10

Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PARSIDNNT John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Luding-ton, Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Eurgeon, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors.

NEWS BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS: WASHINGTON BUREAU, N.E. COT Pennsylvania Ave, and 14th St. NEW YORK BUREAU, The Sus Building SUBSCRIPTION TERMS The EXENTION PIEMIC LEWORE is served, to sub-oribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

to the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States pos-sensions, postage free, filly (30) cents per month, bit (37) dollars per year, payahle in advance. To all forsign countries one (31) dollar a month, Notice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 5000 WALNUT KEYSTONE MAIN 3000 D Address all communications to Evening Public lædger, Independence Square, Philadelphia

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is evolusively en-lied to the use for republication of all new spatches credited to it or not otherwise credited this poper, and also the local news published

rights of republication of special dispatches

Philadelphia, Monday, April 25, 1921

CAN THE GANG PUT IT OVER? SENATOR VARE did not wish to get his street cleaning contracts back again the Aron bill compelling the city to advertise for hids for cleaning the streets would not have been introduced in Harrisburg.

The senator and his friends are using their power in the Legislature for the benefit of their private business. They consider this right. They can see no impropriety in it. For many yours they have used their political power in this city for the name purpose, and they have set up here

the thing known as contractor government. The new charter was drafted to bring an and to this sort of thing. And under that charter the city is cleaning the streets in the central district. The cost this year will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000 less than the lowest bid of any contractor. The city has built an asphalt plant to be used in street repairs and it is making repairs less than it could hire contractors to do the work.

But it was not primarily in the interest of economy that the provisions for doing the work by the city were put in the charter. It was to end the partnership between the political contractors and the government, partnership which demoralized every one connected with it.

Now, in the face of the fact that the new system is saving the money of the taxpayers, and also in the face of the fact. that the streets are cleaner in the central district than they ever were before, the contractors are plotting to force the city to return to the old system.

There ought to be such a protest raised in Harrisburg by the aroused people of this city that no one would dare demand that the Aron bill be reported out of the House committee.

LIGHT SAVING PERSISTS

SPITE of certain confusing features, (local daylight saying plan is once more in operation in New York city and in numerous other large urban communities in the Empire State, Chicago, Milwaukee and Louisville adopted the summer time schedule on Saturday at midnight, and it is incontestable that the light-saving program is beneficial to large industrial and

to J: pan, but to the other major powers involved in the transaction. Sensible Americans can afford to keep calm about the Yap problem. Assuming the accuracy of the remarks accredited to the President, it may be said that he correctly represented that trend of American opinion that prefers realities to figments of overheated imaginations.

BRYAN STILL PRATING ABOUT DISARMAMENT

He Seems to Think Men Would Not Fight if They Had No Guns, Forgetting That They Made Guns to Fight With

TT IS impossible to abolish war by disarmament. The only way to end it is o bring about a dominating desire for jusw in the hearts of men.

Yet the disarmament advocates are urging their cure with unabated zeal. Mr. Bryan has just told the Economic Club. of Boston, that the United States should work for an international agreement to disarm and, failing that, it should lead the way.

"My position," he said, "is disarmament by agreement if possible, by example if necessary. I believe the Christians of the world would corre their governments into

oining us if we lead the way. This is of a piece with Mr. Bryan's famous plan for raising an army for national defense. It will be recalled that he said a standing army was not necessary, for it would be possible to raise an army of a million men overnight if an emergency arose in which they were needed.

When the emergency did arise we raised our army of four mation men, but it did not happen overnights Λ conscription law had to be passed, and when we got the men it took six months to train them for their duties.

It is the favorite argument of pacifists that if a man does not have a gun he will not shoot. They are right so far as shoot ing is concerned. But they are wrong in assuming that absence of weapons will nor vent men from fighting when they are in that mood. A man without weapons will fight for the defense of his wife and children. He will use whatever he can lay his hands on, whether it be a stove, poker, a chair or a water-pitcher. He will im-provise a weapon. The frontiersman did not have to be taught that it was prudent to keep a gun to protect his home against wild animals.

