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TIME FOR A CHANGE

tHE long face drawn by the Springfield . Water Company the other day over the ibility of a municipal encroachment upon its pet preserves in the northern section of the town is nothing at all compared with the sic expression of displeasure worn by sufferers from a burdensome distribution

The suburban water concern derived peedy consolation from the City Solicitor's whence came the information that the pipes now being laid by the municipality in Broad street between Green Lane and York road are simply for purpose of ecting parts of the city's own equip-

The public's grievance remains. Some years ago the Springfield Water Company intracted to serve certain portions of the etropolitan district isolated from the city system. The arrangement at that time was

With the growth of Philadelphia, however, the anomaly is presented of a private organization assuming functions which the municipality is quite competent to take over. Residents of North Philadelphia are thus placed in the position of paying taxes to the city and at the same time water rents to a private concern, whose charges for the supply are greatly in excess of the municipal

The remedy is the purchase of the Spring field Water Company's rights by the city. There is no other way of obviating an abuse of long standing.

BACK-HANDED FINANCING

T 18 not easy to see just what cause, save that of obstructionism, is served by controller Hadley's refusal to certify to the Mayor the availability of funds for city contracts before the Executive's signature has been affixed. Professing a desire to co-operate with his

fficial superior, Mr. Hadley declares his willingness to furnish full information regarding the money on hand. In this case, why is certification to be withheld until after the Mayor has acted?

Controller Walton, whose authoritative experience could not be disputed, began this practice of protecting the Executive by certifications in advance. The logic of that procedure is self-evident. The present departure is obviously a case

of placing the cart before the horse. It is Mayor to be driven into sition in which he may sign contracts for work that cannot be paid for. Unless Mr. Hadley is cheerfully contemplating such a dtuation, he is entangling himself in a mass futile technicalities.

There is not the least convincing excuse for reversing Mr. Walton's policy unless picayune politics is in the ascendant in the Controller's office, and in that case the "necessity" is appealing only to special organized interests.

NO MEXICAN CRISIS

THERE will be in this country a general sense of relief at the withdrawal of the two United States warships which, under special orders from the Navy Department, appeared at the port of Tampico for emer-gency service of a sort which was not clearly described by Secretary Denby.

It was after Secretary Hughes had conterred with the Secretary of the Navy that the vessels were ordered to sea again. Negotiations tending toward peaceful working agreements between the United States and Mexico are approaching successful concluion. The people of this country have no desire to meddle unduly in the affairs of a neighboring people. Such friction as is apparent at and near the border has the appearance of being artificially created.

There was a remote possibility of riots and violence at Tampico because of widespread unemployment at the oil wells, but that danger has passed. The trouble with emergency missions of warships is that small incident involved in the forceful exercise of national rights on foreign territory can often be the beginning of endless trouble and disastrous complications.

THE BACKWARD PORT

"RAILROAD and steamship companies," bewails a former State Governor, "are handling business through this por pretty much as they did fifty years ago. Considering the fact that one of the river olers is 114 years old and is kept together with wooden pegs instead of nails and spikes, and that its immediate neighbor was constructed eighty-four years ago, the halfcentury retrospect seems insufficient.

The speaker alluded also, and with considerable melancholy, to belt-line deficiencies and the need in general of counteracting backwardness and maladministration in the

What is Philadelphia going to do about it? As a matter of fact, nothing whatever, for it so happens that the above jeremiad was delivered one day last week by former Governor Smith, of New York, and the subject of his lamentations was the harbor of Manhattan. America's gateway.

Who was it who declared that "in the ad versity of our best friends we often find omething that is not exactly displeasing" He said a morsel.

AN IMMIGRATION MUDDLE

THE detention by the Ellis Island au thorities of a passenger on one of the dent of the United States in 1885 and has since lived in this country for long periods, is an additional illustration of the clumsy

operation of the new Immigration Law. That act, with its complicated system of proportional representation of foreigners traveling to our shores, seems to have been died without much regard for the prac

I aspects of the situation. . In the instance cited it so happens that the detained Englishman, whose daughter, an American-born, was permitted en-

distinction, however, is by no means the point involved. It is wholly probable that this foreigner, with American offspring, will eventually be allowed to land.

