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Philadelphia, Friday, July 15, 1921

CHILDREN IN THE STREETS

AGISTRATE DOUGHERTY, threatening vesterday to put fines on parents who permit their children to play recklessly h heavily traveled streets and to cultivate a habit of riding on the tailboards of trucks and wagons, desired, apparently, to put unusual emphasis on a needed word of

Traffic laws and the rules established and accepted for the regulation of motor vehicles reflect the desire of the authorities and notor drivers to keep the streets safe for everybody. It is not asking too much to ngrest and even demand that parents do their necessary part toward keeping little children from accidental injury.

The yearly number of traffic accidents in which children are hurt grows steadily. Public opinion and the opinion of juries are usually satisfied to put all the blame on motor drivers. Yet a broader view ought to be encouraged for the greater safety of children themselves.

There ought to be rigidly enforced police rules to discourage the youngsters who dart in and out of heavy traffic currents seeking free rides, and parents themselves should be the first to discourage and even punish that extremely dangerous habit.

UP TO THE EXPERTS NOW

AT THE present historic moment there is probably less public disposition in the United States to discuss the complicated detailed aspects of the Irish situation than for perhaps a century.

This attitude is not only inspired by feelings of the most heartfelt and hopeful expectancy, but by the knowledge that at last the problem is in the hands of high official

"I am sure," declares Mr. De Valera that the atmosphere in England and Ireland is ripe for peace." Mr. Lloyd George is unquestionably eager

to find a basis of settlement. The meeting in London begins under suspices considered almost unimaginable a few months ago.

The spectacle is a tonic for civilization. which has of late freely lamented its own Honorable peace in Ireland would warrant

in mankind a return of something of its old

END OF AN EYESORE

neighborhood of K Forty-second street, between Spruce and Locust, will learn with gratification that the plans have been drawn for the new buildings for the Episcopal Divinity School to be erected on the site of the Clark residence, and that estimates of the cost have been asked from contractors. The plans provide for a dormitory,

chapel, a library, lecture rooms and resi-dences for the faculty. There is ample room on the five-acre tract for this group of buildings without covering it all. buildings can be surrounded by lawns and walks in such a way as to add to the attractiveness of the whole neighborhood.

The plot is an offense to the sight at the present time. The Clark residence was torn lown a few years ago, but since the trustees of the Divinity School bought the land it has been allowed to grow up to weeds and underbrush. The fences have fallen down and rubbish of various kinds has been dumped on it. If the work of building is to begin in the fall it will not be much more than a year before grace and beauty displace the present unsightliness.

SCHOOLS AND BUSINESS

CO FAR as appears, the survey of the local school system begun by the Educational Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is for a different purpose from the survey now in progress under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public In-

The Chamber of Commerce is apparently interested in a standardized system of business education which, while decreasing the percentage of illiteracy, will also equip the graduates of the schools for an intelligent understanding of the work which they will have to undertake when they begin to earn

The interest which the business men in the Chamber are thus taking in the schools is a wholesome thing. They would not be abling themselves with the matter if they had not become convinced that the best way to secure well-equipped recruits for their establishments is to look into the training that these recruits receive in school. If the business men insist that the graduates shall be able to write an intelligent letter and to understand the elementary principles of arithmetic and to know something about the seography of the world as well as of their boys and girls not so equipped will be kept n school until they make up their de-

INSPIRATIONAL FOREIGN POST

A N AMICABLE special Providence ap-pears to govern our relations with Prance as reflected in the personalities of the American Ambassadors to that Republic. Robert Bacon and General Horace Porter characteristically exemplified the existence of these happy conditions. Preceder: was admirably sustained by Myron T. Herrick, who returns to his former post in Paris entire French nation, and Hugh C. Wallace the retiring legate, now back in America.

ms also to have preserved the traditions. France has returned the compliment b sending such statesmen of high ability and personal charm as Cambon and Jusserand. the latter now the veteran in point of serv

ice of the diplomatic corps in Washington That the duties of all these representatives on both sides were rendered easier by · freedom with which Americans and Frenchmen are enabled to speak well of each other is undeniable. Envoys from Paris have of late years seldom or never been criticised at home for componen

friendliness toward the Nation to which they have been assigned; nor have any of our Ambassadors in exchange been invidiously accused of being "pro-French. "All France," declares Mr. Wallace, at work, and the people are looking forward

struggle they have passed through. France is coming back rapidly. She is working and saving. Americans are unreservedly glad of this progress. The sincere affection binding the two Republics is inevitably an inspiration and an aid to their constituted representa-

to a long period of peace after the great

Encouragement of this sort develops the best in diplomatists as in less elevated individuals. Since the Franco-Prussian War at least virtually all our envoys to Paris have been intrusted with congenial tasks that make for success.

