

Men whose minds run alone with Mr Fall's are fond of saying that American lives are being sacrificed in Mexico and that American property is not safe there. Let us assume that this is true, and let us forget for the time being that men who enter the wilderness always have been accustomed o take some chances. Let us ask whether war or an invasion ever was bloodless whether the lives sacrificed in "policing an unruly country would be American or whether we should regard the men of the What of the cost of urmy as foreigners? such an adventure? Would Americans pay or would it come out of the air?

Secretary Fall's outburst was not unexpected. Reading it, all sensible and really patriotic Americans will be glad that a strong and great-spirited man, able to think for all the country rather than for a small and exclusive part of it, is running and will ontinue to run the Department of State.

### VIEW COLLEGE SPORTS SANELY

AMERICAN colleges have been attacked on many scores. It has remained for James R. Angell, the new president of Yale. to charge them with preserving a repressive attitude toward athletics.

The criticism, be it noted, was not made amorously. Dr. Angell was honestly en deavoring to analyze the needs of our uni-

It would have been easy to repeat the old cant about the disproportion of scholastic to athletic ideals among the student bodies, but that is precisely the kind of talk which centes eleavages of standards in the highe elucational institutions and results in the duction of ethical principles in their athletic associations.

Faculty opposition to sports almost in variably exerts a damaging influence upon the undergraduates, who are inclined to combat this view to the atmost. The consequence is sometimes a rather militant suport of semi-professionalism.

Sympathy and co-operation, a clear general policy to which the whole university students, trustees and faculty, could subscribe are what is necessary to attain the right blend of physical and intellectual progress. Dr. Angell's thinking on the sale ject is constructive and refreshingly your of sensational snap judgment.

from criticizing Colonel Harvey's appointment to the embassy in London. There are times when it is quite needless to reiterate

In densing that women writers funny, Miss Agnes Repplier, it may be observed, tartfully omitted consideration angents four humor.

Now that there are no more appears peach blos-one to smite, it is foolish to expect any appearance of the latest western The bronze Franklin now being toted

males mail: through the country seems to

ave been tendered about every honor ex

to, what a Fall is there, my coun-Shake-poure puts it

. It is of ironic record that nothing slows up the temporal Congress dufte so much as emergency legislation.

Naturalts enough, the growing centment for a new world conclave is go organi the continue bearing

Samuel Good overs. bridegroom, J. Br.

#### AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some Reflections on Courtroom Manners and the Amenities, or Their Absence, Under the Modern Jury System

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

SAT next to a quiet, mild-spoken. youngish woman the other afternoon at a studio tea, and between snatches of lively conversation from our artist hostesses-who continually disappeared into the gloom of an attic and reappeared bearing a few pieces of toast-she talked to me about her experiences as a jurywoman.

She had accomplished only three days of

She had accomplished only three days of the three weeks for which she was drawn—I think "drawn" is the technical term—but she felt quite initiated enough to have opin-ions; that is, to generalize a little. Her three most explicit generalizations were that every case tried so far had had a perjurer as one of the witnesses; that the

inwyers show very keen psychology in their choice of jurors; that out of every gathering of a hundred or so citizens drawn to act on juries there were enough of every type of mind materially to affect the decision of s case; i. c., enough intelligent progressive persons or conservative timid persons or stupid prejudiced persons or cunning resentful persons or careless hadhazard persons to form a sympathetic series of biased groups.

IN OBSERVING the trials during the three days she had been in court she had begun to comprehend why certain persons were discarded by the lawyers for the defense, or chosen, and why the oppos-ing lawyer made a sort of deal by agreeing certain others as suiting his purposes. Her experiences in the courtroom, after hearing the line of defense or accusation adopted to fit the jury's mentality, was further amplified by the reaction of the jury after it was shut up to discuss the verdict. She felt that in most cases the lawyers

had shown considerable acumen in sizing up the jury. It struck me that she even felt the jury. It struck me that she even felt that for certain cases, whether the jury found for or against the plaintiff, the opposing lawyers could in a sense unite on a certype of jury that would be sympathetic with the general subject. Her less pronounced reactions to the exrough with the witnesses and that there was

considerable bullying and some real intimi-dation. That is, certain timid, vacillating brains were frightened into states of quiescence by the tone of voice and the urly manner of the questioner. It struck her that once the judge based his rulings on experience not quite under-standable by those present; as, for instance, when the testimony of two policemen was astonishingly at variance to that of a witness for the other side in a suit against the struction on the sidewalk. The witness for the injured one averred the pipe had pro-truded half a foot above the pavement at the time of the accident; the police testified that it was level with the payement then

and forced upward by the frost later The judge gravely opined that such honor able employes of the city as the police could not be regarded by the jury as biased in their testimony by the fact that they were employes. A tribute to the police that found no echo, apparently, in the jurymen's hearts, to judge by their sighs and groans.

