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Philadelphia, Friday, February 17, 1922

IT JUST PETERED OUT

ENATOR HITCHCOCK'S little plan to play politics with the Four-Power Treaty bas come to naught. He offered a resolution asking the President for the minutes of the conversations that preceded the drafting of the treaty, and he insisted that as President Wilson had been asked for similar information about the Versailles Treaty it was only fair that a similar request should made to Mr. Harding.

The Republican majority, instead of op-posing Senator Hitchcock's resolution, agreed to it, while they explained that so as they knew no record of the conversations had been made. But they were willing to gratify Mr. Hitchcock.

Thus what was apparently planned as an ttempt to put the Republicans on the densive passed off as a harmless exchange courtesies among the complacent Republeans and the Democrats, who to their surrise discovered they had counted on a disposition that did not exist.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION

REASONS for tagging Senator Ken-yon's Coal Code as a farmers' bloc measure." breathes a voice which is supposed to be devoted to the work of general criticism in this too uncritical community, "are not apparent. The farmers do not burn any more coal than any other class of While this sort of thing passes citizens." as public discussion, it is not strange that people find it difficult to know whether the country is heading to the dogs or toward he millennium.

Reasons for tagging Senator Kenyon's Coal Code as a farmers' bloc measure are pparent to any one who doesn't happen to nave reached maturity with a kindergarten Mr. Kenyon, who was chairman of Senate committee which recently made a reneral survey of the soft-coal industry, as recommended a series of reforms which he believes must be brought about through the application of limited Government conrol. Labor unions believe as Mr. Kenyon And Mr. Kenyon very shrewdly eks the support of the farmers' bloc in an fort to learn by experiment whether the armers are in earnest when they express a wire to co-operate with labor in a campaign for radical economic readjustments. Mr. Kenyon will probably find that the farmers say a great deal more than they mean. There are points at which the views of farmers' leaders diverge sharply from the views of industrial labor. Farmers, for exde, are opposed to the prospect of an industrial labor oligarchy in the East, and labor has a good many reasons for fearing higher costs of living which a monopoly of crops might easily lead to. Mr. Kenyon's Coal Code was tagged as a farmers' bloc measure in order that those behind it might learn how much faith the priculturist of the Middle West puts in the etrines formulated by labor leaders in the Industrial East.

They are badly governed for one thing, and they are gouged and jobbed by a peculiarly ruthless lot of landlords. Why, then, shouldn't some one have had the foresight to arrange a bout to a finish between Mr. Dempsey and Mayor Hylan? And why, after that, shouldn't there have been another fight between Mr. Dempsey and the man who writes the music that you hear oftenest in the Broadway restaurants? When the cheering was o'er the beavyweight champion of the world might be permitted to toy with a landlord or two, and after that he could start on a tour of useful work throughout the country. We will cheerfully name half a dozen

more or less eminent persons who could be matched against the Big One in Philadelphis. Hoover is right when he observes that we make sorry uses of the country's re-sources. Obviously it is foolish to let prize fighters waste their time hitting each other when there are innumerable people about who would be better for a good drubbing.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL IS THE VITAL PART OF THE FAIR

It is Not Premature to Enter Into Negotlations With the Best Man In

Sight for the Job

FEW people will agree with the Mayor when he says that consideration of the selection of a director general for the fair is premature. The Mayor wishes to have the site selected and the financial arrangements completed before the director general is chosen.

But if the right man can be found for the position the city should have the benefit of his advice at the earliest possible moment. His judgment on the site and on the amount of money needed would be invaluable. He should be actively connected with the enterprise from the earliest possible moment, that he may give to it his-undivided attention and guide it safely through the shoals and away from the rocks that threaten every such undertaking in the beginning.

Herbert C. Hoover is the kind of man who should be put in charge of the fair. When he came to this city a few weeks ago to bear what plans were making, he made a brief speech, in which he pointed out the course to be pursued to make the fair successful. He spoke with broad, constructive imagination, and when he sat down every one who heard him had a new vision of what the fair might be.

Although he was not willing to take charge of the enterprise at the time, there now are reasons for believing that he might be induced to consider it. Nothing that could be done would advance the project more rapidly in public confidence than Mr. Hoover's acceptance of the director generalship.

It would lift the enterprise at once into the consciousness of the whole world, for he is more widely known than any other American in public life today. The foreign Governments asked to participate in a fair under his direction would know at once that it deserved their respectful consideration. and they would be inclined to make the necessary appropriations and to advise their citizens to send the products of their shops and factories here for exhibition.

