# Evening Public Ledger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 29, 1921

## PLENTY OF WORK FOR COUNCIL

THERE will be no lack of work to engage the Council should it adopt the suggestion of Mr. Weglein by remaining in session once a week throughout the summer.

Judging from the rate of progress attained in consideration of the transit lease some months after its submission, the local legislative body can afford to dispense with vacations for a number of years.

Merely to catch up with itself would be a feat of spectacular interest.

With the gas-lease problem and the Frankford L situation still in the nebulous stage, there is little justification for a recess, save for the fact that the meetings of the Council do not invariably minister to public delight. It is futile, however, to be cynical even upon a rather saddening theme, when so many vital problems demand adjustment.

## ARE YOU AN ANTI-FIGHT?

SOME day or other in the bright millennium prohibitionists will do the sensible thing, the thing that is fundamentally necessary to the success of their various causes. They will try to make prohibition popular. They will sell their ideas to the average man, the man who pays most of the taxes and makes crowds and fights wars and works for a living.

Clinton N. Howard, secretary of the International Reform Bureau and more or less celebrated as "The Little Giant of Prohibition," provides a poor sort of advertisement for righteousness in his sudden, widely heralded efforts to stop the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.

Mr. Howard must know that he cannot stop the fight. And he must know, too, the arts of holding a job and keeping in the good graces of a board of directors.

The business between Dempsey and Carpentier may be unpleasant or lamentable or thrilling according to the temperament of the beholder.

Certainly one asks a great deal who demands that a world which has just passed through four years of continuous slaughter by machinery be squeamish about a heavyweight boxing contest.

The secretary of the International Reform League got his name into the papers, where, doubtless, he wanted it. His organization will have reason to feel that he was on the job. Yet he wasn't.

Had he wanted to stop the fight, had he any dim hope of stopping it, he would have been arguing his case months ago before the Jersey Boxing Commission and Governor Edwards.

## CHARLES J. BONAPARTE

THE career of Charles J. Bonaparte, which closed yesterday, was a fitting reflection of fine personal qualities, spiritually apart from those usually related to his illustrious collateral ancestor.

The Secretary of the Navy, later the Attorney General in Roosevelt's Cabinet, won his distinction as a public servant of a particularly intellectual and high-minded type. That he happened to have had Napoleon I as a deposed granduncle was undoubtedly a fact of striking historical interest, but the achievements of the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, were not in the least those attributable to famous ancestry.

It is as an American of balanced mentality and with an untiring capacity for constructive work that he was respected, and as such he will be remembered. The poise which was characteristic of Charles J. Bonaparte was as far removed as possible from the electric and reckless brilliancy of his cousin granduncle.

The nephew never trading on his lineage and there was not the least necessity for exploiting it. The leading representative of the Bonapartes of the New World ascribed his mark, creditably and dependably, upon his own merits.

## OBREGON'S OPINIONS

PRESIDENT OBREGON'S [illegible] as contained in a statement made to the New York World, to the effect that his government has no intention of giving a corrective interpretation to the much-discussed Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution, disclose a sympathetic understanding of the objections raised by the United States. Superficially, the ways would seem to be cleared for the establishment of harmony in Mexican-American relations. All that now needs to be settled is procedure.

This, however, is the delicate point that invites dissension. In virtually all Spanish-speaking countries politics and manners, national etiquette and national performance raise, in their relationships, problems more or less unfamiliar in regions not dominated by traditional adherence to Christian codes.

Secretary Hughes has stipulated an official recantation of the retroactive principle suggested by Article XXVII as a condition precedent to negotiating a treaty of commerce and amity. President Obregon shrinks from purchasing a pact with a preliminary pledge.

Mexican pride is unquestionably served by this attitude, and it may be that the gestures employed by General Obregon will for a time serve to strengthen his political prestige in the neighbor republic.

Meanwhile, however, a question frankly asked by Secretary Hughes remains unanswered, even though Mexico, through her chief executive, admits the reasonableness of the American position upon a fundamental issue.

