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CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman
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Philadelphia, Saturday, April 23, 1921

ARE THE REFORMERS ASLEEP? A RE the voters who believe in good govthe Vare-Cunningham-Brown-Weglein political thimble-riggers do all the talking for them at Harrisburg during the coming week as they have during the last month?

If they are, they may as well resign themselves to seeing a fine crop of tricky laws, devised to hamper the present administration and defeat the reforms they voted for in September and November, 1919, slipped through the Legislature.

The reform element has not done much to make itself felt for good. It has been quiescent most of the time. It has been trusting pretty largely to the good faith and veto pen of Governor Sproul.

This is not the right course. With a Legislature influenced by more corrupting factors than have marshaled their forces on Capitol Hill in many sessions, the eminently respectables are taking a lot for granted.

Governor Sproul has made pledges to save the city charter from evil tinkering. and he has been a tower of strength in this direction. But it is not fair to put the whole burden on him. He has more than this particular section of the state to look out for, and his hands should be strengthened by some showing of alert and intelligent public interest on the city's behalf outside of the jobholding professionals.

Reform ought to be militant against the things "the boys" want to put over. It ought to be forthright and outspoken.

The Job Combine knows what it wants and is not ashamed to ask for it, even to barter for it

If reform is not sleeping more soundly than old Rip it will get busy and show the members of the House what it thinks of the sneaky Aron amendment, which is intended to revive the business of the largest street-cleaning contractor in the world, now sadly languishing. The protest ought to go to Harrisburg with a roar.

Let the reformers see that the Aron bill indication of public sentiment in this city. rather than letting it require the overworked veto ax of the Governor. That would be a heartening sign even at this late day in the session.

PRINCETON'S BENEFACTOR

THE announcement that one of the new dormitories at Princeton University was to be named for M. Taylor Pyne in recognition of life services was made a few days before the death of that gentleman yes-

Mr. Pyne, who was graduated from Princeton in 1877, had been a member of its board of ignities for many years. He devoted himself to its interests and gave generously to its needs. It was fitting that he should be honored by having a building saying nice things about a man who de serves them while he is alive will rejoice that Mr. Pyne knew before he died of the honor that was to be done him

HUGHES ON IMMIGRATION

I F VIRTUALLY all of southern and east-ern Europe were not one wast trap, the ports of the United States would have been clogged before now with a tide of immigration such as no yountry in the world ever

Bewildered hordes in all the distressed countries the siels, the unfit, the culattered. the revolutionary - think of the United States as the average man is needs. temed to think of heaven. Poverty holds them lack. They are hedged about by military regulations. They cannot find transportation in Europe. And if all who want to come to America could reach the Atlantic ports there wouldn't be ships enough on the ocean to carry them. But we arder is restored the heavy tide will in-

In the request for immediate re-triction of immigration which he has recently frans-mitted to Congress, Mr. Hughes ought to be listened to and, apparently, Congress is in a moul to listen to him, an increasing fact proved by the passage of the restriction buil

A RAILROAD THEORY

DR. EMORY R. JOHNSON show the proper platform from which to set forth his plan for the solution of the califord problem. It was the speaker's stand at the meeting of the American Philosophical As-Dr. Johnson's plan is academic at the

present moment. It may be ideally perfect, anything about the subject but there is no likelihood of its adoption in all its details for many tears to come In brief, it provides for the elimination

of all state control over railroads and for turning the direction of intrastate as well as of interstate continuers over to the federal government

In order to bring this about Dr. Johnson would have the milronds incorporated to the federal government and brought under the direct control of Washington. Something of this kind has been urged for years. not only for railrouds, but for all big you porations engaged in interstate commerce But nothing has come of it. There has been reluctance to concentrate any more power In the national capital than is now exercised there. But no one knows when this re-

Part of Dr. Johnson's plan is already

garded as the preparation for that control. It is the consolidation of the roads into great groups. The Esch-Cummins law arranges for this, but no steps have been taken for carrying out the plan. The creation of a transportation board of from three to five members, to have executive control of all the railroads, as suggested by Dr. Johnson, has not been seriously con-

sidered in any responsible quarters. Yes, the Philosophical Society was the proper place for Dr. Johnson to set forth his railroad program. It could be considered there as an exposition of theory, and discussed as such. There may come a time in the distant future when it will enter the realm of practical legislation.