The general committee in charge of arrangements is properly assumed to be much more interested in the success of the fair than in the personal fortunes of any one. And it is assumed that the committee is persuaded that the director general should be a man not seeking the place, but whom the place seeks. No man big enough for it will go out looking for the burden of it. If he consulted his own comfort he would refuse to have anything to do with it.

Mr. Hoover is big enough in every way for the task. But he will not undertake it unless he is asked. It would be wise and prudent for the Executive Committee to make a formal offer of the place to him without any unnecessary delay. No formal offer of it was ever made to him, so there has been no formal refusal to come here. The city is rich enough to guarantee him an adequate salary. It will have no difficulty in finding the money without waiting until all financial arrangements have been perfected. Although the committee is busily engaged with the selection of the site, that task will be completed in the near future ; but even that is not so pressing as to lead to delay in entering into negotiations with Mr. Hoover.

pay the bonus will have to be found. On this occasion the President was explicit, with a recommendation which none of the leaders of the bonns movement has had the courage to propose. He informed Congress that the only way to special bonus revenues lies through a special sales tax, and that if the House and the Senate bave not the courage to approve a sales tax they will have to postpone the bonus scheme. This puts the responsibility for the

1880

soldier bonus where it ought to be-in the Congress that has deliberately encouraged the bonus agitation. What will the folks at home say to the favorite sons who return to seek new political

favors after having put the burden of a sales tax on their people? One may imagine what they will say. But one may know what the favorite sons will say if the thing goes through. They will blame it on Hard-

Everything is up to Harding nowadays. That is because Congress is for the moment a bit off its head. It will be right enough presently, when the elections are over. But it is up to the President and his Cabinet to keep it from doing damage in the meantime. That is something that the people ought to keep in mind during the debates of the present session.

THE CLOUDS OVER ERIN

IN THE clearer light of detailed news it appears that Ireland's new troubles will subside as quickly as they began. The British Cabinet, bombarded by threats from the South and appeals from the North, has manifested admirable restraint in a new crisis which for a few hours seemed to threaten the stability of the Irish Free State and the treaties upon which it is founded. It is announced that the withdrawal of British troops from Ircland will be continued. This is because the source of the trouble has proved to be in Ulster, where intemperate police arrested and held an equally intemperate group of the Sinn Fein who were found without credentials in the territory controlled from Belfast. After that incident there was rioting

which spread over a large area. But in one night rosming gunmen killed five Sinn Fein sympathizers in Belfast alone, though they were people who had had no part in the disturbances. Citizens of the North held in the South and citizens of the South held in the North will be released under agreements reached through formal discussions. Neither Craig nor Collins was in any way responsible for the disorders, and it is folly to suppose that statesmen either in London or Belfast or Dublin would permit a few rioters to undo all the work already accom-

plished for an Irish peace. Today a few of the die-hards in the British Cabinet-they are a small minoritywill endeavor to reopen the Irish question with a demand for guarantees from Dublin to insure against further outbreaks. It is unlikely that they will have any measure of success. The danger of civil war is averted. And the great majority of the Cabinet will not welcome any move to impede the work of peace which a majority in Ulster and in Dublin alike are pushing against inevitable but relatively unimportant obstacles.

There is virtue in the bill of Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, designed to re-Worth Trying lieve unemployment by pressing public work in slack times and retarding it during periods of prosperity. It is not a new idea; it has been thrashed out in print; all that remains is to prove it by practice.

SHORT CUTS

Public confidence increases with every drop in the bucket-shop. There is evidently no scarcity of paper Moscow. A dollar will buy 960,000

Philadelphia makes 10.000,000 saws a year. Some of those Franklin made still endure.

rubles.

tummy.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Woodrow Wilson as Acquaintance, Friend, Political Thinker, Political Leader and Figure in History. and a Hint of the Man

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

MAN that I know who has subscribed A MAN that I know who has subscribed son Foundation Fund told me that he had been approached by more than one of his friends and a group of his mere acquaint-ances, all of whom came to entreat him not to give his name to the enterprise, whatever money he might choose to give to the fund.

I asked him what grounds they gave for their advice and he said, "Different grounds, yet the same grounds." They all felt that politically Wilson was "better dead," and that the League of Nations was a failure, and that to seem to praise him or it gave one a look of sidestepping the real results just because the ex-President was an invalid and could, no longer be fought on equal grounds.