Presumably the State Department can afford to wait for the gradual breaking down of obstructionary formalities. General Obregon's personal view of the case is insufficient to protect American rights in Mexico. He is an individual whose tenure of office is temporary—he is not a government. Binding assurances that the Mexican Constitution will not operate backward is the request of the United States.

Mr. Hughes has expressly denied any intention of this Government to dictate the course of either present or future legislation in Mexico. His sole plea is for the validation of property rights previously granted. General Obregon has the intelligence and fair-mindedness to see the force of this contention. It is the idea of an official bow which disturbs him.

As his reluctance undoubtedly bears closely upon domestic politics in Mexico, it is in that country that the effect of his recent pronouncement is of particular interest.

If additional support can be gained from his constituents, official communications between the two Governments may make for progress. Relations between the United States and Mexico can be aided by the expression of friendly personal opinion, but they will not actually be stabilized until authoritative governmental voices are raised in concord.

## HARDING'S BRIGHT YOUNG MEN ARE A TRIAL TO WASHINGTON

### Naturally, in a Procession of Sleepwalkers, They Are Accused of Exceeding the Speed Limit

YOU do not need a telescope to see, even from this distance, that the summer has been completely spoiled for the Upper Political Set and the Brotherhood of Elder Statesmen at Washington and that the winter is becoming for them a matter of anxious doubt. For the air is filled with the sounds and suggestions of consistent toil.

The sleepwalkers in the Senate and the House and the various governmental departments have been demanding to know the origin of this unrest and the names of the joykillers whose irreverent stirrings about disturbed their immemorial slumber. And their angry stare is focused at the moment upon Mr. Harding's squad of Bright Young Men, on the revolutionists like Mr. Hoover and Mr. Denby. Washington is beginning to darkly suspect that even Mr. Hughes has gone over to play with these rude persons, these dangerous and unmanageable recruits from alien and untutored tribes.

Hoover has already been indicted as the chief disturber of the peace. The mere mention of his name causes an organ-like diapason of woe at the lower end of Pennsylvania avenue. Didn't Hoover make Senator Frelinghuysen wild? Didn't he make Senator Frelinghuysen bold and vocal, and didn't he send him forth, club in hand, after the coal barons? Hasn't he already shaken the foundations of the old secret relationships between Government and big business?

A twinkling-eyed sort of person is this Hoover; quiet but fast; a man who has a vast supply of reserve energy and seems unable to keep his foot off the gas. He is suspected of working dark magics in the mind of Mr. Harding. Certainly his dust is all over the stage-coaches.

Then there is Denby, who hustles night and morn in a most un-Washington-like way to squeeze accumulated nonsense out of the navy and make the admirals behave.

And Hughes? What has happened to Hughes? Hughes has had the audacity to compel the Senate to understand that he, and not Senator Lodge, is Secretary of State.

Bolshevism, of course!

The Elder Statesmen might have forgiven the President for Hughes and Denby and even for Hoover had it not been for Dawes—General Charles G. Hell-and Maria Dawes, of Chicago and France; Dawes the politician hater, Dawes the eloquent, Dawes the impossible, Dawes the fool-killer. The arrival of Dawes in Washington at the summons of the President is regarded in Congress as nothing less than an administrative atrocity.

Dawes is the sort of man who listens with a pained expression to a Senate speech and wipes his brow and cries impatiently: "Yes, yes! But what's it about? Tell me, for God's sake, what's it *for*!" and dees to the open air.

A most undesirable man!

When he was summoned to Washington to revise the system of Government relief for soldiers he didn't wait to be feted by the Chamber of Commerce and the old-home folks and the fraternal orders and the ladies' auxiliaries and to make speeches. Within about thirty-six hours Dawes the Impossible was in Washington. He said, "Hello, Herbert!" to Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hoover said, "Hello, General!" Then these two dangerous persons sat down together, and in another thirty-six hours or so President Harding received an outline of the Dawes program for quick and efficient soldier relief. Celerity and definiteness of that sort is viewed in Washington as impious. But there it was.

