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# Member of the Associated Press

All rights of resultingion of aperial departies Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 22, 1921

#### DOES ANYBODY CARE?

AYOR MOORE nanounces that are views on the Municipal Court briget sie the same as he expressed last year. They could not very well be different, for the budget is no different

It carries a similar appropriation to months ago and when a complaisant Counell averrade the veta.

Arthur Morrow, ore of the decks of the court, says that the people use not afterested in the matter. Perhaps he is right

The scandalous extravaganes of the count was exposed months ago, yet it has been definitly continued. Does any one wonder, then, that Mr. Morrow ways the people are But interested?

It is the business of the Maror Just now to show them why they should give some attention to such matters and to indicate what their indifference in this and in other similar matters means to their own pocker-

#### "HIGH FINANCE"

BEFORE the investigation into the affairs of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Chandler Brothers & Co. is ended, it begins to look us if the eriminal authorities will have to take a hand in it.

It is admitted by young Chandler that he speculated on his own account with the firm's money and that he also used the firm in buying stocks, for which he put up peither margin nor collateral. And he also drew from the firm \$153,000 within two years, although he did not have a doling invested in it. He also admitted a juggling of accounts in which his wife was involved. The attorney for the creditors is insisting that he paid for a new house with the assets of the firm, which really belong to

In the interest of innocent investors, it is important that the whole truth about the business methods of this firm be disclosed and if there be criminal guilt that it be fixed where it belongs.

## THE ARBUCKLE TRIAL

oringing them into the onen It is for this reason that this newspaper has sent one of its staff to San Francisco to report the trial of Arbuekle.

The crime with which he is charged is one of the most abhorrent of which the eriminal code takes cognizance. In a more primitive civilization it was punished by summary hanging. Even in the present days of orderly court processes it would exhaust the language properly to describe what decent men and women felt when they read The accused man has been receiving a

large income. He is backed by men who have been making large sums from exploits ing him. If he is acquitted and vindoated they hope they can continue to use him still further to enrich themselves and him. It is consequently important that the country knows just what happens at the trial, the validity of the evidence against the accused and the nature of the defence. This information will be made available to the readers of this newspaper through the reporting of its representative now on the scene.

## BETTER-CITIZEN DAY

WHILE the major purpose of the "Better-Citizen Day," scheduled for next Sunday, is to forward the work of religious instruction in Philadelphia, there is another side which might well be taken into consideration by the prime movers in the matter, and that is more serious attention to civic duties.

The recent elections in Philadelphia show more clearly than may words can how laa very considerable number of Philadel phians are in the highly important matters of registering and voting. If every rightthinking citizen did his full duty in these particulars, gang rule would cense for good and all after a single election day. there is little hope for such a result when less than one woman out of three registers and the proportion of the "stay-at-homes among the men is so appallingly large.

Church and State are properly dispress from the political standpoint, but the aims of the Church are identical with the nims of those who desire to see a great city redeemed from the political iniquity which has for years been its shame both at home and abroad. Religious instruction is necessary to good citizenship, but of almost equal importance looms the necessity to fulfill to the utmost the requirements of political sanctity.

## RUNAWAY MARRIAGES

THE Rev. Dr. George Clark Houghton, for nearly a quarter of a century the rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner," and, by reason of experience, one of the great matrimonial authorities of the country, makes the assertion that of every 100 runaway marriages, eighty-five are unsuccessful.

While Dr. Houghton's figures are modicial, they are probably accurate, although it would be interesting to know how the doctor computed his percentage, as the complex involved in runaway marriages usually come from distant points and go bence imme-

diately after the ceremony. But there is every reason why the percentage of failures in elopements should be high. The chief elements involved in such unions are youth, with its consequent inexperience, unanalyzed infatuations and, in most cases, the open denance of parental authority or the refusal to submit to moral discipline-bad training for the selfdiscipline which is essential to a happy married life. tistics of Elkton, Md., on this subject-

It would be of interest to know the stathat is, if there are any. But, under any circumstances, it is comforting to know that at least one of the better-known Greing Green officials keeps such careful "tabs" on his patrons.

BRIAND CLEARS THE AIR

A S 18 generally known, it was the possionate desire to justify the way of France to her best friends which was primarily responsible for the personal particle pation of Aristide Briand on the Arms Conference. The identical mative contributed the force behind the eloquent, and vehicle of expression differ from our moving and exceedingly candid address delivered yesterday in Washington by the French Premier.

