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Philadelphia, Friday, April 7, 1922

#### A CITY-COUNTY TANGLE

THE system of County Commissioners, a . servival of pre-consolidation days, has long been a superfluity in Philadelphia. In vetoing the initial appropriation of \$10,000 for the convention and victory hall Mayor Moore directs new attention to the anomalous and confusing nature of these archaic

The act ostensibly empowering the County Commissioners to take charge of the hall project has been questioned by the City Solicitor on the ground its general terms would probably be held as not repealing special legislation relating to the City of Philadelphia.

It is impossible for these officials to impose the tax for the hall, as cited in the act, without encroaching upon the peculiar rights of Council, and equally impossible for the "county" to supervise the work without impinging upon the prerogatives of the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Moore's message is directly in line with the contentions made in the latest bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Research, which lays stress upon the possible perils of two separate governments by the county and the municipality within the limits of Philadelphia. His suggestion that the hall project be approached from a fresh angle and that it need not lapse because of his veto is well worth attention.

Sufficient funds to carry the operation a

long way toward completion are already available for use by Council. Under the act of July 8, 1919, the city has authority to erect a memorial building the service men. It is entirely feasible to combine the war memorial with the convention half idea.

A new start on the work is needed, one that will avoid embarrassing technicalities and will prevent the County Commissioners, who to their credit have already indicated that they would not seek to impose the tax, from conflicting with the organization of the city government.

The overriding of the Mayor's veto by Council unfortunately suggests how slight is the respect of that body for its own authority. The real reason of the veto lies deeper since the Vares control the County Commissioners and are powerless to in-fluence the Director of Public Works.

## NOT ALL POLITICS

CO MUCH is written about politics in the occupations of public officers that we are in danger of forgetting that government is occupied with anything but politics.

But those who read Colonel McCain's article on the work of the Bureau of Foods in Harrisburg, printed on this page yesterday, discovered that the State Government is busy with an important work which will go on no matter who carries the primaries in May. He might have written of the activities of the Agricultural Department or the large activities of the Department of Public Health, which go on from year to year virtually unaffected by the change in administration.

In the same way the disagreements tween the Mayor and the City Council are but a small part of the activities in the City Hall. Several large volumes are required each year to contain the reports of the routine work of the different departments and bureaus. A great and complicated business organization functions in the City Hall. Political squabbles interfere with its efficiency, but it continues to function in spite of them.

If the voters were more fully conscious that the elected officers are supposed to be capable business executives rather than distributors of favors to their friends, it might be easier to elect men to office who think more of the real work of the government and less of the political side of it

## DEPORTATION: THE NEW FAD

A BUTLER misbehaved in a club owned by wealthy Pittsburghers and lot the ponderous machinery of formal deportation began to grind in Washington. The butler now at Ellis Island and doctors of the Public Health Service sitting in secret sexsion have declared him insane.

Congress seems fascinated by the simplicity and handiness of the deportation dea. It happens that the most re kless and persistent violators of the Volstend law are of the class and type usually called "forsign." It is from slum establishments naintained by these furiously acquisitive folk that most of the deadly imitations of whisky come. The Anti-Saloon League and the majority in the House are responsible for the movement to deport all aliens who may be convicted of circulating bootleg whisky or its equivalent.

If the Senate agrees to support the Deportation Bill a good number of undesirables would be railroaded out of the country. And yet this new scheme is suggestive of a lamentably deficient system of ethics and a painfully narrow view of the whole prohioition question. The 100 per cent, redblooded American bootlegger with a native's rights to citizenship would, of course, be free from the danger of deportation. And, as Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts. wid of the bill offered by Chairman Johnson, of the Immigration Committee, we should live in a time when only true-blue

Americans could safely engage in the illesal liquor business. From whom should we expect the most enlightened and patriotic view of a citisen's responsibilities? From aliens of the sort that never should have been permitted to enter the United States or from the native trained in the schools and the American environment? If the alien bootlegger is to be deported, then the American bootlegger ought to be whipped in public. But seither whipping nor deportation will make to country dry. Congress cannot atone for hypocrisy and its blundering by driving

they came from. When Congress appropriates enough money for the proper en-forcement of the Volstead law; when its members are content to be without their own hidden stores of bard liquor, and when laws are made to substitute jail sentences for the easy fines provided for in the dry act, the country will feel that Washington is in earnest about prohibition. Evasion of the law is easy for the alien or the native American, as Congress very well knows. Why should we discriminate? Is it hysteria or hypocrisy that afflicts the House and its assistant, the Anti-Saloon

#### BREAKING THE DEADLOCK ON THE TRANSIT QUESTION

League?