Mr. Lodge and the other statesmen of his peculiar sort have retired temporarily into a well of silence. The bright young men and others of their sort of mind have the floor—and the authority. They will have to fight for both. That is apparent. The Senate will not readily admit that it is not the Government. Mr. Lodge still wishes to be the keeper of the national conscience.

The politicians in the House and the Senate do not want an issue of the budget a man like Dawes. The underlying feeling in both Houses would be reflected adequately in a new Commission for the Protection of Congress and Proprieties Inclusive of Pork.

General Dawes is appointed to assume responsibility for departmental appropriations and expenditures. Viewing him now, it is impossible not to feel that there is far [illegible] President Harding than good natured [illegible] to self. He has a [illegible] nature sort of wisdom that may be uncomfortably potent.

[illegible] Charles G. Hell-and Maria Dawes [illegible] and vexatious of departments [illegible] of the board of regulating the expenditure of public money for the sake of economy and efficiency.

"Is it as bad as that, general?" said the President.

"Oh!" cried the general happily, "it is much worse!"

"I suppose you tackle it, general," said the President to the astounded Dawes.

That was all. Dawes couldn't refuse. And there is yet another hated name upon the Elder Statesmen's roster of dangerous Bolshevists.

Mr. Harding may not be a prophet or a seer in darkness. But he has done three notable things.

He has given youth and imagination an opportunity in Washington and, without resort to red fire and tomtoms, he has suddenly confronted the Invisible Government—the always-present force—with men who know its ways and weaknesses and like it not at all.

He has restored the office of Secretary of State and he has permitted it to do what it was intended to do, to clear the air in order that the President need not walk in darkness with the Norman Island hats.

## A BY-PRODUCT OF SUFFRAGE

THE election of Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, formerly a teacher in the Wellesley Preparatory School of this city, to the presidency of the Northern Baptist Convention is undoubtedly one of the outcomes of the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Although Mrs. Montgomery is a licensed Baptist preacher and has long been president of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, it is not at all likely that she would have been promoted to the headship of the Northern Baptist organization if it had not been for the recognition of the political equality of women. It is notorious that women are more active than men in Church work, but it is equally notorious that the men have insisted on keeping the control of that work in their own hands. Women are not even allowed to sit as delegates in the conventions of some of the Protestant sects.

The election of Mrs. Montgomery, however, is likely to be followed by a fuller recognition of the part of the women in religious work in all the denominations.

## THE McCOACH SCANDAL

THERE was nothing else for Mayor Moore to do when he ordered City Solicitor Smyth to appeal from Judge Rogers' decision restoring former Police Captain McCoach to the force.

McCoach was removed on charges after a trial before the Civil Service Commission, at which he was proved guilty of neglect, inefficiency and disobedience. He made a defense, but the evidence was regarded as sufficient to warrant his removal.

He appealed to the Court for reinstatement. Judge Rogers has granted the appeal, on the ground that the testimony submitted to the Civil Service Commission was inadequate to support its conclusions.

The issue in this case is whether the Mayor has the power to bring about the removal of police officers who are unfaithful to their trust. It may be that the law is such that he has not that power. If this shall be proved by the outcome of the appeal to the higher courts, then the law should be amended.

Unfortunately, the Civil Service Law is based on the assumption that an appointing officer can be trusted neither to select capable men for office nor to keep capable men in office whom some one else has appointed. It has been used in this city and in other cities to protect incompetent and crooked men. The Mayors have dismissed such and have proved their charges against them before the trial board. But the accused have taken their cases before the courts and in virtually every case in which flagrant crime was not proved the accused has been reinstated and with an order to receive back salary from the date of dismissal.

This sort of thing is subversive of discipline. It gives to a policeman a vested right in his office and it enables politicians on the outs to frustrate the reform purposes of politicians in office.