To characterize this compronensive survey of the French militure position as an apology is hardly gravious not in accord with natural conditions. "The United States." declared Mr. Hughes, in opening the second week of the sessions, "fully tangelass the apprehensions and difficulties of the low ign Powers regarding land armanism

effort, the significence of his unmany enemy was something like this: "France is maintribung a large arms concerning which eases pictors increbeen raised. There are reasons for this policy which America approximes and is sympathetically ready to hear deseribed in detail

The opportunity thats provided was grasped by Mr British with a wigor and frankness ! which go for to explain his present political. many of the firms additional by the Pre-inferthe Mayor objected when he record if twelve | are matters of common knowledge, such one ordination and grouping as they received resterday is of signal value as an offset to many inferenceptions and a lamentable quantity of basse minking.

Within a single century four distinct inasions-these of 1814, 1815, 1870 and 1914-have staken the security of France

"Suppose," urged M. Briand, "that by your side there was a nation that for years had been by bloody conflict with your Suppose the mation should feel that she was ready to resume the struggle when she and the material. Would you close your eyes and turn gway? Would you not desire to do everything in your power to safeguard your life, your honor? Would you do anything to weaken yourself? No."

That the fervency of this vivid pies and se fairly regarded as merely an emotion clouk for a code of aggressive militarism set forth both in the near program while M. Briand has eatlined and in his analysis of contemporary sentiments in Germany. At present the numerical strength of the French millipary establishment is about half a million, a reduction of 2007,000 since a

A further reduction "to buil its former strength" was categorically proposed by the Premier. It is not easy to detect inflated ambitions or just for European dominance n such a program.

It is not alone France which well be safeguarded by the maintenance of a quarter of a million troops in Europe. The estabishment may properly be viewed as a form of peace insurance, which, while not ideal, and even theoretically at variance with the broad purposes of the Conference, is none the less of deep interest to the tonjor Powers of the world, including the United States.

M. Briand's picture of the two tiermanys, the wholly Prussianized factions led BUSES that flourish in obscurity can be | by Ludendorff and the present well-meaning but work group headed by the present Chancellor, is not fanciful. Nor are his cu visuged possibilities of potential and secret military frameworks in Germany nor his presentation of Russian military conditions extravagant. The role which fate has consigned to Frame is unquestionably one of extreme difficulty, rendered all the more embarrassing by the pence-laving proclivities of the people, which their "apologist" touch ingly emphasized and did not in the least

The departure of M. Briand for bome is fixed for Friday. If he leaves with the knowledge that his personal appeal has been nurked and he has proved a powerful and constructive spokesman for his people, he will obtain some understanding of the admirable impression witch he has created,

It was of paramount importance that the attitude of France toward the Conference should be nurboritatively explained. The Premier has gone much farther than this in his outline of drastic reductions of the nillitary marlibre.

That is a practical pledge of co-operation by a land which has long been one of the bulwarks of civilization.

# MORE SHIPS: MORE FORTS

POTENT argument for the retentle A of the present may ratio, rather than an Increase in Jaman - proportion, is found

in the Philippines. The virtue of the Hughes plan Les in the practical invaluerability of the attacked. because the attacker is bumbeauped by distance. This is true everywhere but in the

For Jupan to want more thins and at the same time to object to Pacific fortifiention betray a certain lack of faith, while it calls on the United States to show more

of that quality than perhaps the occasion warrants. Perimps Jupan is entitled to more ship-If so, the United States is cutified to great fortifications in the Philippines- if she de-

## PORTO RICO PERFORMS

sires them.

PORTO RICAN affairs are so seldom Brought sharply to the attention of the average citizen of the Continental United States that popular reactions to the adcenturous home-conding of Governor E. Mont. Reily, of the West Indian possession. partake largely of the nature of bewilder-

Threatening letters poured in upon the insular Governor before his departure from San Juan. The ship on which he sailed mysteriously caught fire at sea and was burning when she docked. Preparations were made near the pier for a lostile demonstration by malcontents purporting to represent the "Independent Porto Rienn Party." The demonstration subsequently took the form of derogatory shouts and a display of banners in front of the Governor's New York hotel. 'Britain has its Ireland; America has its Porto Rico," was one

shricking inscription." While it is undeniable that a few irresponsible faunties are quite expuble of fomenting disorders unreflective of the majority attitude of any people, it is equally true that disturbing reports from Porto Rico have lately been current.

