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"FRANCE WILL PAY"

DREMIER POINCARE'S announcement to the Finance Committee of the French nate that France will pay all her debts, as has been her custom, is interpreted by the Paris press as an answer to the statement last month by Louis P. Loucheur that France would never be able to pay the United States a single sou of what she had

This inference does not go far enough. The Premier's announcement had to be made for the protection of French credit, edicial of the Government can afford to admit that there are any public obligations which it can never meet, even though he

The debt to the United States is part of the war debt, and only a small part of it. The French officials are finding it difficult to raise money to pay the interest on held by private citizens and financial instimoney to pay the interest on the bonds tutions, and it has not been able to pay any interest on what was borrowed from the United States. If it began by repudiating a debt owed to another Government there uld be the immediate fear that it would be followed by a repudiation of that part of the debt owed to banks.

France has not repudiated any just claims against her, and she will not begin now. But this will not prevent her from seeking to scale down the debt in every possible way. to when Poincare says that France will pay means that France is not planning repudintion.

AN ALASKAN MUDDLE

DEPARTMENTAL sensitiveness concerning jurisdiction in Alaska has doubtless exercised an unfortunate effect upon the development of that territory. This much may be admitted without entering into the merits of Secretary Falls or Secretary Wallace's contentions or the protests of Gifford Pinebot. At present Alaskan affairs are handled in

thirty-two different bureaus in Washington. The provinces of several departments overlap and are in conflict.

The President is said to favor Secretary

Fall's plan for untying the tangle by con-fining control to the Department of the Interior. The situation is too complex to be grasped in detail by laymen out of touch with bureaucratic intricacies. But it is certain that some sort of simplification is needed and that Alaska has not prospered under the existing system of confusion.

Mr. Harding's keen interest in the situation is the most encouraging sign of a better deal for Alaska than has been detected for a lamentably tong stretch of

HAYS AND THE MOVIES

WILL H. HAYS, in what has been described as his inaugural address as the head of the motion-picture injustry has be implication confessed that there is need of reform in the movies, and has promised to heine it about

The industry, he said, "accepts the challenge in the righteous demand of American mothers that the entertainment and amusement of the youth be worthy of their valu as the most potent factor in the country'

He has not said just how he will go about tt, but his recognition of the movie shows as an entertainment for the young suggests that he will use what power he has to discourage the exhibition of films which would emoralize the immature.

If the movies are to be censored for the young person we shall soon hear realistic critics making the same strictures on them that they have long made on American lit-Some of these critics have denounced Howells and Longfellow because they wrote nothing that was "strong" and because everything they wrote could be put in the hands of a fifteen-year-old girl without opening her mind to facts of which she ignorant. But "strong" literature is usually filthy literature, dealing with subjects properly belonging to a medical clinic If the movies are to be made a little less strong than they have been many adults will find greater pleasure in them.

IRISH MUSIC IN THE AIR

THE broadcasting of Irish melodies by the radio stations yesterday was a compliment to the Irish ruce on St. Patrick's Day. "The Ould Plaid Shawl," "Kathleen Macourneen" and "The Kerry Dance" were among the melodies sent through the air to be listened to by every one who had access the receiving instruments.

But Irish melodies were heard around the world yesterday by millions who have no radio receivers in their homes. Wherever two Irishmen could get together there was singing of the old songs. This means that in every country they were heard, for the Irishmen are everywhere, not only in North and South America and France and Germany and Russia, but in India and China and Japan and on the islands of the sens. The race is widely distributed, and wherever Its representatives may live there is a little bit of the ould sod with all the tender and etic sentiment which seems to flourish in poetic sentiment which seems to nourism in it better than in any other kind of sod on this green footstool.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART

LL say no more," cries Mme, Matzenauer, speaking of her 100 per cent husband—and talks a column full. "I've told my story," gritted the 100 per cent husband from the front seat of a Seeing differnia automobile which he again is ving for a living, "and I have nothing to

d all that Mme. Matzenauer and Mr. lotshach said tended merely to prove the Steyou marry is haste you will repent

always insist that their affairs are their own exclusive business. That is true in one sense. But it happens that interest in romance is a ruling passion with all sorts and conditions of people. The public always likes to read tales of the Great Adventure of marriage, especially tales told by travelers who return from the sea which never was and never will be charted. The perils and glories of the voyage are matters of general interest because - well, because every one expects to travel sooner or later. Mme. Matzenauer and Mr. Glotzbach merely added a few more scraps of knowledge to a fund of information which, extensive as it is, seems never quite adequate to human needs.