I asked him what reply he had made and he said. "The same reply to every one of them !"

He felt that the way America came into the war and the way ehe used her great propaganda to bring about a cessation of the war were distinct and epochal acts not hitherto attempted by any nation, and he felt that the expression of America's mind and heart in the crisis had been voiced by Woodrow Wilson, and to the limit of his strength had been executed by Woodrow Wilson, and that being the case—and ac-knowledged at the time by all the country and acclaimed at the time by the Allies and the foes alike—the world owed Woodrow Wilson a debt of gratitude and his country-men owed him honor and a place among her great patriots, and by delaying to show that honor they were placing themselves in a He felt that the way America came into

bonor they were placing themselves in a false position before that world. "For," said he, "Europeans and Asiatics are only too ready to believe that our god is Success, and that because Woodrow Wilson failed in the great coup upon which he had staked his reputation as the leader of his country, all that he did and all that he had helped his country to do in the past was obliterated and shamefacedly forgotten."

HE WENT on to say that, though he was a Republican, he was first of all an American, and as an American he wished before all his little world to publicly express his gratitude to the man who had guided the country through the most perilous days of its history since Lincoln's day, and who had stood before the world for his country as no man has done before Lincoln's day or since.

or since. I asked him if he liked Woodrow Wilson. He said as an acquaintance, yes; as a friend, no; as a political thinker, yes; as a political leader, no; as a great man in a great place, yes; as a figure to be loved fu

history, no. He went on to point out that to his thinking Wilson's illness alone and the way li was allowed to make the rift greater between him and the people instead of bringing them nearer illustrated the fundamental cause of his final failure. When he began to break in Paris and little by little lose his prestige, it was natural that the world should put it down to his overweening egotism in trusting too much to his own single-handed power to get his fourteen points intact out of the mazes of cross-

purposes. But when he actually collapsed physi-cally and his illness was guessed for what it was, had he been any one of his pred-ecessors, even the rugged, self-contained Cleveland, the country would have been im-mensely drawn to him, and rightly so, and have diagnosed what they had called blind ereds as the well-known symptoms of an urposes. egoism as the well-known symptoms of an

already ill body. His failures would have sunk into insignificance in the tragedy of his illness and incapacity to hold his great standard ever again in the thick of the fight for great 1deas.

But instead he removed himself further and further from the hearts of his fellow citizens, and for fear perhaps of only get-ting their pity he had shunned their personal sympathy, and by a constant and re-iterated report officially sent out that he was better or that he was as well as ever drew the silence round the White House that was never broken until an all-too-garrulous re-porter was haled in and allowed to tell the hat the n airs of the countr



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

8. REID WARREN On Business Education

THOSE who are shaping the courses in L the preparatory schools are wholly missing the mark regarding the preparation necessary for a business career, in the opinion of S. Reid Warren, of the Keystone Publishing Company.

"I recently heard two addresses," said Mr. Warren, "delivered within a few weeks of each other and each by a man prominently identified with commercial instruction. Both showed, by the curricula which they advocated, that, in their opinions, a youth

utilities like machines, designed only to pro-duce and distribute the things which are to supply the needs of mankind. "The educators should further understand clearly that business men and women are a part of our electorate, a majority element in our national life, and they are human beings with minds and souls just like those of the members of the learned professions, and that they therefore have a life to live outside of they therefore have a life to live outside of and beyond the daily grind of performing efficiently and thoroughly their business duties.

Have Same Social Rights

"Those men and women who choose, for their own reasons, to enter business life rather than one of the professions have in same social rights and same human inheritance as those who prefer a professional career. The community, therefore, should assume toward the young as though it were the past tense of what one does to the clock on the mantel once each week. man or young woman who elects to follow . . . One of the peculiar differences between the peoples of the East and the peoples of the West was revealed to me the other a business career the same responsibility to develop their faculties, to arouse dormant sentiment and to awaken the souls which they possess in common with their profes-sionally inclined brothers and sisters. of the West was revealed to me the other day by a dancing school teacher in Wash-ington, who said that her classes were thronged by members of the Chinese and Japanese delegations to the Armament Con-ference who were anxious to learn the art of the terpsichorean from the American standpoint. To teach the Chinese and the Japanese how to dance as do the American "Nearly every big business house in the country contains near and women who are living examples of the truth of this state-ment—persons who are limited in their billity to archive and the limited in their standpoint. To teach the Chinese and the Japanese how to dance as do the Ameri-cans is, however, a task of infinite difficulty. ability to achieve and to make the most of their opportunities by the lack of that cul-tural and informative education which would have developed their education which would have developed their abilities to the highest point of which they were capable and en-abled them to do the best work for which they are fitted in the best way. There is nothing in the Oriental music which has in it any of the rhythm of ours, Japanese dancing is a one-man stunt and Japanese music pounds away monotonously. The introduction of the dancing partner and the swaying rhythm is a thing quite unnatural to the Oriental conception of

