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Philadelphia, Thursday, May 12, 1921

REWARDS FOR UNFITNESS

THE almost simultaneous announcement that Martin G. Brumbaugh and William M. Bunn are candidates for the office of Prothonotary of the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts is a trifle breath-taking.

While it is true that the theory that this post should be reserved for political leftovers is vividly upheld by the situation. the very profusion of unfitness raises some nice points. The two ex-Governors-Mr. Bunn will be remembered for his genial administration of Idaho Territory-furnish an interesting contrast of personalities

When it comes, however, to seeking the Walton they stand on common ground. Knowledge of the law will not embarrass either of these candidates.

If government and the proper administration of justice are not taken too seriously. there is piquancy in the rival programs. Prothonotaries to be efficient should be members of the bar and thoroughly informed concerning the practical details of the law If they are thus equipped, the accompany ing salary of \$10,000 a year is not excessive Citizens entertaining a lingering notion that offices paying that much money should be filled by experts in their line will, how ever, wonder why either Mr. Bunn or Brumbaugh has been mentioned. Oritical questioning is, of course, immediately dispelled by regarding the post of Prothonotary as a sinecure for political hacks and hand-me-downs. It all depends on the point of view

A SUMMONS TO GOETHALS

CERMANS who have circulated the tale T that the French are maintaining the old battle area in ruins and devastation for political effect will be alarmed to learn that George W. Goethals has been formally invited to survey the stricken regions and to give advice concerning the work of res-toration. According to M. Loucheur. Minister for the devastated districts, the builder of the Panama Canal has expressed a willingness to accept the offer.

It may be deduced from these circumstances that France is altogether blind to the advantage of nursing, preserving and capitalizing her miseries. If this is not frue perhaps she is imperfectly acquainted with General Goethals' record.

If the makers of the damage can derive

any comfort from such an assumption ther are welcome enough to it.

MR. McADOO'S IMPATIENCE

44D ISARMAMENT or bust " cries Wil-liam G. McAdoc graphically, and when he puts the case that way the cure for world bankruptcy seems simple. The former Secretary of the Treasury slows down considerably, however, when he outlines the way in which this recipe for rehabilitation is to be compounded.

"I would not," he told the National League of Masonic Clubs, meeting in Washington. There America disarm unless we have an understanding with other Powersunless we have an agreement and I want to emphasize the word agreement."

And so, though he phrases his doctrine picturesquely, Mr. McAdon has really nothing new to say on the subject. Nearly all Americans believe in disarmament, and they also believe in facing practical questions in a practical way.

The immediate task ahead of civilization is the restoration of peace, authentic and durable. When that is out of the way the next step can be considered, involving compacts between those nations that are sin cerely desirous of throwing the philosophy of imperialism are board.

But disarmament cannot be mished before the time is ripe nor by an impatient phrase.

IT HAS STRUCK A SNAG

THE plan for a new Department of Public Welfare to the Federal Government has alreads aroused the opposition of the American Council of Education. The Council is composed of college presidents. It has been meeting in Washington this week. After it heard the plan to include the educational activities of the Government in the new department it voted seven to one against it

These men have long been urging the establishment of a Department of Education, and they are not inclined to be content with a bureau in another department occupied with irrelevant matters.

When the advocates of a Federal Depart ment of Public Health are heard from they are likely to be strongly opposed to putting

health matters permanently in a bureau. As plans are under way for drafting a scheme for reorganizing the executive de-partments, it is likely that Congress will defer all action until it learns what the commission now engaged on the work has to recommend.

WHY THIS LONG DELAY?

DHILADELPHIA gets one additional Congressman under the Reapportionment Bill just signed by the Governor.

The new law assigns the thirty six Rep. resentatives to thirty six districts. Under the old arrangement the State was divided into thirty-two districts and four Congress-

men were elected on a general ticker.

The census of 1920, however, shows that Pennsylvania has increased in population to such an extent that under any plan of apportioning the members of the House of Representatives among the States the numer assigned to this Commonwealth would have to be increased. According to a bill which failed to pass the last Congress four new members were given to Pennsylvania Some kind of a reapportionment bill is certain to be passed by the present Congress. Then in spite of the bill which the Governor has signed it will still be necessary for the State to elect some Congressmen on a general ticket next year.