BOSS BARLEYCORN OUT AGAIN TO RULE IN STATE POLITICS

He Has Power, Limitless, Money and Some Extremely Powerful Friends Even in Washington

TT WOULD be far better to wipe out the ■ Volstead law altogether, to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, to open the saloons wide again and to give whisky away than to permit the existence of a class of privileged and protected bootleggers allied with the corrupt political machines of this State -or any other State, for that matter.

That is why the action of Attorney General Daugherty's office in attempting to clap blinders on the Federal Grand Jury in this district at a moment when the lid hiding a frightened lot of liquor-peddling politiclans was about to be lifted seems peculiarly reprehensible.

The profits of the underground whisky trade are enormous. If, by any perversion of political influence, these profits were to be concentrated in the hands of minor machine bosses, there would be an end to political order and political deceney. The elections would be even more drearily farcical than they are now in many parts of the State. Any one who had permission to monopolize the liquor traffic would become enormously rich within a few months, and have at his disposal money enough to prostitute the election machinery in any doubtful area as it has never been prostituted before.

The sources from which corrupt political rings drew revenue in the past-the racetracks, commercialized vice and gambling hells-seem niggardly and negligible in comparison with the mine of money that would be opened to any one who could obtain a mandate for the distribution and sale of whisky or its imitations in a country supposedly dry.

When the dry laws were written into the statute books we took occasion to observe in these columns that a great and unconsidered danger lay in the possibility of a working alliance between the crooks of politics and the "big-time" bootleggers.

That alliance was effected almost immediately. The scope of its influence has constantly widened. It is useless now to inquire into the sources of its increasing strength. It seems to have had exalted political sanction or it never would have been able to exert pressure in one of the most important departments of the Federal Gov-

Politicians in the whisky business already have brought about a shameful conflict of aims and immeasurable confusion in Washington and in the departments charged with the duty of dry enforcement. Commissioner Haynes has been trying carnestly to make the Volstend law operative. His orders have been countermanded more than once by his superiors.

Senator Pepper asked for the appointment of Mr. Davis to the post of prohibition director in Pennsylvania because he, too, it is the law. An order from Acting Attorney General Goff cut the ground from under the feet of Mr. Davis and made wreckage of the plan for a general exposure and clean-up which had been worked out by Mr. Walnut.

It is impossible to measure the possible effect of this policy of obstruction in Mr. Daugherty's office. The work of enforcement is difficult and discouraging enough, What more is needed to dishearten any man than the knowledge or even the suspicion that the powers of the Government itself are being turned against him in his effort to be

If the politicians who have been bossing the whisky ring in this State manage to escape. Mr. Davis might as well shut up shop. His force will be demoralized and the big and little bootleggers will laugh at

The Volstend law may be good or bad, right or wrong, wise or unwise in its present form. But the nature of the law itself has no bearing on the general question created by the bootlegger in politics. Are the Federal laws to be systematically and deliberately broken by officers of the Government? Are sources of almost unlimited wealth to be opened to men who have become rich and influential through the scientific prostitution of elections? Are bootleggers to be permitted to boss the State and are they to be encouraged in the arrogance that has led them at last to issue orders in Washington?

Mr. Daugherty ought to hurry home from Florida and answer these and a few other questions. The condition which has been existing in this State and which Mr. Walnut was about to uncover when he was jerked out of office by Mr. Goff's telegram is suggestive of nothing less than anarchy unvarnished and unashamed. And if the present Administration even appears to desire to hide or excuse the odious system of betrayal charged by inference against some of the bosses of this State it will do so at its peril. If political leaders hough at the laws which they are sworn to enforce, what can you expect from the rank and file?

CANDOR, THE ARM OF PEACE

MUTUAL confidence more vital than any contained in after-dinner oratory, engrossed resolutions or certified contracts is manifested in the interchange of information between the British and American Governments in regard to poison gas. The English are telling us their chemical secrets. We are reciprocating.