Infringement of the onerous national ratio rules usually ends in their infraction. Exemptions have in their infraction.

emptions have in numerous cases been granted to steamship companies after the difficulties of the case could be met in no

Deportations under the old law were distressing enough. Their increase today works further hardships. Plainly, the immigration problem is not one that can be solved by a law that will not work.

MR. HUGHES REAFFIRMS

JOHN HAY'S DOCTRINE

The Open Door Must Be Maintained and China's Right to Have a Voice in Far Eastern Discussions Must Be Respected

CECRETARY HUGHES has returned un-D equivocally to the position of Secretary Hay in defense of the open door in China. The occasion which has called forth the

statement of the position of the Administration arises out of a protest made by the British, Japanese and Danish Governments over a concession to the Federal Telegraph Company, an American corporation, to erect wireless stations in certain parts of China. The Government of China asked Secretary Hughes on June 9 whether the American Government intended to withdraw its support of the telegraph company.

Secretary Hughes replies directly that the American Government has no intention of withdrawing. He intimates that the protests against the telegraph company's concession "are founded on assertions of monopolistic or preferential rights in the field of Chinese governmental enterprise, which cannot be reconciled either with the treaty rights of American citizens in China or with the principle of the open door.'

As to the open door, Secretary Hughes says that this Government whole-heartedly supports that principle, "which it has tra-ditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all Powers in China and indispensable to the free development of their commerce in the Pacific.'

Nothing could be clearer than this. When the Powers were getting ready to partition China just before the Boxer uprising, Secreeary Hay intervened with his series of open-door notes summoning these Powers to reaffirm their profession of a desire to respect the rights of other Powers in their spheres of influence and to respect the territorial integrity of China. The American Secretary of State put them in such a position that they could not very well refuse to go on record as favoring the open door. This was in 1899. The American position was re-affirmed in 1908 in the Root-Takahira declaration, when Elihu Root was Secretary of State and Baron Takahira was Japanese Ambassador in Washington. It was thought desirable to put Japan once more on record. as the Japanese were looking with greedy eyes toward the undeveloped resources

Secretary Lansing wobbied on the opendoor policy when he wrote to Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador in 1917. that "territorial propinguity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

Japan and China assumed that this meant that the United States admitted that Japan had special economic rights in Chins. The Chinese Government even went so far as to issue a formal statement setting forth its adherence to the principle of equal rights to all nations and to assert that "hereafter the Chinese Government will still adhere to the principle hitherto adopted, and hereby it is again declared that the Chinese Gov ernment will not allow herself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations.

The definite and positive reassertion of the American adherence to the open-door policy is notice not only to Japan, but to every other Power, that it cannot disregard that policy without reckoning with this country. We stand back of China with our moral support. We occupy the traditional position of friendship for this great Oriental people, a position which has earned for us its gratitude and respect.

We have never sought sphees of influence. We have never sought to exploit the Chinese. We have desired to co-operate with them in the development of their great resources. And we have demanded that our ngineers and our capitalists should be allowed the same freedom that is allowed to the capitalists and engineers of other countries, and that this freedom be respected by other nations safeguarded by the Chinese themselves, whose right to govern their own country is undisputed.

The implications of the note of Secretary Hughes go beyond the rights of the Federal Telegraph Company. They touch upon the Japanese ambitions in Shantung as the successors of Germany. The Chinese representatives declined to sign the Versailles Treaty because of the Shantung section. There was never any chance for the ratification of that section of the treaty by the American Senate, because it was contrary to the open-door policy.

China was never in greater need of a powerful friend than she is today. Her people are divided among themselves, cause they have not solved all the problems growing out of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy. The exploiting vultures are ready to seize upon her in the hour of her weakness, and they can be prevented only by the insistence of those who believe in the ultimate ability of the Chinese to adjust themselves to the new political conditions and have confidence in their capacity for adapting their mode of life to the changing economic conditions which will come when they have begun on a large scale to develop their latent resources.

The right of China to a voice in the settlement of her own affairs is recognized by Secretary Hughes when he includes her in the invitation to a conference on disarmament and the Pacific and Far Eastern

PUBLICITY AND THE FAIR

TO MORE fitting suggestion has been made since the preparations for the sesqui-centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence were begun than that of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

One of the permanent buildings, in the opinion of the leaders of this organization, should be dedicated to advertising, printing and publishing.

