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JOHN C. MARTIN. JOHN C MARTIN. General Business Manager

to and subscribed before me afth day of April, 1922. Charles E. Johnston. OMy commission expires January 7 192"

POLITICAL CHAOS

CURRENT news from behind the black curtain where the gentlemen witches of Pennsylvania politics weave their spells indicates that Governor Sproul is in a mood to throw his support to Pinchot as an act of reprisal against the more reactionary and stupid leaders who have been obstructing all efforts directed toward party harmony.

Can any politician in his senses-can even Governor Spront-fall to see that every his and little boss and leader within the ranks of the general Republican organization has been actively, if unconsciously, supporting Pinchot for three months at least? Can they suppose that the sudden flare of Pinchot sentiment is merely accidental? The atrength of Pinchot is due solely to

the acknowledged weakness of the party leaders and to the gitter recklessness and selfishness of their present managerings.

Not one of the candidates they have named for the governorship could possibly help the party in the coming battle. Fisher is admittedly a Grundy man. He would talk for organized money in Pennsylvania. Mackey would be the Callph of the Eastern Penn. sylvania organization. Beldleman would b -Beidleman, Griest, Mr. Sproul's dark horse, could be depended on only to see that the old same of political poker was played according to the rules and therefore inpartially.

Pinchot has been talking as though he were nware of the existence of a general public in Pennsylvania and a- if he believed that the Governor of a State ought to think of the people first and the politicians afterward. That is why he has been growing strong enough to feighten big and little far tionists half to death.

HARDING IS CONSISTENT

THE unofficial announcement tunt President will veto any bills reducing the army and navy below the limits recommended by the executive departments need surprise no one

The Administration evidency had a mile tary policy in mind when the Washington Conference was called. That Conference agreed upon a basis for the reduction of the navies of the various Powers represented The minimum consistent with safety was

if the plans of the Administration are to be carried out Congress must make an appropriation large enough to maintain a navy on the 5.5.3 ratio fixed by the Conference, and to maintain an army large enough to meet the minimum needs of the

country. Now is the opportunity for Congress justify Representative Mondell's boast that ir is in hearty accord with the Presiden If it does justify that boast then the Pres dest will have no occasion for velocing

COAL AND PUBLIC OPINION

ST/HAT has been happening to reverse the trend of public optnion which, though 1 neually is disposed to run against organized Jabor in a great general strike, is obviously running now against the obdurate conl operators? Even in New York, where a few ewerful newspapers still persist in preach. ing the divine right of monopolists, it is saible now to find a daily journal that deen't put at least part of the blame for the coal strike upon the operators. And in American journal of reputation or standing in there apparent a desire to take the one-sided view of the present con-

o intelligent and patriotic was to look oal strike is not from the viewpoint operators or the miners alone, but the viewpoint of national dign.ty. aware that light is needed in the ingless. It no longer takes the word in the owners without question. And integrity in a mood to demand that Congress busy itself about getting at the absolute and unvarnished truths of the conl industry. Congress in its turn will probably begin a real inquiry. Thus, under the pressure of necessity, it will do what it refused to do when men like Hoover, Edge and Calder were telling the Senate that a policy of drift and negligence would lead certainly to strike's or worse and to widespread hardship.

END OF DEFLATION AND BEGINNING OF RECOVERY

Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railread Shows Business In a Healthy Condition

THE logic of the annual report of Samuel A Rea. president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is that if the railroads are let alone by the Government they can get on their feet and carn enough to pay thiridends on their capital stock as well as to pay fair wages to their employes.

The Pennsylvania road closed the year. according to Mr. Res. with a net operating income of \$40,000,000, whereas they closed the year 1920 with an operating deficit of \$62,000,000. The passenger and freight traffic in 1921 was smaller than in 1920. Economies amounting to \$159,000,000 were efforces through the adjustment of the working force to the amount of business and in other ways.

If there had not been a determined effort to eliminate all possible waste the company would have ended the year with a deficit. But the company is now in shape to face the future with optimiem if the Government well permit if to manage its affairs in nocordance with the principles of sound railtoading.

The majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, however, is in a critical mood. It has just condemned the Pennsylvania for sending repair work to private shops instead of having if done in its own shops. Mr. Rea has explained that private shops were resorted to in an emergency when it was important that the work should be done without delay. That the work was not done on time and that it was expensive could not have been foreseen. The emergency was met in accordance with the best judgment of the men in charge. A minority of the commission takes this view and exportates the ratirond.

There was a time when there would have been no minority willing to assume that the men in charge of the ratiroads could be trusted to do anything without a sinister

There may have once been some justified. tion for this view. The public-be-damned attitude of railroad men was once the common one. Exploiters got hold of railroad properties and used them as the basis of new seres of stocks and bonds with which to speculate. Great railroad systems were a mere anner of Wall street brokers' offices and the roads were not run by railroad men. but by enturalists.

Nowadays it is admitted by the railroad men that the primary purpose of a transportation line is to serve the public. Railroad operators are in charge. They are as honest and as able as any other class of men. They have a pride in their work. They seek to develop business not only to increase the profits of the company, but to develop the communities which they serve. They poorgnize the identity of interest of railroads and the public-

If there is to be sumplete as overy of the reads from the depression of recent years the Government also must recognize this identify of interest and it must also assume that the men operating the roads are horextly souking to speed the country with safeguarding the capital invested in the property in their charge.

The relation of the facts set forth in Mr. Rea's report to the general business situation is close. They indicate that the process of deflation is about completed. There was inflation during the war. Prices and wages went up with a bound and prople were acting as if the condition were permanent. The Government, which was running the railroads, was as extravagant in its use of the railroad income as it was in the expenditure of Government money in the shippards and munition factories.

The Pennsylvania system has now got down to a normal basis. When the business revival of which there are already signs beomes more clearly manifest the company can begin again to pay 6 new cent dividends to its shareholders.

The revival is on the way. It is indicated n the increased earnings of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, with the promise of a dividend on its shares. The dividend is to come in part from contomics, it is true, but the fact that great corporations can make economies is a sign of a whole-one

The era of the spenditurift and the profiteer in corporation management is drawing to a close, and the day is not far distant allen all corporation invaugers will be as careful of the properties in their charge as though they were their own.

AS WOMEN SEE US

Two extraordinarily clover Englishwomen speech -- Marget Asquith and Mr. Clare Speridan have just finished a fascinated inspection of the United States, its people, older, towns, teas, fights, hopes, illusions. politicians and skystrapers. They had a keen eye for the hon tamers who live or Fifth avenue and they dropped off in Wash. ington to look long upon Congress. They have, of course, written and published

These records of the experiences of Mrs. Asquith and Mrs. Storidan are not always complimentary. But they are from and unconventional, and sometimes very rirewd and altogether superior to the records of American travel written by the Englishmen who used to mander over the United States and make notes and write volumes about us when the place of British women was still in the home. And we are reminded sud-denly that much of the originality and liberality of Britain is now finding expression in the work of women. Thus, neither Mrs. Asquith nor Mrs. Shoridan arrived in New York to look for Irdians on Fifth avenue. as more than one distinguished Briton did in the report past. They didn't bring tests, sleeping bags and shotguns with them. Nor did they believe that poker was the national game in the Polited States. The at least did us the compliment of assuming that they were travelers in a thoroughly electiond CHICAGO CASSO

Civilized, that is, so for as material agganization and practical thinking can go. Both Margot and Clare seem to have some nteresting doubts about the civilization of Fifth avenue and the teas. They were amazed to find that the wives of multimillionaires in the ultra-fashionable circles of New York and Chicago actually talked !

money at meals and manifested an extremely lively interest in questions of costs and profits.