The Mayor's Latest Proposal Opens the Way for a Conference of Men Determined to Agree

MAYOR MOORE'S transit message to the City Council will encourage all those who have been hoping for a break in the deadlock which has existed for some months. If the different parties in interest can

get around a table with a determination to come to a reasonable agreement fair to both the city and to the Rapid Transit Company that agreement should not be long delayed.

The Mayor is asking for such a conference, to be attended by Mr. Mitten, of the transit company; Mr. Weglein, president of the Council; the City Solicitor and the Director of Transit.

Mr. Mitten was informed in advance of the submission of the message to the Council what propositions the Mayor had in mind. He doubtless has been considering them and will be prepared to say whether he can agree to them or whether he will be compelled by regard for the rights of the shareholders to submit alternative propositions in the hope that a compromise may be reached.

The recognition by the Mayor of the importance of unified operation of all the transit lines is fortunate. The operation of the Frankford line as an independent or "bobtail" unit would be unprofitable, and it would also inconvenience the residents of the district for whose benefit the line was built. Mr. Mitten's latest proposition provided for the connection of that line with the Market street line and the operation of through cars from one terminus to the other. It also provided for free transfers from the surface lines to the elevated line.

The difference between Mr. Mitten's offer and the terms proposed by the Mayor are chiefly in the matter of compensation. There was to be no rental for the first year under the Mitten offer, and the rental was to be 1 per cent the second year and to increase per cent each year until it amounted to 5 per cent for the sixth year. This would give the city an average of 21/2 per cent a

The Mayor asks for 2 per cent the first year, with an increase of 1 per cent a year until 6 per cent is reached. And he would have the lease continue for ten years, in the hope that the profits made during the later years might be great enough to compensate for the losses in the earlier years.

The Mitten offer was for only six years. with a provision that the lease might be terminated within six months after the valuation had been completed. Mr. Mitten insisted that it was as generous as he could afford to make. It is useless to speculate about what his answer will be to the new proposals, especially as the proposals are without much doubt put forward as a basis for discussion.

Fach side has made many propositions, but so far as is known there has been no general conference at which an attempt was made to get together. The negotiations have been at long range,

The importance of an early agreement seems to be recognized. If the Frankford line is to be in operation before the close of the year, the lease must be signed in the near future and new cars must be ordered so that they can be ready for delivery when the connection is made with Market street.

And, as the Mayor points out, the sooner the Frankford elevated dispute is settled the sooner can the city give attention to further extensions of the transit system.

It is hoped that agreement can be reached and that at the same time a general policy for extensions can be adopted, southat work on the new lines can be started in time to have a complete and up-to-date transit system serving all parts of the city with high-speed lines in operation before the opening of the fair in 1926.

## SOVIET RECOGNITION?

RUSSIA, like Mexico, is a vast market virtually closed to the United States because of a lack of the financial credit which governmental recognition would establish almost instantly. Sensible states men, like sensible people everywhere, are becoming bitterly impatient with diplomatists whose secret or selfish maneuvering continues to obstruct the vital current o economic energies between country and country. The relation between bad statesmanship and hard times is becoming tragically apparent to every one.

Public opinion will soon force a recognition in Washington of the Obregon Government. And it is doubtful whether hatred or suspicion of the Soviets, or any of the monstrous blunders of the Soviets themselves, can delay much longer free commercial and financial co-operation between the masses of Russians and the outside world. The instinct of self-preservation in the masses of the people is stronger than any formal policy of government in any quarter of Europe. Despite all that statesmen have been able to do the Russians are reaching out into Europe and the people of Europe are reaching into Russia. general reaction of human instinct is clear o Lloyd George and men of his type. And the report that Washington may soon extend partial recognition to the Soviets indicates that President Harding and his Cabinet are not blind to it or unaware of its

larger meanings. Lloyd George is going to Genoa with a desire to break down the barriers which now serve to delay an economic revival and political peace throughout the whole of Europe. He wishes, it appears, so to ameliorate the peace terms imposed upon Germany as to make it possible for the Germans to continue as a working nation able to buy and sell and pay their debts. He wishes, too, to extend such aid to Russin as will make an alliance between the Russian people and German reactionaries neither probable nor necessary. Opposed to him is the group of French politicians now in control at Parts. The French Government demands two things: a right to do as it will now and in the future with Germany and guarantees of payment by the Soviets of large sums borrowed by Government of the Czar from Paris bank ers and squandered by a corrupt bureau-

eracy. This debt the Soviets have repudiated.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