It has been said that Governor Reily has no Spanish and that his administration has been unsympathetic. The former shortcoming, although it may be regrettable, is not precisely a heinous offense. The latter

charge is, to say the least, vague. But light on the whole situation is unquestionably due. Americans, seldom chary of criticism of the treatment of dependencies by other nations, are not comfortable when tales of oppression in similar circumstances are labl at their own doors.

Porto Rican unensiness may be exaggerated. It probably is. But it would none the loss be well to submit the origins of a series of disquieting incidents to scarching analysis. Porto Rico, It must be remembered, is not "Americanized."

Our authority on the island is maintained over a proule whose babits of thought own. Tast and a regard for sensibilities are always in order in that populous and richly productive dependency, Too frenotetitly it is an object of our bland and self confident unconcern.

#### AMERICAN VALUATION PLAN

THERE is a good and sufficient reason for the auxiety of American manufacturers a speedy adoption of the American valuation plan incorporated into the Fords THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively early tried to the self-or equilibration of all now?

As usual with the present Securiors of the Tariff Bill now under consideration at dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited. Since, his economy of words was in inverse. Washington, because the competition of the ratio to it amplitude of their manner. lines, always keen, is intensified by the very t small tariff duties which are imposed on i these goods make the present system of

Whatever may be said of American valuation as a permanent world-trade miley in normal times, the emergency now existing justifies its advocates. The main thing for the prosperity of the United States just now is to keep all of its industries canring at as high speed as possible; that the eratioence fir a sissue regulation Atthoughs American authoration plan will help do this etuin important andustries there is no

> No radical change is contemplated by this plan. The rates of duty are not changed at all: the plan simply puts merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty on a specific

The crisis making this change necessary has been brought about by the depreclation of foreign money, because the ad valorem duties under the present plan are regulated by the value of the merchandise in foreign money and also by the value of the foreign money in United States money. Therefore there Is no way to prevent an automatic reinction in duty when foreign money deprecip.es. To show the effect to which this has become operative it is necessary only to know that German goods to the value of 150 marks had in 1914 a value in United States money of \$35,70; today the same goods are worth \$1.16 in our money

German goods to the value of 150 marks 1914 would have paid a duty in this ountry of \$11,00; on July 1, 1921, with the then rate of exchange, the same goods would have paid only sixty-five cents in duty. The American manufacturer in competing lines, therefore, faces a serious problem, because goods which before depreciaion would have cost the importer a total of \$47.60, today cost him only \$2.60. With the American standard of living and wages there are few manufacturers who can meet this handleap, even granting the superiority of the American goods and werkmanship.

While the case of Germany is extreme because of the greater depreciation of its money, still the same condition of an automatically lowered duty exists, but in a lesser degree, in the cases of the other countionds to the value of £10, made in Great Britain, in 1914 had an American value of \$48.80 and would have paid \$16.25 duty, a total of \$65.05. Today these same goods are valued at \$37.30 and pay a duty 7 812.43, a total of 849.73, or about 815 chenper than seven years ago. French goods to the value of 250 francs were worth in 1914 \$48.50 with \$16.66 duty, \$64.66 in all; today they are worth \$20, with \$6,66 total of \$26.66, or \$38 cheape

The American valuation plan simply proposes to put ail ad valorem daties on an American-dollar basis instead of, as at present, on the value of the goods in the money of the country of manufacture. It will prevent under-valuation, one of the great evils of the present law, and will go far to stabilize manufacturing conditions

## ON A FRIENDLY MISSION

THE remarks of Baron von Thermann who has arrived in the United States to be pure the way for a German Ambassic dor to be appointed in the future, are radically different from the tire-and-brimstone talk by the old military caste which has been cabled from Berlin.

The Baron is exceedingly meek. He says that Germany is no longer warlike and that it could not go to war if it wished. Industrially, the country is depressed. A few factories are running on full timebut the great majority are working at only from 20 to 40 per cent of their capacity, and large numbers are running on only a 10 per cent schedule.

As he is the spokesman of the Government, his vows on war nor be taken as more nearly representative of official German sentiment than the statements of Ludendorff and the rest. There is no doubt, however, that laste for the conquerors s prevalent. No defeated nation ever loved

tim virtural The business of the rest of the world is to be so just to Germans that the excuse for hore may gradually disappear and to do it. best to show Germany by example that there is a letter way to achieve ma-

tional greatures than by the sword. The attitude of the Buren is friendlyas it should be. He will be met by official Washington to the same friendly spirit.