There is an American mission in London. British mission in Washington, engaged in studying the war-gas situation and marking the latest developments by the techni-cians and scientists of the two nations. The work follows an inquiry into tank progress. concerning which both the British and American authorities have revealed the whole truth. Each of the Governments is now informed of the exact naval status of the

other. The constructive worth of such candor can scarcely be over-estimated. As guar-antees of peace, interchanged revelations of military and naval secrets are heartening

peyond the policy of disclosure is, of course, a further extension of the principle of disarmament. By their present mutual frankness Great Britain and the United States are laying the foundations for the execution of a program of arms limitation much broader in scope than the one established in

the Washington Conference. Where there are no national secrets, the likelihood of war is inevitably lessened, and, without mysteries, secret diplomacy, even from the most selfish and materialistic standpoint, becomes a superfluity.

It is interesting to note that the confessions in which the two English-speaking nations are engaged are in direct accord with a categorical provision of the covenant of the League of Nations. According to the sixth clause of Article VIII, "Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to their armaments, their military, naval and air programs, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike pur-

It will be needless to bewail American abstention from the League if, as in the present instance, the spirit which it exemplifies is observed in international relationships.

Signatures alone will not protect civilization. Its fate, if that is to be happy, is to be determined by just such acts of trust and good will as can at this time be ascribed with honor to the Governments of the British Empire and of this Republic.

MR. GAFFNEY'S MONKEY-WRENCH

COUNCILMAN GAFFNEY'S sudden regard for the dismal rookeries and ill-favored thoroughfares now disfiguring that district between the Parkway and the Schuylkill River comprehended in part of the exposition plans is unconvincing and conventional.

No public enterprise was ever started in this city without developing insincere forces of reaction. If only to recognize incrusted precedent, minatory monkey-wrenches must be raised.

It is plain that Mr. Gaffney is wielding one of these historic implements in his opposition to the condemnation for fair purposes of property assessed at \$3,180,000. It is his contention that Council has no authority to close a street, except temporarily

Just how the city plan has undergone a quantity of changes in the course of years not explained. Certain thoroughfares have vanished completely. It would be perhaps inquiring too curiously to ask Mr. Gaffney for information on this point.

Besides, it is needless to look for logic in affairs dominated by the pullpable spirit of obstructionism. Mr. Gaffney's obvious pur-pose is to make trouble for the fair undertaking because a site has been chosen of which he disapproves. The Mayor's message, calling for the

passage of an ordinance enabling the city to take title to the region between the Parkway, Fairmount Park and the east bank of the Schuylkill below the dam for the fair, has regard not only for that enterprise, but also for the permanent development of the city. With or without a Sesqui-Centennial cele-

bration, the municipality can ill afford to delay improvement of the banks of the lower Schuylkill and the condition of that river in general. The fair offers an excellent opportunity for beginning the much-needed work of rehabilitation. That is one of the signal merits of the Cret plan.

Fortunately, the nonsense about the in-ability of the city to alter its own appearance is too extravagant to be taken seriously for any length of time. Gesticulations of the wrench-slingers are hence alarming only to the unsophisticated.

PATCHWORK LAWMAKING

FOR an exhibition of legislative futility and confusion, it would be difficult to surpass the latest performances of the House Representatives respecting immigration.

The 3 per cent quota law, which has werked so many hardships and resulted in so nearly obsurd and irritating complications s theoretically operative until June 30 of this year. But the measure has functioned so wretchedly that the patching process is already under way in the passage of a resolution admitting permanently to United States the 2400 excess aliens who have been granted temporary entrance since March 7.

Opponents of the bill rose to blame the steamship companies for the moddle. Post-sibly it can be shown that these organizations are striving to profit to the utmost by the immigration business. But whatever their faults, responsibility primarily falls upon the framers of a law that is both unworkable and productive of a multiplicity

Meanwhile the framing of a new law extending the quota rules for another year has That also will probably be revised begun. and changed before it has run its course. On the general subject of immigration Congress is apparently without consistent convictions. The steamship lines have been secred. Ellis Island conditions have been "exposed," but authentic study of the situation is flagrantly lacking. In the Senate, Harris, of Georgia, has urged the total prohibition of immigration for five years, Mr. Robinson, of Arkansas, favors the admission of all temporary excess quota aliens, A problem of the utmost scriousness and magnitude is obscured by confused thinking at cross-purposes. Nothing like an intelli-

gent and informed grasp of the matter has yet been revenied

SUNDAY WORK FOR CHURCHES

THE suggestion that the women of one religious denomination in the farming districts of Iowa contribute to the home and foreign mission funds all the eggs laid by their hens on Sunday would provide enor-mous sums if it were extended to all the products of the farm.