It is notorious that there are many men in the police and other departments in this city who are not working in harmony with the Mayor. If they were in any private employment and were working against their superiors they would be summarily dismissed for insubordination, even though specific evidence of overt acts was lacking. But the Mayor finds it difficult to get rid of the trouble makers. That difficulty has been made greater by the ruling of Judge Rogers in the case of McCoach.

If a man found guilty of the offenses proved against McCoach before the Civil Service Commission can find a Judge to order his reinstatement, the men guilty of lesser offences will take heart and laugh at the impotence of the Mayor.

There can be little hope for radical reform until the disciplinary power of the Mayor is guaranteed by law. A bad Mayor might abuse his power, but the lack of power will hamper the best man who could be elected to the office. If we are to have any improvement we must put enough power in the hands of the public officials to enable them to bring it about, and trust to the public spirit of the voters to elect the right men to office to exercise that power.

## FOG IN DEFEAT

FOG, most obstinate of the peace-time perils of the sea, is obviously hooked to surrender to the ingenuity of man and the magic of wireless.

The radio direction finder, tried with striking success the other day on board the lightship tender Tulip, enables the navigator, who need know comparatively little of wireless telegraphy, to take reasonably accurate bearings upon fixed beacons which are not visible. Three stations for sending radio fog signals are already in operation by the Government—at Fire Island lightship, Sea Girt light station and Ambrose Channel lightship.

The prospect of complete installation along the Atlantic Coast contains the possibilities of a large scale revolution in the resources of navigators. The man at the wheel will be able to determine with approximate accuracy where he is without moving from his post. Any number of ships can obtain the bearings simultaneously and as many times as desired. This system, in conjunction with the wireless signaling employed by vessels at sea, confines the dangerous operation of fog chiefly to its envelopment of icebergs.

Man upon the ocean can express his presence. He can, moreover, chart with fair effectiveness the course of ice drifts.

What is needed now is the extended application of the modern security devices. Legislation can assist in this as it did in compelling all American vessels to carry wireless and in rigorously enforcing the lifeboat regulations.

## CONGRESS AND PROPRIETIES

ACCORDING to the professional forecasters, Congress is to celebrate the national holiday by officially assuring the Republic that it is no longer at war with Germany and the fragments of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is expected in Washington that shortly before adjournment over the Fourth of July the joint peace resolution will be passed.

Patriotic proprieties will be served by this program. Traditional analogies will also be preserved. The first Independence Day brought forth some stately sentences in a declaration more in accord with hopes than facts. The Colonies were not actually free upon July 4, 1776. A hostile army was in their midst and years of fighting and months of negotiation were necessary before emancipation from the foe became an established fact.

It may be that Congress is exhibiting a nice taste in historic parallels, since the peace resolution will dispose of the outstanding problems between Germany and the United States in a fashion about equal to that of the Jeffersonian declaration, had the latter been unsupported by subsequent deeds.

The Continental leaders, however, earnestly realized that there was a lot more to be done. Sooner or later the Nation as it exists today will arrive at a similar conclusion regarding the making of peace with the Teuton countries.

## DON'T DO IT

SOME of the leaders of the National Woman's Party are said to be planning a campaign to secure an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide that equal rights for women shall be neither denied nor abridged on account of sex or marriage.

The amendment giving the vote to women is broad enough to cover the whole subject, so we hope the Woman's Party leaders will reconsider their determination. No one is planning to prevent the women from voting. If they vote they can get all the rights which they are capable of exercising. And if they are not capable of exercising any rights they will not be allowed to exercise them, no matter what provisions the Constitution may contain.

Women will find their place in the political life of the country as fast as they can fill it. Whether it is a large place or a small one depends on the women themselves.

There seems to be a flavor of yellow pine in the lumber section of the Fordney Tariff Bill.

