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Philadelphia, Monday, February 13, 1922 

# THE CASE OF MITTEN

THOMAS E. MITTEN, president of the P. R. T., continues to appeal powerfully to the imagination and dramatic sense of the city and the country alike because of his unique position in a tight that is being waged in reality between the financial powers interested in the street-car system and the men and women employes.

By training Mitten is a corporation man. Yet his war-it is nothing less-is in the interest of the 11,000 transit employes and the city itself and against those familiar groups which regard street-railway systems as profit-making institutions rather than as public utilities.

More significant than any other factor in the present fight for control in the P. R. T. Board of Directors is the state of mind of the employes. These men and women regard Mitten not as the boss alone, but as their friend, their guide and their generalissimo, and it is no secret that they have volunteered virtually all their savings to help him in the present emergency.

What are the Mitten theories of industrial management and relationship worth? By the exercise of intelligence, by scientific management and by the sort of humane concern for the workers of the system which eliminated discontent and made strikes unnecessary. Mitten took the squalid wreck of the street-car system and made of it a decent and efficient system.

The P. R. T. used to be a football of speculators and politicians and a hotbed of labor troubles. It was strike-ridden,

So far as an outside observer may see, the advocates of a return to hard-boiled methods of management have no substitute for the Mitten system but the principles which led in the past to shamefully inadequate street-car service, to declining stock values and endless labor unrest.

Mitten proved that good will and contentment and fair dealing are indispensable in great modern industries. It is unthinkable that he should lose in a fight which he is forcing for a principle. Certainly he will not be permitted to lose if the business interests and the general public take time to weigh and consider what his defeat might involve for them.

# WHO WILL PAY THE BONUS?

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Ways and Means Committee of the House has agreed upon nine taxes proceeds of which are to be used to pay the proposed bonus to the soldiers. It is estimated that they will yield \$316,000,000 a

Of this sum, \$120,000,000 will be levied on the owners of automobiles in the shape of a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline and twenty-five cents a horsepower on the

The tax on theatre tickets will be raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, yielding a revenue of \$60,000,000. This means that a \$2.50 ticket will cost \$3.

The parcel-post rates will be increased se as to yield \$20,000,000. A tax on real estate transfers and on sales of stocks and bonds will yield \$64.

000,000, and taxes on the undivided profits

of corporations, on cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco will raise the balance. So the tax will fall on the man who buys a house and the man who buys a bond or a share of stock, and the man who goes to the theatre, and the man who owns a motorcar, and the man who uses tobacco and the man who sends a package by parcel post. That is, the taxes will fall this way if Congress authorizes them.

# COSTS OF CHARITY

TUDGE MARTIN'S reply to charges of extravagance in the collection and disbursement of charity funds, made in Council by Mr. Weglein and Mr. Hall, is temperate, lucid and enlightening. It ought to permanently dispose of the unpleasant and groundless rumors which have already reneted to interfere seriously with necessary work of relief in this city.

There can be no possible justification for the declaration by Mr. Hall that 40 per cent of the money collected for organized charities is required for overhead charges and upkeep. Judge Martin shows that overhead charges total about 2 per cent of these funds, and that an effort is now afoot to make interest on money held in banks pay such salaries and overhead charges as are necessary to the work of organized

Misleading assertions damaging to the organized charities come with poor grace from the City Council, which continues to withhold help asked by efficient agencies for many people who are actually in bitter need

# AGAINST THE THIRD DEGREE

RECENT references in these columns to the abuses of the Third Degree have had unexpected reactions. Magistrate Corrigan, in New York, has started a movement which may lead to the exposure of the whole inner system of police terrorism. He has implied that evidence obtained by undue pressure exerted on suspects behind closed doors in police or detective bureaus will not accepted in his court.

Judges in Chicago have just gone a little ther. They have made it plain to the ice that evidence obtained by threats or orture will be thrown out at the trials of This course was suggested to Judges in Chicago by revelations of is abuse by the police of persons exted with serious crimes or suspected of

knowledge which detectives sought. Third Degree is practiced, of course, thelir every city where large police the "examination" to which any one may be subjected immediately after his or her arrest and before the suspect has had time to obtain the services of a lawyer. Doubtless this new method of inquisition is of some value to the police and of use in the work of hunting down some of the worst of criminals. But if it is to be continued as a necessary part of police technique it ought to be justified and regulated by law. If it is not to be justified under the law.

