Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Wodnerday, December 08, 1971

MOTOR THIEVERY

MOTORCAR thieres have no reason for complaining about poor business this year. They have managed to get pos-casion of about ten ears a day in this city ever since January 1. October was their best month, when they stole 304 cars. There was a slump in November and thus far in December the October record has not been

The police, however, deserve commendation for the success in recovering the stolen cars. Of the total, 3258, they have succeeded in returning to the owners all but 473. What became of these is not known. but it is suggested that many of them were sunk in the river or driven into ponds or into water holes in abandoned stone quarries with the knowledge and consent of the owners. who wished to collect the insurance.

But when one out of every seven stolen cars is recovered, even if the thieves are not all punished, the police are working to some purpose. Take the record for the first twenty-two days of this month as an exam-ple and it shows of the 243 cars stolen 217 had been found. Some of the remaining twenty-six will probably be found before

So long as this condition prevails the motorcar owners will not have to organize vigilance committees, as the horse owners used to do, in order to protect their property.

COST OF EDUCATION

DR. FINEGAN, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the assembling of the Educational Association of the Commonwealth at Altoona to reply to some of the attacks of the Grange upon his methods. He has insisted that he has not consolidated the rural schools nor has he abolished the school with a single room. What has been done has been done by the Legislature. And he has defended the expenditure of money to improve the school system.

It is generally understood that the grievance of the Grange is that Dr. Finegan has advocated a longer school year for the rural districts. The farmers do not like to pay the extra money required for the extra weeks of schooling and they do not like to have their children in school when there is work to do on the farm.

This grievance cannot stand examination. although it is backed by charges of extravagance. The schools of this State have been starved for so many years that any approach to the expenditure of an adequate sum on them would seem like extravagance. If it cen be shown that the money is wasted the friends of the schools will take the opposition of the Grange seriously, but the salaries paid in Pennsylvania are lower than those mid in New Jersey and the rural schoolhouses here are much poorer than those across the Delaware River.

Dr. Finegan has start ' the State in the right direction and he should be supported until he accomplishes what he has set out

BIRTH RECORDS A NECESSITY

DR. FURBUSH'S appeal for the careful registration of all births in Philadelphia might be called a restatement of the obvious did not indifference to this necessary obligation persist. It is estimated that some 2000 births in this city were unrecorded this

reach maturity-perhaps even before-they are likely to be exceedingly handicapped by lack of official records. Birth certificates are required for passports. They are sometimes needed in proof of legitimacy. They are often wanted for identification purposes, c pecially by certain classes of employers of Health records in the municipality cannot be accurately kept without a complete

return of births. Registration is net a mere demand of faddist statisticians, but a basic necessity in the present structure of civilization. Physicians and parents alike are guilty of something more than indifference in failing to record accessions to the city's population. Their offense amounts to an inexcusable dereliction of their duty as citizens.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN BOGIE

OF THE Schleswig-Helstein controversy it was said by a certain British states. man that no one but him had ever understood it, and he had forgotten what it was all about. Happily, that historic case no longer imperils reason upon its throng. The menace has been shifted to the Tacna-Arlea dispute, comprehensible in all its

ramifications to none save a chosen few The fundamentals are simple enough. Back in the late seventies and early eightles of the last century Chile and Pera fought a bloody and destructive war over the possession of the immensely valuable nitrate country on the Pacific scaboard of South America.

The region had been Peruvian. It became Chilean under the condition that at the expiration of ten years from the signing of the Treaty of Ancon, which closed the struggle, a plebiscite to determine the nuestion of national status should be held.