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

### If Philadelphia Has Resemblance to a Southern City, There Are Southerners Here Who Reconcile Us to the Charge

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

"HOW can you explain the difference between Philadelphia and New York?" a carper from New Jersey asked me with a barbed-wire grin not long since. She shopped in New York, which she felt gave her the right to feel superior.

"One was settled by the Dutch and the other by Quakers," I answered, ignoring the grin.

"But why does it look like a Southern city, if the Quakers have so much to say about it?" she pursued.

"Does it?" said I.

"It does," said she. "Every one notices it; even the Southerners who come up here to live feel more at home. You ought to know that."

"Perhaps it is our cooking, perhaps it is our great Negro population, perhaps it is our simplicity," I hazarded.

She gazed about her appraisingly. "It is more than likely it is the things you are not than the things you are that makes them feel contented," she observed. And with a wide gesture she indicated a row of little, shabby houses that were strung along back of some big, opulent ones and a row of ash cans decorating a particularly busy corner, while just in front of us a little victoria driven by a man in a handsome plum-color livery and a high hat of an ancient vintage much too big for him drew somewhat shakily up to the curb, and an elegant old lady and her daughter were ceremoniously helped out by a Negro serving man in a white jacket. "Quaint," was her word for the horse and driver, the hand-me-down livery and dilapidated hat. But the old lady and her daughter were not quaint; they were that difficult thing to attain—elegant.

I EXPLAINED to her that the livery stable whence that "quaint" pleasure vehicle emanated was a Philadelphia institution. If the Norrises used it in the morning, the Cadwaladers hired it for the afternoon; and on Wednesday from 10 to 1 it was the Biddles' day, while likely as not the Parrishes had it Tuesdays for the same hours. The little man on the box with the hat resting on his ears knew all their ways; who took an airing in the Park, who went down to the Philadelphia Library to exchange books, stopping to order ice cream for dinner at Sautter's on the way.

"Of course, it is awfully nice and simple, but it is very like the South, you must admit," was the final comment from the lady from New Jersey, near New York.

I THOUGHT, with sudden impatience, why not admit it? Taken quality for quality, I'd rather live in a town that was like New Orleans than like New York. And the South has sent us delightful people from year to year; men and women who have added greatly to our social life as well as to our intellectual flavor.

I have thought of a good many of those adopted citizens of ours since then, and it seemed to me there was not a stupid or commonplace or unhumorous one among them. And I recalled a conversation I had had a month or so ago with one of them about the great gift the South had to give the North—i. e., the charm of the Southern manner. They have a gift of expressiveness and appreciation which is serene and unnervous, and cordial without being pressing. One has a sense of race in them without any arrogance on their part.

WITH the South beginning to come into its own once more in the matter of prosperity, and therefore some of the old bitterness of the past being easier to ignore because of the promising future, it strikes me the North will more and more benefit by the easy and casual social contact that such outposts as Philadelphia begin already to feel.

In the last years no Southerner has meant so much to Philadelphia, perhaps, as that lovely and lovable person, Miss Caroline Susan Jones, of Louisiana and of Chestnut Hill, the junior head mistress of the Springside School. I never knew her name was Caroline until I read it in her death notice. She was known to her friends as "Susy Jones," and to some hundreds of her schoolgirls as "Miss Jones," without further need of identification.

She had a blessed sense of proportion concerning those schoolgirls. They were her business, her responsibility; but they were not her life. The consequence was she never seemed like teacher out of school or a slave to the immature in school. She had that blessed casualness of manner that goes with a philosophic temperament. And she had plenty of wit to carry her through a scene with just the right touch for the imagination of youthful egotism to grasp and assimilate.

I remember on one occasion when one of the classes in her school had been temporarily wayward to the point of being disciplined by an under-teacher. They came to their senses on a sudden when Miss Jones was about to be summoned.

"Oh, she will feel so dreadfully!" they said. "Cannot you manage to punish us without her knowing?"