States is ready to throw the force of its moral influence behind Lloyd George at Genoa and against the French Government. Running out illimitably from the central question of Soviet recognition as it exists in Europe is a wilderness of minor diplomatic complications involving the French

Russian co-operation in the Far East, and an end of Soviet propaganda in India. The French are appealing very skillfully to Oriental sympathies by broadly recognizing Moslem ambitions in the Near East. They have already undermined British prestige in those regions.

The British desire Russian trade and

cates that the Government of the United

Such tangles of diplomatic policy concern America only remotely. The Russians have demonstrated that, while they may hate the Soviets, they prefer the Soviets to a government of invaders. We in America may continue aloof for a generation while the Russians find themselves and so cut ourselves off from Russian markets. Or we may go along with other disinterested countries and help toward the economic development of Russia and trust to the Russians to establish, in the course of time, a government of justice and common sense.

# PINCHOT IS THE MAN

OUT of the three real candidates for the gubernatorial nomination left in the field today no Republican man or woman having the best interests of the State and the party at heart is going to find a difficult choice for his or her vote.

Gifford Pinchot is the man. The intrusion of Attorney General Alter at the last moment into the field as the so-called dark horse harmony candidate of the various machine bosses throws a clear light upon the situation, so that no voter need longer be in doubt. The issue is framed

just as sharply today as it will be on the

eve of the primary election next month.

The machine leaders have been brought together by their own selfish interests. They have formed an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes. The controlling leaders in this bund are all in the contracting business. They are Mr. Vare, in Philadelphia; Mr. Eyre, in Chester County, and Mr. Leslie, in Pittsburgh, all, by the way, members of the State Senate, who will pass upon the appropriations for the next administration, not forgetting the huge sums to be expended for continuing the goodroads program.

These gentlemen and their assistants are in politics not through patriotism but for pelf. Mr. Alter personally is an amiable gentleman. In fact, we might say he is too amiable. His failure promptly to challenge the unlawful payments made out of the State Treasury by Charles A. Snyder as Auditor General to Lieutenant Governor Beidleman and other political lawyers is an instance of Mr. Alter's amiability carried to a grave fault. It was the Attorney General's duty under his oath of office to attack this plain violation of the law when it was exposed, and his failure to do so shows what may be expected of him if the machine outfit is able to place him in the Governor's chair.

Mr. Fisher's candidacy inspires no more respect than Mr. Alter's. The Banking Commissioner is also an amiable gentleman. Amiability has been his long suit during a long career as a legislator and officeholder in Harrisburg, and notwithstanding his protestations of manumission from machine control, he is stultified by the label of Grundyism. Everybody familiar with the record of Mr. Grundy in Pennsylvania politics knows that his chief characteristic is a desire to dictate as arbitrarily as any political boss who ever reigned in Pennsyl-

Here is a chance for Republicans to regain control of their party. The Cameron Quay-Penrose dynasty is ended and there is no legitimate heir to the line.

Mr. Pinchot is seeking the governorship. not the scepter of bossism. Any fair-minded person has only to read Colonel McCain's interview with Mr. Pinchot in another column of this newspaper today to be convinced that he is the only man of the three for the job.

## A MATTER OF EQUITY

THE British Government's informal acceptance of the validity of Mr. Hughes' claim for a refund of our Rhine army expenses follows swiftly upon a similar acknowledgment by France.

The purpose of the State Department's note is now clearly defined. The reparations question, despite all the pledges made regarding Genoa, is not yet solved. Mr. now evident intention was the registry of a right before the whole subject becomes rigid and congenied.