Mrs. Sheridan had been to Russis. She made busts of Lenine and Trotzky, and she found, when she entered the drawing-rooms of the very rich in this country, that she was viewed as one who had escaped from human lions who ate little children for lunch. Margot, too, marveled at our willingness to take all rumors for granted. She was unhappily impressed by the obvious fury of our chase after the dollar, though it is an open secret that she lectured in this country for the sole purpose of replenishing her own exchequer. She is convinced that we are too content with the surfaces of things. We are. Margot herself is proof of this. She likes us. We are, says Margot. very nice, indeed, and very generous. We do not yet know whether we like Margot or not. We shall see what she has to say

when she returns to England. As for Mrs. Sheridan, she is in many wars different from the wife of the former British Prime Minister. Here is a jovinl sort of mind. Her heart is filled with humor and great hopes for the future. She is convinced that the United States will survive to be a great Nation, that its too rich people will soon become accustomed to their riches and that, as time goes on, we shall not be so ready as we now are to believe all the foolish things that some Europeans would have us believe. While Margor and Clare were inspecting

the United States the United States was inspecting Clare and Margot. They are cividly interesting types of the new woman. They are pleasant folk to have around-for a little while. They would soon become something of a trial-like children whose saying the right thing at the wrong It was nice to have them. It is good to feel that for a large part of the world we are still a country that can be discovered. We can feel that our life is still before us. British writers have almost monopolized the business of exploring the American mind. They will have distingulahed successors. The Czecho-Slovaks and the Poles and the Russians will doubt less enter the business when they settle down and their writing ladies and gentlemen will profit. And we ourselves will thus be able to see some of the wonders of the modern world without stirring from our own firesides

INEXTINGUISHABLE PREMIER

THE charm, the vivid personality and the magnetism of Lloyd George are unescapable even in a mere casual reading of his extended address upon the objects and opportunities of the Genoa conference.

The effect upon the House of Commons. resulting in an overwhelming vote of confidence, was typical. The British Premier ins triumphed again through those qualities-apparent candor, apparent lucidity of reasoning and apparent good temper-which have been the bulwark of his political forunies.

Gifted with an extraordinary faculty for reducing intricate problems to what appear to be their simplest and most plausible terms, the most adroit of living statesmen applies as usual the tactics of the clever trial lawyer. The temptation to question his statements, to suspect his hypotheses and to scrutinize his logic is temporarily extinguished in the majority of his hearers.

The session in Parliament resembled a kind of vindication jubilee preliminary to the cure of Europe's ills by political legerdemain within the resources of a political magician. Of course, nobody of any discernment,

least of all perhaps Lloyd George himself. really believes Genoa will be a joyous picnic in which the animosities, prejudices, intrigues and mistaken policies which have wrought such havor in the aftermath of the World War will be instantaneously effaced in a college boys' chorus of good cheer. But Lloyd George seldom gives his critics time to interpellate embarrassing questions. If any are propounded their force is vittated

by breezy rejoinders confusing the real issue al blinding in spurious brilliancy It is not inconceivable that this practice of costatic self-confidence has its merits. Certainly it has been one of the main supports of the Prime Minister's tenure of office

Applying the method to Genea Mr. Lloyd George is eloquent in his conception of a chastened Russia pledged to recogni-tion of the debts of the Czarist regime, of a contented France and of a general European trade recovery that will enable Germany to foot the reparations bills and will stabilize all foreign exchanges. Who among his own countrymen

among the nationals of any other country has the temerity to assert that such a pieture is not good? "If any, speak," cries Mr. Lloyd George in effect, "for him have I offended." Even the chronic croakers are husbed. The results of the Genou conference can-

not be prejudiced. If they are disappoint. ing or if they fall short of the immeasurable benefactions outlined. Mr. I loyd George may be trusted to waste little time on explans tions. These are encumbrances which he distrusts profoundly. There will be new cloud-capped towers to be scaled as the old ones crumble. It is impossible not to admire such high

spirits. Whatever his faults, Lloyd George is a political sportsman who adds zest to a game concerning which much despair has been entertained.

Governor Len Small, of Illinois, charged with Jury of Peeresses Illinois, charged with embezzing State funds while State Treasurer, challenged an entire jury panel because there were no women on Apropos of nothing in particular, i remembered that a serious-minded colleague recently remarked that if he were on trial and innocent of the offense charged he would choose a jury of men, but if guilty a jury of women. We haven't the slightest notion what he was getting at: and, so far as we can see, it has nothing to do with the ease of Governor Small; but isn't it curious how thoughts bob into one's head?