And this is likely to be necessary for some years to come, as the Legislature is not likely to change in 1923 the boundaries of

the districts fixed in 1921. There is only one other State besides Pennsylvania which allows its redistricting to ing behind the apportionment of new Congressmen. Illinois elects two at large. The forty-three Congresamen from New York are chosen by districts, and as soon as its representation is increased the new members will be assigned to new districts. But for ten years Pennsylvania neglected to assign to districts the four new Representatives it received under the census of 1910, and it was not until the eve of another increase in representation that it took belated action. There may be reasons for this, but none that is adequate has yet been brought forth.

BLIND AS ALL DESPOTS ARE THE FEUDAL LORDS OF COAL

The Purpose and General Significance of Current "\$18-a-Ton" Propa-

ganda From the Thrones HITHERTO the theory of Government ownership of utilities has been upceremoniously rejected by public opinion in the United States. Do the men who rule in the coal industry yearn to revive that theory and give it a solid basis, and prove, contrary to the common impression, that it must be accepted for the safety and the well-being of the country?

Have they become suddenly radical? Are they eager to prove that the Federal Government must practice some of the doctrines of socialism to protect the people from a sort of exploitation which even the ordinarily complacent New York Times calls 'unjustifiable and monstrous' ? Are the master minds of the coal industry merely irrational? What explanation is there for the policy of scientific plunder that appears to have been accepted by the groups which direct the anthracite and bituminous in

A mine strike of unprecedented dimensions is on in England. Virtually all British mines have been idle for weeks. Famine conditions exist as a consequence in the fuel markets of Great Britain and part of the Continent. So the time is ripe for a new orgy of profiteering and manipulation in the American markets. We shall soon begin to bear of a coal shortage "due to the great foreign demand

So extravagant and fantastic was the suggestion of an almost immediate increase of \$3 in the price of anthracite that few people paused to take it seriously. But it was clear that that prediction, emanating as it did from the headquarters of the producers. was intended merely to be the groundwork of future propaganda of a sort likely to prepare consumers for a bad shock.

The United States Senate virtually killed the Edge-Calder bill, which was devised merely to let in the light on the coal busi-The Pennsylvania Legislature recently smothered a bill that would have authorized a coal investigation in this State. On that occasion the representatives of the miners' unions worked harmoniously with the mine owners. They represented their unions about as effectively as the average member of the Legislature represents the people who elect them. The way appears clear and smooth to a new or of profiteering. Conditions at home and abroad are such as to inspire in the heart of any coal combine a veritable passion for new triumphs of exploitation

But the American people, and especially the people in Pennsylvania, will not pay \$18 a ton for coal. They will not long continue to pay the prices now quoted. one who believes that they will has a good deal to learn about some of the daugerous phases of American psychology

The rank and file in this country are exraordinarily patient, tolerant and good numored. But there is a limit to their toleration, and it has been reached by the men who, for extertionate profits, continue with scientific precision to withhold one of the first necessities of life and to create something very much like an artificial coal famine in a country that has more coal than it will ever know how to use.

The obduracy, the short-sightedness, the greed and the insufferable arrogance of a few small groups which formulate policies for the great mine-owning and distributing organizations more than once forced the Federal Government to seriously consider summary seizure of mlacs in this and other States. Roosevelt was ready to take over the anthracite business in Pennsylvania before the high financiers who spoke for the owners would consent to the arbitration necessary for a decent settlement of a disastrons strike. And the public which Roose relt served, though it has been defeated and betraved by some of its own representatives

can and will find a way to protect itself It will der and protection from Washington and it will have to be listened to The people cannot be asked to pay \$15 \$18 a ton for coal in a time of a general and sweeping decline of wages and pricewithout being made to feel that there ar hardships and injustices from which ordi nary legislative processes cannot or do not The reaction from their protest them. resent mood of tolerant scruting will come when it comes, suddenly and without warn ing They will demand extraordinary ex ecutive action to prevent continuation the coal gauge, and unless a remedy anickly found they will ask for permanen Federal control over the coal industry. Tha way lies the road to the nationalization of mines If a course of action so distastef; to the people of this country and so foreign to all our conventional beliefs is ever neces sary the opportunists and the profiteering rings in the coal fields will be alone re-

Coal prices are being artificially main tained No apologies, no technical expla nations, can bide that obvious fact. If prices are increased they will increase not because of strikes or troubles of any sort at the source, not because of increased costs anywhere along the line from the producer to the consumer, but because the manipulators want to wring more money out of consumers who are supposed to be unable to help themselves.