THE was surprised that when they were O once locked into the room for their decision they did not fall at once to deciding Instead, they sat about on any chairs handy, avoiding the table and its chairs, and con ersed in low tones on a variety of subjects Every now and then the foreman would ask uncertainty or dutifully or impatiently—it depended on his temperament—what they wanted to do about it, and for a time the talk on the case would brisk up and become almost general, only to drop back into group talk of this and that. When the vote was taken and retaken it seemed to be not so much a common agreement as a common willingness not to disagree. Some of the jurors never voiced an opinion, but sat like sleepy birds until their vote was demanded. They then asked what the count was and apparently went automatically with the

One man announced he always voted for the workingman and was quite docile while those about him weighed the pros and cons as to which of the opposing parties merited that description.

THE room in which the jury was confined A contained a water-cooler to which was chained an agate cup, which did duty for all the brave males but for neither of the two air ones, who went thirsty from fear of the Of course, after the first experience they brought their own paper cups. On one of the days, as they were being marched two by two under guard to be shut one of the jurymen recollected that he behind him in the courtroom, and left the line of march to retrieve When the police officer arrived at the foor and herded in his jury and discovered the twelfth one missing he was seen to turn uite green. He looked the door on the who proved lost indeed, as, having found his hat, he left the courtroom by another door nd wandered about quite without a clue as

where to go next. The policeman had not the faintest idea of hat he looked like and did not want to be tray the fact that he had lost him. So he had rather a bad time of it and was in no mor to receive the laughter of the eleven when he finally rounded up the wanderer and shoved him into the jury room.

GATHERED that the court officials who A herd the jury to and fro, and who are generally in evidence, are not particularly state. Something of the atmosphere of the prison hangs about the court for all except the lawyers and the judge. Neither the witesses nor the jury seem to be treated as onored guests. Yet the pay-\$3 a daycan scarcely be sufficient to obscure the fact that both jury and witnesses are there fulfilling a patriotic duty, and none the less a duty nor less patriotic because they are compelled by law to appear.

WAS struck by the sort of asperity of I the court officials once when I was presout simply as a spectator. It was many cars ago, during a strike in some sweat-chop factories—now fortunately nonexistent far as sweating goes - and some of the interfering with the new lands by what the awners called intimidation and what the girls called argument. I had been asked, with some twenty other women, to go to the court to show the judges and the jury that the more conservative element of the town had

sincere interest in seeing justice done.
I sat with the sympathizers of the girls-Russian Jews mostly- and viewed th eeding with great interest, heightened somewhat by the fact that I had sat next one of the judges at dinner the night before and and found him very slow "in the uptake" on edinary subjects, while of the other two on the bench, one passed the collection plate to me each Sunday and the other was a sort of

is standby beau of an elderly set.

In fact, I had no very reverent opinion of any of the three. When they rose to go to himself I rose also from the herd of Russian girls, whereat an officer pounded me on the with the flat of his hand and hissed Stop where you are until the judges have

oft the court! What do you mean by stand-I saw the other spectators of my kind who had secured front seats move out with the udges and I realized that my "call-down and come because I was taken for one of the Roosians. I have seldom felt so angry

or so helpless. And wondered if there is not something in the complaint of foreigners about American discourtesy. Nathan Hale Up to Date Project the New York Herard

There should be a monument to the Buffalo atriot who has sent his shirt to the state income-tax bureau, explaining that it was pill he had left. The subject is become din is dead, but Barnard might put in the necessary resount of agony and grief, I only regret." the text might eay. "that belle and to good to his state.



CAN'T SEEM TO MAKE AN IMPRESSION

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HENRY G. DEININGER On School Discipline Today

THE day of the rod and the task and the A other more or less militaristic forms of discipline in the schoolroom has passed forever, in the opinion of Henry G. Deininger, principal of the Northwest School.

"Little Johnny is no longer required to stay after school and write 'I have been a bad boy' a hundred or more times or to read fifty verses of poetry or do columns of fig-ures by way of reflecting on the enormity of his sins." said Mr. Deininger.