A PROGRAM SO GOOD IT HAS TO BE ADOPTED

The Legislature Has Aiready Passed the Teachers' Salary Bill and the Other Educational Reform Measures Are Near Approval

THE passage by the House by an almost I unanimous vote of the bill creating a State Council of Education, following the passage by both houses of the Legislature of the teachers' salary bill, put the Governor's educational program in a fair way of accomplishment.

Governor Sproul urged in his annual message the abolition of the State Board of Education and of the College and University Council and the substitution for them of a State Council of Education to take over their duties. He also urged a law requiring proper qualifications for teachers and guaranteeing adequate pay to tenchere possessing those qualifications. ! 415 recommended a fuller utilization of the normal schools, an amendment of the compulsory education law so as to insure better educational opportunities for the children and an increase in the nid given by the state to public education.

The teachers' salary law, which also fixes standards of fitness, is now before him, and of course he will sign it. The law cannot be enforced as it should be unless the Legis lature provides the money to pay the state's share of the increased salaries. The Legislature cannot be so illogical as to refuse to consent to the revenue measures needed to raise the money.

The purpose of the bill creating a Council of Education is to concentrate educational supervision in one body. The plan was recommended by Dr. Finegan, the state superintendent of public instruction, part of his program for raising the educational rank of Pennsylvania from the tweny-first among the states to as near the top

He and the Governor have been cooperating to good purpose or they could not have secured the approval of the legislators to as much of the scheme as has been adopted. Their case was so strong, howmore than to state it to secure the approval of the lawmakers. There is no politics in it as that term is commonly understood. Its sole purpose is to benefit the schools and through them to benefit the people of the

The control of public education and the chartering of degree-granting institutions are to be concentrated in the new state council. presided over by the superintendent of public instruction. It is understood that it is the desire of the Governor and of Dr. Finegan that the new council shall be as widely representative as possible. It is to have nin members. The present State Board of Education has only six. The members are intended to be the representatives, nor of the schools, but of the whole people of the state. This is been use it is believed that the direction of the general educational policy of the state should be in the hands of representatives of the people and not in the hands of professional educational exis killed positively and unmistakably as an perts. The experts can be trusted to carry decided what it is to be.

If merchants and manufacturers and professional men and farmers sit in the council the relation of the schools to all sorts of industry can be knowned more intelligently and with better results than by any other plan. The farmers, who are interested in the education of their children and also in the cultivation of their land, can give valunble advice as to the most expedient length of the school year. And the unnurfacturers are entitled to be heard on the relation of child labor to education. No manufacturer. commissioned to consider the whole educational problem, could arge a relaxation of the compulsory education laws for the benefit of his industry. He would be compelled by his desire to fulfill his functions as a guardian of the youth to take other matters into consideration. There would grow up in him what Gilbert Murray has lately called professional pride, which would impel him to be as good an educational councilor as it was in him to be.

There is sound psychology back of the plan of the Governor and Dr. Finegan to eatler business men in the work of roising the standards of the schools. They can find men ninong the \$,000,000 population of the commonwealth who will be glad to give their time to this public work and who will take pride in it

POLITICS AND PATRONAGE

THE nomination of George W. Aldridge. L of Rochester, to be collector of the part of New York brings one more into promitbefore a man who has been abborred by the reformer- for many years.

Mr. Ablindge as an notational of the old school. He has played the game without too many seruptes. He has been furthful to his friends and rebuilless to his enemies, and in spite of all the attacks made upon him he has managed to hold his own for a generation. He is now to fill the most im portant president all office to desigiven to any Now York peditioner:

It would be presible, if one were so inclined, to write to his discredit a long bossily on the standards that Mr Harding has set up to guide him in the distribution of patrouage. But it is probable that be has set out merely to deal with the material at hand and that he has decided to refruin from involving bimself in all the complications that would follow if he should try to reform his party in a way to sait the ex-

treme reformers. Mr. Aldroige is a capable man and he will probably make a good collector. That he is also a politican will not be held against him save by these who think that politics should be win by people who do not know