The voting of the inhabitants has never taken place. Each republic has blamed the other for the situation and moral principles linve become clouded in a mass of technicalities, disputed evidence and national sensibilities. The problem was interjected into the Assembly of the League of Nations at its last meeting only to be hastily with-

sleawn. Perhaps the courage of the Washington Conference in approaching points of exeme deliency has inspired two Latinmerican nations, to which the restoration of amicable relations would be of the utjust mutual advantage, with new hopes, In any evens, the Chilean Government has

proposal that the neighbor countries designate plenipotentiaries to meet in the American capital to continue tentative negotiaions begun two weeks ago. The idea has already been expanded into the suggestion. popular, rather than official, that Bolivia. which is interested in securing an outlet to he sea, in or near the nitrate country, be admitted to an international parley of inter-

ested and friendly nations. The possibility of a clearing of the Latin-American air is attractive. The Tacna-Arica dispute has proved a pest both to those who find it cryptic and to the selected few capable of analyzing its details. The reopening of the whole case in Washington would be directly in tine with the spirit of the admirable precedent for facing international bogies by looking them squarely in #

QUACKS THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN PANACEAS

This Is Why Sound-Thinking Men Have No Use for the Theories of Debs

THE inability of the Socialists to think straight was never better tilustrated than the opposition of Eugene V. Debs to the

This law conformed to the Socialist theory nore nearly than any other law ever passed in the United States. There was an ocenion when it was thought necessary by a majority of the representatives of the people to draw into the service of the people a large number of fighting men. The law provided for drafting every able-bodied man between certain ages, without distinction of wealth or social position. Then it provided also for the exemption from military service of men who could be more usefully employed in the mergeney. This exemption applied espefully to working men, if those men would devote themselves to winning the war by orking in the rear to keep the army sunplied with what it needed.

This is the essence of socialism: that the state shall command the services of the people and shall assign them to the tasks that need to be done. But Debs opposed it because, for sooth, he is opposed to war. And he sought to interfere with the operation of the law. This is what he was punished for: not for his opinious, but for his active efforts to nullify the expressed will of the majority in a great national crisis. His conduct was the same in kind as that of the German spies who sought to sink transports carrying troops to Europe. No one ought to permit himself to be fooled by the talk that Debs was a martyr to his opinions. He was no more a martyr to his opinions than were the German agents who were shot a the Tower of London.

There is another phase of this socialistic msiness that deserves a little attention just now, when Debs is on the point of touring the country in opposition to war. We are all opposed to war, and the men who discovered how socialistic principles work when applied on so large a scale as to compel them to fight are certainly as bitterly opposed to war as any one. This other phase is that socialism is not the panacea which its supporters insist it is. There is no panacea or cure-all in medicine and there certainly is none in government. The medical man who advertises a cure-all is known as a The Socialists are political quacks. This does not mean that socialistic theories are not useful in an emergency nor that they have not been used successfully. They have been a useful remedy ever since democracy began to supersede autocracy. We have got beyond the stage where a speeific proposition is damned by calling it socialistic. We do not ask how it is defined by the political economists. whether it will apply to existing conditions and better them. Lighting the streets at public expense is socialistic. Sp is paving them. So is a water supply for a city provided at public expense.

now there is talk about maniging ownership of transit facilities in this city as a way out of the present tangle, and no one has denounced it as socialistic; but in the socialistic state all transportation systems would be owned by the people. Even the presidents of the great railway systems are saying that unless the Government stops interfering with them it will be necessary for the Government to take over the railways as it has done in some European counries. And there are many leaders in the Democratic Party who have advocated it. just as they have advocated Covernment ownership of the coal mines. And the postoffice, as every one knows, is a socialistic affair, displacing the private system of distributing the mail, which broke down under the pressure of business when business was not well organized.

The weakness of the position of the Socialists who spell the word with a capital letter is that they demand the wholesale abandonment of accustomed methods of government and business and the application of the principle of the Draft Law to ill human activities. The plan would not work. It is waste of time and energy to advocate it. Those who really have anything to do devote themselves to more promable tasks, knowing, whether they believe in socialism or not, that when a dose of socialism is indicated - to use the medical phrascology-it will be administered, and that when it is not indicated it will do more harm than good.

WHITE LIGHTNING

TIME truth is often painful. Folk who L have felt assured that the prohibition laws were working out admirably because genuine hard liquor is difficult to buy will be shocked to read of the 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol that have been permitted to flow freely in this general region during the last few hourths.