The time will come sooner or later when Judges in the criminal courts of this city will be forced to follow the example set by Magistrate Corrigan and the Judges in Chicago. There is a general suspicion that the Third Degree does more harm than good which ought not to be tolerated even in the interest of justice.

### MALICE TOWARD NONE AND CHARITY FOR ALL"

### The Lincoln Spirit is Needed to Guide the World Toward a Solution of Its Problems

If THERE ever was a time when the spirit of Lincoln's second inaugural address should control the actions of men, that time is the present.

That address is one of the profoundest spiritual documents ever drafted by a fallible human being. There is in it re spect for the divine forces that govern the world, tolerance for all sorts of honest opinion and a sincere demand that attention be concentrated on an effort to establish justice.

Lincoln called attention to the fact that the people of both the North and the South rend the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and that each invoked His aid against the other. "It may seem strange," he continued,

"that any men should dure to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged." The address concludes with a sentence

which should be deeply pondered by every responsible statesman in Europe and 'With malice toward none," he said. with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in: to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for

for his widow, and his orphan-to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all The thing that is crying out to be done today is the binding up of the wounds of the world in a spirit of charity and the sub-

him who shall have borne the battle, and

lishment of a lasting peace. Hatred and bitterness unfortunately pre-vail in many quarters. It is assumed that the victors were completely right and that the vanquished were wholly wrong. And there still is a determination that the vanquished shall be compelled to pay to the

ordination of everything else to the estab-

uttermost. There seems to be inability to take the broad and long view of the great war, a view which finds the seeds of the conflict in the conduct of all the European nations and holds them all in greater or less degree responsible for the catastrophe.

Lincoln desired the two sections of the country to unite in binding up the Nation's wounds. The wounds of the world cannot be bound up until there is co-operation between the victors and the vanquished, until the future is faced with a determination to remove the provocations to reprisal on either side and a disposition to co-operate in establishing just relations among all the nations, even though some of them may be called upon to make sacrifices.

The recent Washington Conference was conducted in the Lincoln spirit. It succeeded in facing certain issues in a spirit of fairness to all parties, with no attempt o deprive any nation of its just rights. I has set an example which ought to be influential upon future conferences, and especially upon the proposed economic conference at Genoa.

If representatives of the allied and asso ciated nations can sit down with representatives of Germany and the states organized out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and with representatives of Russia also, and enter in good faith into a discussion of the economic rehabilitation of the world, some progress can be made. So long as industrial chaos prevails in Russia and in Germany there can be no satisfactory industrial recovery of France or Italy of Great Britain, and so long as all these countries remain industrially feeble there can be no real rehabilitation in the United States.

The nations of the world are linked together by indissoluble chains. None of them liveth to itself alone. None of them can ignore the others without suffering in one way or another. Without wholehearted co-operation the present conditions will continue for no one knows how long, and new complications will arise which will make it still more difficult to find a way out.

# IT WON'T WORK

THE Rev. William A. Sunday has been I called to Charleston, W. Va., to institute "a thorough campaign." The good people in Charleston seem to believe that something is seriously wrong in regions where miners go on strike and drift into riots, where calls for Federal troops are raised. where moonshine is consumed and where tendencies toward something like civil war have been manifested more than once within pertricted areas.

Something is wrong, of course. But most of West Virginia's troubles are deeprooted in sordid politics, in systems of reasoning which justify economic inequalities of a rather cruel sort, in hard times and in hardship which industrial sluckness has brought to a very considerable number of people in mining and manufacturing regions. Sermons which evade the realities of the hour and eliminate any principle later than 1850 will not bring quiet or contentment or a spiritual revival in West Virginia. If

Mr. Sunday could get some of the politicians and soft-coal mine owners to hit the trail he might do much good. But the trail, it seems, is not for people such as those who wield social authority in West Virginia.