SOMEBODY SLEPT

A SHORT dispatch has some cover the news lines to variousness a slight earthquake shock to Los Angeles. It came from Los Angeles direct, and for that reason it was the most astonishing bit of news in the papers. Were the press agents for Culifornia, for the Paradise of America the Land of Drenns, the Land of Heart's

Now and then at long intervals La Angeles experiences slight earth tremors But it is not considered proper to do any thing but go quietly about your business when a trembler occurs and attribute the

disturbance to a slight attack of vertigo-Buck a citizen of Los Angeles in a corne and juster that the earth trembled slightly provided for, but it is a part that has little | and he will say that there must have been relation to federal control unless it be re- a new moving picture merger at Hollywood

or that Charlie Chaplin was smitten with a

In the gray of this morning, therefore the people of Los Augeles probably heard a ruffle of drums in the streets, the sound of shuffling feet and of a strong man weeping, and, a little later, a gust of gunfire, followed, as the novelists say, by the silence of death. For one might safely wager good money that the Press Agent in Chief of the Loveliest City in This or Other Worlds, who slept at the switch, was marched forth and shot at sunrise. There could not be an earth tremor in Los Angeles. It isn't

THE DECOY FAILS

"WE ARE throwing ourselves," laments VV one Berlin newspaper, the Lokal An-zeiger, "helpless into the hands of a man message showed how far he was renoved from German ideas and sentiments.' How on earth was this conclusion reached? What, besides facts, remained to

actually anticipated the tenor of Secretary A little more of this sort of observation and Germany will begin to understand that only a few years ago we raised against her the greatest army in our history; that we fought our way to victory side by side with several of the nations of western Europe,

guide this sensational German editor, who

and that we are not yet in a state of peace. Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes may be counted upon to be terse, prompt and explicit. His reply to an invitation from a nation with which we are technically at war to mediate between her and a group of nations with which she is technically at peace is one of the timeliest of state documents. Consideration is promised for new German reparations proposals, and the propriety of passing them on to the Ailies is a subject that will receive extention. Less than this the United States deverment could scarcely de in the situation. Anything more at this time is out of the question, and a definite No" disposes of the fantastic mediation

The temptation to denounce such an idea as mad is modified by present knowledge and past acquaintance with German impudence and propaganda methods. It was impudence from Berlin which hurled suddenly into partnership with the Allies in the world war. It is impudent misconon of our attitude concerning the treaty of Versailles that is discoverable in the lumsy German effort to drive a wedge be-

tween her former foes upon the battlefield. Propagandists, who have been repeatedly blundering ever since the challenge was flung to civilization in 1914, have unquestionably been stirring again, and with the customary consequences. It is not too much to say that never since the bickering over the peace trenty began have the sentiments of America and the Allies been more closely in accord than at this moment. It is a case of the German folly of 1917 all over

The mass of American public opinion espite abiding criticism of the treaty and fears of punitive excesses, is without doubt solidly behind Great Britain and France in the determination to prevent Germany from wriggling out of her obligations. The exosure of a marplot and Pecksniff is com-

Mr. Hughes, as a professional statesman, has succeeded admirably in keeping his tem-Tirades against Germany will not expedite the peace which is a world necessity. It is possible both to reject obvious traps and to suggest an opening for negotiations which sooner or later must be consummated. The compact wording of the secretary of state's note, dispatched within three hours of the receipt of a request steeped in bathos, significantly urges Germany to cease sulking. . There can be no doubt that if a new in-

demnities proposal were sufficiently in accord with actualities this government would forward the program. The advance into Germany, fears of which have induced that country to address the United States in such fawning terms, might then be averted

There is sound statesmanship in this aspect of the case as viewed by Mr. Hughes, just as there is vigorous common sense in his that repudiation of a childish decay.

CABLE HARMONY IN PROSPECT THIE State Department, it is said, has

evidence of a virtual acceptance by France and Japan of the principles govern ing the American view of the cables con troversy. This development is constructle status of the Yap dispute than can be gleaned from either the Californian or the

Japanese press. Tokio has not replied hustily to Mr. Hughes' last communication. In this instance delay may be constructive, for notwithstanding the emphasis that has been accorded the American position, it is worll remembering that we have advanced as claim for the possession of what is actually an insignificant Pacific islet and that agree ment regarding the cables there would relieve what has been called tension.