This is the correct legal attitude and by no means implies that Americans, who may be inclined to deplore indemnity programs grounded in impossibilities, are over-eager for first preference when their own comparatively small claim is concerned.

The Secretary of State has taken the position of a diplomatic attorney. He has established the equity of the American con-

tention. Actual payment may be delayed for some time, but it is important to note that the

two foremost nations of Europe have admitted the force of a straightforward argument.

## A PALACE OF THE PRESS

THE idea of a "Palace of the Press" at the world's fair in 1926 is attractive and worth developing. The possibilities of this project are duly set forth by Mayor Moore in his letter to the Pen and Pencil (Jub. where the idea has been appropriately launched. "The newspapermen of Philadelphia,"

asserts Mr. Moore, "not only the writers, but all others connected with the fraternity. should be represented; but more particularly they should be ready to extend in the brondest way the hospitality of the profession to those who come from other States and other parts."

The Pen and Pencil Club has sensed a need of the exposition which can be admirably capitalized. With a proper appreciation of its purposes, a press building could be made one of the most interesting features of the exposition. The prompt proposal of the plan enables its promoters and the fair committees, to expand the idea along lines imperfectly expressed in previous fairs.

There is time for energy and discernment to be applied in a stimulating undertaking.

The New York Evening Use Found for Post suggests that ves-Vice Presidents sels controlled by the Shipping Board now bearing the nicknames of States be renamed for Vice Presidents instead of Presidents for Vice Presidents instead of Presidents.

An excellent idea but for one thing: It would increase the betting habit. Some fresh guy who thought he knew would bet some boob with a similar idea of his own knowledge that the gink a ship was named for was Vice President in this or that administration and books would be consulted. and money change hands. But, at that, it sounds all right. The loser would simply Yesterday's name from Washington Indi-

West and South More Given to Hospitality Than the East, and the Lessons Learned in Travel Are Worth Considering

#### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TN THAT great summary of St. Paul's to the Romans on the art of good manners the Romans on the art of good manners there is one little phrase characterizing the duty of a householder that has a curious way of ringing in my ears at times, for it has to do with a phase of social intercourse that many persons feel little or no obligation to practice, viz., the habit of being "given to hospitality."

Even before the war, heads of families were beginning to be less and less "given to hospitality." and during the war and since, however much most of us have "ministered to the necessity of saints" and martyrs, we have, many of us, rather made a virtue of entertaining forms. entertaining fewer and fewer guests.

We have put it on the ground of expense, but in most cases it is really because we do not want to be bothered. In our flying leaps from trains to motors, motors to meetings. from trains to motors, motors to meetings, meetings to the necessary scrimmage of business, and so on round to our homes at nightfall we really get so spent physically and mentally that the mere thought of sitting up to guests during the fleeting hours of daylight or the waking hours of evening seems "just the last straw." If we hale in any of our fellow beings for a meal or some shared pleasure it has to be those of our acquaintance who fit us comfortably, like good old slippers, adaptable, easy-going, habitual persons who are not likely to bother us and who know us well enough to require no effort; companions who will take pot-luck no effort : companions who will take pot-luck in the way of conversation and will settle down to a game or to a play or to enter-taining one another with as little wear and tear as possible on their hosts.

THIS was not the sort of hospitality which was practiced as the most exalted of the heathen virtues in St. Paul's day, and which he very jealously included as one of the obvious duties of Christian gentlefolk.

It is not the hospitality practiced by our forefathers, nor is it what is still the common and taken-for-granted hospitality of our Western frontiers or of the more sophisticated social South.

Not only well-worn friends, but strangers can seek and find a very superlative welcome in the West and South, just because they are strangers—and, as the song has it, "A long way from home." And whatever may be the pleasure involved by being their hosts, the hospitality is not offered primarily for the gratification of the hosts, but for the comfort and pleasure and well-being of the comfort and pleasure and well-being of the

If you are a traveler and passing through a Western town, you are not invited because your adaptability and easy-going ways will help pass the time for the master and mis-tress of the house, but because you are pre-sumably without something which they feel themselves and for you.

They do not consider that in seeing the outside of the houses of their town, or visit-ing the inside of its public buildings, you, as a stranger, have seen the town at all or comprehended its real atmosphere. Only by being at home in the town can you get its best gift, so they proceed to make you feel at home by "giving you haspitality"; a at home by "giving you hospitality," i. e., taking you into their very homes and making you feel like an honored guest. They are even particular to show you a kind of hospitality. pitality on their very streets without know-ing you save as a stranger who is passing that way but once.