In that more of white lightning there vere more potential headnenes, more violence and more cold gray dawns than ever ould have come from the stuff which one was sold over the bars in a period of six nenths. It is relatively easy to control the Heit sale of alcohol, and this newest sort of violation of the Volstead Inw cannot easily be continued. The news from the headquarters of the prohibition enforcement officers will serve one good purpose. The "wise" chaps, the men who "lanow where good Scotch can be bought at reasonable prices" and those whose cellars are replenished regularly with prettily labeled bottles pearing once famous names may know at last what they have been drinking. They have been drinking sicohol and water colored with ten or burnt sugar and flavored with chemicals. And they have been paying about twenty times the regular commercial worth of the mixture.

REALIZING A CIVIC ASPIRATION

TN A philosophical sense it may be, as Stevenson said, "better to travel than to arrive," which is another way of saying that there are krener emotional values in aspirations than in attainment. Perhaps this is why the public seems not especially moved over the certain destruction within the next six days of one of the most vicious phases of contractor domination ever manifested in this city.

Had the goal been missed, it is unlikely that such imperturbability would have prevailed. But the fight for municipal control of the streets has been won. The victory is complete, and at first blush most realities instanted to the Peruvian Government a lack the appeal of dreams. The significance I perior to that of kings?

of the event will sink in as the merits of the new order are revealed. Appreciation for the most important constructive achievement of Mayor Moore's Administration thus far will be cumulative.

Proof of the excellence of municipal street cleaning has already been disclosed in the tidiness of central Philadel his throughout 1921. With the new year-to be explicit. on January 2-the program will be impressively expanded by the total extinction of the private-contractor regime.

It is announced that the primary object of the City Administration is clean Morough fares and prompt collection of acties and garbage. If economies, naturally car to the taxpayer's heart, can be effected, so much the better. But all considerations are subserviers to efficiency, to the performance of a civic daty

the undertaking. In the "field work" plone an army of some 3500 men will be employed. The opportunity is at hand for Philadelphin to inscribe its name in the book of municipal progress. The chapter of dreams has been succeeded by one of negotiable realities. In principle the change is justified by conditions that had become intolerable. It is now the obligation of the mu-

UNIONS AND THE STAGE

nicipality to realize in the fullness of its

resources its vital new responsibilities.

Now it is Mr. Ziegfeld, the "Follies" man, who is in the midst of a little war with the organized labor of the stage and threatening, as George M. Cohan did, to say good-by forever to the American theatre breause of an inability to get on with the

Actors' Equity Association.

The American stage and the people who sing, dance, pose, leap and gesture thereon have been very good to Mr. Ziegfeld and Mr. Cohan, and the American people have been even better. Mr. Ziegfeld and Mr. Cohan are elever and amusing persons, and because they are clever one may venture to suppose that their wild farewells and their expressed determination to depart forever from this our land menn little. Each wants to go where there will be no labor unions to trouble and hamper the artistic mind and the mind that rules the box office But where could they go?

Actors are in the British Labor Parts and so are authors and chorus girls and the musicians. The British unions do not bar even the folk who play solos on the trom-bone or the xylophone. A producer of Follies or Cohan shows would surely have a hard time in Russia, where any one with any sort of talent is supposed to work for two meals a day and sleeping quarters in a Soviet barracks, and where the people are asked to find delight in the dank plays of Comrade Chekov. Could Mr. Cohan express his art in the Scandingvian? Would a Follies be a source of profit in Czecho-Slovakia? Hardly. Mr. Cohan and Mr. Ziegfeld will stay in the United States, where the staying

Doubtless the Actors' Equity Association knows how to be high-handed now and then. Its leaders and officers have studied at the feet of the bricklayers, the carpenters and the plumbers. And all the knowledge they have gained is by no means evil. That much is apparent in the nature of the row which Mr. Ziegfeld is having with the union. There was a promise to pay some players for a special Thanksgiving performance not provided for in the contracts, and because the management sought to revive an old rule which made of the proceeds from special performances a gift to the management, some of the members of the chorus struck, and two were, as the saying goes, fired. A general walkout was then threatened and averted when the insurgents were reinstated