If the general outlines of cuble settle ment are envisaged, there is prospect of acronging the details. The program of this government would assign the line from Guam to Yap to this country, while same tioning Japanese control of the line running north from the island.

The untangling of the cable snarl, ever in principle, while it would not solve the pending problem of the Japanese mandate, could hardly fail to exert a beneficent in-

Baconians may take comfoct in the fact that the William Shakespeare who was been 357 years ago today was not the author of the plays that bear his name. It is stble to accomplish much on a

What the cable companies lose the world gains by the sort of verbal economy

practiced by Charles Evans Hughes The Pennsylvania Legislature of 1921 has only five more days to live. O death, where is thy sting?

Attacking the Einstein theory is aream panted by all the difficulties of fighting the unknownble.

If they keep on spelling it motories he joyride censorship will soon have to be

Germany who remembered to... They'll Never Believe Me," snug on the

LOVE THOUGHTS

Adapted from the Posts) THE Wooer speaks:

O my bave's like a red, red servant. That's attered by a loom? Thut's always out o' time

Sar saft I would then wert, my lass, As deep in love am 1. And I will won they like an ass Till a' my ink gauge dry

Airy, fairy Germany : Seary, prayery Germany; Passionately gasping, "Love us!"
After having failed to shove as Deep into the sea;

The Wood Thinks:

Aught like Germany?

WORK FOR WILL HAYS

Foreign Lotteries Busy in This City Dr. Poole Talks About Allenby and Lawrence-The Rise of Sam Lewis, Auditor-General-Elect

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN POSTMASTER GENERAL WILL H. HAYS is yearning to eliminate objec-tionable features from the mail service be might indulge his prentice hand at rooting out the foreign lotteries which are doing a mail-order business that beats the Chi-

ago record.

One of the worst features is that they are, nost of them, state or government lotteries.
The latest is the "Great Blank Money ottery," that proclaims itself under the Lottery," that proclaims itself under the direction of a certain western Europe gov-

Just the same, its alluring literature is mailed from Germany.

The explanation is given that its mail is "desbatched," as the warped English announcement declares, "from Germany to

Anybody who is fool enough to fall for this sort of thing and send good American dollars in exchange for the debased currency of the lottery, even should a prize be wen, deserves to lose his coin.

One of the circulars which came to me reads like the all Louisians Lotters lives. reads like the old Louisiana Lottery litera-

ture in its most prosperous days. DR. FREDERIC POOLE, formerly in charge of the Race Street Chinese Mission and of late years lecturer on China and Japan, is recently back from England. After service in reconstruction work fol-lowing the war he fell in with General Al-lenby, the conqueror of Palestine, and Thomas Lawrence.

The result of this was a series of lec-

ures and a tour through the British Isles. It was the harsh English climate that cut short his engagement. Throat trouble or something of the sort.

Odd, too, for the doctor is a Britisher by birth. He's been away from the fog and rain and chill of the "bloomink" isles for o many years that even his, vocal cords

He describes Thomas Lawrence as one of the most remarkable men of this era.
Lloyd George said that he is "the most remantic figure of modern times."

AWRENCE was General Allenby's most Valuable aid in dealing with the Arabs.
Dr. Poole describes him as a young, untitled and modest Englishman, who was digging around among the Hittite ruins when the war broke out.

It was his familiarity with the Arabs, their traits, manners and even fighting customs, that led Allenby to draft him into He dresses like an Arab and is familiar

with the various Arab dialects.

The great achievement of Lawrence's life was when he succeeded in getting the Arabs to revolt against the Turks and throw off the sultan's yoke that bound them to the Allenby, Dr. Poole says, is one of the

kind of Englishmen who "wears well" ntact with Americans. SAMUEL S. LEWIS, whose claim to state-wide distinction is that he be-

the youngest men ever elected to that post-His career is an inspiration to every boy who has brains enough to aspire to be and do something in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Penusylvania.

When a child his father died and he had to begin life for himself.