## THE "BABY" BILL

THE feminine lobby that has been urging I the passage of the so called "baby" bill for months is now congratulating itself on the success of its efforts.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendments and the measure now goes to the President. Its purpose is to extend Federal aid to these States which make an appropriation for the relief of dependent mothers. Its advocates have insisted that, as the Government spends large sams to instruct the farmers in ways to raise better pigs and in the best cure for their diseases. should also do something to prevent the plarming death rate among infants born to the very poor. Its opponents have insisted that the bill was paternalism-or shall we say maternalism?-run mad.

As the President is expected to sign the bill, we shall soon know whether it will accomplish the good results prophesied by its supporters.

James M. Cog thinks Politics Intrudes the Washington Conference can accomnothing without binding conventions. is probably right; but there may be difference of opinion us to the nature, of the binding. An agreement backed by executive eders might be just as effective as a treaty backed by the Senate. As such an agree-ment might be used as an excellent campaign document for the re-election of President Harding, there is ample excuse for objection on the part of the Democrats.

## THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Dr. Burns, Director of Hygiene in Pittsburgh's Schools, Gives Interesting Facts-Many Children Often Wrongly Listed as Defective

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN R. HARRY B. BURNS, director of the department of hygiene of the public schools of Pittsburgh, was in Philadelphia or a day last week.

He is one of the leading authorities on public school hygiene in this country. The American Health Association, of which he is a member, had invited him to deliver an address on "School Medical Inspection" at its annual meeting in New

Incidentally he is also a member of the National Educational Association, American Medical Association and lecturer on school bygiene at the University of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Technical Institute. He is the author of a recent work on the

320,000 copies have been distributed free the last four months by the American Red 'ross and other agencies, Dr. Burns planned and organized the de-partment of public school hygiene in Pitts airgh. In 1913 he organized the Pittsburgh Department of Child Welfare.

ealth of public school children, of which

He has a staff of 186 men and womenphysicians, nurses, dentists and inspectors-The Board of Education appropriates \$275,000 anomally for his department.

[ INDER Dr. Burns the medical department of Pittsburgh's public schools is unique among similar organizations in the United States.

There are approximately 100,000 public school children, and the department keeps an individual record of every pupil from the day he enters the primary school until be graduates from the high school. It means nine years of constant care and

It has control of the health of the pupils the 500 public schools, including a special school for crippled children and two hospital schools for the tubercular.

It maintains fresh-air rooms, open-air coms, special dental, diagnostic and treatclinics and low-temperature rooms. It has supervision over swimming pools, shower baths, gymnasiums, playrooms, playgrounds and athletic fields, hours of recrea-

ion and sports,

The vision, hearing, teeth, nutrition, leanliness and general health of the chiliren are constantly under inspection.

Each one of the 100,000 public school hildren is weighed and measured at regular intervals.

It maintains eight dental clinics as well as an ophthalmological dispensary. Where the parents of a child are unable to furnish t with glasses for defective vision the deertment supplies them gratis. The physicians of the department are, by

bers of the city health organization.

If a child is absent on account of indisposition or illness for a day the child is no ermitted to return to school except on cerain specified days

arrangement with the authorities, also mem-

Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays. On these days every pupil under-goes an inspection at the hands of a phy-

WHENEVER a case of sore throat is discovered a culture is taken and the child is not permitted to return to school until it can show a clean hill of health There are thirty-six physicians on the staff who conduct frequent examinations for physical defects, malnutrition, submutriion, digestive disturbances or chronic dis-

For inspection, first aid and general at-tention to the health of the children there are twenty-nine nurses, who also instruct parents on the subject of child health and Where parents are unable to bear the xpense the department sends visiting nurses

their teeth treated without cost where parouts are unable to pay for the service. More an 8000 children receive this benefit ever More than 1000 pupils are annually sup-lied with glasses free of cost. The experience of Dr. Burns is that at end of the high school period one-half

give personal attention to alling pupils. In the dental department children have

of all the graduates are or should be wearing glasses. Malnatrition or subautrition is glasses. Malantrition or submutrition is treated in a very practical way. In mid-morning and mid-afternoon such supils are excused for a brief period, and they retire to drink, through soda straws the ration of milk allotted them. About \$10,000 a year is appropriated for fresh milk by the Board of Education.