Coal is necessary to life in this climate. is necessary to industry. Itestricted suplies have a deterrent effect on all sorts of industries. A man who deliberately sets out to restrict or impede a free supply of coal is quite as dangerous a citizen as the man who would attempt to stop the general supply of water. The days of feudalism and baronial authority are past. The coal trade has no rights above other trades. have to conform to changed conditions or, as the Times observes in its sudden astonishing burst of candor, "it will have to be kicked into doing so.

AN AIR BATTLE

BEFORE the Kiwanis Club the other evening Commander A. C. Read, who piloted one of the first trans-Atlantic naval planes, spoke with force of the necessity of a merger of army and navy resources and aims in an independent Air Board at Wash-

Oddly enough, current press dispatche provide corroboration if any is needed for Commander Read's deductions. The rivalry between the land and naval fliers and their separate organizations is of a sort to make unity of alm and method or a properly synchronized air service difficult or lupossible. It has become almost feverish with the approach of elaborate bombing experi-ments in which army and navy organizations are about to engage. The navy was going to give the army an old warship for a The army happened to remark through one of its generals that the navy knew little of importance about the arts

of aerial warfare. The navy changed its mind and doubted whether an old ship could be found for the army's bombers. There were sparks, there was friction, there was a new conference. The navy found an old ship that it didn't need and gave it to the

So it goes. The communications between the land and water divisions of the air service ordinarily sound about as amiable as the communications that have been passing between the "friendly" nations of Europe

THE NEW POLICY WORKS

MORE than once it has happened that the German efforts to approach an issue by a side door have resulted in decisive settlement right at the main entrance. Had the Berlin Government not besought American intervention in the reparations question it is at least conceivable that the United States might have remained for a while longer outside the councils of Europe. As it was, the plea, so crisply denied by Secretary Hughes. led to consequences exactly the reverse of those on which German hopes were pinned.

For without depreciating the firmness and unity of the Allies as revealed in the final ultimatum, it can hardly be doubted that the renewed participation of the United States in European affairs has exercised a sobering effect upon Berlin. Chancellor Wirth's analysis of the significance of acceding to the Allies' demands is in a sense a kind of leave-taking of delusion.

"It would be useless," declared the new Prime Minister, "to say 'yes' without the resolution to do our utmost to meet the obligations imposed upon us." This means among other things that the conception of the Knox resolution as an asset to Germany has perceptibly shrunk.

It means that Germany is beginning to realize that America has not forgotten why she took up arms nor what principles are involved in the peace. It means that President Harding and Secretary Hughes are developing a policy which Germany can misinterpret only at the cost of disaster. American sentiment in general was op posed to a French invasion of the Ruhr

But it was equally averse to German shilly-shallying and pleas in avoidance A host of delicate and difficult problems still confront the peacemakers. boasting, however, it must be admitted that their solution on a fair basis of realities is facilitated by this country's renewed regard for its plain responsibilities.

The game of playing off America against the victorious signatories of the Treaty of Versailles is out of date.

ONE BOOK ISN'T ENOUGH

I IS evident from the complaint made at a convention in Atlantic City that the chorus girl of the story is representative of a large class. It will be recalled that when she was advised to give a book to a friend to whom she wished to make a present she replied, "He already has one!"

The American Booksellers' Association is considering how to reach the people who do not read books, and they have summoned to advise them a lot of people who cannot find time to read all the books in which they are interested.

They are not likely to find out in this way. Magazine editors and authors know why they read, but they cannot for the life of them tell any one why other people do not find what they write and print worth their while.

The only way to find out why people do not buy and read books is to ask those people themselves. The opinion of all other sorts of people has been asked on a wide variety of subjects. It used to be a common trick of editors to send out requests to public men for their views on the proper way to cele-brate the Fourth of July or on the place of Lincoln in history or on the rhetoric of the Declaration of Independence. But so far as is known no attempt has been made to find out just why Anastasia Jones, a most charming young woman whose sparkling conversation enlivens every gathering she adorns does not spend an hour or two a day with a book in her hand, or why the conductor of a trolley car spends his spare time with a

paper or at the movie show There must be reasons, and if they could be discovered they might be illuminating to others besides the booksellers. To hazard a onjecture, one of the reasons may be that in their youth reading was made a task The child was told that he ought to read this or that book because it would do him good Now every one acquainted with children knows that there are few things to which they object more strongly than to being

If the boy or girl had been told that the ook would interest him or her it might have been read and remembered and an appetite might have been created for other books. It may be laid down as a general rule that for the child or the adult there are few less profitable occupations than reading an uninteresting volume. No one ever gets anything out of such a use of time. might better be spent in talk or play with interesting people.