His first job was watching cows at pas-

His wages were fifty cents a n It was the regular wage scale paid for the same work in China. As he grew a few years older he grad-uated into the job of cleaning and tending doctor's horse. His wages here leaped to

He was, meantime, getting an education attending the public school and filling in his odd time at anything that would bring attending the public in a nickel.

The eagerness and manifest latent ability of the boy the did not tell me thist at-tracted the attention of Hiram Young, pub-lisher of the York Dispatch.

ort of an American; he was interested in Lewis began selling the York Dispatch, segving a route, and finally was taken into the business office of the news-

He made good. Young became postmaster of ork he carried young Lewis with him into ic government service.

That was Sam Lewis' opportunity to ady law. He did so. Worked at night or Blackstone and by day over governaffiliations with politicians inocuated him with the virus of political ambi-

No need to tell the rest of the story,

THERE is a certain very popular club in Harrisburg noted for its abounding spitality and true democracy. Prior to the Sahara days of one Volstead It was also celebrated for the brand of good fellowship dispensed at the round tables that stand so invitingly on its Kazak and Ghiordes rugs.

Ghiordes rugs.

On a certain night, just after W. J.

Bryan had, as a member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet, made one of his foolish breaks, a little group of state officials and bon vivants were in the club cafe discussing politics and cocktails. In a moment of temporary and expherant patriotism it was determined to send a tele-

gram to the President demanding the dissal of William J. The message was sent. TT WAS also signed with the Tall names

1 of the indignant patriots.

Moreover, a copy of the telegram was tacked up on the club bulletin board, after which the patriots adjourned for light liquid refreshments.
A waggish member of the club saw the

A waggest member of the club saw the telegram on the board and read it. He adjourned to the writing room, and soon after the following appeared on a regular telegraph blank tacked beneath the original:

Washington, D. C., Aug. —, 19—
To Hon, John Jones, William Smith,
Thomas Robinson, etc. Barroom, Clare-

mont Club, Harrisburg: Your message received. Bryan is still here and no doubt you are still there.

WOODROW WILSON The memory of that episode still lingers, It has, in fact, become a tradition of "them good old days what was."

The Color Question in Oklahoma

from the Ciclalionant Can a cow be ted and at the same time Can a cow be red and a black head or any have a brindle neck, a black head or any other distinguishing color markings such as other distinguishing color markings such as darker distinguishing color markings such as darker lines around her red body? On this question a jury in the Kay County District Court pondered all day and finally told Judge Bird that it could not reach a de-cision. A bank as plaintiff had a mort-gage on a red cow. The cow's owner is said to have become hard up financially and left the country after selling the conleft the country after selling the cow bank tried to take the cow from the new cowner, who set up the defense that his cow is not red but a red brindle, in that her head is darker and she has darker stripes around her body. Five of the jurors held

A Hopeless Race From the New Orleans: Tames Blevera

A secentist has asserted that the lizard may rule the world a million years hence. Not the lounge-lizard; even that would be an insufficient time for him to evolute into unything worth while.

the Prince of Wales offers a reward of five pounds for the return of two old briar pipes he lost on his journey around the world. A host of smokers know has



AN IMPUDENT ATTEMPT

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. JESSIE TAFT

On the Need of a Mental Hygiene Clinic THERE is a level where every child is - capable of succeeding, according to Dr. Jessie Taft, director of the mental hygiene linic of the Children's Burcau.

"If he is placed in an environment where the standard is too high for him he feels inferior and fails; if, on the other hand, it is too low, he fails because he doesn't have the right opportunity," said Dr. Taft. "The object of the mental hygiene clinic is to solve the problem of the child who is lassed as abnormal. The case may be one of stupidity or it may be one of a child of superior mentality who, through environ-

ment, has become lazy and indifferent. Whatever the condition, it can only be understood and reached by individual study. "There was a time not long ago when the only problem of placing a friendless child was that of finding some one, any one, to take it. Any town officials or group of city fathers would be competent to decide that the Jones family, being respectable and God-fearing, were just the people to bring up Mary Brown, and that Mary was a lucky girl to find such a home. Or, if there were an orphan asylum available, Mary's fate

would be settled even more simply. There the individual case is treated, with dozens of others, collectively. Duty Toward Friendless