HER sudden death this June is a very vital loss, not only to the generation of schoolgirls coming on, but to the town. New Orleans and Louisiana gave her something of French urbanity—though she was doubtless pure Welsh—something of witty, social responsiveness that made one turn suddenly and laugh amiably with her. She had a gift of being interested in people without subjecting them to a verbal dissection. And she was never less than you remembered her when your paths chanced to cross.

It was this fact of her being a personage rather than an expert—and a personage of a softly glowing rather than an insistent type—that made her one of the few distinguished heads of schools among the many very good ones which the town and its environs can boast of.

I SOMETIMES wonder if the generalits of teachers are not too insistent on teaching and not enough aware of their own importance as women. To adorn a tale for the young enlooker has often a greater impact on the mind than to point a moral. If in the years to come the one-time scholar grows into an appreciation of her one-time teacher as having been primarily a woman of importance in the world of her peers, it will be more of an inspiration than though she were first and last a sympathetic instiller of ideas into immature minds.

To put a child in her place in school is a simple and not a very lasting matter, but to put her in her place in the outside world of affairs, to get her ready for life, requires a distinction of personality that must itself be able to hold its own in a world of men and women and affairs.

MANY successful teachers in the schoolroom are gauche and unadaptable and sort of "passé wallflower" persons outside their own little made-to-order domains, and sooner or later this aspect of them is the only one that their one-time pupils retain of them. A head mistress is a great person in her little world but her authority is based on qualities that might well be her undoing outside the four walls of her artificial little kingdom. Woe betide her if she rests content with those four walls!

Springside has always been under the gentle and serene domain of Southerners—all women of marked position outside their school. It is fortunate for the town that Mrs. Chapman, the senior head mistress, is still there to "carry on." One can only hope that when she chooses a coadjutor the mantle of Miss "Susy" Jones will fall upon her, and that she will have something of the charm, something of the wit and something of the mind at leisure from itself of her good and sweet predecessor.

**Always a Whopper** — A tooth of a prehistoric fish has been found in a limepit near Los Angeles. A third of the tooth is missing, but the remainder weighs nearly two pounds. This would argue the size of a fish to be that of a modern battleship. Here we have tangible evidence of the fish that got away from prehistoric man.

## "PLUG HIM!"

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

*Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best*

### MISS ALICE L. KEECH

#### On Home-Making for the Future

AN ARMY of home-makers, not only for the present, but more especially for the future, is seen by Miss Alice L. Keech, supervisor of domestic art and assistant to the director of practical arts and vocational education in the public schools of the city.

"The principal aim of the classes which embody sewing, millinery, garment construction and textile studies," said Miss Keech, "is to educate the young girls in the system to become intelligent, skillful and practical home-makers.

"We find that in the last ten years the progress made in these courses has been nothing short of remarkable. Not only are the girls learning to make more useful and a better type of garments, but their general grasp of this phase of the domestic problem and their influence in the home is becoming more and more decidedly felt.

#### Cope With Home Problems

"Now the young girls take hold of the problems at home with enthusiasm and a certain knowledge that makes them real factors.

"They not only make clothes for themselves at home and thereby cut down their cost of maintenance at school, but they help to make things for the rest of the family, their mothers and their brothers and sisters. Their neighbors often come in for a share of their help, and in this way they incidentally help to spread the home-making idea.

"Cost of materials, taste, color knowledge and discrimination, shopping ability, choice of materials and knowledge of materials all are important details of their courses.

"The idea of elegance and conservatism very soon attracts the girls as the courses proceed. Thus many of the foreign girls who at first preferred garish colors or flaring effects soon learned to prefer the more conservative styles and colors, and their style and choice of dress gradually improved for the better.

#### Training Is Valuable

"The girl is taught how to tell the various kinds of materials, how to differentiate the genuine from the spurious goods, how to cut material to the best advantage and what various materials are for. She is taught to consider the wearing qualities of dress goods when making her selections as well as its appearance, and to consider economy from these standpoints as well as that of cheapness.