The non-readers are as a rule those who have not discovered that there is anything in books that they care to know. If there is to be a campaign to increase the sale of reading matter between covers it must begin by an appeal to the interest of prospective readers. No restaurant proprietor has any trouble in selling a juicy broiled steak to hungry man who has the price. The man buys it because he likes it. No one has to tell him it is good for him, and it is likely that if he had been compelled to eat it is his youth as he had been forced to take medi cine he would buy some other kind of food when he could choose for himself. The number of people able to buy books

is as great as the number able to cat sirloin steaks in a restaurant, yet when 50,000 copies of a novel are sold or 10,000 copies of a book of non-fiction the publishers boast of their success. More than 350,000 copies of Ambassador Gerard's book about his life in Germany were sold, however, because it entained things in which that number of cople were interested and because they had been told through extensive advertising what the book was about.

There are published every year books that should be read by from balf a million to a million people, but they do not reach a sale of anything like this number because the people do not know that the books contain anything which will interest them.

CIVILIZATION'S SAVIORS

"SOME of them." said Director Cortelpatrol heats, "are doing work which I feel would not be in accord with public good to reveal. There are, for instance, men detailed to the 'radical squad' keeping watch on possible ennarchist outbreaks.

Dear, dear! It is good to feel that the ountry is safe, even if it is a bit strange hear of a new sort of secret police force working in ways which it would not be proper for the public to understand. One may only hope that Director Cortelyou's "radical squad" is made up of men a little wiser, a little more sophisticated and a little more restrained than the policeman who summoned a patrol wagon for an eminently respectable citizen who happened absent-mindedly to put a red tulip in his buttonhole on May Day morning.

Opponents of the sales tax have made the remarkable discovery that receipts are less when sales are slack and prices low than when sales are brisk and prices high One of Shakespeare's shepherds, remembered, made an equally wonderful discovery concerning the properties of fire and

A VERY RARE MINERAL

Found Near Philadelphia - Fourth Specimen Discovered-An Amateur Mineralogist Located It-Valuable Indian Ceremonial Stone-Lawyers' Green Bag

SAMUEL G. GORDON, in charge of the By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

of Sciences, has just placed on exhibition a remarkably fine specimen of one of the rarest minerals in the world. It was described as new only eight years ago, having been first discovered in Austria.

It is called epidesmine. It thus far has been found in but four places, one in Europe and three in this country.

It has been identified near Reading, and

at Moores station. N. J., but the finest specimen, the one the Academy is now exhibiting, was found in Montgomery County, within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia.

DREDERICK HILTELBITEL, an ama- Γ teur mineralogist, discovered it in the hills south of Green Lane.

Not only this rare mineral but four others were discovered that are unique because of the location in which they were found. They rather upset, I believe, some of the accepted

principles of mineralogy.

Natrolite is one of these minerals not so rare as epidesmine, though finding it where Mr. Hiltelbitel did makes the discovery un-Other minerals that were found where they were unexpected are stilbite, chabazite and calcite in the same group of rocks.

The hills near by are veined with copper. Two copper mines have been worked in the neighborhood; one of them for 175 years. Both have been abandoned recently because of the refractory character of the ores and the expense of railroad transportation to the reduction mills.

The early explorer who filled his ship with Nova Scotian black rock seamed with yellow metal and returned home to find it was only "fool's gold" would have found the same metal here. "Fool's gold" resembles the real article

near enough to deceive any amateur. THERE is a romance about these finds that is interesting.
All his life Frederick Hiltelbitel has been

interested in minerals. He had no oppor-tunity though to gratify his hobby. He had the book love of the rocks at his finger ends. He recently retired, past sixty years of age, from active life as a mechanic in Wilmington, Del.

Now that he has the leisure and despite his age he spends a good part of his time in the hills and among the rocks and quarries in search of these hidden beauties of nature. A companion in many of his exploring trips has been John R. Tallis, the me-chanical head of an automobile company. also an amateur mineralogist, who has taker up the science to enable him to enlist the interest of the Boy Scouts in nature work.

Mr. Tallis is a member of the Advisory
Council of the Boy Scouts of the Montgomery and Chester district.