This suggestion is fitting because if the fair is successful it will be because of the manner in which it is advertised. Without 'publicity," as it is sometimes called, it will amount to very little. The people, not only of the United States, but of Europe and Asia, must know what is planned and why it is planned if they are to be at-

tracted to it. There was never a time when the significance of the Declaration of Independence was more widely interesting than it is now. It was an assertion of the fundamental rights of the democracy. The ability of democracies in other parts of the world to exercise those rights is now being tested. The monarchy has disappeared from Germany. from Austria-Hungary and from Russia as it disappeared from the United States in 1776. The people of these countries must

have an acute interest in American institutions at this time. Their leaders can be induced to visit Philadelphia in 1926 if the advantages to accrue from it are properly set before them. And thus the fair can be made more truly international in its scope and its influence than any that has ever been held before in any city or in any

Thus, when we have a great fair attended by hundreds of thousands of visitors, it can be pointed out that its success is the result of intelligent publicity, and the building de-voted to the advertising business would at-tract the attention of every one who is interested in learning how this sort of thing

A TRUCE IN IRELAND

A N END of violence and disorder and disfor the peace of Britain but for the peace of a large part of the outside world. The Irish question cannot be buried or thrust aside or forgotten.

Succeeding Governments and succeeding Premiers have tried these methods consistently for generations. The stubborn old politicians of a vanishing school have said that there was nothing to grant, nothing to arbitrate, in the neighboring island. Others have tried kindness and generosity while refusing to recognize the basic principle around which the trouble raged. Meanwhile, the Irish question persisted and grew. It has widened and found a way into the politics of far dominions. It has become an issue in Australia and in Canada. It certainly has become something of a political issue in the United States, where it has come to be the chief obstacle in the way of those who perceive the need for continuing close and friendly relationship and cooperation between the people of the United States and the people of Britain. And there is on each side so much passionate convic-tion, so much good logic and so much sincerity that no man can decently formulate a final opinion without first having a profound knowledge of Irish history and a sympathetic understanding of Irish affairs and the Irish temperament.

The problem confronting Lloyd George and the leaders of North and South Ireland is an inheritance from the far times when statesmen everywhere were less sensitive to popular feeling than they are now. It has become complicated by faulty handling, by intense religious feeling and by conflicting natural factors which sharply divide the people of the North from the people of the

Ulater is industrial and practical minded, and it claims to own and create almost twothirds of the wealth of the country. It includes approximately one-third of the population. The other two-thirds of the Irish people are more race-conscious than their Northern countrymen and more influenced by race tradition. Ulstermen are fond of saying that they don't want to be governed by dreamers "who would rather sing or play or write poetry than do a good day's work in a mill." Yet the unbiased travelers who know the Ireland of today ordinarily are moved by admiration for Ulster and by something like love for the more wistful and imaginative South.

The unhappiest factor in the present complication is the deep and seemingly in-eradicable line of religious difference that divides the people. Yet it ought always to be remembered that there are numerous Home-Rulers and Republicans in Ulster just as there are influential groups of Unionists in the South.

It has been a long time since any really representative Englishman desired to withhold Home Rule from Ireland. But in England, even among those who accept unquestioningly the principle of self-determination, the instinctive reaction to the suggestion of an independent Irish Republic has been much like that which in this country would follow the expressed desire of one of the coast States-say New Jersey-to secede from the

"Suppose." say the British, "that some future Government in Ireland should ally

To this very natural question the Irish reply that unity of sentiment in all the British Isles would come more quickly with Irish freedom than without it. At least this is the argument of the Sinn Fein leaders. Majority opinion, however, favors a modern sort of Dominion Government and a separate Parliament. To that principle Ulster virtually agreed, though it demanded and received a Parliament of its own which is intended to work harmoniously with a Parliament of the South. How to adjust two Parliaments and see to it that the interests and susceptibilities of both sides are unhurt is the problem of the hour in Britain.

Meanwhile, the British Empire is changing. Its Government is not now and probnever again will be wholly centralized in Downing Street. Political thinking in England is being profoundly influenced by the feeling in Canada, in Australia and in Africa, just as political thinking in Washington is responsive to the feeling of the various States. The British Empire suming a form suggestive of a United States of the World, and the Dominion Premiers who have been conferring in London appear to have worked determinedly to make Ireland a contented and progressive unit in the empire. Since the conference of Premiers opened there has been a noticeable improvement in the administrative methods of the Lloyd George Government in the insurgent areas.