# HARDING AND THE SENATE

IVE," says an ivied adage, "to learn! Mr. Harding lived in Washington and eat in the Senate during the years of the Wilson Administration and he saw-what he saw. When the time came for his appearance in the Senate with the treaties formulated by the Conference for the Limitation of Armament he wisely refrained from any word or gesture that would make him seem like a conscious embodiment of all the higher political virtues or the emis-

sary of the bright millennium. Modestly - very modestly, indeed - with the air of a man advancing almost in a spirit of reverence to the presence of Sacred Power, the President went to the Capitol to submit to the upper house a report of a really masterly achievement of statesman. He knows that you must not think of the Senate's mind until you have first

thought of all its prejudices.

So the treaties were carried to the Senate as they might have been carried to darins dwelling in an Inner City, where salities conceived in recognition of caste

lines, personal vanities and legendary rights were of more importance than any fact of

existence. The question before Mr. Harding is not whether the treaties are good or bad. Will the august Senate be pleased to be pleased? That is the riddle to which we have to get an answer as best we can.

The Senate seemed to be resting well after the ordeal of listening to a voice not its own.
Mr. Borsh was almost convinced of the wisdom of the treaties drawn to limit armament and the possibilities of war in the Pacific. He would vote for ratification, he said, "if it can be shown that we will not be ratified into any entangling agreements with other Powers." That sounds ominous. You cannot enter into any agreement of any sort with anybody without becoming some-how entangled, if only by considerations of

honor and a pledged word.

Senator Hitchcock, who was the spokesman for President Wilson and the League of Nations, was reported to be depressed and in some pain. He said he was more suspicious of the disarmament treatles now than he was before Mr. Harding's appeal. Mr. Hitchcock is still viewed as the moral and intellectual leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate. Where he goes the others of his party doubtless will fol-low. His gods will be their gods and his people will be their people, and where his spirit lodges the spirits of all the Demo-cratic Senators will lodge when the time for the ratification vote arrives.

The Republicans will succeed in having the disarmament treaties ratified. But it appears now that there will be some pretty loud speeching before the thing is done. It isn't senatorial reason that stands in the way of such work toward a better international way of life. It is senatorial pride. That was clearly revealed in Mr. Wilson's

The Senate has come to feel that it is the mind of the Government and that the President is a sort of assistant to it. It grows more sensitive and more jealous of its old and new prerogatives as the years

Permit the Senate to feel that it is cleverer than you are and that you have been inspired by its godlike wisdom, and you will be a fairly happy President of the United States. Venture to suggest that you have flashes of wisdom better than the Senate's wisdom and an ability to feel more deeply and see further than the Senate can see, and your days in the White House will be filled with sorrow.

Mr. Harding will be far more successful with his international treaties than Mr. Wilson was because he knows his Senate down to the ground.

A bunch of old-time black - face minstrels, their ages averaging For Old Wilson, Tom Queen, Banks Winter, Harry Armstrong and George McKirson-are going o return to the stage, making their in Chicago. If one in a hundred of those to whom they have given pleasure in the past go to see them they will have packed houses for a record engagement.

## SHORT CUTS

In the matter of birthdays Edison's motto is "Business as usual."

How would Alcohollywood do for a name for the Los Angeles movie suburb? Rumor has it that Jack Dempsey is to

marry Bebe Daniels. Close-up of another The proper way for Uncle Sam to cele-

brate Lincoln's Birthday is to think seriously of the problems that face him. We join the rest of our country's teeming millions in the hope that Mr. Edison had a happy birthday and will know many more

Jazz parties and emotional dancing, we learn, are not permitted in the Cleveland public schools. We trust that burlesque shows and booze parties also are not pernitted to interfere with the regular educa-

tional course.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Japan are to play a match game of golf when the heir to the British crown visits Nippon. We may take it for granted that every move on the green will be diplomatically put.

Fred Stone's chorus girls have pledged themselves to do no more jazz dancing. The penalty is \$100. Not even the cold shoulder they give it is permitted to shimmy, the jazz and bar the shake that usually goes with it.