A MONG the museum treasures also found are a number of garnets.

"The specimens from Perkiomenville are rare." said Mr. Gordon, "from the fact of being found in that particular formation. It is very unusual indeed.
"I do not know of their having been discovered elsewhere in similar location.

"They are of high scientific interest and will be described fully in my forthcoming work on 'The Mineralogy of Pennsylvania.'"

ONE of the rarest Indian relics in this country is also located within a few miles of the spot where these geological oddi-ties have been brought to light. Spring Mountain is one of the highest elevations in the north central part of the

adjacent county. The region round about is celebrated for its wealth of aboriginal remains in the way of stor axes, arrow heads, pestles and other instruments of war, the chase and the camp, Jacob A. Bromer, a business partner of ir. Tallis, has a rare collection of these He is quite as much interested in Indian re-

mains as Mr. Tallis is in mineralogy.
His most recent addition is an Indian mortar, eighteen inches in diameter but im-perfect. A broken edge that was chipper by the wheels of wagous passing over it has marred its outline It was a household implement used by the Indians for grinding corn and is otherwise in an excellent state of preservation.

THE large relic located on the southern I side of Spring Mountain is a huge cere-monial stone weighing approximately three tons. How much of the rock is still buried in the soil has never been determined. It consists of a basin hollowed out to a feet in diameter.

Rising behind it, and a part of the rock, a seat five feet in height with a stone It is in a perfect state of preservation, symmetrical and well preserved, and a beau-

tiful specimen of Indian work.

A peculiarity of this basin is that it has never been known to become dry, although it is only partly shaded by surrounding trees.

THE purpose of the stone was conjec-A tural until some time ago when two In-dians, Chief Black Hawk and Chief Red Fox, of the Blackfoot tribe, of Washington State, visited the locality under the guid-ance of Messrs, Bromer and Tallis. They instantly recognized it as an Indian eremonial stone used during certain rites y ancient medicine men. From their description the ceremonial

must have been akin to the Delphic rites of the ancient Greeks.

According to Chief Red Fox the stone was originally inclosed in a bower or medicine lodge. It formed an important part of the initiatory solemnities of one of the ancient

erret fraternities of the tribesmen. Heated stones were thrown into the bowl while the medicine man was perched in the seat above and behind it. Water was then thrown upon the stones and from out this veil of steam and cloud the oracles. obligations or instructions were delivered

Only two others are known to exist, ac-cording to Chief Red Fox, in this country. The boulder or basin protrudes from the soil in a glade of second growth timber, and is almost as perfect as it was when used as a sacred instrument hundreds of years ago by the vanished redskins.

LEGAL friend has called my attention A to the disappearance of the green bag. once the badge of the Philadelphia lawyer.

It also recalled an incident in the House at Harrisburg years ago. It was during a hearing when a speaker referred to having met the late George McGowan "carrying a green lawyer's bag." The attorney replied The attorney replied

in mock serious vein:
"Mr. Chairman, I must crave the protection of the committee. I must protest against the remarks of the gentleman. I am a member of the bar and I carry a green bag, but I am not a green lawyer. I think I have demonstrated this fact during my membership in this House."

NOTHER incident of the green bag or A curred some years ago in the port of St. Michaels off the Alaskan coast. I had tust come down the Yukon and was wandering around the settlement with a camera in one hand and a green bag containing my plate olders in the other.

Near the wooden postoffice I was hatled

from behind by a gentleman, who shook with the exclamation : "I didn't see your face, but I made up my mind to speak to you, because I knew that you were from Philadelphia. You were rhat you a green bag, and nobody but a Philadelphian does that."

It was Erastus Brainard, who had just

come down the Yukon himself from a mine inspection trip in the interest of the Elkins. Wideper people He was then living in Seattle. He had primerly been connected with the old Philadelphia Evening News and other papers.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

-death.

FLORENCE WELLSMAN FULTON

On Occupational Therapy OCCUPATIONAL therapy, the new social O service growing out of the war, is be-coming a paying profession, with excellent prospects, and it is proving a boon in insti-tutions where difficult convalescence or subormal mentality must be included in the problems of doctor and nurse. This is the view of Miss Florence Wellsman Fulton, formerly president of the Plastic Club, who has developed first during the war and later civilian pursuits classes of therapy aides, as she calls them.