"Case problems with children, as with adults, arise through some blocking of the main trends of life—love and creative work. have to remember that in the last analysis the success of our treatment de-pends upon our obtaining for the child at east a minimum of fulfillment in both. With the distinctly inferior child,

mount of home treatment can undo the first of his inevitable and constant failure to come up to public school standards. It is here that we get our greatest problems of delinquency, beginning and confirmed. If the case problems presented to me by child-earing agencies in Philadelphia during the last year and a half are any criterion. the crucial situation in all children's work is lack of suitable school opportunities for

the dull normal child. It seems to me our difficulty lies in damental misconception of the relation of abnormal to normal, and a consequent belief that we can do nothing with so-called abuermal children unless we possess some mysterious technique which has no relation r application to our everyday normal cases. Mental hygiene doesn't mean labeling chiliren, but means increasing their happiness and adjusting them.

Look Into Personality

"If, instead of marking off a group of children as psychopathic or abnormal, we began trying to understand from the inside the personality of every child we andertook to place, taking enough time to get at the actual details of his mental and social unke-up as consciously and systematically as we now do his teeth, tonsils and adenoids, we should go far in eliminating many of the cases which now seem to belong to the abnormal class, and there would remain a comparatively small group of those who are too far removed from normal to be treated without a special technique.

"In this city, at least, and I am sure in the cust majority of city public schools still running along conventional academic lines, there is no possibility of obtaining for the dull normal child, who has become a behavior problem because of his sense of inferiority and failure, the treatment that will touch his case; that is, a school pro-gram that is suited to his abilities.

"He is not allowed to leave the public

school when it gets beyond him; yet to face failure, ridicule, reprimands, day after day. is something which burnan nature cannot no without efforts to escape from so un-bearable a situation. The child will run away either in body or in spirit. He is bound to gain a sense of importance, someif not by good conduct, by bad. He will take refuge in sullenness, indifference or in more active, aggressive attempts to coun-teract the boredom and inferiority of his position. If he cannot shine in school, he an perhaps become the terror of the neigh-

Needs Special Avenue

There is only one possible treatment for this type of child: that is, to offer him legitimate avenues of successful expression; see that he has the right interests and that his normal needs are grafified. If school or work offers him a chance to act success-

apparently sought social disapproval "All you need to do to prove this is to put such a child into a school that gives him work in which he can succeed. He becomes the simplest of problems. His energy goes over into useful activity and drains off from the unsocial channels. Often he is a new child in so short a time that the change seems almost magical.

fully, he will seek social approval just as

"Let the dull normal child use his hands first and his intellect second; put him with his peers, not his superiors, and in the ma-jority of cases he will cease to be a for twenty-five years has occupied that his

"Let me illustrate with one particular case: A little girl of eleven, a full orphan. had spent the greater part of her few years in hospitals. She was most unattractive as to appearance, and that in itself reacted against her. She craved love and the little attentions we all need. There was a lack in her life that led her to appropriate thingssmall things, such as food and bits of per sonal adornment. She was classed as men-tally deficient. Her personal appearance contributed to a considerable extent to this judgment of her. There was nothing to make her feel anything but inferior.

Try to Prevent Injustice "We took this child, and besides giving her every chance to build up physically, we have done everything possible to create self-respect. She now has some of the little things that the feminine heart craves and she is more attractive. So far, none of the old tendencies has appeared. Change of

environment accomplished this.
"We are endeavoring to prevent injustice. Instead of taking the opinion of an indi-vidual, we are finding out by accurate, definite measurements the source of the trouble

"The self is a very complex, clusive, changing phenomenon, and we should ap-proach it with a humble spirit, an open mind and a desire not so much to judge as

The German Government is described as stunned, which is what happens to everybody when dunned.

An Old Complaint

What Do You Know?

From the Washington Post,

Who is the present premier of Germany?
 Who commanded the Monitor in her famous battle with the Merrimae in the Civil War?

3. Of what country is Sofia the capital? 4. Who ran against James A. Garfield for the presidency?

5. When was the Treaty of Versailles de-clared to be in effect for Germany and the Allies?

6. Whom did Abraham Lincoln marry? Who was Metternich? What is meant by the expression, "emi-nent domain"? 9. What power does the House of Representatives hold over treaties?