"To begin with, we want Johnny or any other boy or girl to like all these things; we want him to learn and to think and to grow up to be a useful citizen. So for that reason the schoolroom czar with the punitive form of discipline, who earns the child's contempt and increases his talent for caricature at and increases his talent for caricature at the expense of other substantial fundamen-tals, is no longer to be found in modern and up-to-date schools. "But by virtue of the fact that discipline

must be of a more constructive kind today and must be more subtly and tactfully administered if the best results are to be ob tained, it is a more difficult problem. It means that the teacher must be a skilled administrator as well as a good pedagogue.

### Tyranny Is Passing

One by one the marks of teacher tyrauny have been removed. The thick ruler, the railing around the teacher's desk, her cle vated position on a dais somewhat above the tyrannical, unsympathetic supervision, have all been eliminated. Not only is the teacher on a level with her pupils, but in many classrooms she does not even face them. Her desk in these cases is at the back of

"Today interest and co-operation are the guiding thoughts back of school discipline element of public opinion, the esteem of his fellows is the check-rein that keep the offender within bounds. They are his judges and his jury; the teacher the in-visible force, the guiding hand of steel in the velvet glove that controls the situation.

"As nearly as is possible today the purp itizen he may have when he goes out into the world. Starring with the kindergarter and continuing until the senior classes in the high school, an effort is made to build up an lement of personal responsibility in th dividual and a feeling of co-operation and

### Authority Not Pressed

"As a result many of the reasons which impelled the prankish or unruly youngsten of the past to block both his own and the progress of others by imbecoming conduct have been eliminated. There is no constituted authority in the old sense of the word "Through the civies idea, carried out

all the classes, a spirit of democracy has been fostered that has grown up into a potent force. When a pupil offends today be potent force. When a pupil offends today he is not offending the teacher personally; he has sinned against all his fellows, again the community and institution in which he s spending much of his time and around which much of his young life is wrapped To be estrucized or excluded from those with whom he comes in daily contact acts as a far more powerful deterrent than any punishment which the teacher in the old days coulhave devised. To break the rules which fellows have made and respect no longer makes they understand and respect no longer makes they understand and respect no longer makes of class disapproval is the one that hits him

the hardest. 'To accomplish this, to build up character, enhance progress and collet and keep the interest and co-operation of the pupils generally in getting the best results is a fa-

Sympathy, understanding and tact are three fundamental requirements of fective disciplinarian of today. The very definite relation between health and be havior, not to mention home conditions and environment and many other human factors

## Healthy Budy Essential

"For instance, the child who is forced to come to school without breakfast is more liable to run into the rocks of discipline than one who has eaten a satisfactory morning Investigation is made of this facts and where noted the child is given a muri-tive breakfast in the school lunchroom Estrangement between preents or other family trouble often leads the boy or girl to do unreasonable or octlandish things comparatively thorough survey of the aditions of most pupils is therefore a par-

of the school work The old that shoot swell fight of a street of a common day of

rounded by a cheering crowd, is not per mitted today. I do not agree with the Chi-cago educator who holds that 'affairs of honor should be settled in the school yard He campaigned his district after the elecand who offered to supply boxing gloves for the purpose. The cause in most cases is a trifling one. Children are not generally as well balanced as grown-ups and belligerency is a natural recourse in moments of dispute I find that most of them disappear when the teacher or principal arbitrates them or when

the two boys are made to sit together for a period of time. "It is always well to remember that the child, just like yourself, is intensely human for the most part. Most of the reasons that impel him to transgress the bounds of reason or regard for his fellows are human ones and simply require human treatment. Self discipline and student discipline, as I have said, are two of the most effective. They reach a child through the force of reason and intangible regard which he has both for his own respect and the respect of those with whom he comes in daily contact.

### Some Discipline Needed

"Of course, it is not to be supposed that the preservation of necessary discipline in the schoolroom is a sinecure. While leeway is given to allow for the human element, give the boy or girl a chance to let off steam and get rid of that superfluous energy if kept bottled up, work against the best interests of the school and the pupils as a whole, there are some bard nuts to

"The incorrigible boy and girl, the liar, the constitutional rebel against all law and order, remains, as he has always been, a difficult problem. Sometimes be can be onverted into a good pupil and a potential good citizen by isolating him from the rest of his fellows, by making him feel the force of ostracism. Sometimes the only place for bim is in a discipline school, as he is frequently a subnormal pupil.