WORLD-TROTTING STATESMEN PICK UP USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

Lloyd George and Lord Curzon' Might Get a Finishing Education in the United States

DEACE conferences and discussions that P begin with prayers and end in rioting are not new in these diverting times. But there is something odd and peculiarly significant in the circumstances of an international congress for disarmament which has among its preliminaries the sort of violent battle which Lord Northcliffe is waging against Prime Minister Lloyd George and Lord Curzon with a view to keeping these two dominant members of the British Government out of the United States and away from the conference at Washington. Now we know that the desire of Englishmen is really for peace in our times and in the times to come

The Northeliffe press flew into a thundering rage when it learned that the British Premier and his Foreign Secretary were about ready to assign themselves to a new and imposing American mission. It called "pompous and unfit." It dismissed Lloyd George as an impossibility because "in the United States he is viewed and distrusted as the man who encompassed President Wilson with his wizardry." cliffe is in deadly earnest when he tells the people of the Isles that the greatest desire of mankind will surely go unsatisfied if there is not truth, frankness, plain dealing and general straightforwardness at Washington when the statesmen of the world sit down again to strive for continuing peace.

But America is not afraid of Lloyd George. It knows him. The British Prime Minister is unquestionably the Sentimental Tommy of international politics. Is he not always revealing a desire to do great and good things in dramatic ways, while the spotlight shines warmly upon him? Isn't he always ready to regard the mere postponement of a question as a happy solution? Barrie's Tommy could live a bright lifetime in a day and forget tomorrow utterly after he had evaded a crisis or a decision for twenty-four hours. So can Lloyd

Curzon is a vastly different sort of person. He may be pompous. He is not altogether unfit. He is perhaps the ablest living advocate of government for and by big business. He was amused by the Versailles Conference. While Mr. Wilson talked of selfdetermination in Paris, Lord Curzon was quietly about the business of establishing British control in Persia. It is precisely because Lloyd George and

Curzon are as they are that they should me with the British disarmament mission to the United States For they have a great deal to learn, and travel in foreign lands always has been good for the minds of Emnerors, Kings, Premiers and even Presi-Other men may be depended upon to make the peace of the world. Curzon or Lloyd George alone or together certainly couldn't be depended upon to make it. But why should they be denied an opportunity to acquire knowledge?

The Washington conference, as President Harding appears to contemplate it, will have two central purposes. It will endeavor first to find a practical way for the elimination of armament competition between nations that ought to be friendly. And it will deliberately try to drag out into the light for public scrutiny the plans of limited groups in various countries who, for criminally selfish reasons, consistently obstruct the work of those who want to make an end to wars. It will be in many ways an advertising conference, a conference for pub

nice personalities used to travel abroad to make new friends. A Premier or a Prest. dent with charming manners and the gift of expression can do much to make his people understood to other peoples and win for himself a sort of friendship which his own land ultimately must share. If the war proved anything conclusively

it proved that the nations of the earth need above all things better acquaintance with one another and interpreters of ability and intense earnestness. Sooner or later we shall realize that all statesmen ought to travel the world at intervals and get down from their pedestals and mingle with the crowds and seize opportunities to talk directly and simply with the peoples of foreign countries.

A look at the United States and Canada would be good for Lloyd George. It might even bring enlightenment to Lord Curzon.

NOT TOO MANY LAWYERS THREE local lawyers have announced

that they are candidates for election as

delegates to the Constitutional Convention. There should be lawyers in the convention as a matter of course, but it would be a mistake to have it composed entirely of

The Constitution lays down the funda mental rules for the management of the State charities, for the conduct of the public educational system, for the chartering of corporations and for a dozen other activities

of the people. These rules cannot properly be revised unless the convention contains men familiar with the matters affected. It is manifes that the delegates should be representative of all the interests in the Commonwealth. These interests include politics as well as other things.