"The questions of slimness and plumpness are points that she learns to consider in making her choice of goods and styles. The girls design their own dresses, this work marking a correlation between the drawing and domestic art work of the girls.

"The pupils also learn the fundamentals of their work. They learn to handle a needle and thread in the most efficient way, to run sewing machines and to know how to take care of them as far as it is possible for a girl or woman to do so.

"As we do not have enough machines to do the work, the students often get busy and obtain them themselves. Thus they give entertainments and raise the money for the purpose, or a graduating or graduated class may make a practical present of that sort. When a play is given for this purpose the cost of production is cut down by the girls, who design and make the costumes themselves.

#### Wear Home-Made Clothes

"They make their own clothes to a large extent. When they have completed a project they are required to compare the cost of production of their own dress with the cost of the same garment if they should purchase it outside. When a girl learns that she can get more and better dresses for the money than she can buy outside she does not forget that lesson in a hurry.

"There is considerable co-operation between the various departments of the schools. Thus the girls in the sewing classes make bean bags for the playgrounds, swimming emblems for the physical training classes, and so on.

"During the war the officials of the Red Cross learned to have great respect for the work done by the girls. At first, when this country entered the war, they were loath to accept their work, thinking that children could not accomplish much. But as time went on they were astonished at the work accomplished. Thus in this year from March to June they turned over to the Red Cross 35,300 garments that they had made. Even now they contribute about 3000 articles both to be sent abroad and for civilian relief at home.

"Last year they made 86,851 garments. One of the most striking points about the work is the fact that it is largely done right at their desks. There is a pretty large family of them, 45,931 girls this last year, representing the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, the junior high and the continuation schools. One hundred traveling teachers and 184 school buildings take care of this army of young home-makers.

#### Boys Trained as Well

"While the work is primarily for girls, don't think that the boys don't absorb anything from the courses. For instance, when we are giving a lecture on textiles the boys pay the most earnest kind of attention, although it is not required of them.

"I believe the day will come when a domestic arts course for boys will be in order. Changing conditions often leave a boy or young man stranded without any one around to give him those little attentions that he needs. To my mind every boy should learn to sew on a button, make a patch and sew a plain, straight seam."

## *What Do You Know?*

### QUIZ

1. Who wrote the music of "The Star Spangled Banner"?
2. How high is the Eiffel Tower?
3. How did the United States secure its claim to Oregon?
4. Who created the character of Don Juan, the fascinating rake?
5. What is a cryptograph?
6. What is an imprimatur?
7. Who is Attorney General of the United States?
8. What are the colors of the flag of Argentina?
9. Who was Frederic Antoine Mesmer?
10. In what other country besides Egypt are ancient man-made pyramids to be found?

### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Baseball and lacrosse are both of American origin.
2. Lazare Hoche was a famous French general of the Revolutionary period. He served with distinction in Alsace, suppressed the revolt in Brittany in 1795-96 and fought against the Austrians in 1797, in which year he died.
3. The Detroit River is sometimes called "the Dardanelles of the New World."
4. Patroclus or Patroclos was the gentle and amiable friend of Achilles in Homer's "Iliad." When Achilles refused to fight in order to vent his spleen against Agamemnon he sent his friend Patroclus into battle and the latter was killed by Hector. The tragedy moved Achilles to take up arms himself.
5. William Henry Harrison succeeded Martin Van Buren as President of the United States.
6. Odonata is a zoological order consisting of dragon flies.
7. An apiary is a place where bees are kept. An aviary is a place where birds are kept.
8. Worsted is woolen yarn. The name is derived from Worstead in Norfolk, England.
9. The exclamation "bravo!" means bravely done.
10. Humidity in the atmosphere is moisture or aqueous vapor. It is really a gas. It is invisible and is the most important component of the atmosphere as to quantity, after oxygen and nitrogen. When this invisible vapor becomes visible it is called dew, fog, mist, haze, cloud, rain, hail, snow, frostwork or frost, according to the size of the drops of water or the method in which the vapor condenses. Water and ice are not included in the term atmospheric humidity, that term being strictly confined to the invisible vapor.