Fires in 1921, according to the actuarial bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, cost the people of the United States more than a billion and a half dollars. Uncle Sam carelessly demonstrating to the world hat he has money to burn. Student of University of California says

every man who takes them out to attempt College girls make indiguant denial. And there the matter rests. And there, be Poland's offer to transport gratis to the Russian border the 15,000 tons of grain arriving monthly from America for Russian

college girls desire to be kissed and expect

famine relief is a welcome but not surpris-ing instance of returning good for evil. Starvation knows no nationality. Sixteen inches is the amount of seating

space accorded to each person invited to witness Princess Mary's wedding, and British matrons of ample proportions are pro-testing. They are opposed to the sixteen-toone heresy. And whether they win or lose they promise to sit tight. By thanking a magistrate in sarcastic

tones a man in a St. Louis court ran his own fine up from \$50 to \$500. Then, we learn, the bidding ceased. It was no place for a man to get cold feet. Having gone so far he should have striven to achieve a life-spatial control of the death possible. sentence or the death penalty.

The principal of the High School in Lonaconing, Md., says paint and powder should only be used by women over fifty or by extremely ugly girls. If the opinion ever ecame general the paint and powder business would not merely know a decrease in colume; it would absolutely cease to exist. Vice President Coollidge broke his toe by attempting to kick aside some wall drap-

ery that had tripped him, not suspecting the presence of the wall the drapery concented. That kick was evidently in excess of half of one per cent and argues that the cool, col-lected New Englander has reserve force as unsuspected as the wall he assailed. informed at some length in the public prints, which is the sole excuse for this paragraph)

that a Jamaica, L. I., High School boy of ten dislikes flappers, prohibition and present-day women's dresses, we make no claim o the possession of superior acumen in arriving at the conclusion that his father likes finppers, prohibition and present-day Attorney General Daugherty says the Attorney General Dangaerty says the credit of forcing down retail prices should go to the American housewife. Price went down when business slowed down. House-wives bought less because they had less to

spend. They had less to spend because hus-bands were earning less. They were earning less because employers found business bad. Credit for lower prices must, therefore, go to bad business. Logic is logic, said the narrator of "The Case Hose Shay."

# AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Women Who Hang Together in Little Groups Do Not Always Know What Other Women In Other Groups Desire and Can't Find Out

By SARAH D. LOWRIE MAN who was sitting opposite to me A at dinner the other evening looked across

at me severely and remarked: "You women that think you are so publicspirited all hang together in little class groups discussing what you want and what you don't want, without an idea to bless yourselves with about what the women in the other groups want or think they want, and you don't know how to reach them, let alone influence them !"

I had just returned from New York where I had been listening for a whole day to the deliberations of the Woman's Branch of the National Civic Federation, an organization chiefly of men that deals-supposedly-with civic questions from the viewpoints of both capital and labor and employers and employed. The reason that I say ' posedly" is because when the names of the executives of the Woman's Branch of the Federation were read off as being re-elected —some forty or lifty of them representing most of the States—I heard no names prominent among women's labor organizations nor were any of the reports from the States in-forming on that side of the question. One woman from the Middle West spoke of herself and her State committee as the "key women" of the State, but it struck me they were "keys" that opened philanthropic and social and civic and educational doors and not the doors of trades unions and beneficial societies or indeed any of the political labor

asked where such representatives could asked where such representatives could be found, since the federation was civic and national, and one woman said:

"Oh, but this is only the executive. We have meetings when Gompers and others

And still another explained that representatives of labor could not be at such a session as that because they could not spare the time from work, "So we have to repre-sent them," she had added kindly. Still another member pointed to a short energetic woman who had just made a speech about the chemists of the country and asked for a resolution of appreciation for the American chemists and their war work and governmental work since the war.
"You ought to talk with Miss Openauer

about how the federation keeps in touch with labor." she said severely. "She has made any amount of surveys for the Government and for the federation about the cost of living and minimum wages and various trade situations. She knows more about it than the employers or most of the employes.

LATER on I did have a talk with Miss Openauer. She is a very interesting woman, one of the war products, for though she had been recognized as a person of ability, first as a teacher and then as an organizer before the war, her first big step into the open was in her work for the Coun-cil of National Defense, in which body she perfected her technique as a maker of sur-

The minute the war was over she set up a private consulting office with a group of assistants that she had learned to work with during the war, and her schedule for surveys is crowded and booked up for a year or two ahead. One of her last surveys had been chemists and their beneficent discoveries. She told me of a cement factory that had she told me of a cement factory that had been changed from a nuisance to the surrounding country in the Orange Belt of California to a dustless fertilizing plant which turned out tons of potash, all the work of experimenting chemists! Which was why she brought her enthusiasm for her fellow federation members to share.