Political experts can guide the convention from the rocks of visionary and impractical changes, for they know better than the politically inexperienced what can be done and what cannot be done. It is their business to understand the state of public senti-Yes, whoever else may be in the convention, there must be a leaven of poli-ticians. They, however, can be trusted to see to this. Such danger as there may be lies in the possibility of too large a repre-

sentation of the politicians. It is not too early for public-spirited citizens interested in bringing the Constitution up to date to announce their candidacy and to begin to seek the support of

the voters. The redrafting of the Constitution is too big a task for mere ward workers to undertake, but unless better equipped men offer themselves there will be grave danger that the ward worker will get the nomination in

The men who drafted the law providing for the convention foresaw this danger and provided against it. Governor Sproul is authorized to name twenty-five of the delegates, and it is assumed that he will select group of the most representative citizens

assumed that the abilities of these men will be so great that their advice will have to be considered seriously by the elected delegates. But however this may be, it is up to the voters to nominate and elect the highest type of men who can be induced to serve.

FOOLING WITH EXPLOSIVES

THERE is not the slightest justification I for the Hall proposal increasing the price of gas, passed by Council yesterday.

At the best it is a makeshift. At the worst it is a surrender to the gas

company. The gas question is the most dangerous explosive that the politicians of this city ever handled. It cleaned the gang out of the City Hall once. It was the provocation for the first Committee of One Hundred ever appointed. It has burned the fingers of every man who has ignored the rights of the people in the premises.

We note these facts for the information of the members of City Council who are now monkeying with the matter.

Councilman Hall ignores the recommendations of the Gas Commission for the negotiation of a new lease. He proposed not long ago that the price of gas should be raised to \$1.25 a thousand cubic feet and that the U. G. I. should get \$1 of this sum. Then he got a bill for gas consumed in his house for six months and professed to be so outraged by its amount that he hastened to call on the president of the U. G. I. He remained with that official for nearly an hour and came away smiling.

Now he proposes that the price of gas shall be \$1.10 and that the gas company shall receive \$1 of this amount and that the rest shall go into the City Treasury. The present price is \$1, as every one knows, and twenty-five cents of this is paid over to the city by the gas company.

Mr. Hall's plan is to give the gas company twenty-five cents more for every thousand feet that it now sells, and to do this as a temporary expedient pending the negotiation of a new lease. The negotiation of that lease cannot be postponed indefinitely, for the present lease expires in 1927.

So long as the city retains the present price of gas it has something to trade with when it comes to make the terms for a renewal of the lease. The moment it surrenders this advantage it becomes almost powerless to force an equitable lease from the operating company, and it puts itself in the position which the city now occupies in relation to the P. R. T., with which it is trying to negotiate a lease for the operation of the Frankford elevated line. The P. R. T. is in a position virtually to dictate the terms to the city. It cannot be compelled to operate the Frankford line. The city has no hold on it of any kind.

. But so long as the price of gas remains at \$1, one-quarter of which is turned into the City Treasury, the city will be able to say to the gas company that if it will make such and such extensions of its plant and if it will provide gas of such and such a standard of heat or light it may charge such and such a price, a price based on a fair estimate of the cost of manufacture and distribution.

The Hall plan should be vetoed and the plan of the Mayor, recommended in accordance with the findings of the Gas Commission, is the one that ought to be adopted. It provides for a conference between a committee of Council, the Gas Commission and the City Solicitor, on the one hand, and the gas company on the other, for the purpose of agreeing on the terms of a new lease which shall take the place of the old one and which shall provide for such extensions of the plant as are necessary to meet the growing needs of the city.

HAIL!

MEN of the matchless Jimmy Sheehan's mold are not often irreverent or reckless in the presence of their accepted auto-They seldom fail to manifest all crats. needed signs of humility and gratitude when they happen within seeing distance of the Presence. But the Bolshevik mood of iconoclasm seems to be spreading dangerously even about City Hall.