## *A Rift in the Clouds*

WHILE reading our favorite paper today
We note in the news with surprise and dismay
That a Nielsville, Wisconsin, tonsorial sharp
Cuts hair to the tune of a fiddle and harp.
Re-enforced by a mandolin's barber-shop chords
And the infinite torture a banjo affords,
Plus the tweaks of guitars strummed at more or less gayly,
And highty-Tahiti refrains of the wild ukulele.

This is bad, but it isn't the worst, for this fiend
This worst of all villains that ever was screened
And shown in a close-up of wickedness crass,
Advertises for barbers who double in brass!
What hope is there now for the victim whose hair
Drives him fatefully, dismally, straight to the chair?—
One hope! One blessed hope! And the villain we balk:—
With the bold brasses blowing the barber can't talk!

G. A.

## *SHORT CUTS*

And now the sick man who hoped to get his beer is sick indeed.

June, determined to depart in a blaze of glory, starts the blaze days ahead.

Tonight, if Councilmen behave themselves, they may come clean with the streets.

It would appear that Dr. Oberholtzer has his friends to thank for undue publicity.

We have it on competent authority that Helen Maria is associate editor of the New Budget.

There is no moderation about the Weather Man. He is always running to extremes.

On a hot day it is likely to occur to a man that one of the most delightful things in life is just pure laziness.

And before the week is over pretty nearly everybody in the United States will know where Jersey City is.

Saco, Me., has been enforcing the Sunday Laws of 1846. We see here an insidious design to have them repealed.

Departmental apologists, says Pericarp, in spite of themselves, wear their arts on their sleeves for Dawes to peck at.

Ever and anon it occurs to Mr. Lansing that the public is not sufficiently informed as to why Mr. Wilson ignored him.

The trouble with so many of our publicists is that they don't know the difference between a constitution and a nostrum.

"How can you carry eggs in the woods without danger of breaking?" asks a Girl Scout examiner. Please, teacher, we know; boil 'em.

For the city to provide a camping ground for automobile tourists is merely to adjust itself to new conditions and to profit by them.

Leon Trotzky says a great war between England and the United States will occur in 1924. Here the yellow wish is father to the bloody thought.

The average man is not going to think less of the sales tax because there is likelihood that it would work hardship on the speculator on margins.

Not the least of the crimes of the dishonest banker is the feeling of distrust in a very necessary institution he implants in the minds of the ignorant.

When the American Coal Association calls proposed regulation bolshevism the presumption is that fear is prompting it to say more than it believes.

A New York woman is suing for separation from her husband because he will not talk to her. We do not seem to recall any case where a man sued for any such reason.

Says the Tuneful Sport Scribe: "Saw a sign on Chestnut street this morning, 'Felling hands wanted.' Seems to me either Dempsey or Carpentier ought to be able to qualify."

Charles Garland, of Buzzards Bay, who has rejected two fortunes totaling two and a half million dollars, says the present system is all wrong; but he doesn't appear to have done anything toward righting it. He has simply passed the buck.

A Plainfield, N. J., farmer killed himself because he feared the dry spell would ruin his crops. Then the rain came and his body was found in a pool of water. Once again we insist that the world's best short stories are found in the news columns.

Perhaps the reason reformers made good their threat to ask for an injunction is due to a spirit of fair play born of the realization that the promoters of the big fight had been permitted to go to enormous expense without molestation. And perhaps the reason is something entirely different.

New York newspapers note the selling of a salesman for Brazil with a twenty-seven-ton locomotive as a sample. We might hail this as great enterprise, but, instead stop to ponder. It is generally admitted that Europe has most of the South American trade, not because her salesmen showed their prospective buyers something new, but because they were willing to make the things South Americans wanted by the way South Americans wanted them. So while we wish the salesman luck, there is realization that the Brazilians may prefer the type of locomotive they already possess.