Grass grows on Sunday, and so do potatoes and corn and wheat and sheep and pigs. Cows give milk on Sunday as well as on week-days. Now if the Sunday milk and a computed proportion of pork and mutton and grain and hay produced on the first day of the week were set apart for religious uses the churches would find themselves in a better financial shape than ever before,

The old hiblical rule of laying aside tenth of the fruits of the field and the flock for the support of the temple called for a smaller contribution than is asked of the Iowa farmers' wives. Assuming that hens lay every day, the Sunday eggs would be one-seventh of the product of the poultry yard; but hens do not lay every day. An average of five eggs a week is pretty good. so that a contribution of the Sunday eggs would amount to nearly a fifth instead of

The women, however, are likely to agree to the plan much more generally than the men would agree to a similar request that they set uside a fixed proportion of the yield of their farms for church work.

John A. Bell indig-Ring Out, Wild Bell nantly denies the report that he is to settle Senin the sum of \$650,000 in return for a scat n the United States Senate; and his note bounds true. There was a story in the newspapers the other day of a Pennsylvania sounds true, newspapers the farmer who had tied a bell on the neck of a turkey gobbler in order to scare away the ously guarded secrets have in the past threateningly contributed to the encouragement of the wife with the logical step

NEVER SAW A TRAIN

Circuit-Riding Preachers Who Pay Large Income Tax-The Musician Who Composed "The Arkansaw Traveler" - Where All the Whetstones Come From

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

SEE by the paper they had a mountain day who had never seen a railroad train, or a paved street, or a movie. Never been outside the county in which he was born." "How old was he?" asked a fellow traveler suspicious of a trap.
"Fifty-seven. He wouldn't been in Knox-

"Fifty-seven. He wouldn't been in Kindville then if a friend, a city feller, hadn't brought him in to have his eyes examined. "Funny part of it is," continued the speaker, "he lived only twenty miles from Sergeant Yorke, the World War hero, and didn't know him." didn't know him. The Western Express had left Little Rock.

Arkansas.
It was headed for the Texas border, 400 miles farther toward the sunset.

The Committee on "Unlimited Free Speech and General Information" was al-

ready in session in the smoking compart-ment of the Oklahoma City Pullman sleeper. A large brass cuspider ornamented the center of the compartment, for be it known many male humans west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri "cat" tobacco. "Chaw" is the correct expression.

A bluish, diaphanous cloud of burning to-bacco smoke burdened the air of the place. The remark about the "ridger" with the poor eyes was merely for purposes of con-versation among the hoi-pollol assembled. It started something—as is usually the case under the circumstances.

THAT'S nothing. There's people in Arkansas living up in Madison and Newton Counties I'll bet never saw a goodsized village," declared drummer from Memphis. declared a smart young

"Why? Because they've no desire to ivel. They're both religious and superstitious. They think all the evil in the world's found in the cities.
"Largely they're right," said a clerical-looking man in the corner farthest from the

He turned out to be a minor official fron omewhere in Oklahoma.
"They're superstitious because they read

little and have few churches. They're re-ligious where they have the chance." He

went on:

"Talk about self-sacrifice. You all ought to talk to some of these Baptist and Methodist circuit-riding preachers.

"How they keep body and soul together on their salaries the Lord only knows."

"How's that new oil field over to Malvern

roomin' on," interrupted a chap in tweeds and leather leggins.

"Jus' tol'able. They's lots of money goin' into that field, but every feller's waitin' for 'em to bring in a big well."

It was another man in leather leggins who had answered the first.
"Speaking about circuit riders, I know a

preacher who gets less than \$500 a year and spends nearly all of it for expenses. He paid

spends nearly all of it for expenses. He paid more than \$1200 income tax last year," resumed the Oklahoma official.

"How come?" asked one of the leather breeches, greatly interested.

"Oil," was the monosyllabic reply. "Bit of land in Oklahoma."

"Quit preachin", I reckon," said leather breeches No. 2 with a grin.

"No. Goin" abrad same as usual. Says "No. Goin' ahead same as usual. Says the Lord and the people need him." "Well, I'll be damn."