Such brushes of temperament are bardly a home in lands afar. The theatre managers continue to moven about the billing effect of labor-union routine and restrictions on the stage. There are logic and justice in much of what they say. In every play and every player there must be some flicker of artistry, and artists do not work well within any formula. When managers and netors begin to quarrel over these subtler disadvantages of a unionized stage it will be possible to take sides and recognize ground for debate. But it is a fact that some old stage traditions permitted the consistent pinching of actors and actresses through extra performances and overtime work for which no pay was given. The Actors' Equity has been fighting that tradition and it ought to

ROYALTY AT ITS BEST

TITHE limited radius of royal marriages of the present democratic day lends to betrothal announcements something of the interest attaching to an ingenious puzzle. What with toppling thrones and proscribed titles, eligible noble suitors are scarce and brides-to-be are restricted to a narrow It may be said, however, of the House

of Savoy-physically one of the sturdiest in Europe-that the members have displayed considerable inventiveness in their quest of new blood without turninging upon the externals of conventional pristogratic requirements. Somewhat in a Pickwickian sense was Nicholas of Montenegro a King. But the

Almanneh de Gotha acknowledged his rank. and assumption of its authenticity was made by Victor Emmonuel III in taking the Princess Elena, of the tiny Balkan state now extinct, to wife.

The present Queen of Italy need entertain no fear of photographers. She is fair and strong. Her offspring are vigorous and healthy, and quite as presentable in looks as the average peasant children of a nation noted for its comeliness.

Rumors are current of the approaching

engagement of her eldest daughter. Yolands, to young Leopold, Duke of Brabant, son of those model monarchs, the King and Queen of Belgium. Savor eleverness is again discornible. Albert and Elizabeth of Belgium beer regal titles. Better than that, they are able sovereigns, patriotic guardians of a valiant people, sound in character and in

The roling Savoyards are to be congratulated if this match is consummated. Kings and Queens are like the rest of us in this; they cannot offeet processes of degeneracy with pretense, however pompous, nor can they advance convincing organients on behalf of exclusive inbreeding.

The marriage of two such decent and norand specimens of royalty as Yolanda and Leopold would be a public gale.

Rents are still high Whose Ox Building, are not going up with the speed and frequency desirable. Limitation of available labor has something to do with it. There is much virtue in inhor unionism; but success has brought abuses. The Lockwood committee found in members than it had ten years ago and with re hundreds of young American ex-service on unemployed who might easily be taught and put to work, Radicals urge ela e consciousaves on weckingmen. 13 class consciousness deprive willing men of work wherein is the tyranng of labor au-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Architecture and Interior Decorations as Alds to Character-Furniture Jazz That Sets the Nerves Dancing

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

DO not know a more severe test to an A employe than putting him to work in surroundings that are down at the heet and out of repair, and looking to him, to keep up his end of neatness and regularity when all the things with which he has to deal are

makeshifts.

It is difficult for a chanffour to keep a gone-to-pieces machine polished and oiled and filled, or his own clothes mended and brushed. It is difficult for a superintendent or a head nurse in a dispidated hospital to do even the things that can be done, even in the most expeditious, most thorough and most modern fashion. An expenditure of in the way of cleanliness and discipline And in a dirty and cramped office building about \$5,000,000 a year will be involved he those who have to do their work under con-ditions of disorder accomplish their daily arive with more expenditure of nerve force

than is fair to themselves.

To look out of a window at ugliness and to look into a room at narrow shabbiness. ever if one is not often conscious of the cerval misfit of everything man-made about ding is an irritant that can account for a good Acal of fatigue.

It we perfectly astonishing that the sense of projection which the early builders in this country and was so good and that it yet was not valuated. was not inherited by the succeeding gen-eration. They could build little houses and big houses, little rooms and big rooms and every varied of roof and door and window nd stairway and fireplace, and somehov combine simulative with grace, and their children and grandchildren failed with every one of these raings and with the relation that these parts had to one another.