When did Jane Austen live? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Simon Bolivar, the South American lib-erator, was born in the city of Caracas, Venezucia. Phoebus was the sun-god; also called Apollo in classical mythology.

3. The word camera is from the Latin camera, a room or chamber 4. Gorillas are native to West Africa. 5 The character of Hermione occurs in Shakespeare's romantic play. The Winter's Tale.

 Michael Faraday was a famous English physicist and chemist. His greatest discoveries were in the fields of elec-tricity and magnetism. His dates are 1791-1867. Rowland Hift, an English writer, born in

1744, propounded the query, "Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" Eucalyptus trees are planted to overcome malarial conditions. They have been effective in the country about the city

Frederic Lemaitro was a noted French actor, especially celebrated for his im-personation of Robert Macaire. He died in 1876.

According to William Cowper, in his poem, "The Task," "the cups that cheer, but not hebriate," contain tea. According to Bishop Berkeley, the contents of such yessels is far water.

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

REPRESENTATIVE PHIL CAMPthe popular sport of autobiography, stated that he had been born of Scotch parents in Nova Scotia.

"Isn't that unfortunate," I said plain-vely, "You can never become President." "I cannot," he admitted, "but there are certain advantages in my position. Other men in public life, failing the presidency,

can hardly escape the intimation that the fault was within them. I can always lay that failure to the fact of foreign birth. It is a perfect alibi." I went to see Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, head for twenty-five years has occupied that his toric old building in the shadow of the Capitol which harbored the Supreme Court when the British drove it from its hom

beneath the great dome in the war of 1812. and has fought his blue law campaigns from that point of vantage. that point of vantage.

I listened to this gaunt, angular descendant of the Pilgrims talk. He said he wanted the movies censored. He was against "harcem" scenes. He pronounced it just that way. The double e was made very long. Then be was against "cabaret" scenes and he snapped the t for all that it was worth. And he didn't think they ought to

be allowed to wear "decollete" gowns and he pronounced it "de-col-let" with em-phasis on the "let." They always do. There is a prescribed pronunciation peculiar to reformers. It must be written into the constitution of the reformers' union and an active worker is probably refused a card unless he passes the pronunciation test.

The abundance of marriageable backelors and the dearth of young women to save them from their plight have long been notorious where men from the outside group themselves in the Orient as outsiders of governments. Henry Prather Fletcher, now under

secretary of state, was, some years ago, one of these languishing bachelors. Willard D. Straight, then a consul general, shared his banishment and his celibacy. Into this situation inadvertently wan dered a party the Orient and as members of which wer two young women well known in New York and Newport social circles. They are Mis-Dorothy Whitney and Miss Bentrice Bond. In proof of all the warnings that have been issued may be stated the fact that Miss Bond is now Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Whithas been transmuted into

There is a great misconception in the mind of the public with relation to conceited people, says Dr. William A. White. government allenist and superintendent of St. Elizabeth Asylum, at Washington.

Straight.

The flagrantly conceited man is not what he seems. He is a man with very nounced shortcomings, weaknesses. He kn those shortcomings, knows that because of them he is at a disadvantage. His hold front, his pouter pigeon strutting, is all camouflaging. He is not really conceited. He believes that other men have the edge over him. His seeming conceit is a confes-sion of his weakness to those who read the symptoms understandingly.

When King Edward was a small bay playing around within the walls of Windsor Castle, in England, William Spry. the commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, was a lad of about the same size playing around just outside the same wall. But one was the grandson of Queen Victoria and the other was the of a tailor who made Eton jackets for the boys of the famous preparatory sele that name nearby, and so they never got

acquainted. Strange to say, there lived about ten mile way at the same time another boy of similar age by the name of George Sutherland. Four decades rolled by and, William Sary was governor of the sovereign state of Units and George Sutherland was the representative of that commonwealth in the United

Perpetual Motion

rom the Washington Evening Star-The steam roller referred to in political discussion is always described as being in the hands of the party in power. It is one piece of machinery that is never regarded a having earned repose on the scrap heap.