"Occupational therapy," she said, "had its origin about 1780 with Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was among the first in Philadelphia to suggest that work of some kind would be of advantage for various classes of patients. This was started, of course, in

the insane asylums. "Many doctors thought this really wasn't necessary, particularly the old Quaker physicians. Later on work was combined with outdoor exercise, including walks, gardening and various outdoor games. Music was found to be usually very soothing

and helped insane cases particularly.
"Dr. Kirkbride, whose name still is associated with the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, introduced many innovations of this kind about 1850. From that time on needlework and various crafts were employed as aids to recovery or to keep pa-tients contented. All work with sharp instruments, of course, was supervised. The tradition of having much of the old household craft done in these institutions continues. When I last visited the home for feeble-minded at Elwyn they were still making their own mattresses.

Nurse Wrote Book

"Ten years ago Miss Susan Tracy Boston, a nurse, wrote a book on 'Invalid Occupations.' Out of this book has grown the present branch of the healing art. In wartime, of course, the need was made most apparent. There were men with nothing to apparent. There were men with nothing to took forward to. Time hung heavy on their hands. They could not expect any one they knew to visit them.

"Women trained in some of the crafts came from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to answer the call. Nearly all of those first two classes went oversees."

in the first two classes went overseas. ourses lasted from six weeks to three

months "When they came home most of these women, who were designers, artists, modelcrs, were able to go back to their civilian occupations, in which there had been little work during the war. A few returned and continued their work for the ill and the

"Philadelphia's work in this direction is one of the few surviving examples of war work which has been continued and which has progressed. When I took charge of it it was because I happened to know a little was because it the water. something about the crafts. When I was a girl I was often ill and I tried always to keep busy, for that kept my mind off myself

and kept me reasonably happy.

Later I had an operation performed upon one ear. I was inclined to be very nervous after it and irritable. I took up bookbinding in Florence, which proved a delightful occupation. I went to London and continued it. From these experiences I knew the value of therapeutic occupations—securations that would content the mind early occupations that would content the mind and assist the body to build back to normal, or

as nearly as possible normal.

"With different types the kind of work to be done differs. We have found, for instance, that with Italians they are usually work and the stance of any work except that with very suspicious of any work except that with which they have been familiar.

Lace Making Pleases

"Where illness or nervousness or an ab-normal mental condition is to be met we have found that lace-making suits them best, because nearly everybody makes lace in Italy. Work on looms, weaving girdles, scarfs, fabric for bags and that sort of occu-pation pleases irritable and subnormal women. The movement of the shuttle is regular and soothing. They can watch their work grow. From this they get both satisfaction and a curative effect.
"So far it has been practicable to give

women who are interested in this type of work seven months of work in the various crafts and two months' intensive training of this time they spend living at th Friends' Asylum, so that they become accus-tomed to institutional conditions. Really, and fury.

preparation for the work of occupational therapy aide should cover two years, and in time such course will no doubt be devised.

"We just started Monday in the Home for Incurables at the Jewish Hospital. Many were very doubtful if we could do anything there, but within an hour we had nine hap-A holiday parade is all in the day's work with a workborse. Taxpayers ask for no quarter when a tax rate drop feels like thirty cents. pily at work. It is a place where there is usually nothing to do but wait for one thing We shall soon start occupational

therapy in the Pennsylvania Hospital, which, despite its relation to Kirkbride's, has so far not adopted this idea.
"I have seen the lowest forms of tality brightened and some glimmer of selfrespect brought into their lives by work of this sort. Those who could not button their this sort. These who could not button their own clothes or keep themselves clean were taught how with buttons on frames and by demonstrations of the use of the tooth-brush and wash cloths. Not that the therapist has any of the disagreeable work of the nurse to do. She does not. The two are as far apart as two walls of a room. They must agreeable and supplement each other's

neet agreeably and supplement each other Great Dearth of Personnel

"Colonel Maddox, reconstruction officer in the Surgeon General's office, has indicated that there is a great dearth of personnel fitted for this work. The income is adequate and growing better. I feel that the field is one which will appeal more and o women who are inclined toward usefulness in the arts and crafts.

"Some of the tasks set appear to be trivial, but it must not be forgotten that the sick hands and the enfeebled brain must not be overtaxed. Exercise for the body, or any set of muscles, can usually be combined with strengthening or soothing exercise for

I feel that even the so-called jazz flapper might be well the subject of such treatment.
As I look at them on the train, I find it hard to tell between the cultured daughter of re-finement who is attending an expensive private school and the flip individual whose in-terests are nominally those of the office, but usually anywhere else. They paint the same, dress the same, look the same.
"Occupational therapeutics would benefit

them, too, if you could only get them to do some of the useful things that our grand-mothers had to do."