Massachusetts' Commissioner of Agriculture urges that no more poppies be brought from Flanders' fields, as there is great danger of their doing damage Eastern New Jersey American crops. Eastern New Jersey al-ready has fields of them as a result of ballast dumped from trans-Atlantic steamers. Sentiment approved their growth, sentiment largely born of a famous poem. It would be strange if that sentiment should prove responsible for an invader as deadly as the

In Rochester, N. Y., the feathers of t erow caught fire from an electric wire, and when the bird flew into a hay field it started blaze that cost thousands of dollars. Then a blaze that cost thousands of dollars. Then a chemical engine arrived and prevented further damage. We believe the story im-plicitly. We have grapevine information to the effect that the crow dragged herself to fire-alarm box, turned in the alarm and would have promptly fainted but for the smell of her burned feathers.

The patch, the Woman's Page informs us, is reappearing for evening use. It is worn, we are told, to draw attention to some good feature—a sparkling eye, a pretty curved lip or a dimpled cheek. Daring ones may perhaps wear it to draw attention to dimpled knees. But women do not monopo-lize the patch. In hod-carrying circles it still occupies its accustomed seat.

The presumption is that Senators in their haste to take up the Bonus Bill forgot to read the Sweet Reorganization Bill; for pobody doubts that we owe a more pressing

The New York Times speaks of a "sen-son no longer silly" because the newspapers no more feature the sea serpent. Case of unjustifiable optimism. The sea serpent has been chased from the shore resorts by one-piece bathing suits and dimpled knees.

With a tariff based on the selling price of an article in the place of consumption and the selling price largely based on the amount of the tariff, an assessor ought to have almost as much fun as the average citizen with an income-tax blank.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Other Folks' Problems Sometimes Keep One Guessing-Efficiency Expert's Diagnosis and Prescription a Case in Point

By SARAH D. LOWRIE AT A dinner party a friend of mine was once giving, the walt between the salad course and the dessert was unconsciousble, and seeing her butler's usually impassive face greatly perturbed, the hostees asked him, sotto voce, what was the matter. He laid a telegram addressed to himself on her plate as he put down the dessert dishes and stood at attention while she read it.

It ran as follows:
"Father has fits answer." The messenger boy was kicking his beels in the front vestibule and the ice cream was melting in the pantry while the distracted butler tried to think what to answer. And indeed, after he had served the coffee and departed to solve the problem undistracted, the lady put it to her guests. There were as many answers as there were guests, without any one feeling confident that the right answer had been evolved.

TT IS very hard to live up to what is ex-TIS very hard to live up to what is expected of you in more things than telegrams, especially where a brand-new dilemma is involved. I heard of a quandary the other day a man was in on being given his first long vacation. I have so wondered if the way he solved it proved to be the right way for him, and yet I suppose that part of the story will never come my way.

The first half of the story of that holiday reached me by reason of a pretty experience a friend of mine had on a Hudson River boat. She was going North on one of the night boats, and after her husband had established her and feed the steward to look after her they sat talking on deck until the after her they sat talking on deck until the final moment of his leaving. She remained where he had left her as the great boat swung out to midstream, and as the evening was mild and lovely and the place was protected from the breeze she sat comfortably on there during the evening, enjoying the view and her book and the desultory echoes of conversation from the few fellow passengers who were scattered about that particular deck. A quiet, eager young man—she sized him up as possibly a mechanic or master of some technical trade—had stood for a long while not far from her, looking at the view, and when, somewhat shyly, he asked if the campstool beside her was unengaged and at her nod took it to where he had stood and sat down on it, she made some kindly, cheerful remark on the beauty of the evening.

He burst out with a sort of vehement relief of having some one to talk his sensation

lief of having some one to talk his sensation over with.

"I am twenty-eight years old," said he, "and I never knew there was anything so beautiful in the world as this!" And he made a motion of his hand toward the Palisades looming out beyond them. "But then," he added, "I guess living all my life at Wilmington, Delaware, wouldn't give me much of an idea what was in the world. I've worked ever since I was twelve, and this is my first holiday I've spent away from home, except Labor Day and Christmas and the Fourth, going to Atlantic and the and the Fourth, going to Atlantic and the like of that."