President Harding pronounces "wounded"

. . .

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY SENATOR CARTER GLASS, of Vir-ginia, was out walking one day during one of his campaigns when he met a vener. able colored man whom he had known all his life, and the following interchange of

amenities took place.

amenities took place. "Good mawnin', Marse Cahtah," said the old darky. "Good morning, Uncle," was the reply. "Yo' is lookin' pertickler well dis mawn-in', Marse Cahtah." said Uncle Henry. "Yes, I am feeling pretty well, thank you, Uncle," returned the Senator. "Does yo' know what yo' looks lak to me Marse Cahtah?" asked Uncle Henry. "No. Henry. what do Llook like to you?"

"No. Henry. what do I look like to you?" "Yo' looks to me lak a gemman wid a dollah in his pocket who was runnin' fo' office," said Uncle Henry.

NO LAW CAN DO IT

TAHE President has doubtless acted on the advice of Secretary Hoover in rejecting the suggestion of Senator King that a na housing conference be called in tional Washington.

He admits that he does not know of any legislative remedy for a shortage of houses. and he says with truth that under norma conditions, when building operations may safely pursued, there is seldom any lack of houses

The calmness with which he speaks of the conditions that arise when it is not safe to engage in building is reassuring. Such a altuation existed for many months when prices were at their peak. Yet there was h excitement and much talk about legislative interference to compel the crection of more houses. The trouble was economic and it had to be endured until conditions changed

Secretary Hoover, whose statement given out along with the President's letter o Senator King, thinks some good might be ecomplished, not by a general housing conference, but by a conference to consider ways of mobilizing capital for home building, Such capital is in savings banks, insurance companies and building and loan associations. Nome sort of a concerted movement to provide cheaper money for home owners sht accomplish good results. And the money would be used in the different parts of the country to meet the peculiar and rarying needs of the different sections.

Annarently neither the President nor th Secretary believes that there is a nationwide conspiracy among dealers in building material to jack up prices and make illeritimate profits, and that, other things being equal, competition will check any effort at

It is refreshing to find the President discouraging a plan to pass a futile law in er to persuade the country that Congress doing something to relieve the housing abortage.

ABSENT-MINDED BABYLON

TO THE long list of the unemployed the name of Jack Dempsey must now be added. Jack arrived in New York yesteray looking bored and hoping "that he may something to do." Snow shoveling? Something a bit more dignified and more-as they say in the Madison Square ber office-remunerative. As we go to press Mr. Dempsey is still hoping to find work. No one has offered him any. And we are reminded again of the tragic degree of our national inefficiency.

Opportunity knocks once at everybody's It knocked loudly at the portals of Innhattan when Dempsey got off the train there was no answer. Yet Mr. Demp. Iron Mike could have been utilized to dvantage in New York.

Manhattauese are forever grieving about their collective misfortunes.

A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

DRESIDENT HARDING knows by this time and knows-as the fireside novelists used to say-all too well how a feller feels when he is most in need of a friend. For this knowledge he has Congress to thank.

Mr. Harding has had to intervene to keep both the House and the Senate in a reasonable state of mind about soldier-bonus taxation. He had to take upon his shoulders all responsibility for a seeming offense against the pro-bonus element in the American Legion at a time when Congress was in a way to succumb to the hysteria of funk. So the President is now being advertised by alibl-hunting Congressmen as the Great Bonus Buster,

It ought to be remembered that almost all members of both houses are secretly oposed to the whole bonus scheme. But the ime has come when they are thinking anxionsly of their political fortunes at home, and if they cannot go back to election debates with the promise of a bonus for those sho want it an alibi involving the President will serve almost as well,