66 A RE you a native of Arkansas?" Alle was a business man, apparently of fifty-five or sixty. He had a Northern accent and addressed bimself to Leather

Leggins No. 1.
"Not exactly. I've lived in the State though for thirty-four years. Came in as a boy."
"Well, what I want to know is, what's the correct pronunciation of its name. Is it Ar-kan-sas or Ar-kan-saw?" "Ar-kan-saw," was the reply with a

"Well, why don't they let the world know that? I was taught as a boy to call it Ar-kan-sas the way it's spelled. "Seems to me half the people I know call that," he added peevishly.

"I don't see what more we can do to let he world know what the correct pronun-

ciation is," was the reply.
"There ought to be a fixed rule on its
pronunciation." retorted the B. M.
"There is. Not a rule, but a law. If you Northern people want to keep on calling it Ar-kan-sas, go to it. But--" and he Ar-kan-sas, go to it. But- and he grinned good-naturedly to soften the blow, Well-informed people pronounce it Arkan-saw, its legal name.

HE WAS an exceptionally well-informed man on Arkansas subjects we discov-An oil operator, I think, with interests in

Okianoma.

In reply to our inquiries, he said that in the early cightles the General Assembly of Arkansas had adopted a concurrent resolu-tion declaring the proper pronunciation to be Ar-kan-saw, pronounced in three syllables with the final "sas" pronounced "saw" and

with the final "sas" pronounced "saw" and the accent on the first syllable.

"This was in conformity with the decision of the State Historical Society, which had investigated the subject," he said.

"I guess that's right," avowed another.
"You always speak of the Ar-kan-saw Traveler, and not the Ar-kan-sas Traveler,"
"What do you know about the 'Arkansaw Traveler'.' snapped the oil man

Nothing, except it's an old dance tune.

FOR reply the oil man took a clipping from Prof. Joseph Tosso was the nuther of the famous old "Arkansaw Traveler." He was born in Italy in 1802 and died near Cin-

cinnati in 1888. He went to the City of Mexico when a child with his parents, who were musicians He was then considered a prodigy as a perormer on the violin. At the age of fifteen he visited Philadelphia, living there awhile and after that made a tour to various countries of the world as a musician. In 1835 settled in Cincinnati as a teacher of

He was early known to fame as the author of the "Arkansaw Traveler." For a quarter of a century his chief employment was playing for parties and balls. He was alway popular with the best society in Cincinnat not only for his musical talent, but for his social qualities as well.

Ole Bull was one of his warm friends, and

always visited Prof. Tosso when he went to Cincinnati. Every few years a benefit con-cert was given Prof. Tosso and they were well attended? His general fame, however. was founded on his work as the composer of the "Arkansaw Traveler."

BEFORE darkness fell that night I had learned considerable of this remarkable but little known and backward State Arkansas. might have learned more had not the

genial company disintegrated gradually as

the express carried us further into Okla homa, and night settled all discussions.
In temote Northern Arkansas, in Law-Fulton, Baxter, Marion. rence. Fulton, Baxter, Marion, Searcy, Newton and Boone Counties, are some of the greatest zine deposits in the country. All the oil stones and whetstones in the United States are made in Arkansas from rence. what is known as Washita rock.

The peculiar geological formation from which there rocks are taken is known to exist in a small way in only one or two Arkansas contains more mineral springs

Arkansas contains more mineral springs and boiling springs of radio-active waters than any other State in the Union.

One of the largest caves, a great natural wonder, exists in Benton County.

I also learned that Arkansas had a rival to our own "Honest" John Bardsley in the person of "Honest" Major Woodruff, a former State Treasurer, who managed to pretty well clean out the State Treasury during his term of office.



SOMETHING ATTEMPTED, SOMETHING DONE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

indefinite time.

DR. WILLIAM A. STECHER On Swimming for Schoolchildren

OF ALL the forms of physical exercise taught in the public school physical training course, swimming is one of the most, if not the most, beneficial and useful says Dr. William A. Stecher, director of physical education in the Philadelphia publie schools.

"Swimming is one of the recreative excroises," said Dr. Stecher, "which may be continued in later life, and herein it differs from some of the other and more spectacular forms of exercises. Football, for example, is of no value in later life, because the only capacity in which the older person can par ticipate is as a spectator. And swimming has the additional feature that may be made And swimming a competitive sport if so desired.

"This, in short, is one of the principal viewpoints in modern physical education to stress those things which will prove of value after the child has finished school. Swimming has this value, and it is also a most useful accomplishment.