GRADUALLY the rest of his story came out. As to how, in particular, that holiday he was embarked upon had come

He had worked up from his twelve-yearrie had worked up from his tweive-yearold position to being foreman of one department of the works—a very important department, presumably, since when the rest
of the business shut down this spring owing
to slack work his shift was kept on the
job. But the general let-up had worked
have for him, in that all the other foremen have for him, in that all the other foremen made his shop the place to loaf in or, as he put it, they gathered there regularly to make suggestions to him on how to run his job or how they would have run it had it been their job. And they got on his nerves to such an extent that when the efficiency expert employed by the firm settled down to give advice, too, he "up and told him" he was going to quit. Not quit the works, of course, but quit that too "picked at" end

of it.
"I'll ask the office this very day, as I somewhere where I can be left alone to do my work in peace. This butting in of every body is driving me crazy

The efficiency mer asked him if he in-tended to actually go that day, and he swore that he actually did intend that very thing. And, as good as his word, he went to the superintendent at closing time and made his demand. But the efficiency man had been there before him. With the result that the

boss was quite prepared with his answer.

"Now, look here." he had said. "there is nothing the matter with you or with your job except that you have worked sixteen years and you've lived in the same place all your life without a real let-up. out of that place in the works; it's where you belong. But take a vacation, and take for a month and take it on the firm. You go up in the woods somewhere and relax and get smoothed down. And you'll enjoy your job when you get back. Now you just do as I say, draw your full time pay and your expenses and light out right

WELL, that was certainly a great notion of the boss' and very square, and after talking it over with the wife it was decided that the offer was too good not to accept.

The only question was, where to go?

Of course, the wife could look after the children-there were three of them-all right

while he was gone, but it was lonely to think of starting out holidaying with nowhere in particular to go.

It was at this point he thought of an uncle whom he had once seen when he came New England, and had always claimed

on a visit down at home when he himself was a child. The ancie lived at Amherst, up the scenery up that way was fine. He had a son, too, about the same age-probably twenty eight or so-so it would be not just like visiting with an oldish man. At all events, a ticket had been bought clear through to Springfield, Mass., and this bont ride was the first stage of the journey. "Was the uncle a farmer near Amherst?"

my friend had inquired, thinking of the boss' advice about woods and quiet.
No, that had not resemed likely, since his letters had a street number, but it was hard to say what business he was in, the visit to Delaware having been nearly twenty years

ago.
Had he written? Was he expected? was my friend's further somewhat anxious in-

Yes, he'd written to say he might be up soon. There had been nothing to hinder his going after writing that and getting his ticket. "She'd" packed his suitcase for him and he'd come off next day.

, he had a picture of her, at least; she Yes, he had a picture of her, at least; she would never have herself kodaked because she did not "take" well, but there was a picture he had snapped of her standing with her back to the camera, holding the baby. He produced it with satisfaction and agreed that she had a mighty nice figure as well as a pretty baby.

There was a touch of homesickness in his

way of looking at the little thing, the raised the wonder if his first vacation would be quite joyous without her. One cannot help wondering, too, how the Amherst uncle praned out, after nearly twenty years of separation. The month is almost over. Has Amherst

filled the bill, I wonder? Whatever happens his first vision of beauty that night on the Hudson will stand him in good stead when he gets back on his job. DERHAPS the experience will lead to other travels "far countries for to see," I once asked a woman who was dying slowly

and too ill to read if religion was her chief consolation—she had been a very stanch Christian all her well days, both in thought "I do not think very much about religion inst now." she remarked cheerfully. "I find my travels are a great source of pleasure to me, however." and practice.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. E. STANLEY ABBOTT On Mental Hygiene

MENTAL hygiene is playing a larger part in the work of the world than most people imagine, according to Dr. E. Stanley Abbott, medical director of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the Public Chafities Association of Pennsylvania. While the work is still young as a branch of an exact medical science, much has already been accomplished and the possibilities are pracunlimited, he says.

"The general work of mental hygiene," Dr. Abbott points out, "lays especial emthe principles of the prevention of mental diseases which may occur later in life and the prevention of mental defects in children becoming permanent ones. too, there is the prevention of the conse-quences of mental defects.

"By this last I mean that there are a good many mental defectives who may be so trained as to become orderly citizens, with the result that there is no need for their segregation. Such cases, if properly trained, ot a menace to the community training, therefore, prevents them from suffering the consequences of their inheritance of mental defectiveness.