There may or may not be significance in the fact that the German It May Be Government has allowed the Third International Socialist Congress to meet in the Reichstag Building in Berlin. It may be good policy to permit the revo-lutionary nots and kettles to let off steam, there might have been more diplomacy and common sense in making them find other

The sacrifices a politi I nselfish cian will make for the sake of harmony and the good of the party are siggestive of those Artemus Ward was willing to make for his country during the Civil War. As we remember it, he was willing to sacrifice his father, brothers, nucles. masins and his great-nunt in the country

It is, of course, under-Hold Your Horses stood that the declara-There's No Hurry tion of Premier Poincare that the French Covernment tever had any intention of conconting the right of the United States to be combined for its army costs on the Rhine queen't mean that we are going to get the money immediately and at once

The average man will not be really interested in the cosi situation until the are empty and that prices are high. he will find that heated language will not AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Don't Try Social Service Work to Escape Unhappiness at Home--- It Demands a Love of Service and the Very Best That's in You

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

RECEIVED, from a reader of this column, who lives in Rutledge, a letter, which is interesting to answer: "Dear Madam—May I ask to have social service work defined and its possibilities as a means of livelihood explained? And how may I apply?

"Yours truly." etc. The letter made me wonder if much has been said about social service work and workers in this column, and if so, whether I had seemed for or against the profession.

I am really for social service work, but I find myself continually critical of the social service workers in my mind, though I hope that fact does not reverberate through

Perhaps for that reason I am not a good person to define the work or the workers, but I should say that social service work was philanthropic work done by professional and generally by employed workers, and that a social service worker was one who had received a more or less scientific training for benevalent wash

that a social service worker was one who had received a more or less scientific training for benevolent work.

As to the chances of earning a livelihood, I should say that they were multiplying yearly, and that salaries of from \$500 to \$2500, and, in some cases, living quarters and even meals, were offered with other perquisites that spelled considerable influence quisites that spelled considerable influence and even power over the affairs of men and women and children, not to say boards of managers and executive committees.

Every year, however, the training of a social service worker grows more formidable

YEARS ago in Chicago the evangelist. Dwight L. Moody, established the first school of training for religious social service workers, and he astonished the pastors and Dorcas Societies and Ladies' Aids exceedingly by having tabulated methods by which one or another set of derelicts was converted and put on the straight path. From that school the name Christian worker was more or less derived, and for some time it represented a certain type—not always a popular one with the rank and file

Soon after that there came into existence social settlements, generally in the slums or in a poor neighborhood or, at all events, in a neighborhood of workers in industry; settlements where men and women livef and did philanthropic work under the direction of a settlement head and according to methods outlined and generally taught by that head. These persons were known as settlement workers, and they did everything.

from washing a baby to staging a play.

In the wake of the slum or settlement worker came the Young Women's Christian Association trained worker, who was generally known as a Y. W. C. A. secretary. She received her training in the big Y. W. C. A. school in New York City under the supervision of a leave a secretary. supervision of no less a person than Miss Grace Dodge and teachers of her choice. The secretaries were classified and trained for various jobs under industrial, rural, city, institutional, religious, recreational and administrative.

UNTIL the Y. W. C. A. took the matter in hand the salaries of these workers among women were part-time stipends and very meager at that. The Y. W. C. A. raised the standard of efficiency and also of pay. It also gave the salaried trained worker an equal position with the volunteer on boards and a slightly superior position in actual administrative work, because by knowing the work by a daily and even hourly contact with it they were not only better informed than the volunteers, but

they were more efficient.
From such organizations as the Y. W. C. A, the idea of having trained workers spread to charity organizations, hespitals, nur-series, educational institutions of a benevolent sort and finally to business establishments and fretories, until now no up-to-date institution that is organized for the help of persons, spirituany, mentally or physically, but includes a social service department with out includes a social service department with a staff of trained and paid social service workers. And nearly every city of any size has now at least one and probably a number of schools for the training of these workers. The courses vary according to the type of work required, and the amount of practice included differs with the different schools. In some, actual residence with work in a social settlement is part of the course; in others some hospital work; in still others a very thorough course in psychology and even