BUT remarkable as was Miss Openauer's success as a surveyor of achievements and of conditions, and great as was the glory she reflected upon the federation of which she was an honored member, she could not be said to represent the labor or employe groups Later on in the day I heard a recent Cabinet member speak on the Peace Disarmamen Conference and still later the present Com-missioner of Immigration, the Hon. Albert Johnson, talk, but they too were of the em-ployer class I felt, although doubtless the Commissioner rejoices in the conventional ideal of being a "servant of the public." He was a breezy soul and might well take with any group, unless it sidewiped his plans, then it struck me he would take off his very well-fitting coat and go in for t regular fight, to get his plan over or under or through without further ceremony or by

He described himself as the target for op position from all sides in the matter of the per cent ruling for a restricted immigra And I rather thought that, due to his mailbox being heavy with suggestions and complaints from all quarters, he really was the sort of an all-round man the federation was invented to encourage and listen to.

A T THE height of immigration before the A war, something under a million new persons entered the country a year. As the war came to a close it was plain that the undesirables and the starving and the dying and the helpless would be sent over to this country by their bankrupt Governments, if some regulation were not made to limit the number of new arrivals and the nationalities. So a per cent limit for each country was de-vised which was fixed to continue until June of this year. This limitation has brought the number down to a little over 200,000 a year. And a new bill is being prepared with improvements on the old bill which will continue at least some of the restrictions for ome time to come.

In connection with these new would be citizens there will be certain legislative hanges proposed as to citizenship in general Por instance, an American woman on marry ing a foreigner does not automatically lose her American citizenship if one clause of the new bill is accepted, and a new citizen must read, write and speak English, and the children of foreign-born parents on reaching an age for citizenship must take the oath of

allegiance, are still other provisions.
What he told us of the situation situation present and to come was very interesting; but as most of us were Colonial dames or Daugh-ters of the Revolution, our pleasure in it was purely vicarious.

AT A banquet in the evening at the very many women spoke, and spoke delightfully. short, agreeable, little speeches on a variety of interests, but the only woman who spoke as labor would have spoken had it been there was Miss Tarbell, who described the Bryn Mawr Summer School experiment and the demand for education by the working women of this country, a demand that would not be downed, she said.

The whole experience left me in a daze as

to whether I had failed to catch the total fairly, or if having caught it I was unreasonable in my disappointment at its lack of scope in the direction of labor. So I was singularly defenseless when my dinner comnanion attacked me across the tuble with his bomb of an accusation as to the stratification of women's public organizations. I think, I fear, that he was right. Which is why the political boss has it over the reformer.

WE HAVE got to find a new point of con-W tact, not that of giver and recipient, not that of teacher and scholar, nor of mistress and servant, nor of capitalist and labority. It is too late to get up enthusilaborite. It is too late to get up enthusism over the mere name Republican or the
name Democrat. At heart what most of us
want is a Fifty-Fifty Party, where the loss
of a poor man will not be the gain of a rich
man; a party that will turn its strength
into public welfare and not to private gain.

If the women that want to work for that
can find one another across the old boundary
lines of class and position, the surrage will
not have been given us in vain.



SLOW WORK

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

WILLIAM B. GILMOUR

On Frankford Fathers' Association THE Fathers' Association of Frankford. originally started to assist the students of the Frankford High School, has proved in its ten years of existence to be of equal value alike to the children, the fathers themselves and to the whole community, according to William B. Gilmour, the presi-

"Our association." said Mr. Gilmour "is one of the unique organizations of the United States and, as far as we know, the of its kind ever organized anywhere. We have recently observed the tenth anniwe have recently observed the tenth and versary of the founding of the association, and at that meeting the principal speakers were Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Edwin Broome, Superintendent of Schools of

"Our organization began with the sole purpose of furnishing the boys and girls of the great northeastern section of Philadel-phia some of those things which tend to develop the young life, but which could not at that time be supplied by the Board of Education, which has furnished such a fine building and such excellent teachers.