Nearly every war is the product of the wild-beast instinct in nations. Hunger of one kind or another sends them on their foraging expeditions. They see something hich they wish and they set out to get it. Those who own it resist and the war follows. There have been exceptions, but they have not been many.

Disarmament, in the present stage of the world, means that the nations which lisarm will deprive themselves of the power of defense against unwarranted aggression. No appeal to the Christian people of the world to prevent war has ever succeeded. The churches in Germany preached the righteousness of the war begun in 1914, just as the churches in the allied and associated nutions preached the righteousness of the war in which those nations were engaged. The thinking of Christian people, whatever may be their nationality, is colored by what they regard as their interests. They accept in theory the two great com mandments to love God with all their heart and to love their neighbor as themselves, but when it comes to applying them they fall far short of the ideal. The employer and the employe will fight over the amount of work to be done and the amount of money to be paid for the work without any thought of the Golden Rule. As nations are made up of employers and employes, they conduct themselves toward one another after will be in force today in Wilmington. It the manner of the men who make them up. But the world is moving slowly in the direction of the peace which Mr. Bryan commercial centers. Philadelphians in seeks to bring about by disarmament. It will take a long time to reach the goal. but

generated out of the moods and needs of iodern warfare

The War Department or Congress ought nstantly to see that the tragic incident at Round Brook cannot, be repeated. Polson gas made for use in war is heavier than the atmosphere. Had the storage tank at Bound Brook been below the level of the ground there would have been little danger to the sleeping population even if a valve were left open. Phosgene and other gases should be so stored wherever they are handled or manufactured. Men's minds do not always appear able to keep pace with the conseuences of their own inventions. Gasoline areas close to centers of population is usually stored under ground. Poison gas. a far more deadly substance, is still kept in exposed tanks where a bolt of lightning or

OVERDOING A TAX PLAN

a fire might send it in killing waves over

defenseless multitudes.

THE Woodruff bill now pending in the I Legislature has been defended as a financial aid to the comprehensive roadbetterment program in this state. It is argued that the enormous increases in the cost of motortruck licenses for which the measure provides mean that truck operators will be appropriately taxed for benefits directly affecting them.

Theoretically this reason is sound enough. But the schedule proposed is so rigorous that motortruck traffic throughout this commonwealth is likely to be depressed if the plan is put through. In some instances the rate of increase over the present license charges is 200 per cent. The minimum advance is 80 per cent. These are excessive rates, calculated to give a serious setback to development of a transportation agent the worth of which to the public is undeninble.

Prohibitive taxation defeats its own ends, The rate program should be modified to bring it within the bounds of common sense. The damage to roadbeds by heavy trucks is unquestionably considerable, and it is right that the owners should contribute to

he upkeep expenses. But taxing the truck off the highways is the negation of progress. In that case an important new transportaion arm is destroyed and the coffers for road-building are not replenished.

In the public interest a revision of the Woodruff bill is a matter of present necessity.

THE BEST MINDS

CHAMPIONSHIP contests are never held in the fields of intellectual achievement. What man of science ever was a hero to the crowd? The folk who cheer Babe Ruth and love Charlie Chaplin might look with nwe at Dr. Alexis Carrel, the wizard of the Rockefeller Institute, who has just been talking in this city before the American Philosophical Society, and they probably read no further than the headlines of a narrative of effort that is being successfully directed to disclose the secret of life and to prolong human existence by locating the xact origin of vital energy. Yet thousands of people are now alive because of Dr. Carrel's work and his discoveries. Surgical operations are safer. The causes of old age and death are better understood and are actually being brought under scientific con-Next month, when the American Academy of Political and Social Science opens its periodical sessions in Philadelphia, the crowds will probably view the record of its discussions as dull reading and rustle on to the sports pages.