THE detection, care and treatment of L "musual" children, as Dr. Burus chooses to designate them, is a very important part of the department's work. Dr. Burns' experience is that many school

children are improperly listed as defectives or "unusual" when they are not. Children of normal faculties with a peculiar mental bent or limitation are likely to be stigmatized as feeble-minded, due to a failure to distinguish the real enuses, On the other hand, there are, he says, a

number of mentally normal children who each the end of their powers of academic assimilation with the completion of the sixth grade of public school. Academic effort beyond that point is wasteful if not actually harmful.

For such as these a special school is maintained under the direction of the department of hygiene.

O'E of the not worthy findings of Dr. Burns is that there is a better attendnace in open-air and tow-temperature room among the children of pretuberenius tendencies than in the regular classrooms, The former are under the constant care of murees in the matter of diet, clothing,

sersonal hygiene and needleal and physical effort. This perhaps arrounds for it. All applicants for certificates permitting children to work under the child labor laws are issued by the department.

Last year there were 1000 applicants. Of these 36 per cent, or more than one-third, were play-really until. Half of this number received treatment and were ultimately upproved for work.

FPHE children in all the schools are taught Like dangers of infectious disease and the care of their health, teeth, hearing, eyes and In athletics and physical training there are thirteen district superintendents and

thirty-seven special teachers in the second-There are thirty five special teachers in he grade schools who are assisted by 2000 grade and class teachers selected from the seventh and eighth grade pupils who work

under utiletie tenchers. Swimming is thught as a fundamental health requisite in the four upper grades in high schools in the ten swimming pools in Every teacher in the public schools must

old a health certificate and be examined once a year as to his or her physical con-Ventilation, heat, light, seating and disinfection, play areas and gymnasiums are under the direction of the department of

Mahatma Gandhi, lead-Wise in or of revolt in India, Self-Denial bas gone on a hunger reason; the fact that his followers indulged in violence on the arrival in Bombay of the Prince of Wales. He has intelligence enough to know that his act of penance has more potency against British rule than the blind hostility of the unthinking.

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

MISS MARIA HALSEY STRYKER On Teaching Health by Theatricals

MISS MARIA HALSEY STRYKER, educational executive of the Philadelthia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee, believes the most practical and sucessful way to teach health lessons to school hildren is through theatricals that demontrate health activities. stay in the child's mind longer than the

lesson of the printed page.

Miss Stryker has written a number of "health fairy playlets," which have been presented in Philadelphia and other parts is esented in Philadelphia and other parts of the country. The characters in the playlets, such as Sunshine, Fresh Air, Pure Water, Good Food, Exercise, Rest and Cleanliness, each teach a lesson and their enemies are pictured by the characters of Germs, Disease, Bad Teeth, Impure Air, Ill Neurishment, Neglect and Dirt.

"The use of the play or drama as a means of education," said Miss Stryker, "Is nearly as old as the world itself and dates from time immemorial. The dramatic ever appeals, especially to the child, whose imagina tion is more keen than that of the gdult, and the psychology of childhood has revealed to students that the child lives in his and personifications, and brought from Schilbee the famous and oft-quoted statement Deep meaning oft lies hidden in childish

## Excites Child's Imagination

"The realm of the imagination through imitation is the child's reach for experimee, and the mystic and ideal of the fairy tale is ever appealing and calls forth reaction of all that is best in the childish mind. He loves to play and create, and or express his very spirit itself.
"The direct connection of the play with

health talks, motion pictures and the modern health crusade is most evident, for the child can innersonate in a delightful or amusing way what interests him. If a child once as way what interests him. If a child once he Sunshine, Fresh Air or Good Food acts the part and lives in this personification for the moment, he will never forget the value of each of these health-giving elements in life. If, on the other hand, a child impersonates Disease, Germs or Bad Teeth in the play he will remember always the dangers entailed by their presence in our daily life and living. The health fairles are winning great suc

cess. The idea was first given by the Cutid Health Organization, which has successfully used the play element in health educa-tion for years. The thought of combining the fairy message and the play element was automatic through long experience with the workings of the child mind. The fairy skits' contain this combination. The re-sponse of the children at the showings is delightful, and the demand for the plays from teachers and baders in children's groups proves, it would seem, the real edu-cational value of the work.