PERHAPS where I have been mentally critical of the scientifically trained social service worker has been in her insistence her training versus the volunteer worker's experience. She knows a general rule, but experience. She knows a general rule, but not a local situation, and in spite of great exactness in technique, she is not always adaptable to circumstances. Her training too often makes her feel that the only good of the volunteer is to provide the money and prestige, while she manipulates the funds and deals with the beneficiaries and compiles the voluminous reports which she has been trained to consider necessary.

In fact, in spite of her scientific training to deal with the poor or needy or young or bad or ignorant, she very often is quite ignorant how to deal with the "goose that lays the golden egg." which is why so many of our benevolent institutions are tottering on the brink of impecuniosity. The persons whose business it is to support them no longer have a real sense of responsibility in running them, and the persons who are helped or supported are no longer in close touch with the men and vomen who share their incomes with them.

Then, too, with many trained workers social service is not the dedication of a life; it is just one of the modern, democratic ways of earning a living. Nor is it, in most cases, a service dedicated to any one need of humanity or now one heality. It is very often a matter of salary and of conditions of the constant charge in the secretarial force, a port of succession of new brooms for the discipline of the old volun-

I confess that the "old volunteers" are I confess that the "old volunteers" are spit to be uncertain in their turn. They go nway in winter and they go away in summer and they light out for pieusure or health—generally some one else s—in-between times, and are very condescending about keeping engagements, many of them; but there again their laxity is due to lack of interest, and the lack of interest is due to lack of tack of real responsibility, and the lack of lack of real responsibility, and the lack of responsibility is due to the fact that a social service worker has been engaged to do all the interesting part of the job.

NoW for the last part of the question; No Tlow may one carn a livelihood as a Apply to the Y. W. C. A, or to a school

of social service for particulars as to their of social service for particulars as to their courses, and if you can space a year to fit yourself and the money for your upkeep and have a social instinct and an aptness for people and a love of service and a good for people and a love of service and a good disposition and are robust in health and agreeable in appearance and have the sense to keep out of entanglements of a filtration variety, you can make a success out of the bushess. But if you want to escape some unbappiness at home, or are after diversion,

in had better go sam. It is a hard way to earn a living though a very happy way of serving one's fello I really know what I am talking about

because I have worked in a settlement for several years, and nothing that I have ever done since then has seemed quite so streng ous or quite so interesting.

French deputies urge some sort of Wainpun to replace the gold standard in trad-among the Allies and other nations of Europe. We know that guy; he's listed in the Pinancial Rogues' Gallery; alias Bun-



THE BIG JOB

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

pidity.

DR. GEORGE W. STEWART On Needed Public School Changes

THAT Philadelphia parents will justly I view with alarm and with some indignation the charge of inefficiency brought against the system of public education in this city by Dr. Finegan in his report on existing school conditions, is the opinion of Dr. George W. Stewart, professor of the history of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College.

"The probably too conservative statement of Dr. Finegan," said Dr. Stewart more than 80 per cent of the present buildings are totally inadequate and in part a menace to the life, health and morals of the pupils, should at least excite a vigorous popular demand for immediate correction. not a radical alteration in the entire cinciple and methods now systematically employed. "It is a matter of common observation

that, from the date on which the public schools are opened, epidemics of dangerous infectious diseases begin and persist with mabating intensity until the emberon are dispersed for the summer vacation.

Diseases Are Communicable

"These diseases are communicable and are taparted from one to another with appailing rapidity, resulting annually in suffering and death to thousands of poor little manocents, the are literally driven into these jaws of death and compelled to undergo risks dangers to life and bearth that few of the parents, if they realized is would venture to incur themselves. Organized school in-spection serves only to detect and isolate already infected pupils, but not before een tacts have been made and the damage done Fumigatory and disinfecting practices have en found futile in preventing the spread of infections and now in many instances have been abandoned.