# Allied With the School

"The Fathers' Association has always been closely identified with the High School, which was the original reason for its ex-istence. The selection of the beautiful site of the present building was due to the wisdom of a few far-sighted citizens, amon them Franklin Smedley, who was and still is a member of the Board of Education. "At the dedication of the former build-ing Benjamin S. Thorp, C. Grant Lucas and Charles Stehle spoke of the interest

which the boys were taking in sports and the lack of funds with which to purchase equipment for them. Following this, sev-eral men met in the school office and desided to call the fathers together and suggest that they make such contributions as they could for the purpose of purchasing athletic supplies.

"The direct result was that thirteen fathers of the children met in the office on January 10, 1912. Those present felt such an appreciation of their possibilities for ganized the Fathers' Association then and there. The idea made rapid headway among the men of the community and there was an immediate growth in the membership of the organization.
"From the same motive of service to the

children grew the idea of a campaign for a larger and thoroughly up-to-date school building, and from that day the interest in the school and the association has never ceased. As a result of the hearty co-operation of the fathers of the great northcastern section of the city with the mem-bers of the faculty of the school and the Hoard of Education, we have today one of the finest equipped and most beautiful high schools in the United States. "The love of giving-of time, money and

rne rove of giving—of time, money and service—has been an inspiration to the whole community. Thousands of dollars have been contributed for athletic equip-ment, and today the Frankford High School has one of the most valuable and complete outfits in the country. "The Fathers' Association has also sup plied instructors for the orchestra, banjo and mandolin clubs, glee clubs and other school organizations, with no expense what-ever either to the school or to the pupils who benefit thereby. The arts as well as

athletics have not been neglected. Scholarships Are Proposed

The carrying out of our latest project is now in the hands of the Scholarship Committee. The money for the work of this committee has been furnished by private subscription, and our ultimate aim is to form a fund of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 which shall be a permanent fund torm a think which shall be a permanent fund, the in-which shall be a permanent fund, the in-terest from which will help us send boys and girls to college with scholarships as well as to assist boys and girls to finish the high school course in cases where reverses have occurred which threaten the completion of their education here.

"We take up no cutside interests and devote ourselves only to those things bear-

ing directly upon the school work. We have no political or religious discussions. The principal of the school, Alvin G. Snook, has been an active worker both in the school and in the association ever since its organization, and the members of the faculty cooperate with us in every effort which we make. Andrew G. Haines, of the faculty, has given years of service in the training of

has given years of service in the training of the chorus and the glee clubs, without any compensation whatever, all this work being done outside of school hours.

"The active business of the Fathers' Association is conducted by the Executive ommittee, which is composed of the officers Committee, which is composed of the oncers of the association, the past presidents and six elected members of the association. The presidents serve for one year, and since the organization in 1912 have been, in order, Charles Stehle, Joseph M. Smith, C. Grant Lucas, William H. Thomas, John B. Sidents of C. Harlest Assan, Regiamin S. botham, C. Herbert Aspen, Benjamin S. Thorp, Harry R. Glenn, Robert W. Mc-Connell, Wallace H. Arnaiz and myself.

# The Standing Committees

"We have standing committees on Schol-arship, Athletic Supplies, Musical Clubs, Refreshment, Publicity, Membership and Entertainment.

Entertainment.

"As sources of revenue we have the membership dues, \$2.50 for active and \$1 per year for associate members, and at each monthly meeting we invite voluntary contributions. The committees on Athletic Supplies, Mudeal Clubs and Entertainment are each allowed 20 per cent of the regarding and the lowed 20 per cent of the receipts, and the general expense account gets the other per cent.

"The Scholarship Committee gets its funds through private subscription and a few of the members of the association pledge a couple of scholarships each year. In addition to this, any worthy boy or girl is sent to school or college by this committee, not necessarily for scholastic work. If a good student of poor parentage desires a college education he is provided for quietly or if any boy or girl has had financial verses at home which make it impossible for him or her to complete the education given by the High School, we see to it that the through the High School. A Large Membership

"In the ten years of the existence of the Fathers' Association the membership has glown from the thirteen who originated the movement to about 1500, and we have an average attendance at our monthly meetings of about 1000.