## Stress Hygienic Rules

"The modern health crusade is the per sound application of the hygienic rules laid down in the school corrientum and so bringinto practice the teachings of our school books on Lygicule physiology, domestic science and physical culture. The 'baw' of ence and physical culture. The 'haw' of the modern health crusade is so much clearer

## THE WATER-OUSEL

WHERE on the wrinkled stream the willoves: lenn And fling a very eestasy of green Down the dim crystal, and the chestnar Admires her large-leaved slandow, swift and

free, A water-oasel came, with such a flight As archangels might envy. Soft and bright Upon a water-kissing bough she lit And washed and preened her silver breast, though it Was dazzling fair before. Then twittering

She sang and made obeisunce to the Spring. And in the wavering amber at her feet Her stient slindow, with obedience meet, Made her quick imitative cartiles, too. day be she dreamed a nest, so safe and dear, Where the keen spray leaps whitely to the weir, And smooth, warm eggs that hold a mystery And stirrings of life and twitterings, that

Is passionately glad of, and a breast As silver white as hers, which without rest Or languor, berne by spread wings swift and strong.

Shall fly upon her service all day long. She hears a presage in the ancient thunder Of the sliken full, and her small soul in From the Topoka Capital wonder Makes preparation as she deems most right. Reparifying what before was white Against the day when. like a beautiful

drenn. I'wo little ousels shall fly with her down-And even the poor, dumb shadow bird shall With two small shadows following after it

-Mary Webb, in the Nation and the

The road to international peace is pared

and more definite than the 'why' of the textbook, for the child learns by doing. "The daily keeping of the chores, which are the hyglenic rules haid down by the modern health crusade, provide simple fundamentals of healthy daily living until their performance becomes a habit. Habit is one of the strongest factors in our lives and has

"ALL FOR \$1.65!"

been truly called 'the real force of our daily living,' and we all know the old saying, 'Habit makes or mars the man.' "The modern health crusade system of instruction provides an incentive for the child to acquire health habits, and when once acquired they are bls and become automatic and, therefore, pave the way for a cleaner, healthier and more moral citizen.

#### Aids Nutrition Classes

"The andern health crusade ties up beau-tifully with the nutrition classes. The "chorekeeping' and the winning of the badges make weighing and measuring, the gaining and eating just so much more interesting, while the nutrition classes, on the other hand, are a tremendous aid to further the interest of the modern health crusade, and the ideal school is surely one where both are used and correlated in the daily currien-

good example of the idea behind the playlets In this sketch the Health Fairy appears before the children and tells them peculiar experience she has had walking through the woods. She says she came to a funny little cottage in which there was an old witch. The witch, she says, is Aunt Sally Ignorance, who lives in a dirty house and uses greasy tempots and never opens her windows or lets any sunshine She says-Aunt Sally never brushes her teeth, washes her hands and face takes a bath, and never drinks any milk or takes any exercise. Then she tells the children that Aunt Sally Ignorance may come "In a few minutes Annt Sally Tynorance

the old witch, appears, and, after the Health Fairy waves her magte wand, which makes her wash her face and go through the other health exercises, the witch's clothes fai from her and she stands revealed as a health

## What Do You Know?

## QUIZ

1. Who was Meg Merrilles? 2. What is a genfalon?

3. What is a gerfaleon? 4: Where is the Irrawaddy River?

5. When was the Battle of Hastings fought and who were the belligerents? 6. What is an alternative title of Nathaniel Howthorne's famous movel, "The Marble Faun"?

Who was Taglioni? 8. Where is the Cattegat?
9. Where was Channellor of Germany at the obeling of the World War?
10. What is mount by the Silurian period?

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The carliest known calling of "Mother thouse" in English was printed in Boston in 1719 and bears the fifte, "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goese's Melodies for Children." The story runs and the mather was the mather the that the author was the mother-in-lay of Thomas Floot, the publisher who issued the collection to avenge lemself for Mrs. Goove's persistent and

dimedf for Mrs. Goode's persistent and unreloitlous chanting of these diffice to his Infant sen.

Mount Whitney, a peak of the Sierra Nevalus in California is the highest manutain in the United States. Its stumpt is about 14,000 feet above sea level

level
3. Suprore Schmüger is the head of the Italian delegation to the Arms Conference.
4. The Island of Mauritius, in the Indian communistanced in literature as the scene of St. Pierre's romance of "Paul and Vigninia". and Virginia."

and virginia and of are was nineteen years old at the time of her execution in Rouge.