Taught in the Schools

"Swimming is now a part of the regular physical educative work. Of course, its en-thusiasts claim for it everything that can be claimed for any sport, but all enthusiasts are that way, and the followers of the other sports make the same extravogant claims for sports make the same extravagant chains for their favorite pastime. Nevertheless, swim-ming is a splendid form of exercise, and, for that matter, so is walking. Walking is per-haps more practicable than swimming, for a person can walk at any time and almost anywhere, while the same conditions do not apply to swimming.

"But swimming is taught in the school course, both as an exercise and as a skill in which every human being should acquire proficiency when he is young. Our experi-ence has shown us that the best results are achieved when the child is taught between the fourth and the fifth grades: about eleven years of age. At that time the child is still fearless, in so far as the water in concerned, and yet is old enough to acquire the required skill. From the practical point of spending money we find that we get better results at that age than when we start instruction either earlier or

"During the summer months the Board of Education authorizes the teaching of swimming in sixteen city pools. The municipal Board of Recreation allows us the use of these pools part of the time, and the Board of Education provides sixteen men teachers to instruct the boys and sixteen women teachers for the girls. They have turned out literally thousands of excellent wimmers and some very expert ones among

"Heginning in April, we send out cards, calling the attention of the parents and the open for the teaching of swimming and asking whether they desire to have their children receive the Instruction which will be theirs for the asking; po charge is made for any of this part of the extra physical

Taught in Squads

"The instruction is given in squads of four children each and the lesson lasts for one-half hour. Thus, at each pool four children will receive the undivided attention of the teacher from, say, 9 o chack in the morning until 9:30, when another four will be taught from 9:30 until 10 o'clock so on throughout the entire teaching day.
"It takes from three lessons for the mo

adept to ten or fifteen for those who learn more slowly until they can be called swim-mers. If the child is fearless of the water and is fairly skillful in the handling of its irms and legs he usually learns very quickly. If they have been frightened when younger, t takes a much longer time to teach the it takes a much longer fidence which every one must acquire before the can swim. Children learn swimming much more rapidly as a rule than adults, just as they learn most other physical ex-

just as they carn most other physical ex-ercises more quickly.

"Our little students are taught a good stroke, and in a word taught to become real swimmers and not simply to wallow through the water. When they can swim for twenty minutes at a time without rest, each one who passes this test is given a fish with the letters 'P. S.' (public schools) on it. If you look in almost any of the public pools in summer time you will see from two or three to a dozen or more of these fish on the suits of the little base 2, and they are very proud of the sign.

"Many of our little swimmers go far beyoud the twenty-minute mark, and it is no uncommon thing for some of our boys and girls in the first year to swim for an hour or more. But when one can swim for twenty minutes he can swim for an almost

"Every year we teach about 2000 children to swim. We would like to teach a greater number, but we have not the facili-ties for doing so. There are no facilities alever in the schools themselves, and or the hottest days the public pools where we have to give this instruction are so crowded that teaching is impossible.

"In the new building program On the new building program of the Board of Education we would like to have pools built in the schools, where this instruction could be given to as many pupils as want it. It is a definite part of the as want it. It is a definite part of the physical education, which in its own way is just as important as the mental training. Then swimming has a life-saving value other sports do not have, and it teaches courage and calmness in moments of

Speed Swimming Not Taught

"We do not seek to develop speed swimming in our teaching. If the pupil has a tendency in this direction he can develop it later himself, but he gets no encouragement in this from the instructors, whose ment in this from the instructors, whose aim is to make him a strong swimmer, capable of taking care of himself in the water and of rendering assistance to others if the occasion arises. Many of our pupils return after the first year to learn something of fancy swimming and diving, but it is shown incidentally when there is time and is not made a specialty. is not made a specialty.

This valuable summer work which being done by the Board of Education is something for which it has received little public credit, and yet it is one of the most valuable things taught in the school course. The board has been doing this since 1907 now fifteen years-and in this time 20,000 or 30,000 children have been taught to swim. "Swimming has now been placed among

the efficiency physical tests. There are three of these tests for the various ages. Those who pass the first test are eligible for the second, and those who pass the second are eligible for the third. Swimming 220 yards an efficiency test of the third class, and the child who can pass the third test is the cann who can pass the third test is sure to be in excellent physical condition. And swimming is one of the principal things which has brought this condition about."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

QUIZ

1. What famous musical composer was also a celebrated chemist?

2. What is the meaning of the word discarnate?

3. Who was the father of political philosophy?

4. Who was Vice President of the United States during the Administration of Benjamin Harrison?

5. What is a paynin?

6. What delicious fruit hears a name that is a corruption of the word Persia?

7. In what month of the year 1865 did Lee surrender to Grant at Appoint.

Where is Andalusia? 9. When was the naval battle of Coronel fought in the World War?
10. Who were the communiciers on each eide?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Mount Heela is the most hotomous of the many active volcanoes of lecland.
2. The Mohammedans are divided into the two principal acts of Sumates and Smites. Their dispute was originally about the succession of the early Calibbate.