That is not as it should be. We have seen hearing a great deal about the Best Minds. Few people ever realize that the minds that are really best in this country regularly speak from forums in Philadel-There are men whose instinct for exploration is gratified only by pursuits in the utter darkness that shrouds ultimate truth. They might be divided into two great groups. One group deals with the intangible and untouched and unseen forces of all life. Another gives its time and attention to the visible realities of ordered existence. to a search for the fundamental verities of politics, economics, historical implication and the war of social influences. One group AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Happenings That Are "Almost Providential" Provide an Appropriate Setting for Faith

By SARAH D. LOWRIE A WOMAN said to me not long ago, speaking of her religion: "It is not so much my daily bread that makes me believe in a God as the unexpected but singularly appropriate cake !" And by the unexpected and appropriate

cake she meant the occurrences which an-other woman I used to know was wont to speak of as "almost providential." I suppose to a genuine believer in an overruling and divine purpose nothing "just happens"; but men cross the world for what they speak of lightly afterward as a "chance encounter." There is in this point happens'

of view not only great interest for the par-tleipant, but a great incentive for action and also considerable enjoyment in retro

I was impressed by that not long ago y the following "almost providential" chance happening" that befell a woman ew well. She related it as follows: I was told casually by one of the house knew well hold servants that a woman who sometimes worked for me was ill. I made a mental note that I must go to inquire for her, and the matter passed out of my mind-my conscious mind, that is-for the morning.

"I had that afternoon an engagement of long standing, and as I left the house for a second time that day I was intent only a second time that day I was intent only upon fulfilling that pleasurable duty. But greatly to my own surprise I found myself bothered by the idea that I should look up the sick woman. More to get rid of the visit than anything clase. I reluctantly went in the direction of her little house on her poor little street, meaning to inquire and wait until later in the work to new her poor little street, meaning to inquire and wait until later in the week to see her. I found from a neighbor woman who an-swered the bell that she had been taken away to a nearby hospital. I left a mes-sage for her with her friend and turned to go about my own affairs, when again, much to my surprise. I found myself impelled to go to the hospital at least to inquire. "When I reached the office they told me the visitors' hour was over and that any.

the visitors' hour was over and that, any way, the patient was allowed to see no one as they were preparing her for an operation. left a message with my name and was trining away when the desk nurse ran after

"Will you please come back, madam." e said. 'Your name was left at the desk she snid. by the patient when she came in today and the doctor promised she was to see you when you came this afternoon before she went under ether."

"T WAS too astonished to speak! But of I course I went up to the ward, where I und the woman being bathed and prepared r what was to follow. By the order of the doctor everything was stopped so the patient and I could confer together alone. It turned out that she had a trouble about money and that it lay in my power-and in my power alone-to adjust the difficulty with no bother to myself or to the others involved. I gave her the necessary assurinvolved. I gave her the necessary assur-involved. I gave her the necessary assur-nces after a few moments' talk and she was able to put the whole worry quite out of her mind. I asked the ward nurse as I left how long she had been expecting me. "Oh.' said the nurse, 'she told us you would be along before half-past 4.' It was

then 4:15

Knowing how little I had meant to ge that day at all. I quite trembled at the near heard message, but I could not think my response was a chance happening or that response was a chance happening or that it could be accounted for by my own volition or even by the woman's. It seemed to me then and it seems to me now-providen tinl.

WAS reminded this week again of another curious coincidence to which I referred before in this column, but which has a new significance in the light of a

recent happening, I was coming up Spruce street some years ago, and at Thirteenth and Spruce streets ago, and at Thirteenth and Spruce streets I saw Miss Agnes Irwin coming out of a house and starting to walk west along Spruce. Apart from the fact that I had been her grateful scholar, I had every reason to show my gratitude to her just then because she was helping me move some persons in the town to an interest in the Y. W. C. A. and in a proposed club build-



C. Koon, 1627 Ruscomb street. As an instructor in the school for dis-abled soldiers at the Spring Garden Insti-tute, Mr. Koon has had unusual experience in the task of directing and helping former service men in the choice of a lifework. Here are his views:

"The men generally have a latent desire for some vocation and a buried possibility

oretical and technical instruction will pro-duce the greater ultimate results. Instructors, whose experience has been the industrial application of theory, and whose capa-bilities of shaping that experience into a

OH, WAKE UP!