LIVEN now when they copy an idea of L an older building they do not get the spirit, even though they may nequire the I was interested to observe this in great Colonial-looking building on Broad street used as a club. You would expect such a building to have a wide and dignified ball and a stairway that completed the big air of welcoming hospitatity. But the hall is a corridor and the state way is just steps going up. In the committee room on the I was attending the other day, folding doors divided it from a series of rooms stretching along the front of the building. But these partitions portioned off the space into rooms oo long for their width, and the series of divisions when thrown together ande just a great space with a low ceiling and a number of windows; there was nothing ar Aitectural to give it the proportions of a half to auditorium. You could not think of wisthing but classrooms, and poorly adjusted classrooms for hearing of that

I arrived too early for the meeting, which was depressing anyway in Curistina, and as I settled into a chair too narrow for most adults, I gave tongue to my dissaydeness, and a cole other occupant in the was depressing anyway in Christmas week. faction to the only other occupant in room, another early comer in the row behind

"I think it is this awful paper that de-presses one," I said.
"I like gray paper," said the other se-

But it isn't gray, woman : It is brown !" I called back at her. She did not reply, and looking round at her. I saw she was dressed in brown from head to foot, so I felt it was best to hold my peace.

DERHAPS she was young when mission furniture. Braun photographs of old masters and rough plastered walls tinted light brown, with library table ornaments of tanned cowhide, were the last cry. Perhaps the man she did not marry had asked her always to wear dresses the color of her eyes and hair, perhaps—but what is the use guessing? She faded out of my skyline as the room tilled up with ther women in gaver colors, and presently the lecturer came in and had to ask us to sit up front as far as we could because it was difficult to be heard the ventilization, and still later on of the noise from the street, until I began to wonder if the room had got on his nerves, too.

confidential under the charm of rooms, and I have known memories of beautiful rooms outlast the memories of the men and omen one met in them.

Most children can remember rooms and their furnishing further back than they can recollect the appearance of their parents and their brothers and sisters. All of goes to show that surroundings have a very marked effect upon our minds.

ONCE saw a little play-called "The Mantel Piece"-in which a mantel at the end of a sitting room was dismantled of its modernized, was demoralized by a bewildered servant trying to remember where the new hings went; was swent clean by a visiting burgher, and finally restored to an even earlier fashion by a plaintive and attractive precient suitor to claim her hand.

In each case the value of the arrangement was that it actually expressed a mind-even the burglar's-and nothing that really expresses a mind can bore or depress one, at first sight, at all events. The trouble with most public rooms is that no one person is responsible for their general effect. A com-mittee probably decided by voting the color nd arrangement and shape of the room that the lecturer and I found so depressing.

r WISH that I could find out who in-A vented and then made popular in this country the cater-cornered arrangement of furniture and rugs that one ves in hotels and in certain well-to-de houses. The rule cems to be that all bureaus should go peross a corner, all rugs he slamt-wise to the walls, all sofus be arranged with one end further out in the room than the other, ct cases put any way but in pairs, all picture hung in flight out or down a wall like flying swam in fairy tales, and all books and photographs arranged at the corners slant-wise

on tables.

Some persons go so far as to make their beds run out from a corner into the center of the room and I know one house where the dining-room table is flung forth from a orner so that nothing runs parallel with the I do not get the lura! If it is an attempt at informality, the real ideal would be e copy the helter-skelter appearance of weeping day. Almost all the persons that who live that way, from sojourners know who live that way, from sojouthers a holels to elderly spinsters, are resiless and sing the furniture is a hind of outlet to their inward uncertainties. And if it really the outward and visible expression of their loward cross purposes it is interesting as a symptom, though no well person wants to ele long among symptome.