Harding's hard work is just beginning. Now he must find a way to bring the committees in charge of navy and army budgets down out of the high air. Though Senator Hitchcock yesterday began what may be a long campaign of deliberate obstruction to prevent ratification of the navy limitation reaties, a stubborn movement continues in the House to reduce the navy to a shadow of its former self. In the rather wild effort to make soldier . bonus funds available before the next elections many Representatives and Senators have carried the new anti-navy campsign to a point at which they actually recommend the dismissal of the new class which is about to graduate from Annapolis. Mr. Hurding will have to intervene for the navy, too. He and a few members of

his Cabinet seem to be the only men who haven't forgotten the country at large in an effort to strengthen themselves with a limited number of electors in one or another party. Secretary Denby was clearly speaking for the President yesterday when he made it known to the stampeding politicians at the Capitol that he will not sanction reckless cutting of the navy budget or the dismissal of a whole class of naval officers who, after four years of specialized train-

ing, are now ready to enter the service. Congress has been almost feverishly erratic in its discussion of taxation programs. Harding had to bring it to its senses yesterday by an almost gruff announcement-the second or third of the kind issued from the White House in the last monththat before a Bonus Bill is passed a way to

Now that Sam Maloney has a Federal felicitations should be forthcoming from the Fifth.

"Harvard Admits Kid Wedge, Ex-Pugilist"-headline. An entering wedge, as it were, suggests the Blue Penciler.

New York tailor just dead at the age of 105 attributed his long life to his sense of humor. Probably laughed his head off at the kind of clothes we wear.

Don't worry, cried Demosthenes Me-Ginnis cheerfully. A long and happy life is ahead of the Irish Free State. All that is troubling it now is a pain in its little

Mrs. Asquith, after a White House interview, said her views on the League of Nations differed but little from those of the President. This will take a weight off Mr. Harding's mind.

The chances are that by the time England and France have arrived at the con-clusion that a channel tunnel will be a pretty good thing air traffic will have mace wholly unnecessary.

"Everybody loves America." says Samuel M. Vauclain, just back from a business trip in Europe. But it must be confessed that there have been times when Europe dissembled its affection.

The Congressmen whose judgment the bonus question is based on (or binsed by) the statement, "The soldiers are or-ganized, the public is not," may later prove to have been misinformed.

Vassar girls are helping the campaign for funds for a neighboring college. This is not altruism. The lassies want more men in the neighborhood to dance with. Case of enlightened self-interest.

So far as we have been able to discover, the only persons who favor the soldiers' bonus are the membership campaigners for certain soldier bodies and the Congressmen they have managed to scare.

The per capita consumption of meat in New York City has dropped twenty-five pounds in five years, says the Health Com-missioner. Probably offset by an increase in he consumption of gasoline

Chicago doctor says "fatigue intoxicaion" is responsible for the condition of the "chronic grouch." We now anxiously await nformation concerning the grinning hysteria of the chronic Pollyanna

Vienna unemployed have made the dehand that all women officeholders be dropped from the public service and their places filled by jobless married men. There is meat here for the feminist to chew and cogitate

The proposed 215 per cent tax on the undivided profits of corporations will not encourage business to any noticeable extent ; but there can be no manner of doubt as to the identity of the individual who will eventually pay the money.

William Jennings Bryan is willing to be United States Senator if Floridans insist. Our idea is that they'd better or he'll know the reason why. Which arouses conjecture : Though there's naught can set a glib tongue oose like a deep, deep draught of the old grape juice, do you suppose, in the circum-stances, he will have to switch to orange juice?

were in the hands of the private secretary and the Lady of the White House, while an enigmatic invalid with difficulty signed his

name. What could have been a great climax of as remarkable a career as the world has ever known was allowed to peter out into an anticlimax that has stunned this generation into a kind of stupor when his name is mentioned, a stupor of mechanical vituperation or mechanical vindication.

WHEN this generation has gone on its way, the next, who never felt the anticlimax, will neither vindicate nor vituper-ate his name. They will very simply and honestly honor his name and admire his successes and make little of his failure. For they will know, what some of us are wishthey will know, what some of us he wish-ful to ignore, that the League of Nations is no more a failure than John the Baptist was a failure—it was a forerunner. The Washington Conference could never

have been even organized, much less the cess that it has proved, without that fore-runner. And the Washington Conference is only the beginning of the new era that Wilson more than any man of his day and generation helped to usher in.

As for Woodrow Wilson the man, who in this day and generation can get a true focus on him? He himself, even in his heyday, sometimes ignored, sometimes charmed his onlookers as though he both forgot or remembered them mechanically, as one would open or shut a door.