12 22 2-2

bilities of shaping that experience into a form of concentrated instruction are the val-uable assets, to the men and to the Fed-eral Board of Vocational Training. "These facts cover only a few of the cases, or, as may be said, a part of the student body which comes under the direc-tion of this class of work. But here is another class and a more difficult one to handle—that of the men who start train-ing with only the idea of an easy way to

I mean, of course, Ames Agricultural College in Iowa, where the secretary was edueated and where he afterward taught. Ames ing with only the idea of an easy way to spend a year's time and be better paid for it than the usual compensation in such has developed the "cafcteria system" of feeding hogs.

done !

If you put the food of which hogs are fond in troughs and allow his swineship

will get fatter quicker than upon any mix-

There is a success that is worth while.

. . .

This season there is in Washington 1 par-

man from Socoro. New Mexico, which is just over the range from the home of Sec-

retary Fall, of the Department of Interior.

Former Governor George Curry, Rough Rider friend of Theodore Roosevelt, came

down to Washington to get Senator Bas-

The other day he was telling of the time be went to the White House after having

had a tiff with Attorney General Bonaparte

Mexico, James Bryce, then ambassador from Great Britain, was calling and the President

"The colonel," said the former governor

"never missed a chance to impress upon representatives of effete civilizations what

a hard lot his Rough Riders were. He told the ambassidor that, the day before, I had threatened to throw his attorney general out

notches on my six-shooter before I joined

the Rough Riders, indicating the number of men I had killed. The Englishman was

window, and that there were

What Do You Know?

kept him and introduced him to Carry.

over certain administrative matters

located at Three Rivers.

cum established.

ture that man can stir up for him.

millions in profits to American

Humanisms

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DUPUY

THE new secretary of agriculture, Mr.

Henry C. Wallace, appreciates the di-

versity of viewpoint when gazing on that

coveted thing that is called success. Gray

labored for seven years polishing his Elegy

before he gave it to the public. The mu-

sician may work for decades that he may

run a scale to his liking. The gymnast has

back of the flip he turns much perspiration

and many falls. But look what Ames has

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1921

A state law passed in 1887 is, however, in conflict with any nutborization of the advanced hour by the Council here. this reason an ordinance upon this subject passed last spring was repealed.

A bill permitting any city, borough o township in the state in mirance by nance the standard time for any portion of the state was introduced in the Assembly this year, but the pressure of the farmers extinguished a sensible and liberal measure placing no diffect burdens upon them

At present the only attitude for Philadelphians to take regarding the light-saving privileges of neighbor cities is one of envy

A VINDICATION AT ANCHOR

 \mathbf{T}^{HE} Likerty Glo dol well to come home. The fame of this fabricated HS2 Island vessel, whose standaress in the end pre-valled against the destructive forces of war and tempest, is widespread. In sea annals there are few tales more thrilling and grati-fying than that of this comparatively small ship, which strick a tune off the Dutch ship in the administration of dependencies, coast in December. 1916.

A turnific storm singht in complete reawork of the explosite. The stranded file . erty tild one literally torn apart he the gale. In the stat after months of stability Inhor, the write may should not found to Rotteniano The occurry falencared parts were reidan d

On March 21 1921, the Liberty told had h were drawn. her second that the Her present visit inthe Industry of the start start If any Philosophians are still skeptical about Hog beauty from man he reminded that there is now in the Insher a little ship.

that is quite us instruction on special stately

JAPAN AND THE REALITIES

"The promotion of trends relations for my object, and the new administration is glad to desince its infections in this respect. The polarious perwoen the United States. and Inpan tents more they betranged in the soul ways of the toy'd how is any such estrung durit provide

As white to d'sparents from Takin this is what Pre-ident Hamilt, and to the new Japan as an inclusion of the recommendation of the transmission of the second s nificant but it engine not to here generations. MITTICLES

Fire exters had by gove eral-t in link time country and the bound entries. Records Person Holsen speculizes in adjustry prophenics and there are types of int in Tokie. But outside California, when his an exaggerated community and industrial problem on its limits most Americans car nextly well, the preserve nucleable relations. with Johnson When they are disturbed at what seems the building they the issues shid to be involved are usually netirious. With ness the Magdalena Day fahrication

The Yap tangle is just new inflording ans. other opportants to insidious propagandists. The report has been circulated that the Toleto Government was busily engaged in fortifying a Paritie islet whose harbor is hardly capable of accountedating three small steamers. The In is your enteroriently, natived by the Japanese foreign office in a models of the night to first that their homes formal statement.