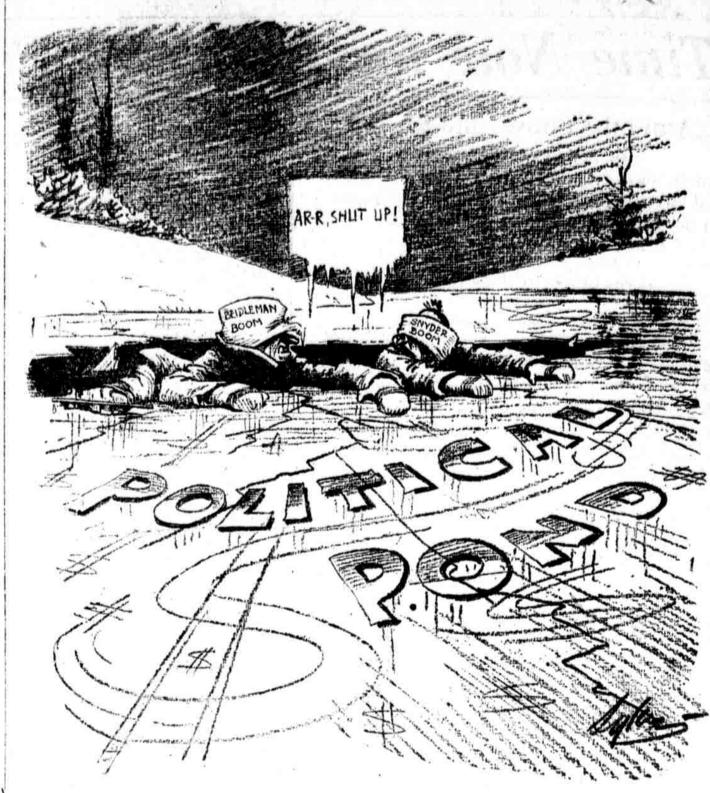
A HOUSE decorator told me not long ago that she was offered a very ligerative partnership over in New York, but not noving the would-be partner she vas water about more things than capital before considered the proposition seriously. She is hed him, for one thing, what was his idea of furnishing a room that was already fur-nished and had been long lived in.

He said be took everything our and stripped the paper from the walls and began ith the paint and paper new and then put a his own ideas of farnishings guided by over for which the tonu-He left out the people as being negligible and their former belongings as being negligible and their former belongings as being for the most part sentimental survivals.

She did not go further with him once she got that point of view, her procedure being just the opposite. The people who occupied the room being first in her estimation and later original parangement being hidden.

their original arrangement being ludientiof the people was always important. What changes she suggested were along the line of what was the best in the room. She said it was like writing a biography instead of a You had to been a contacter in You had to been when she had in-The success lay in its being theirs at their best, instead of at their worst.

SUFFERING FROM EXPOSURE, EH, WHAT?



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Naily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MIRS CATHERINE E. RULAND On Physical Education for Women

THAT physical training is not only a good thing fur women to adopt as a matter of health, but that it offers considerable possibilities as a profession, is the opinion of Miss Catherin . E. Ruland, director of physical education at the Central Branch of the Young Worken's Christian Association.

"The advanta wes of a sound and welltrained body or w so great," said Miss Ruland, "that it is unnecessary to do more whose of a great and highly diversided somet. And they are equally great whether considered from the standpoint of personal physical health, the mental strength which atmost invariably accompanies a sound playwague, provided, of course, that there is some assis to start with on the mental side, and as a possible professional career.

"We hear much of the brundening of the sphere of women in many ways, but in few matters has there been a greatur change in the last two or three decades than in the relation of women and athletics. The day of the 'clinging' girl who was afta id of the sight of blood and whom the nuexpected appearance of a mouse threw into saturething like hysteries has gone, never to retuen.

Is Boon for Nation

"Women are all the better for this change, and so is the Nation as well. The development of athletics in women means a stronger race in the future-stronger physically and by reflex action, stronger mentally. shows that those nations which had the most useful national lives, not only in the requiring physical strength, but in the arts cultural lines, were those were athletic.