"What king?" demanded Jimmy Sheehan when a guard stopped him at the door of Councilman Hall's sanctum with the announcement that he must wait until the king, who was within, finished his busi-"King who?" "Vare!" said the City Hall guard in

frightened whisper. "I thought," said Mr. Sheehan, in the

manner of a man whose soul was suddenly illumined by the spirit of '76, "that we had done away with kings!" Have the years diminished Mr. Sheehan's

powers of logical perception? Who but a king would give him half a wagonload of money each year for doing next to nothing in the office of the Register of Wills? Does he suppose that the (to use his own term) jack comes from On High? Does he believe that the people relinquish all this wealth voluntarily? Perhaps the City Hall guard under-stated

the case. Had Jimmy been told that the Ameer of Ambler, Brother to the Seven Bright Ones of the Political Zodiac and Heaven-Sent Protector of the Poor was within Mr. Hall's chamber he would probably have understood and kissed the floor and gone upon his way.

A JUDGE UPON JUDGES

RESIGNING as contributing editor of the PUBLIC LEDGER, William H. Taft has taken particular pains to emphasize "the degree in which a Judge should separate himself from general activities as a citizen and member of the community. The point, he admits in his valedictory, not usually fixed by statutory law, but by a due sense of propriety, considering the nature of his office, and by well-established custom

"A Judge," maintains the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 'should avoid extra-judicial activities, not only because they may put him in an attitude actually or seemingly inconsistent with absolute impartiality in the discharge of his judicial duties, but also because he owes his whole time and energy to his judicial work."

There can be no question that the Na-tion's highest judicial officer has admirably expounded his own case. Its application, however, need not be narrowed. It is herewith respectfully referred to President Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and to his colleague on the bench, Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, and to any other Judges who are inclined to dabble in the unjudicial business of give-and-take

There may be some justification for the action of the powers that be in insisting that slackers in custody be made to complete their prison terms so that there will be no future difficulty in enforcing the draft in case of another war, but it is regrettable that another and more effective means to the same end, the adequate care of disabled

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Report of Visiting Nurses Opens Up Wide Field for Those Who Desire to Do Good in the World

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

SOME ONE remarked about Charles
Dickens that the only character he ever
used that could not be found—at least in
shreds and patches—in real life was Miss
Faversham in Great Expectations. And yet,
oddly enough, hers was the only character
that he did not create, since her strange case
had been reported and had been verified in
a will contest and came to Dickens' notice
through the newspapers of the day.

A woman I know said she could never see a play that was as exciting as the things that had happened in her own family; and I, for one, am always turning the corner of life on some little drama that seems too strange, or too good, or too exactly balanced

heard of rather a beautiful and beautifully worked out little drama not long ago that has stuck in my mind to wonder about.

THERE was a certain lady of this city THERE was a certain lady of this city who was "given" to that somewhat old-fashioned virtue, hospitality. To entertain guests was as natural to her as to provide for her own large family. She was in a certain sense "in society." but she was never very formally of society. The persons that she entertained might be fashionable, might be plain, might also be rich, or just as likely poor—the point with her was, did they for any reason need her hospitality? Would it be convenient or both convenient and pleasant, or only convenient and pleasant but also in a sense necessary. and pleasant but also in a sense necessary, because they were poor or lonely or ill or because they were poor or lonely or ill or froubled, or wanting a good time without knowing how to get it? Or were they going somewhere, or coming from somewhere and needed a perch? Or were they friends of her friends, or just as likely as not no one's friends? Her house was not a large house, her income was not a large income and her life was an immensely active one outside her home, but the great passion of her life was

hospitality.

If she had to choose the kind of guest she pot the greatest satisfaction out of, it would be one who was ill. She liked to feel that every possible thing that could be devised to make that person comfortable was being done. She sometimes sacrificed her family on the altar of this enthusiasm, and sometimes they rebelled I have been told. Not when she asked people in to die that she could make them feel wanted and cared for up to the last moment—that they seemed for up to the last moment—that they seemed to have understood; but she sometimes had very inconvenient illnesses harbored in her spare bedroom, with nurses spilling over into the family rooms; illness such as insanity, that brought even a dangerous element, certainly a very disturbing one, into the house. Perhaps the reason she herself took even such disturbances calmly was she was very much interested in trained nurses, and was always helping persons of ability to go into the profession. She had a score of trained nurses who were her devoted and grateful friends, on whom she could call for help for her friends. So well was this known, indeed, that even doctors relied on her to get them one or another of her good nurses if they were put to it for a specially skilled one for a difficult case.