Tokio infimite that the whole status of enough of the compound to kill an army why Yap may be referred to the Council of the stored Areident, in this instance, accoun-League of Nations, which originally con-ferred the mandate on Japan. This is pre-no end or avenue of normal existence, no eisely where the United States would like place in the system of self-protection with to see the case reargued, as is proved by the

thinking men have discovered the road to i and they have seen the nations take a few faltering steps on the glittering highway.

The Hague court was the visible manifes tation of an aspiration for better interna tional relations based on justice. It did not accomplish much, but the few cases tried before it set men to thinking about the establishment of justice rather than about the accomplishment of a selfish purpose. Then the poace commissioners gathered in Versailles, rose to a lofty spiritual plane when they drew the cov enant of the League of Nations and arranged the machinery for settling interna tional disputes on their merits. A court which should decide between the disputants was planned in the full knowledge that the territore of a court is to establish justice Arrangements were also made for the administration of the backward territories eized from Germany, not in the interest of any one notion, but in the interest of the people living in those countries. The mandate system set up the principle of trustee and it said to greed that it must go un-

IN ENTRYPHIA MANAL. Infortunately the world could not keep uself in the carefied air that it was breath ing when the covenant was drawn. The old honger for host reasserted itself. The man date provisions of the environme have not been fulfilled in the spire in which they were drawn. The United States, for a moment committed to the service of the world at large, has sink back and is now more concerned with saving its own skin than with doing anything else. It is sufforing the reaction from a mood of spiritual evaluation, and noone knows how long that reaction will continue. But it will not has forever. The dream of international instice which has distribut the slumbers of the present generation will become the waking cision of some generation of the future And disarguament, then will take same of for those will no longer be any use for man noise of war. Only so long as it is moreasary to reslat aggression will the weapons to make that resistance offerive he merunalated

BOUND BROOK: AN OMEN

TT IS highly produble mat, becaus of the andly applauded failure of the Langue of Nations plan and the consequent danger of new and sudder wars, the Government is manufacturing and storing large quantities of proven gas. In the present state of the world it could not well do otherwise. Any great nation weight in a military emergency. without an adequate supply of the gases that must be the chief means of offense and defense in any great war of the future would be as a fatal disadvantage. It might as well he without guns, automation and airplanes But the means of handling this new medium are as yet more or less primitive and experi-

The finzands which the eluboration of spendent war methods may involve for unsuspecting and penceful communities were enably suggested at Bound Brook, N. J. where 5000 people were anakened in the wore in dauger of encolophicat in a wave Furthermore, true worthy reports from of phospine gas from a leading tank where ploched a triumph of cymbolism. There which society endeavors to surround itself tenor of Secretary Hughes' notes and by that is safe from sudden, unexpected and the fact the he dispatched them not only silent traston by the destructive elements

serves what is known as pure science. The other group seeks to achieve pure reasoning and to present the absolute truth before it has been filtered and diluted in minds less able to see it clear. Both are so far ahead of the procession that you seldom hear of They do not even apply their knowl-They leave that to others and go on. Science as it is served in one group speaks through the American Philosophical Society, which Franklin founded. Reason. the law that guides the other group, speaks through the American Academy. In neither case is any cause served but the cause of simple truth. Nothing else matters to the true scholar. Prejudice, preconceptions, alf interest do not weigh in the scientific mind. If a thing is, it is and it must be reckoned with. Of life, war, economies, polities, government, medicine, diplomacy, eligion, social opportunities and human elationships generally the scholars are say ing today what the rest of the world will believe and live by in generations to come

It is seldom that national, state or municipal governments are represented at their assemblies. A politician of the "prominent and influential" type who strayed in th Philosophical Society or to a session of Academy of Political and Social Scient would probably drowse and fall asheep, faneying himself in church and feeling like a visitor upon a far planet.