What Do You Know?

1. What titles did Christopher Columbus win in consequence of his discoveries in the New World? What is a hippogriff?

3. What was the first political office held by Abraham Lincoln?

Who was Josiah Wedgwood? What is a philippic?

6. What is the name of the strait that is the entrance to Puget Sound? 7. Of what country was Queen Victoria's husband a native?

8. What is the native name of the city from which Leghorn hate take their name? Who wrote the epic poem "Jerusalem Delivered"?

10. Who founded the sect of Quakers some-times called Hicksites? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The broad, flat limbs of whales or seals are called flippers.

Churlish originally meant pertaining to a churl. Churls in England composed the lowest grade of freemen. Churl was also an old name for man or hus-band. Later, serfs or bondmen were called churlish, and churlish came to mean boorish.

 A recrudescence means a breaking out again, especially of an old wound. again, especially of an old wound.

4. Geomanoy was the name for divination given by a handful of earth thrown down and hence from figures given by note made at random.

5. Maryland is bounded by Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

6. A cavy is an American rodent, found especially in the Guianas.

7. A kettledynm sits in a homisphore.

7. A kettledrum sits in a hemisphere of cop-

A kettledrum sits in a hemisphere of copper or brass.
 Media was an ancient country comprising the northwest of the Persian or Iranian highland, extending from the Caspian Sea to the River Araxes.
 The literal meaning of the word mignonette is little darling. It is the diminutive form of the French "mignon."
 The English milway term for switches is

Bergdoll appears to have some of the qualities of pitch.

Even John Barleycorn is interested in

SHORT CUTS

La Follette's position is again sound

There is no more delightful fictionist alive than the circus press agent.

The trouble with the thermometer is In the matter of the Prothonotary's office, why should Brumbaugh's suit be pressed?

It must now be generally admitted that France ranks as an expert in German psychology.

Much of the furore against "super-government" is the result of hysteria in-Germany's position is that it is wise

It cannot be charged that recent local prohibition banqueters believe in too much temperance in language.

agree to anything that she may later have

chance to dodge.

Well, after all, a man who has accom-plished as much as Edison is entitled to be as foolish as he darn pleases. When Mayor Moore says his Conneil foes speak fifty-seven languages the presumption is he has a rod in pickle for 'em.

Whatever it may be, it isn't philan-thropy that prompts Kaiser Stinnes to busy himself with Austria's financial reorgani-If it is true that millions of dollars' worth of bad salmon was unloaded on the

Government during the war, it will prove, paradoxically, that not all the poor fish were canned. One thing that commends General Pershing's reserve plans is the fact that if busy citizens know they will be called to the colors there will be no unseemly haste in

plunging into war. If the report that former President Wilson will oppose the Government's plan of representation in the Allied Council is in the nature of a feeler, there is likelihood that public opinion will see to it that it

goes no further.

Say Northwestern University co-eds, "'Tis not permissib To use such words as 'soup' and 'pie.

They make the mouth too kissable.'

This warning 'gainst the letter "p" has stirred up all the nation—

And full of peas as any pod is girlish con-On the mothers of today rests the re-sponsibility of good citizenship for future generations, said Mayor Moore at the dedi-cation of the Babies' Hospital. And on

equally competent authority we have it that the longer a woman prepares for a job the longer she is likely to keep it. The moral would appear to be that women should premarriage as the one job worth

An acetylene blow-torch, we are informed in a dispatch from Los Angeles, painfully injured Charlie Chaplin and totally destroyed the rear of Charlie's trousers. A Harvard publication, a dispatch from Buston informs us, is booming the comedian for president of the university. But can a sent of humor, we are moved to inquire, ever be replaced by a less lucrative seat of learning? seat of learning?

There was realism in the Wild West play of Vineland, N. J., boys. One of them, a cowboy, branded another, who was play-ing the part of a pony, with a red hot penny, leaving the imprint of the face of the Indian on the youngster's cheek. But, alas for realism! the last act of the stirring melo-drama took place in a squire's office. As ever, the effete civilization of the East curbs the natural sayagery of the small boy. 10. The English railway term for switches is