Cannot Prevent Feeble-mindedness

"We cannot prevent feeble-mindedness, because the feeble-minded are born in this unfortunate condition, and, of course, after the birth we have to cope with a given condition which we are powerless to change entirely, but with which much may be done What can be done is to put the feeble-minded child in special classes at the schools or give him training at an institution for the feeble-minded.

"By this training many can be prevented from becoming delinquents and thus making themselves a scourge upon society at large filling our courts and jails constantly and living the lives of criminals.

"Roughly, one-quarter of the inmates of our prisons are feeble-minded persons. This is an astonishingly large percentage, but the facts have been clearly demonstrated. There is no doubt that quite a large proportion of this number could have been saved from such a career had they been brought up in a proper environment and received the right kind of training as children. Thus, for the want of the right kind of instruction a large number of persons are needlessly made a menace to the community.

"Philadelphia, which has always had a medical eminence second to that of scarcely any city in the world. Is well to the in the matter of the study and the treatment of such cases of mental defectiveness. this city there are now about 175 classes for children. We need more, but still that is a very good start.

Some Vital Needs

"Some of the greatest needs in this quescommunity in the country which has a due regard for the maintenance of its wel fare as well as of its laws, are first of all a larger number of school physicians and psychological examiners. The cases which are constantly brought to light require more time and more careful study than the small number of experts employed are able to give them. 'Another very important matter is the

necessity for giving advice to the less fortu-nately situated in life as to their own mental condition, and a third is the establishmen condition, and a tarre is the establishment of mental clinics. A year or two ago the Pennsylvania Hospital, which has had a mental clinic for years, developed it greatly and it is now one of the best in the country. "Dr. Furbush has also established a men-

or. Furbush has also established a mental clinic at Blockley, which will in time develop into a splendid institution. Another is the Farmington Clinic, under Dr. Ludlum. This is financed by graduates of Farmington and it has originated some new features, one of which is the visiting of the persons under charge at their homes.

"The necessity for treatment is detected in a number of ways. School teachers may recognize deficiency in a child or the school physician may detect it in his examinations. Again, the parents themselves may realize

it, or it may be observed by a social worker in a visit to the home of the child, or it may come through one of the social welfare agencies.

"After the case has been 'located' the child is taken to a mental clinic, where the trouble is classified and the cause learned if possible. It may be due to iliness or any

other of many reasons, without being necessarily feeble-mindedness or congenital de-fectiveness. Adenoids and tonsils early in life are frequent causes. But, whatever it may be, the clinic is usually able to lo-

CLEARING

cate it. "Then the family, the teacher or the social worker is told what is best to be done. whether that be special classes for the child. an institution for the feeble-minded or the correction of medical conditions. I have frequently seen cases in which a backward child, after study in special classes, was to return to school and imm take the grade where its age required it to be

Special Classes Beneficial

"In a general way, I should say that about 2 per cent of school children derive benefit from these special classes. These, it should be remembered, are rarely the feeble-minded, but children who for one reason or another are backward. These special classes are small, not more than fifteen or at the most twenty being in them.

"In these classes a good deal of attention is paid to each child and a good deal of attention to manual things rather than to book work. The teachers find out first of all where the trouble began in case of spedeficiency, such as the study of arithmetic, for example, and then try to correct it. The idea is to trace the trouble to its source and then to correct the source.

"But many adults as well as children come to these mental clinics, and there are many persons who are afflicted with the beginnings insanity. In fact, the adults considerabl outnumber the children, roughly in the pro-portion of three adults to one child. In nearly every case of this kind we are able to give aid. Mental deficiency in adults, more commonly the milder of the mental troubles, generally is not recognized as such by the family or even by the patient him-

"In Pennsylvania today there are not as many State mental hospitals as there should be, and they are nearly all badly over-crowded. The system of caring for these cases in Pennsylvania is different from that in most other States. Here there is mixed State and county care, and the State encourages the countles to build and maintain county hospitals. "But the county hospital is never so good

as that of the State, although some of them are fairly good. The reason for it is this:
The 'overhead' charges and the cost of maintenance are the same for both State and county. But the cost of maintaining a hospital looms much larger in a county budget rhan in a State budget, consequently the County Commissioners with an eye to economy try to keep the costs down. They may do so, but it must never be forgotten that this is always done at the expense of the patient.