Now it so happened that when this bounteously hospitable woman came to die she was stricken very suddenly away from home and in a place where there were no nurses available except one charity nurse employed to work among the poor, who could only come by the hour. So that this woman, who had been so noted for ministering to ill and to dying persons in her own home, was a guest when she died, and was beholden for the skilled care that she got to the kind ministrations of a visiting nurse. And I am told by her family that all the sweetness and care she had given to others in her own house were, it seemed to them, given back with unmeasured kindness in the two short days she lay unconscious and dying in some one's else house.

If she had had any premonition of what

was to be her fate in going out of the world, she could not have devised her life more aptly to prepare for it. But she had had no and eagerly generous desires of her heart

ONE aftermath of the little drama-or shall I say epologue-at all events what an outsider observes as the direct consequences of the way that woman happened to live, and die, is that all her children are in one way or another interested in help-ing ill people, especially those who are emergency cases and need emergency nursing. My attention was called to the fact that more than one of them was keen about visiting nurse organizations—and then the possible reason for this keen interest came to me.

WE SOMETIMES have to have a poign aut lesson which touches our own safety or comfort or happiness or that of those near to us in order to enter into even the obvious needs of other persons, but the need of public nurses, upon whom the public can call for part-time service, that very straitened incomes can afford, is too apparent to need any prodding of personal danger or sorrow.

I received from the Director of Public Health today, or from his office, a plea that is to be send broadcast for a larger staff of city nurses to be used in connection with the public schools. It looks like a well-thought-out plan. After reading it over my eye fell on a blue book that has lain on my desk for two months or more—the year's story of the Visiting Nurse Society. There are certain things on a hot and stiffing evening in town, when the people in the little streets escape to the deserted pavements of the larger empty streets for a chance to breathe, that one is thankful for certain chances one has to help, even if the help is only vicarious-that is done with one's money by some one else

At such times I find myself thanking the men and women who are keeping open the public baths in Philadelphia; and the men and the women, but especially the nurses Their record last year, which they will

exceed this year, was over 16,000 visits made by sixty-five nurses in the eight centers in the town-branching out from the main center at Thirteenth and Lombard streets. The cost of a nurse for an hour is seventy-five cents, and the cost of run-ning the society is \$175,000 a year. Over 2000 patients are cared for in this way out of a population of something over a mil-lion. There is no State aid, and if the pa-tients cannot pay the full amount, the nurse goes anyway and some one else pays—some one who cares, which is where you and

THERE is in Italy an age-old society known as the Misericordia. The persons who belong to it are from all ranks of life and are volunteers. Their services are rendered in secret, for during the time they are on duty they wear a covering on the face that only shows the general outline and the eyes. They bury the pauper dead and in time of pestilence or calamity of other sorts, they attend to the sick and the sick and dying and needy. It is part of their religion this service, and they volunteer for life o dying and needy. for a set period of years, to be called upon by the superior of the order at specified times. The fact that they wear a habit. yet are not recognizable as individuals dur-ing their time of service, is at once a proing their time of service, is at once a pro-tection and at the same time a sort of open sesame to places where they would be nn-welcome or possibly even in danger should they offer their services as men and citizens with a name and an address.

I was thinking as I read the report of the Visiting Nurses that it lay within our power to belong to a great society of "Rec-ords of Misery and Records of Good Re-coveries." We may in imagination, put on the well-loved uniform of the Visiting Nurs and go incognito—not in our persons, but in our own power, none the less. For money is power, and if it is our money it

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WILLIAM DICK On School-Cost Accounting

NOST accounting, or a report to the tax-Dayer on what he is getting for the money he pays for public school service, has become an indispensable feature of public school administration, according to William Dick, secretary of the Board of Education Education.

"Only in comparatively recent years," said Mr. Dick, "has cost accounting become a distinctive feature in public school administration reports.

"School authorities of a decade or two ago seemed content with statements showing enrollment and attendance of pupils. receipts and expenditures, with limited sub divisions thereof-no particular attention being given to uniformity in the varied forms "This prevented anything like intelligent

comparisons with other cities or towns more or less similar in character, size or locality.