"This is not all. Education and menttraining are recognized requisites in the making of future citizens. The providing of abundant opportunity and of the propefacilities to this end are obligation amed by the municipality, and upon it rests he serious responsibility of affording conlitions which are best adapted to impur Instruction to children during the sensitive, formative age. "It is a fact attested by experience that

the strongest and most alert adult even. aind becomes lethargic and unreceptive i atmospheres laden with the detritus of body exhalations and poisoned with traceable quantities of carbon-dioxide gas. notwithstanding this acknowledged fact, these are admittedly the mentally benumbing influences to which our children are forcible subjected in order that they may acquire sufficient mental training in the public choois of Philadelphia.

Results of Bad Atmosphere

"Phe mevitable outcome of residence in poisoned and vitiated atmosphere, even for brief periods, is evidenced in brain weariness, nervous irritability and physical protration, not to speak of the damage the circulation by faulty exygenation. equally susceptible and tikewise influenced mentally and physically these pernicious conditions. any schoolroom in the city near the close of a day's sessions will reveal the visible the restlessness, irritability and lowered mental tone apparent alike in teacher and nupils. "Ventilation in over-crowded rooms

at the best, is far from perfect. Neither prehitectural skill nor sanitary science can ever devise the ideal conditions in a crowde. institution wherein the human brain can function to the best advantage, and par-ticularly so if the ade purpose of the instiution be the unfolding and training of the approximable juvenile mind. "By implication Dr. Finegan summarize

the Philadelphia school conditions as being unsultary, by which he means infected with disease germs, poisoned with carbon-disciple enauntions, and harmful to vision, being blangerous to life with inadequare the protection, nerrow exits and communi sations and mortality from contact diseases as being a 'menace to morals' in the failure to provide officient safeguards against the evil precoclous tendencies to which many children are inclined. In short, his report is a dreary confession that our tender chil-dren are daily sacrificed to a Moloch of incredible lack of vision and penurious stu-

"We are told that it will require \$80. 600,000 and twenty years of time to remedy this recking iniquity. Menuwhile, 50,000 children will directly and indirectly saccumb to preventable maladies contracted he classrooms and the remainder denied the necessary normal facilities under which to acquire a proper education.

"Is there no immediate practical remedy for this hideous state of affairs? I think there is. To many, who are in the bondage of custom and tradition, the suggestion here offered will appear unthinkable and radical in the extreme, but radical measures are required when the necessity arises to aproof nethods that are fundamentally wrong in principle.

"In the first place, any system of education compelling all classes to herd together in artificially heated buildings is absolutely erong in principle and victors in practice Therefore, corrective measures should taken at any cost. In the second place, the question of financial economy should find no recognition in the discussion of public education. A thoroughly practicable and perfectly ideal method of municipal public education is immediately feasible, according the Board of Education and cit. government can be educated to the point and subsequently induced to do these things

Three Important Things

"First. Burn every disease-saturated school building to the ground, completel-expurgating the last vestige of its baleful

"Second. Purchase, at any price, one of two available city blocks, in various ser-tions of the town. Wall them high to restrain adventitions noises and on the inside construct beautiful and attractive school gardens, leaving to capable engineers details of departmentation, drainage, weather protection, needful foliage and playgrounds Third. Abolish the winter term, making chool term from April I to Describer ! including the stramer months "A moment of unprejudiced reflection will

unfold the advantages of these possibly tadent suggestions. Those who value a health trained inlind as the greatest nationa, a sewill perceive at one that under this plan child mortality would be immensely reduced and that, within a brief period, faral epeasily controlled if completely enallement. "Furthermore, a mind, trained under the

stimulus of 100 per cent pure air, is vast nore receptive and plastic than one con-tantly intoxicated in the mephitic atmophere and stuperying heat of a crowded classroom. Moreover, play in the open during the winter months is infinitely preferable to confinement in artificially heated apartments, and, when necessary, there is no comparison between enforced confinement in a school building and the more substary enthe average home parental observation.