THE TROLLEY CRISIS

ONE of the most extensive rond-building programs ever undertaken by any state is being pushed to realization in New Jersey. Not only the great main highways, but many of the important links that connect them ar being rebuilt and magnificently surfaced And, especially in south and central Jersey. each new or finished road is a new in-plration to the litney owners and, if all we hear is true, a new cause of public support for the jitney idea.

It was inevitable that the state muthorities, trying rationally to modernize the highway system and at the same time to rehabilitate the Public Service Corporation's street railway system, should find themselves, sooner or later working for interests that in a final analysis seem opposed. The argament for a ten cent trolley fare on most of the Jersey lines will be resumed before the new Public Service Commission at Treaton this week. At the same time the people in many of the counties adjoining Cauden are netually meeting to have modern bus lines stablished over their roads for service to and from the Canden ferries

It is easy to understand why the towns and eithes of New Jersey have objected in charus to the proposed ten-cent tralley That fare would be excessive new ULLTR. would be more excessive in the future when operating costs have gone further over the present downward course. But it is also true that it will be many years before the notorbus can be regarded as an acceptable substitute for the trolley cars. The growth of the dersey suburban areas depends almost wholly on railway and trolley transportation. Communities that impoverish street railway lines by permitting unfair competition by less costly and consistent systems of transit will in turn impoverish themselves. Of many street railway systems in New Jersey it might be said truly that they would profit by more talent in operation and less in legislative lobbying. But it is plain, too, that the people in some parts of the state have borrowed a bad trait from the street railway companies. They, too, are apparently in a mood to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs.

business women. So I crossed the street and asked if I might see her across street. Her eyesight made crossing Broad streets irksome and a little dangerous for her

As soon as she assented she began to talk me about the proposed clubhouse and igninst its being large or pretentious,

"Use and adapt buildings, but do not wild great new ones." was the gist of her vice, based on her own experience as dean

of Radeliffe College. "Do not sink great sums of money in buildings. Not bricks and mortar, not bricks and mortar." she said as we parted.

IN THE Y. W. C. A. campaign for that club building which followed I forgot her admonition, and after her death and that of her sister, when the alumnae of the Irwin School and of Radeliffe College met to confer on some sort of a memorial to her. went to the meeting on fire with a proosal that her interest in the Y. W. C and the business women's clubhouse should be turned to account and an effort be made

be turned to account and an enort be made to make that into her memorial. Now it happened that the meeting was at the Sollege Club, and as I arrived at the corner of Thirteenth and Spruce streets a dden memory of that chance meeting with Miss Irwin on that very corner and of our conversation come over me and swept all my plans for orging a memorial of bricks and mortar out of my heart.

When the other memorial-the pension fund for private school teachers-was proas an alternative for a great school building to be called the Irwin School, realized what a cumulative power that phrase, "Not bricks and mortar," had when had when It was quoted in such a crisis. It was recognizably Miss Irwin's, and fitted the point at issue so aprly that to many minds besides my own it left no ground for debate. although to a minority the setting aside of the big school building idea was a marked li-appointment.

Eventually more than \$200,000 was raised as a memorial pension fund to the two great sisters, and the yearly pensions derived from that fund do honor to the recipients and the Irwin name alike.

Meanwhile, the school that for so many years has gone by the name of the Irwin School has been carried on in the original house on De Lancey street. It has out-grown its quarters, has kept its reputation for fairness, for discipline and for success under its present head adstress, Miss Natt, and its secretary, Miss Laws, and has and its secretary, Miss Laws, and has proved itself still dear to its alumnae. So that this suring, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles Edward Ingersoll, Miss Riley, Mrs. J. Howard Rhoads, Mrs. John Gribbel, Mrs. J. Howard Rhonds, Mrs. John Gribbel, Miss Townsend and others there has been a quiet drive for an endowment fund to huy the present school quarters and the adjointhe present school quarters and the adjoin-ing house on De Lancey street and to fit them for the present needs of the still growing school