Education Costs More

"However, in the ever-increasing cost of public education, through the almost uni-versal recognition of the fact that the preservation and progress of any nation depend upon the proper education and training of its outh, we are now spending millions where we once spent thousands.

"The taxpayer who provides the 'wherewithal' for the schools (and in no branch of public service more willingly) is entitled to the fullest accounting of his money— where it goes, what it accomplishes and what it costs. Of course, until some method devised of measuring the output of the public schools there can be no defined statement of the profits attained. In other words, there can be no declaration of diviends as in the case of financial or indusrial corporations.

"All that can be shown in dealing with this human product is the effect of improved methods of instruction and organizationthe uplifting of the mental and physical qualifications of our future citizens and the betterment of the school plant. The profits can only be accounted for as future provision against the high cost of ignorance.

"With these aims in view school offi-

ials, national, State and local, are working more and more in unison not only to ow with much more detail than heretofore what is represented in public school expenditures, but in addition to bring about a standardization of the forms of presenting such facts that all who will may read in telligently. What Public Wants to Read

"One difficulty is that people cannot or will not take the time to read anything in the way of public statements except the headlines or that which is 'written up' in manner that will easily appeal to their Statistics of any kind are always dull

eading and often misunderstood. Perhaps there is no special part of the work in any public department where more time and labor are expended with a view to accuracy than in the preparation of voluminous statistical reports for general distribution, and so little understood and appreciated. Often the statistician is frowned upon as a general nuisance and trouble-maker, but when information is demanded upon any particular line or the inquisitive and ever-occurring questionnaire arrives, for which school board members and school officials throughout our country are particu-larly notorious, and recourse is made to his figures, the value of his work is more apparent.

"To get the average taxpayer to compre-hend what is being done with his money, statistical reports must be 'picturized,' so to speak, and so we find the up-to-date method of presenting this information in the forms of diagrams, graphs, etc., and even this is not sufficient. To 'put it over' the figure and diagram work must be fol-lowed by analysis and short, pungent sentences bringing out the salient facts shown by the statistics—the cost of this, that or the other function or activity and its relation to the total expenditures.

Much Money Is Needed

"All of this requires an outlay or expenditure of public money, which is often not obtainable because the appropriating body is not always easily persuaded in advance as to the efficacy of such expenditures.

"In school administration, like all other business operations, "it pays to advertise." "As an illustration, the Detroit School Board, which has approved an \$18,000,000 building program now under way to meet its requirements, in addition to its annual expenditure of about \$10,000,00 for instruc-

pays its teachers (excepting a few positions) higher salaries than any other city except New York—has adopted the policy of pre-senting periodically to the public through a department of research and publicity a read-able presentation of facts bearing upon the school needs of that city. That department has a corps of experienced workers under the supervision of a certified accountant at an annual cost of about \$70,000.

"Does it pay? Well, look at what Detroit is doing!"

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a tabard? What was the great siege in the Crimean War?

3. Who were the first aviators to make non-stop flight across the Atlantic?

4. What is an encyclical?

5. Who was Phillis Wheatley? 6. In what country is the famous Alpine peak Mont Blanc?

7. What is the origin of the music of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"? 8. What is meant by the Land of Cockaigne? 9. Who is the present Premier of Canada?

10. What is purree? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Harry Hawker, who recently lost his life
in an airfilane accident, is famed for
his attempt to make a non-stop flight
across the Atlantic in 1919. His machine fell into the ocean, but he was
rescued and carried safely to the British Isles.

The Spaniards call their own language Castellano.

 The Russo-Japanese War ended with the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H., nego-tiated in 1905. The Decameron, a collection of 100 stories, is the chief work of Boccaccio, the Italian writer. It first appeared in the fourteenth century.

5. The letter L stands for fifty in Roman Senator John Sharp Williams is from Mississippi.

 "Martha" is the most famous of the operas of the German composer Von Flotow. 8. Millet is a plant of the graminaceous or grassy family, a native of India, bear-ing a large crop of small nutritious

9. Theodore Roosevelt is Assistant Secre-tary of the Navy. The chief sources of natural rubber are Brazil, Bolivia, Java, Borneo, East and West Africa, India, Burma and Ceylon.