5. The middle name of Rutherford B. Hayes was Birchard. 7. Neptune is the planet of the solar system whose orbit is furthest away from the S. A xchee is a small three-masted Med-

iterranean vessel with some square and some lateen sails.

and some lattern sails.

Tutti" in must- is a direction meaning all instruments or voices together. It also means a passage for these. The word is Italian, meaning all include the lattern are hold to be a mysterious society of very ancient origin, perhaps antedating the Rosterucians, and dedicated to the worship of the power of words. Their existence, however, has been disputed.

# Industrial Disarmament

Autocracy in industry will be recognized s a played-out eard some day. But it is out confined to the employer's side. Labor is as arbitrary and autocratic. The indus-trial problem will not reach a basis of solution while the two factors remain wholly independent. Each will have to get off its "high horse." What is needed is not a treaty as between independent powers, but a constitution joining the two together in one organization. There are many signs that such a solution is on the way.

# SHORT CUTS

All China has to do now is to discover

with reservations. It is a safe bet that when Japan backs lown she will do it gracefully.

Secretary Hughes probably has a square jaw hidden behind his whiskers. No medicinal beer. Before the schooner

ould cross the bar it was flagged. In the matter of returned screen popuarity, at least, Fatty's chance is slim

The Conference has reached the important stage where it makes haste slowly. Though M. Briand's speech contained no surprises, it thrilled by telling au old

May a pigskin be said to be done to a turn when a gridiron is heated with the fires of enthusiasm? If Henry Ford ever loses his present

story convincingly.

job he ought to be able to get another good one as a press agent. Scrapping war vessels and big gan works is expensive, but scrapping with them is a good bit more so.

Japanese reservations on the 5-5-8 naval ratio are now believed to be sentimental and temperamental.

Perhaps Japan's plan to complete the battleship Tosa is merely a gesture to show just what she can do when she is pressed, The Tax Bill and the Tariff Bill are like

olerat hunters making their way through crowd. It isn't their worth that passes Mud - bespattered pedestrians would ever an ordinance reducing the speed limit

for automobiles on days when the streets are sloppy. Even when the mercury gets back to normal there is no assurance that it will stay there. And, after all, who cares? In temperature, at any rate, what's normal is

Premier Briand says war would have broken out in Europe three or four times since the armistice but for the French Army. As France sees it, it is a condition, not 1 theory, that faces her.

You can't kill a bird every time you swing a veto ax, or the Mayor had cooked the Judge's goose. Meanwhile, Brown dines progressively: Stake in Municipal Court : onions in Bermuda. In onions there

Dr Houghton, for twenty-four years rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, says that 85 per cent of runnway marriages are failures. Which of rannway marriages are failures. Which seems to prove that Dan Cupid, though a good shot, is a poor sprinter.

Secretary of Labor Davis says the milk bottles necessary to give New York its dally supply would, if placed end to end, reach 125 miles. No data are available concerning "hoose," bottles and flasks, but if attached to floats they would probably cover the three-mile limit and a little over.

The Interstate Commerce Commission the disregarded the compromise suggested by the rathroads and has issued an order re-quiring a 16 per cent decrease in hay and grain rates. Perhaps the order epitomize wisdom. Even so, it illustrates just what is the patter with the railroads. Before a man can be expected to run a business success fully he must be permitted to make his mistakes his own way.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his brother, R. B. Mellon, have given to the University of Pittsburgh fourteen acres of ground valued at \$1,500,000. The property is situate between the University and the Carnegie Institute on the edge of Schenley Park, with the Phipps Conservatory and Memorial Hall near at hand, and helps to justify the title of "Altrust Acres" given to this section some years ugo.

There is no cause for excitement in Japan's request that her naval ratio be in-creased from 60 to 70 per cent. If it were a case of scrapping entire navies then might be reason for protest if one lone part demanded warships; but if a ratio is agreed upon one need not be surprised if there is difference of opinion as to how that ratio should be reached. Our State Department for pressurable good reason protections. for presumably good reason selected a top-inge basis. Japan argues that since the life of a warship is from fifteen to twenty years a ship ten or twelve years old is not so good as a ship only two or three years, and that therefore time becomes an important factor in the problem. And that's all there is to it; a matter to be settled at a table surrounded by technicians, and nothing at

to have heart failure about.