And yet, once when he paused to do charming thing I for one was swept by ad-miration and appreciation of what I felt that it signified of his real personality.

HE HAD been told by one of his friends of the enger efforts of some 500 coun-trymen in and about a little Adirondack yillage to follow out his counsel and plant gardens as an act of patriotism. They were guides, carpenters, humberjacks, hunters hotel men-anything but aillers of the soll they had known him before he was But President, and what he said went with them. The news of their effort reached him on the evening of July 30, 1917, during some talk at dinner, let us say. He wrote on his own typewriter on the evening of July 31 a note of appreciation to the villagers to be read their town entertainment on the following night:

The news of July 29 has given me real comfort and joy. Tell the good people up there how I admire and am cheered by their public service. "I wish I had time for a long letter, but

you will know how much is in these few

imes. "With best wishes,

"Cordially and sincerely yours, (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON," (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON," One of the villagers in that little town

sent me later the newspaper clippings covering the day that letter was written showing the President's preoccupations that strenuous twenty-four hours.

I will only note the loadings: Norwegian Envoys Call at White House, Nansen Will Endeavor to Have

Embargo Lifted. Two Billion War Tax Provided in New Bill, Cabinet Split With Redfield, Redfield Fighting McAdoo.

Representative McLaughlin Lays Resolution Before Congress Declaring United States

Should Champion Irish Cause, Food Bill Snarls Put Up to Wilson. Wilson Warned of Big Strike, Big War Blow by British and French,

merican Destroyers Fight Two U-Boats Yet on this day, big with great things, the President took time to do a little thing quite rfectly for a far-away little village he d not seen for years. It was a charming had not seen gesture, and in its way, too, a great one.

needs little education to be useful and cessful in a business career. This was evident from the fact that the courses outlin by them contemplated shutting a child off from cultural and informational studies at an early age, most of the pupil's time being allotted to the so-called commercial studies.

"This seems to me to be a grave menace to the economic progress of the Nation, and It is the more serious for the reason that this all the present-day curricula of commercial high schools and business colleges. Indeed, the idea of supposed remunerativeness and utility has tainted our whole educational scheme.

1 Signs of a Turn in Sentiment

"There are signs, however, that the tide has turned in so far as the academic courses are concerned, and here and there evidence is appearing of a return to classical studies.

"But the business men of the country should awaken to the fact that our schools are not educating commercial students-and I use the word educating advisedly. They are endeavoring to train them vocationally before giving them the essential foundation in cultural and mind-developing studies. "This defect in our educational system is

due to the conception that the business world locs not need educated men and women; that a superstructure of commercial studies foundation of ignorance is sufficient on a 'education' to prepare one for business life; that only the professions need cultured and ll-informed followers. "Why need a boy who is going to enter well-informed

business life waste his time in the study of Latin, Greek, art, music or any of the gen-erally termed cultural subjects? they reason. "Feach him business arithmetic, accounting, economics, stenography, typewriting and the like,' they advise.

Culture Commercially Valuable

"After thirty years of business experiince, my answer to this is that if a child of mine aspired to a business career 1 would much rather that he spent his high school much rather that he spent his high school years studying Latin and Greek and acquir-ing some knowledge of the arts than in learning stenography, typewriting and book-keeping. And this is because of the greater 'value and usefulness of the former studies from a purely commercial standpoint, en-tirely aside from the greater joy he would get out of life as a social human being. "I make this statement not from the

I make this statement not from the standpoint of a college-trained man who cels well educated himself, but because I know what a handicap the lack of such edu-cation is to the business man. I have been able to observe and estimate the value of cultural education in business life not from having a full share of it, nor because of the entire lack of it, but because I had to acentire ouire what I have after entering business

"I therefore learned through applying the smattering thus obtained how great would have been the business value of a compretensive education in the cultural and classical branches.