Today's Anniversaries

1785—The reading of foreign newspapers was prohibited in Constantinople. 1808—Murat was placed upon the throne of Naples by Bonaparte, under the title of King Joachim Napoleon.

1846—Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, died. Born September 2, 1778. 1849—Re-establishment of the Pope's au therity proclaimed at Rome.

1852—Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, adopted daughter of George Washington, died at Audley, Va. Born at Abingdon, 1871-Prince Jerome Napoleon was expelled from France. 1883—Charles H. Stratton (Tom Thumb), famous midget, dled at Middleboro, Mass. Born in 1838.

1885—The Niagara Falls reservation was formally opened to the public. 1920—General Postoffice in Dublin raided by a band of armed men.

ST. SWITHIN

THOUGH not too credulous, we hope, We love a feiry story; So cherish thus St. Swithin's dope Nor try to dim his glory.

Now if today it rains, be says,
And sets the world repining.
Twill rain each day for forty days— Unless the sun is shining.

But if the day is fair, why, then Away with all complaining. Fair, forty days will gladden men-

Here all good men and true may see
How saints may save their bacon:
A prophet great and wise is he

SHORT CUTS

This is the day on which St. Swithingets way with his annual bluff.

St. Swithin and the Groundhog split the meteorological year between then

It is understood that Councilman Hall considers the British thermal unit a gal. The man who wants Congress to pass a Federal blue law says it is a simple thing. Silly, we call it.

When a cow fell into a Scranton cou

drop in meat, but no effect on coal.

There were women, children and bran-men at the baby show at Belmont Mansier yesterday. The last named were the judge.

Perhaps he is King Vare because his Benny would say) that they dotted him on

The labor shortage is doing what propaganda a short time ago was unable to do—it is driving unemployed men back to

"The fact that a corset company adve-tises a diaphragm flattener," remarks Pericarp, "ought to be good for a wheers." And we'll let it go at that.

Perhaps the proponents of the latest Prohibition Bill are of the opinion that the patient who needs more than a pint of whisky in ten days is better dead Prince Hashim of Afghanistan says that

although polygamy exists in his country, educated men feel one wife is quite enough." And sometimes more than enough," adds There is unconscious irony in the fact that an association of nations, which Sena-tor Borah has consistently attacked, is likely to be brought about by a movement in which

he was primarily active. While a New York iteman was being fined \$10 for driving a lame horse, \$20 worth of ite melted in his wagon outside. In this case Justice should have wors skates instead of leaden heels.

News from Beaverdale, Pa, cause the reflection that it is a queer kink in human nature that causes otherwise reputable citizens to break the law in order to aware. respect for the law in the breasts of aliens.

The sighting of a pirate ship is now become a nightly occurrence. And it may be nothing but a coaster traveling without lights in order to save oil. It is against the law, but there are captains who like there

Hall has his own idea as to what the playground in Hell's Half Acre should be called, but Negro citizens will hardly be foolish enough to permit Council without protest to rob a member of their race of civic honor. The American dollar is a good fellow abroad and a grouch at home. He is rate higher by the boys he loafs with than the folks he lives with. And he won't be worth more at home until he is rated somewhat

By having the courage to flout it, President Harding grows in popular favor; and he gains political strength by bucking the old crowd that professes to own it. Which summed up, means it called for nerve to tell the truth about the soldiers' hours.

Ventnor, N. J., City Council two months ago passed a resolution forbiddian smoking during sessions out of respect for women members. Now the women them, selves want the smoking resumed. Mosquitoes have their good points, it seems.

Members of the crews of patrol best and tenders stationed in the neighborhood of the target is order to give assistance, should it be necessary, to bombing arm planes, might well be pardoned if they crperienced some slight nervous trepidation.

While the pirate ship bugaboo con to affright the perusers of the shipping news, the real seat of war remains on the Statt highways. Drivers and guards of the National Motor Freight Corporation, all established with pervise man and continued with revolved service men, are equipped with revolved and blackjacks, and, further to discourt road banditry, now carry hand eren Wonder if the road bandits consider.



"PRET" NIGH RIPE, BY HECK!"