in the prevision that with the cessation of the school it shall be used by the trustees in a way to fittingly carry out the in a way to httingly carry out the school ideals. Neither do the trustees contemplate using it to build a schoolhouse. It really only confirms the original choice of the Irwins and as simply and practically as assible carries out their taste and judgment in the adaptation of pleasant living quarters on a quiet street into pleasant quarters

more than \$10,000 has been collected from the alumane and their friends. Thursday afternoons at Mrs. Ingersoll's house on Rittenhouse square base been devoted to re-ports on the progress of the collectors, and next autumn, when the business of adding to the fund will again be taken up, that hospitable house will once more be the meeting place for the old and the new The simplicity and genuineness of the

spirit displayed in this affair speak well for the school and its present as well as its past traditions.

in an app icable lifework which must first be brought to the surface and then developed. It has been proved in a vast number of cases that which seems to be the correct deduction of the problem a first is really foreign to the real, deduction that will follow as the findings of careful study of these cases

Machinist's Helper

"For example, we can cite the case a man who has spent considerable time in any given trade without the basic education necessary for advancement in that trade The machinist's helper is a fair example this. Now we find this same Triff Th who would fill this above class, with vision of development into some higher grade of mechanical work, or to some executive capacity allied with his original vocation.

"He has been advised by his friends, his ormer fellow employes and others, each according to his own ideas, and hefor ong his aspiration has taken the form of ossible leaps and bounds to an enormous ob, a lot of money, and in all, only posmoney, and in all, only He appeals to the 'board' bilities. for raining, and in his preliminary interviews lefinitely scopes his ideas and possibly his deals. He probably insists upon training whose thorough accomplishment sould take six or seven years' solid appli ation with little or no remuneration other have that furnished by the government. "He may ask for and insist upon train-

ng upon the lines of mechanical engineer ug, or some similar technicality, and his tableers will agree some part of mechanical agineering courses which he requests will saist the man with his former work and etter fit him to advance along his original of vocation. The man starts his ondies in those parts of the courses de ignated to him as best for his condition.

Unrest Takes Place

'Soon he finds the spirit of dissatisfac-tion and unrest has taken the place of his original vigor. He grinds at the preliminary phases of mathematics, and labors with the lementary classes in drafting and applied sechanics, and before long is milserably disgusted because he claims to be getting noshore

Then his disgust shapes itself into complaint, which is volced to the directors of his training. He sees only that he is doing things that to thoroughly complete would inly more time than he has been allotted training, and he asks for changes in his plans and revision of his courses as outlined. is the opportunity to make clear to him the real purpose of his training, proideal the clearness was not originally ac omplished.

is that the man can be shown Then int, though he will get only a part of the fullness of a technical education, yet the art he receives will make him so adept his original vocation as to place him in line for unbounded advancement, and it is posthen to satisfy the man to such a gree he will still work and grind at his rescribed studies, and accomplish the origi nal purpose

c, there will be a number of cases where the original vocation has taken foun-dation and a firm hold, and a partially trained mind coupled with the given training, will develop with greater rapidity and show the student he can pass far in advance of the original courses as laid out for him, but these cases are the unusual. the case where the stipulation individual instruction as planned by the deral Board is most effective, and Federal a though these cases are in the minority. the man should be, and is, carried far as possible with the original instructors, and en, if time will permit, the man is adto higher grades and Bigher classes to allow as nearly a completion of his studies as possible

Up to Administrators

'In brief, the ultimate results attained in the application of original training to the present given training rests with the administrators of the instruction. There-fore, the more practical application of the-

uses. Yet, these unfortunate ones can be uccessfully turned to real industrious ones. and a profitable result attained. select that which his appetite craves, h

There is in every man's make-up a spark of pride, or an atom of shame, no ow much these factors have been There are many who require a natter h has been demonstrated at Ames. It means Ignored. far-reaching influence, and a well-planned through each of the years of the future. campaign to grasp that spark and to flame. Here is a chance for the personal interest, and personal application of the instructor. Find that real 'he-man' feature in the student and develop it for ticularly large crop of new western Sent-tors, among whom is 11. O. Bascum, sheep all it is worth.