"The two things, mental netivity and physical strength, seem inseparably bound together. Naturally, there have been exceptions and persons of little physical strength, if not actual weakness, have often nehieved out deeds in the arts and sciences. they were persons who succeeded in spite of their handicap. They accomplished what did, de-pite their physical drawback and not because it gave them any advantage. I have little doubt that, were it possible to prove it, there would be many who had perhaps an almost if not entirely equal nental endowment, but who failed because of physical weakness.

As a Profession

"Considered us a profession, physical training offers many possibilities for women, it is especially attractive to graduates of the high schools, who arefer a profession akin to, but not of, the cultural arts and

"Like every other line of work, the mental abilities are employed to a great extent by the girl who takes up physical training pro-fessionally. A college education is, therefore, a decided advantage as a basis for learning the work, but it is not obsolutely

"When four years of further education after the high school are not possible, there is the school for physical education, which offers a course of three years, thus permitting the student to begin her teaching career year earlier than the girl who has gone to ollege. But while she is made thoroughly conjected by her fraining, she last missed four very valuable years not only of mental training, but of environment which process of great use in her later work.

Work Not All Physical

"However, the prospective student should not be misled into the thought that all the work of a physical director is bodily. She will find that the according plays un almost

will find that the memority pays in amount equally important part in the directing of the physical upbuilding of others.

"The studies which she must number are semi-medical, for perhaps physiological would be the more accurate word, and many of these courses are, in my opinion, more difficult to taster than the regular mandemic course of the colleges. She must also pos-sess a good degree of judgment and common sense. "I need searcely speak of the danger to

those under the care of a physical director whose own preparatory training has been imdequate. She must know exactly how much operate the stell under her care can stand without overdaing, and this none requires keen observation and considerable bygicnic knowledge. In addition she must have sufficient personality to meet difficult situations which arise at times in this, as in every line of work. Many a physique which might have developed into a well-balanced, if not a particularly strong one, has been injured by overdoing in exercise, especially

in those exercises or games into which the competitive element enters. Develops Character Also

"But in the work of a physical director there is also an opportunity for play in addition to the hard study and hard work necessary to master the routine. For the girl who is fond of athletics there is much pleasure to be derived from the day's schedule. The period of training passes quickly for such a one.

can hardly lay too much stres physical training as a developer of character. When a girl of the education required has passed through the training necessary for becoming a first-class physical instructor, she has also become a person of strong Christian character with high ideals, untiring zeal and a personality which posliner things of life.

"With the physical director, more than with any other teacher, ifes the opportunity to mold, in part at least, the character of every child whose life she touches. The prowess, and in this fact lies a great part the influence of the physical Then, again, children are almost universally fond of athletics and will devote time and care to the cultivation of their physical well-being, which it is difficult to get them to give to many other studies.

A Great Obligation

"This is a great privilege, but it also imposes an equally great obligation, and the influence which the physical director the influence which wields may be made an enormous power for good in the institution with which she is connected. She must see to it above all things that this power is used to the best advantage.

"For the girl who has a fondness for coint service, the calling of the physical director will be not only a wide but also a magenial field. There are in it opportractics which are almost unequaled else-where. If I may speak from personal ex-periance. I would say that there is no joy like the joy derived from this kind of work. I sur firmly convinced that the girl whose own wheational opportunities have been limited to the high schools, and who has the inclination for this profession, can make her life cours for more in it than in any form of service open to her."

Want Do You Know?

What is a glearlun?
 Who were Me four Pickwicklane?
 What is the Wearling of the Latin phrase "noil me thygere?"
 What is the Asurth city of the United

States in pay lattion;
What State entered the American Union with the process that it could it opportunity are see he divided into four separate Saules?

tour separate Sautes?
When, where and he tween whom was the battle of Agincoint fought?
Where is the Black Yoren?
Who was the acroint who crossed the gorge of Niagara Falls on a right-rope, set down on the rope midway on and ate an omelet? Who was Teresa Carrena"

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Hugh Caper was the founder of the
Capetian dynasty of Franch kings,
from which the Lourbons were deextinced. The was king of France
from 987 to 996.
An oblate is a nerson dedicated to monestic or religious life or work.