Caliphate.

2. "Mr. Sludge the Medium," is a poeta monologue by Robert Browning.

4. Two important treates passed by the Senate during the present Advantstration are the Treaty with Colombia and the Treaty with Japan regarding the Island of Yap.

5. A pteridologist is a student of ferns.

6. Spikenara was an ancient coastly aromatic outment made chiefly from a peremetal herb allied to valerian. The mane is also given by kinds of fraginat will be also given by kinds of fragination.

nerb allied to valerian. The bance is also given to kinds of fragitation. The large prehistoric Bzard, the please saurus, had, or har, provides, but no legs. Macbeth, King of Sextland, lived in the elevanth century A. D.

eleventh century A D.

9. Bartoloneo Esteban Murilio was a cele-brated Spanish painter. He died in 1682.

10. The volume of the earth is about fifty times greater than that of the moon.

SHORT CUTS

Time has a sponge for most political

Chicago's fire seems to prove that the fire-proof building is as yet as far off as the fool-proof gun. In the springtime vhen the vind blows through the hole in the vindowpane then gayly the trouble door opens vide for the

There are incidents in the life of a certain Mr. Newberry that should have the effect of injecting caution into the Pennsyl-

vania campaign.

Teredo navalis, the ship worm, doesn't thrive in Philadelphia waters. Let the knockers note the verity: In our shipping it doesn't pick holes.

The Four-Power Treaty, incidentally, is an unwitting protector of weak non-signatory nations. Signatories must confer before striking a blow. The supposition is that Chairman Fordney does not know that incomes have been considerably reduced during the last year

and taxes grow harder to pay. The League of Nations now takes the ground that it is more economical to reduce the armies of Europe voluntarily in the open

than involuntarily in the tren

Though ratification of the Four-Power Treaty is now a foregone conclusion it simply does not occur to Congress to cut out the talk and do the work expected.

New York preacher (who has had suff-

cient notoriety) says what the modern pulpit needs is sensationalism, his idea, apparently, being that the way to banish sin is to grow If bituminous operators were unable to

boost the price of coal in storage the moment a strike is called there is likelihood they would hasten to consult with the miners to avert trouble. Matzenauer's hundred per cent husband has evidently run into a publicity hound who dearly loves to sling words. His phrases

suggest a jazz novelist of the younger They assuredly do not suggest a chauffeur. Manchester, N. H., textile strikers suspended hostilities to send condoler the man they are fighting and flowers to the funeral of his child. "One touch of

nature. Dr. Prince has, of course, of admirers a host, but our grievance, b'gosh, is that the flapper who worked the Antigonish ghost should wear sloppy galoshes.

President Harding will get back Washington with several big sticks in his bag, but it is not yet certain whether he will swat the Fordney pill with a driver or a

It was a fine day St. Patrick had, what with the parades and the speeches by the grand men with Ireland free at last; and divide a thing to moddher us at all at all save a few small troubles which will be righted at last, praises be.

Maine's election next Monday will reflect the country's attitude toward foreign politics, domestic industrial conditions, the tariff, prohibition, the treaties, the beaus; or will have absolutely no connection with any of these things according as the result coincides with your previous convictions.

If Dr. Bolton has the right dope; Ellen had a ghost who loved to give & show And everywhere that Mary went that ghost was sure to go.

Missoula and Antigonish she filled with frightened talk.

But wasn't that a distance great to cause

a ghost to walk?

Merely to Help Councilman Gaffney would, because of his would, because of its preference for another site, proceed to put difficulties in the way of those who are trying to make a success of the Sesqui-Centennial; so we may take it for granted that ne mentions the possibility of a bitch is condemnation proceedings, merely so that be may help to straighten things out. He, o course, realises that this is no time for pellipolities.