"Finally, during the aummer quidren as a rule are energetic, alert and continually happy, if their minds is continually bapty, if their minds is continually would it not be more desirable if the thousands who are forced to play and recreate in the hot, dusty streets and alley of a dense city were permitted to include in the luxury of mental occupation in cool and shaded gardens, under the guidantee and control of healthful, non-asphysiate

"These are but a few of the progressive possibilities unfolded by a contemplation of this radical innovation in public instruction. They are enough, however, to convince the average Intelligent citizen that the worthy of consideration and ultimately practical adoption."

The New York World wants the Constitution much led so that the Sacretary of State can go to the Schate and explain and State can go to the senare and expand and defend the treatles which he negatiates. Does the World forget that the President can go to the Senate and defend his treatles and that theories Washington did it once, and after being brekled by the enheating for a while went away and remarked that he'd be dammed if he'd go again?

Congress is too timid. If there is no need for a navy, why not abolish it altogether in the interest of economy? And think of what a lot of money could be saved if they would follow this up by abolishing Congress

SHORT CUTS

The primary appears to be a big mill with mighty little grist.

Not much graft for a road contractor in the straight and narrow path. The suspicion grows that while the Irish Republican Army is on its way it doesn't know where it is going.

The Armament Conference treaties being history, historians may now proceed, when they're ready, to misinterpret them.

With many miners returning to their old homes in Europe, there ought to be work enough for those remaining when the strike

One wonders at the mental and moral

quirks responsible for the theft from a Gar-field, N. J., mission house of a lantern and a Bible. Margot says we are inclined to value

The British House of Commons is now on record as believing that Lloyd George must needs know a thing or two-a Gener thing or two, as it were.

money too much. The charge is easily disproved. A lot of it was spent to hear the

Pleas for the untionalization of the cos mines would be more insistent nowadays! a recent experiment with the railroads die not serve as a horrible example.

The list of things Blanton, of Texas, knows next to nothing about is perhaps no longer than that of the average man, but why does he insist upon choosing them for discussion? Brooklyn boy arrested for smoking a

cigaratic on the rear platform of a Const Island subway car was sentenced to teach his father English. As the old man he been in this country eighteen years and hasn't learned, the youngster probably has his life work cut out for him.

A prize is to be offered for a song of Pennsylvania to be sting during Music Week. Here's our entry: Pennsylvania, swift returning Love we give with heart and soal: White we keep the home fires burning

You must needs provide the coal. Pennsylvania! Life's a college Where with useful handlernt

We must graft the tree of knowledge-You must needs provide the grait. Pennsylvania! Politicians Fill us up with windy hope

Weird prescriptions from physicians-You must need, provide the dope, Pennsylvania! Here's our blessing. True it is as skies above. While we joer we're still confessing

What Do You Know?

You must needs possess our love.

Distinguish between carton and carton in what county is it an insult to call a man a came!?

What is the daily egg production of a

What is the daily egg production of queen bee in a hive?

What is a marguerite?

On what river is the City of Buchos Airs situated?

When did Oliver Cromwell die?

What British statesman was obiefy it from sible for the ill-fated Dardanells expedition during the World War?

What is a prie-dieu?

What is a pric-dieu? What is meant by the priming of the tides? 10. What are trolley cars called in England:

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Lewis Carroll's peem. "Jabberwocky." is "Through the Looking thiss," besits "I'v as brillig and the siling toves. Benjamin Harrison was the last President of the United States to well whiteses.

whiskers.

3 The Battle of Chancellorsville, in the Civil War was fought in the year 1864.

4 Thomas Pinckney, in 1791, was the first

Thomas Pinckney, in 1791, was the inAmerican circov to Great Britain.

The teeth in members of the whale family
vary from 246 in certain large whale
to two in delphins.

Cupper is the predominating metal in
flye-cent piece. The proportions at
copper, 75 per cent; nickel, 25 per cent.
Bangkok is the capital of Siam.
A Costee is a short-shalled cent especially

8 A coatee is a short-tailed coat, especially a military coat.
9 Tauromachy is the science of bull fighting the Arcturus is the brightest star in heavens exclusive of some of planets.