"One provision that is an urgent need in the school system is a parent school percentage of the whole, it is true, but still sufficiently large to need attention-who either have no parents or whose parents are not functioning as such. Such a school would provide as far as mossible for this deiclency. The pupil would live there and set, as far as scientific methods could pro-ride it, that home-training atmosphere and ficiency.

influence that he has been denied. effective disciplinary force in the school sys tem today is that intangible atmosphere of democracy and good citizenship which the administrators have labored to build which makes the pupil feel that he is of and not merely in the school, a factor and not a

### What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was Thief Justice White's in diato predecessor in the Supreme Court of the United States?
Who was "Sunset Cox":
When did Constantine the Great free:
Where and what is the Alhambra?
Who was Beranger?

Name an invention in inedicine for which Henjamin Franklin was responsible. who was Bernoult?
Of what country is Delhi the capital?
How does tabaseo sauce get its name?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Sadt Carnot was elected president of France in 1887. He was assasshated by an Italian anarchist in Lyons in 1894.

by an Italian anarchist in Lyons in 1894.

Cabaret originally means a building where drinks are sold at retail.

The Druids were the priests or ministers of a pagan religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul (France). Britain and Ireland. The oak is said to laye represented to their the supreme God, and the middlers, when growing on it, the dependence of man upon Him.

The name Anne Holeyn should be protoured Anne 'Bullen.

The fictional character of the optimistic colonel Sellers livis appears in "The Gibbed Age" by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner.

Vincours Bellini wrote the score of the opera 'Norma."

The Welsh are sometimes called Cambrians. The word is done tool from the old Celtic Tambrioges, comparations.

provisions, amountation, etc., especially used by explorive, in factors or kelson is the line of finiter fastening a stop after Uniters A partitude is a poem or which it intitu-The same a bonk and to a torse poem

#### Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

THE Republican who got himself elected to Congress from Texas, Harry M. Wurzbach, introduced another novelty in politics about which the veterans are wondering.

ion was over. He held a series of rallies that he might thank the voters for what the had done for him. They turned out in great numbers, fur

nished better audiences than during the preelection days. Wurzbach preached his gospel to them, told them why they should vote for him two years hence.

The experiment was a great success. It is strange that it should seem so new,

How would you like to have the respon sibility for everything being in proper form in an organization as punctilious and as important as the State Department

Well, there are two young women in that department who read every letter that any body, from the secretary to the modest division chief, writes. They are Miss Margaret Hannah and Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley. If one of these letters is not couched in proper diplomatic language, if all the amenities are not observed, if precedence is not given its proper place, if a policy is indiented that is not the expressed policy of the department-swish, swish, goes the big

blue pencil and the letter is returned to the Mere secretaries and assistant secretaries who come and go with the administrations may include in a faux pas now and then but not so these women czars of official cor

respondence. Here comes a young man with a vision He lives hundreds of feet below the leve of the sea, but he walks with his head in

His name is Phil D. Swing and his home in Imperial Valley, Calif. He looks like a by, but he has been judge in his own home town. He is now representative in the Congress of the United States.

In that great stretch of desert in the

Southwest, Imperial Valley has become an

ent conditions the amount of land that may

e irrigated is limited, for most of the water that falls on the watershed of seven states that drain into the Colorado river runs to waste at flood season, goes back to sea without having served any useful purpose Young Swing sees the vision of a dam across the Colorado a hundred miles below the Grand Canyon. It would stop the flood-create an inland sea that could be drawn

upon at will. It would furnish water to transform millions of acres of this desert sand, would generate electric power to sup ply an unborn empire. It would perfern the miracle on a stupendous scale that a ready has been wrought in twenty places in miniature. The government's reclamation engineers plan is practicable. Its carrying out would cost the taxpayer nothing. The

cost. The government would be asked to go on their note and supervise the spending of the money, nothing more. This boy congressman says he will accomplish this in two years or resign. . . .

lands reclaimed would be bonded

Robert Huey sat in one of the sociable chairs in front of the bank, in Portland Ind., one summer day, forty-five years ago Huge of limb, mild of nature, loved of all was Huey. Down the street came a stranger, a lithe

bnekwoodsman, supple as a sent.
"I am Limberloss Jim," he nanounced
"from Limberloss Creek. I have walked thirty miles to see a man named Robert Huev. They say he is a better man than am and I have never seen one yet. I have

get to find him and fight him. "I am Robert Huey." said " said that individ "but I am no fighter. I never had a fight in my 'I can't help that, ' said Limberloss Jim

"I have got to know, so you have got ! fight." So these two supermen of the backwood came to grips there in the village street and staged a contest that was as worthy of fancy price of admission as any ever put on by Tex Rickard, or any of their kind And at the end of it Limberloss Jim said had enough and that Robert Huey was

the better man.

And a little boy looked on whose many came to Congress for its years from lace on the light.