"During the erection of the new Frank-ford High School Joseph M. Smith, then president of the association, appointed a committee, consisting of John B. Sidebotham, Charles Stehle and Daniel R. Greenwood, which worked indefatigably on suggestions to the architect of the Board of Education, the adoption of which suggestions had much to do with the beauty and excellence of arto do with the beauty and excellence of arrangement of the present building. In several important particulars these men brought about changes which have worked for the ultimate good of those who make use of the structure. Some of these were the adoption of the 'triangular plan' of design, a campus of grass, trees and shrubbery instead of the usual huge cement school yard, a larger auditorium than brightally planned, one large gymnasium and one of the finest stages of any schoolhoffse in the country.

"Thus, while the primary nim of the as-

"Thus, while the primary aim of the association was to aid the students of the Frankford High School, the meetings have long since outgrown a narrow or schoolish attitude and the association has become a great civic agency, through which, because of its non-sectarian and non-political complexion, the men of the northeast community can express the aims and the aspirations of that whole section of the city.'

om the Stanley, Wis . Republican Falsehood - The story that I started around town while Mrs. P. Theirl was visit. ing at Menomonie is a lie and I hope every one who has the paper will run across this so they will know it isn't so about her, as it was a made-up story which I started myself and is a falsehood.

(Signed) MISS PEARL NEVILLE.

## What Do You Know?

## QUIZ

1. Who is Zagloul Pasha?
2. What is the nickname of 'Colorado?
3. Give the meaning of sesqui-centennial.
4. Who were Harrigan and Hart?
5. What is meant by the initials O. B. E. after a person's name?
6. Who wrote "Book of Golden Deeds"?
7. What is metonymy?
8. What is tropical language?
9. Of what country is the Premier a former President.

mer President? 10. Where is Druid Hill Park?

# Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Saorstatt is the Gaelic equivalent for republic and is used in reference to the Irish Free State.
 A moron is a person who is physically adult, but who mentally never grows out of the team.

out of the teens.
3. Mahatma Mohondas K. Gandhi is the leader of the nationalistic movement in India, and is the formulator and director of the policies of non-co-oper-

director of the policies of non-co-operation, passive resistance and civil disobedience which are being opposed to British imperial rule.

William Makepeace Thackeray wrote "The Virginians." Part of the scenes are laid in America prior to the Revolutionary War, and George Washington is a prominent character. Some of the early chapters are said to have been written by an American.

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5. Bedloe's Island is in New York Harbor, and is the site of the Statue of Liberty.

The reigning dynasty in England is the House of Windser. Up to the great war it was known as the House of Hanover, but by act of Parliament this name was changed on account of its German implications.

Sheik is pronounced either to rhyme with "cheek" or with "take," the former being the preferred form. It means in the Arabian, whence it comes

with "cheek" or with "take," the lor-mer being the preferred form. It means in the Arabian, whence it comes into English, an old man, hence a counselor or the head of a village. Senator Oscar Underwood, of Alabams. is the Democratic leader in the United States Senate, yperbole is a figure of speech which exaggerates the size, quality or trait

or its subject.

in inchange or popular name of New
York is the Empire State. It is sometimes called the Knickerbocker State. of its subject.

# The Brown Thrush in the Willow

THE brown thrush in the willow Sings while glory fills Dawn on sunrise Dusk on sunset hills. The river's gray and shining.

The hills are blue and high.

Up in a garden sky. Between the hill and river My little garden lies, With honey for gold-belted bees, Color for dragon-flies.

With shelter for the spotted toad. And welcome and good fare For any little singing bird That cares to linger there.

Houses for the friendly wrens, Corn for chickadees. Suet for bright woodpeckers That visit apple trees.

Wet bread for the robins Whose fledglings know my call, Apples for the cathirds. And water for them all. The brown thrush in the willow

Sometimes comes down to drink, He comes for scarlet cherries. And likes the place, I think. I wish that he would linger

As other singers do. To gossip with the scarlet Or swing upon the blue. For when I hear him singing At morn and evening, he

Seems to be thanking some one
For hospitality.

Louise Driscoll, in the N. Y. Times.

Advice to Germany