Must Carry Case Further

"Possibly this cannot be done with a purely academic phase of instruction, so the case must be carried further. Just as competition is the spice and life of trade, ; is it the spice and life of personal develop ment. And, after all, that personal develop ment is only another name for 'education. So arises a chance for social service far greater and bigger than any ordinary ity and, in most coses, more lasting. Set a proper example for any man and make hin idealize that example and onen we can mak him want to copy it, make him see his fellow-worker whose possibilities are no greater than his own but whose success is evident, and so will the subjects strive to compete for that same success and normally he WIII reach just the ultimate climax that has been planned for him, but which might have been

o easily missed. "Couple this competition with a social phase of education and the success is annaz-ing. True, these men cannot all compete the ordinary strenaous athletic contests and competitions of a normal student because of this physical disability ; but here ngain. is another opportunity to make th plans fit the man, and the instructors must find things that will assist their physical deficiencies and help them to enter some form

Examples Among Themselves

"Examples among themselves are the strongest to these men. In one class of

chools we can eite an athletic competition

wherein only a few men were physically and

which is so important. "For example, the development of social

functions at which interesting and enter-

taining features are given. At such times at this same school the men are assembled

and for one hour or more they are privileged

to direct their own programs; and, in fact

why to make up these programs from things

which are most interesting to them. It i done in this way: As much talent is assem

sources and from the student body itself.

This talent presents their offering as quickly

as the time permits, and, as an intermit-

tence, the men sing from published song

"When they have heard from each part

of the available talent these meetings are

given over to their own hands for direction

If they want to sing, they sing; or, if they desire some one of the talent to further en-

tertain them, then they pulitely and diplo-

matically arrange that event. All this tends

to all their surroundings and surrounding

people the height of etiquette and politeness

to demand that the mer, the

ded as available, both from the

the purpose of the federal board

competition so necessary to

of yoeu.

outside

mselves, show

of honorable

a result.

sheets

their general morale.

QUIZ

- What is meant by a "dollar a-year man"? When will the centenary of Napoléon Bonaparte's death occur? 3. What are temurs?
- In what country are the inhubitant called "Blue Noses". 5. Who are the Copts?
- 7. What is the origin of the word dessert?
- 9. What queen of England had a Spame
- hey mean more to the school and, again.

obviously impressed."

- 1. Herr Feherenbach is the present present
- of Germany.
 Lieutenant J. L. Worden was commander of the Monitor in her famous engage-ment with the Merrimae in March 1862.

- republic. Jane Austen, the English novelist, livel in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteend century. Her dates are 1775-1817.

to enter because of the strennousness of the games; but those few examples so aroused 6. What is meant by the distaff side of a family? the combined spirit of the balance of th tudent bodies as to influence them along the lines of promotion of clean sport, and 8. How old is Chauncey M. Denew" that student body is thriving perceptibly as "The school means something to them and

19. What is an oubliette?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- tional training is being accomplished in a real, evident, successful manner, We do know that most of the disabled men are unfit for these types of things, but there are still other methods by which they can be made to feel that sense of responsibility

 - ment with the Merrimae in Marka 1862.
 Solla is the capital of Hulgaria.
 Winfield Scott Hancock was James A. Garfield's unsuccessful opponent for the presidency in 1880.
 The Treaty of Versailles was declared to be in force for the Allies and Germany on January 10, 1920.
 Abraham Lincola married Mary Told. daughter of the Hon Robert S. Toddof Lexington, Ky.
 Prince Metternich (Clemens Wenzel Neburg) was a celebrated Austrian stateman and diplomatist. He was born in Cohlenz, Prusia, in 1859. For some years after the fall of Napolem. In 1815. Metternich was the chief and most powerful exponent in Europe of the reactionary principles.
 Emission a legal term meaning

 - the reactionary principles of Source ment.
 8. Eminent domain is a legal term meaning the lordship of the sovereign power over all property in the state, with right of expropriation.
 9. The House of Representatives exercise power over treaties when they involve the appropriation of money by the federal government. Such a part is the treaty with Colomb'a, authorising the rayment of \$25,000,000 to that republic.

FUHE fund is not a memorial fund except

Already, without any blowing of trumpets