What Is Needed

"There are not enough nurses and the physicians are not paid well enough for the difficult and laborious work which they have What is needed in this State is a complete change from combined State county care to complete State care. This is one of the most important and difficult of the mental hygiene problems in Pennsylvania today, and just how it will be worked out is impossible to say now.

"Thus the patients in mental troubles who live in a county where there is a county hospital are really penalized, because they are obliged to go to their county hospital, where they do not get the care given to other persons who, living in a county which has o hospital, may go to the State hospital. I am not blaming the countles for this, be-cause the Commissioners must keep down their expenses, but the system which makes such things possible is wrong and should be corrected as soon as possible.

"The laws of Pennsylvania relating to the insane and mentally deficient are now under revision by a commission of which Dr. Frazier, the president of our association, is a member. There has been no revision since 1883. Many of the old laws were excellent and these have been retained, while the others have been brought up to date. We hope for much in this direction at the next ession of the Legislature.

"Finally, in our work in mental hygiene we are trying for three great things. First, special classes for the children; second, the establishment of more mental clinics, and third, better care for the patients and a change from the system of combined State and county care to complete State care."

SHORT CUTS We could all be happy just now with

Every time Dr. Congress sees a pharmacy he scents a bootlegger.

stiff nor'easter.

It must be said for Sir James Craig that he looks as alert as a police captain. It is fair to presume that Director Furbush didn't know of the Green Lane

avenue dump. Why not have Hog Island as a free port as well as a terminal, shipbuilding plant and harbor?

We know now that the Mayor has been the golf links

As we understand it, Prof. Einstein, being true to his own theory of relativity, didn't get things entirely straight.

We'd feel real hopeful if this toast could be celebrated tomorrow: May the Dove of Peace make her nest in shamrocks! If the Allies did not expect the trials

of German war criminals to be farces, why did they permit them to be staged at The State, we learn from Harrisburg, will buy 32,000 animals for preserves.

doesn't it? Einstein says women dominate the en-tire life of America. Well, we notice that it is the women of America that are loudest

in denouncing him.

Thirty-two thousand seems a regular jam,

"I don't know whether Pennsylvania girls or New Jersey girls are the prettier," remarked Amos Keeter, "but I do know that they are all red-blooded Americans." That San Francisco roadhouse proprietor who included bootleg profits truthfully

scheduled in his income tax list has a con-science worthy of John Barleycorn, righteons but somewhat befuddled. A Marblehead, Mass., diver recently retrieved from the ocean a bottle of Martisl cocktails. Davy Jones must have swapped the Spanish doubloons he had in his locker

for the stuff outlawed by the Volstand law. What Do You Know?

 What dependencies of Great Britain are officially termed Dominions? 2. Where is the highest municipal building in America? 3. How old is John D. Rockefeller?

4. What is the literal meaning of the word amphiblous! 5. What is meant by the Synoptic gospels!

6. What is an apocalypse? 7. What heavenly constellation contains the stars which form the Dipper? 8. What is yucca?

9. Between what years did Queen Victoria 10. What is a yawl? Answers to Saturday's Quiz-

1. The Spanish main is the North Coast of

1. The Spanish main is the North Court South America.
2. A dibble is a pointed instrument to make holes in the ground, especially for plants or seeds.
3. Richard Washburn Child has been named United States Minister to Italy.
4. Platinum is found in South America, is Ural Mountains, Borneo, Santo Domingo and New Zealand and in small quantities in the gold washings of the Pacific Slope.

Facilia Slope.

5. The azimuth is an arc of the horison measured clockwise between the sould point of the horizon and the vertical circle through the center of any object.

circle through the center of any series.

6. Justices of the United States Supreme Court are appointed for life.

7. The accent on the word bacillus should fall on the second syllable.

8. Polynesia is the name applied to a great division of the Pacific Ocean Islands extending from America to Fiji in the extending from America to Fiji in the North and as far as Australia. The classification is chiefly ethnological, the islands included are all inhabited by members of the Polynesian races something akin to the Malay and containing. It is thought, an aucient in fusion of white blood. Melanesis in the Pacific Ocean division inhabited by black peonles. Micronesia includes the small islands left over.

black pecules. Micronesia includes be small islands left over. Grant was President of the United State from 1869 to 1877. A caplas is a writ of arrest. The cord is Latin and means "take thou."