Droyly Carrie was a notel English theatrieal manager, producer of the Amous
eries of Ulbert and Suffyan comis
operat at the Savoy Theater, Leadon,
Lareon is the cupital of Nebraska.
Alaba-Remote Sage 1068-1717) wrote the
famous story of "Gil Blass of Sara-Ilarea."
Discaled means barefooten on

Liscaled means barefooted or only sandaled, used particularly of friace or hous. Latifundia are large calutes, especially us

characterizing a country's social sys-Marco T. Herrick is the present American Aminesidor to Prance.

Four Presidents of Mexico after Porfice Dian were Medere, Huerta Car-

centless. Services that the con-disegnating accorded rules especially of gramous or state. A leasthan is a holder of a university beense attestation of competence from col.

SHORT CUTS

Christmas week going strong.

"Rotan Has New Aide."-Headline

The Moore unemployment plan should result in less unemployment. Director Furbush urges birth registra-

Mr. Pullman could get a wheeze out The old woman began to pluck her

geese just a couple of days too late for Christmas. We respectfully draw the attention of Jay E. House to the alleged fact that a lighted eigarette set fire to a sewing machine

in a house on Chestnut Hill and are pre-

saved to look on with calm unconcern he throws a fit. Christmas fare at the Eastern Penitentlary will bring tears of compassion to the Prisoners didn't get a thing but roast beef and potatoes and turnips and lima beans

much earnest discussion as ever they won in the Dail Eireann or the London Conference. Dail Eireann members are talking things over with the home folk; and those home folk rests the fate of the Irish

and candy and cigars.

George Washington's little batchet made no greater historical stir than that in store for the silver-plated pickaxes to be used by the Mayors of Philadelphia and Camden on January 6. They will break ground not only for the Delaware bridge but for the Sesqui-Centennial.

Just in case the fact is obscurred by jubilation over the release of Eugene Debs: He was incarcerated for opposition to the most socialistic ruling of modern times, the draft: a ruling, be it noted, which put labor in the preferred class and consigned the white collar classes to the trenches.

President Harding urges that the prob-

lems of the world be settled at a table rather than on a battlefield; that they be discussed

n simple terms and settled in a common

sense manner. There is nothing startling in the pronouncement any more than there in the Sermon on the Mount. The plea. in fact, has something in it of the quality be We are tickled and delighted to learn that the Fordney Turiff Bill provide, for a duty on books brought over by an immigrant when such a material evidence of

than \$250-because if there were any sense in the provision it might complet us of injustice to the tariff gentleman in the imae-Rumor is often a liar, but more often a thermometer which registers the popular wish and records it as a fact. There is significance, therefore, in the report that Eamon de Vaiera, bowing to the overwhelm

intelligence has a pecuniary value of more

ing weight of opinion in favor of the treats will amounce the withdrawal of his opposition. It would be at once m welcome and Next week we may beem to see clean a new municipal street -cleaning broom can sweep. There will be in evidence two motor-sweepers, a snow-loader and two tenton tractors. Much that is good is expected of the new order of things. Who knows:

Clean streets may yet lead to clean politics Why not? Cleanliness being most to godliness. Philadelphia may be a near neighbor

She is to usk the State for \$2,500,000 for the Sesqui-Centennini. This is half a milthen dollars less than Oregon is apply ating for the world fair in Portland in 1920 Without doubt the Portland fair will be big and successful; but it does not begin to have the importance of the great sevent in Philadelphia a year later. The Sysqui-Centennial lan't a local affair. It is designed to show America as she is to the nations of the world.

Ontimistic Freddy's ma is optimistic.

I have seen this woman sweet Smile of markings calodifitie On the floor from muchly feet.

With good humar over nestda. She would say, 'Why, yes, indeed,
t is lucky that our Freedy,
Alu't a sloppy centions.'