"Business" Meets All Professions

"It would be the best thing in the world if educators would only awaken to the fact that 'business' comes into close and constant that business comes into cose and constant contact with all the professions; that the many ramifications of commerce bring into active use all the education that any one can acquire in a lifetime; that the very life of our Nation is very largely affected by the intelligence with which business is con-ducted; that our standing among the na-tions of the world, as well as the solidity of our economic structure at home, depends upon the

thowledge of our business men. "Above all, the educators should come to realize that business men and women are really men and women and are not mere

Should Get Together

"The remedy is for the business men and the educators to get together and plan school programs which will fit boys and girls to meet conditions as they really are in the business world, as well as to develop their social faculties and enable them to get from life a fuller measure of happiness. "Let us constantly bear in mind that

It's funny about folks and where they come from. There is Mrs. I. A. Me-Carthy, for instance, the sculptress, who came down to Washington with a commission to make statuettes of the dignitaries. Mrs. McCarthy talks freely and of first-hand knowledge of London. Paris. Berlin, Korea, Buenos Aires, Shanghai. She gorfrom the youths constantly entering the business world from our elementary and secondary schools must come the executives secondary schools must come the executives and the administrators of the future, the Carnegies, Schwabs and Fords of tomorrow ns well as many of the Governors, legisla-tors, Senators and Presidents. "And we must also bear in mind that we sips of them in most any language you Then one evening we were out to a party and among those present was one Captain Arthur Willard, of the navy, all up-stage and imposing in his gold braid.

tempo.

cannot hope to clevate a man from the busi-ness world to the presidency of the United States if we are gradually to delegate the direction of our commercial affairs to medi-ocre and to partly trained minds." And the captain and the sculptress got And the captain and the sculptress su-talking and pretty soon he was saying: "Wby. Ivy, how you have grown." And she was saying: "Artie, the only thing that looks natural is your eyes." and they were holding hands

What Do You Know? is your eyes." and they were holding hands and everything. And it all came about because Artis Willard lived next door to Ivy McGuire and was the pal of her big brother in Kirksville. Mo., where John J. Pershing once went to normal before he became a school teacher. And here they were again after endless wanderings and both quite some pumpkins.

QUIZ

Who is the Chancellor of Germany? What is the new German State called officially?

3. What is a common? 4. Who wrote "The Vision of Sir Laun-

fal"?
5. Who was the first commanding officer of the American Navy?
6. What is the origin of the name Vene-zuela?
7. What is the meaning usually understood by the word "governor" in the British Isles?
8. Where does the coffee usually called Java come from? Conference, offers as a panacea against war a theory of a federation of Europe.

Mr. E. K. Moy, director of the China Trade Bureau, of New York, a gentleman of the South China persuasion, holds that world peace is impossible so long as there is a monarchical government sitting at

orne from? 9. What is meant by the word "sovran"? 10. Who was the Boy Orator of the Platte?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Then there steps forth Captain B. Dmo-1. Earl Reading is the British Viceroy of vile, wearing the uniform of the navy of Great Britain, and says that abolition of

 Larr Reading is the British Viceroy of India.
 Lincoln Park is the big municipal park of Chicago.
 Whisky is one of the surviving Celtic words in the English language. The original form may be transliterated "usquebaugh."
 Salem, Mass, is the language. submarines is the solution. "The submarine has no justification." says he, "except in war. It is entirely use-less for any peace purpose and should. therefore, be abandoned."

"To what peace purpose may a capital ship be put," some one was so impertinent as to ask.

Pekin

"Capital ships?" said Dmovile, "Wby, very delightful dancing parties can be given on the decks of capital ships." . . .

Representative E. Hart Fenn, of Con-

Mr. Montalo De Jesus, secretary to

Portuguese delegation to the Arms

Lepresentative E. Hart Fenn. of Con-necticut, is a friend of Chauncey Depew. and he says that there is one story for originating which the veteran raconteur in-sists on getting full credit. The story has its foundation in the query which wants to know of the similarity be-tween a fliver and a bathtub. Why are

they alike? To which the answer is that they are alike because everybody insists on baving one about the place, but everybody is, at the same time, ashamed to be seen in either.

A A Care Care a Care and

N. J.
8. Cardinal Gasparri, secretary of state under Pope Benedict XV, has been reappointed to office by the new Pope, Plus XI.
9. Litotes is a figure of speech in which a thing is stated by a denial of its opposite. Example: "It was a not unagreeable sensation."
10. The Genro is the collective name for the Japanese "Elder Statesmen." & Coun-cil of the Empire.

Salem, Mass., is the locale of Nathaniel Hawthorne's romance. "The House of the Seven Gables." The author was once employed in the Custom House of this old New England port.
 The Diamond State is the nickname or popular name of Delaware.
 The abbreviation "U. S. A." is used for the United States of America and the Union of South Africa.
 Rutgers College is in New Brunswick. N. J.