T AM always struck by this kindly fashion In the West and in the South, and just to the degree that I am touched and pleased by it I am also rebuked, for I know that here by it I am also rebuked, for I know that here in the East, unless a stranger is a foreign nobleman or a notable or a literary light, we are either amused or callous in our realization of his strangeness. We do not openly ridicule him as the townsfolk of the Middle Ages were wont to ridicule deformity, but we do not regard him as an obligation but we do not regard him as an obligation. And, from returned missionaries to alien immigrants, we let him and his kind find their unfamiliar way about with very little responsive help from us.

THE sort of thing the Orchestra Committee is doing this week for the Toronto choir is what a Far Western town would undertake as a matter of course, but for us it is rather a startling piece of quixotic lavishness in the way of welcome. It has to be brought about even so by committee meetings and formal proings and connings

It is not a natural gesture with us, because as individuals it would not occur to most of us that because some singers came from Canada to give a concert they would expect anything of us beyond the price of the tickets to the concert and audi-ble applause at the concert and some appreciative newspaper notices after the concert

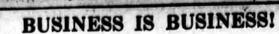
T HAD a very amusing walk the other day in Pasadena out in California-it really was the other day-that is, a week and a few days ago. I set out from the hotel to go to church, it being Sunday. And I asked the church, it being Sunday. And I asked the elevator boy where was the nearest Episcopal Church. He gave me minute directions for a variety of turnings to what turned out presently to be a Methodist Episcopal Church, but by the time I had reached the first corner where I was due to make the first turn my hat blew off, or so nearly off that a passerby helped me adjust it. As I crossed the street I was met by a passing lady on the other side, also on her way to lady on the other side, also on her way to church. As she approached she extracted a hat pin from her very pretty hat and held out to me:

"I have two," she said: "let me give you this, I really do not need it and you do." I pondered this generous favor so humbly nd gratefully that I missed two turnings and had to ask my way of a police officer He gave me a whole list of every sort of church except a plain Episcopal, and seemed puzzled that I should prefer to go out of my way to a small house of God when several imposing and welcoming ones bulked large on nearby corners. In fact, his satisfaction in pointing out the Methodist Epis-copal was so great that I hesitated to dis-appoint him, and until his head was turned I pretended to be going straight for its broad portals. Once well out of his sight, however. I accosted a passing lady and asked her if she knew of any Episcopal Church within walking distance. She began to minutely direct me, paused, looked me over and said:

"On the whole, I had better show you myself. It is too confusing for a stranger, and you will be late if you have to prowi round asking your way.

OF COURSE, I demurred at the trouble it would give her, and she waved that aside, saying it would be a pleasure and not far out of her way and intimated that we could enjoy a little chat as we walked, and straightway broke into a little desultory chat to which I, found myself comfortably responding, and in the end we parted with some reluctance at the church door. I was late and the church was jammed, but a most obliging gentleman found me a seat, and a little child who made room for me found all the places in my hymn book in a shy, responsible manner, so that I felt triumphant and pleased at having reached my goal and ould enjoy a little chat as we walked, and sponsible manner, so that I felt triumphant and pleased at having reached my goal and perfectly at home with the congregation and perfectly at home with the congregation and with the rector, who took us all into his confidence as to his plans for a new and larger church building. In fact, from the elevator boy to the little child in the pew every one had made me feel at home in Pasadena, or, at all events, like a guest to be considered and made welcome, and the feeling of kindliness and good fellowship had more of the essence of hospitality in it toan a week of course dinners and full-dress reweek of course dinners and full-dress re ceptions and committees of welcome.

I understood better than ever, toward all a Westerner our cool aloofness toward all strangers is misinterpreted as a personal gesture of contempt. Some one described it





# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

sustaining food. There is little running to the candy shop at all, and what is saved

thereby will more than pay for the milk

the 'fulk habit' for a year, and one thing that has been conspicuous is that the under-

fact and attributes this happy result largely

Parents and Teachers Helped

superintendent can accomplish anything like what has been done here without the assistance of the teachers, and those of the Walton School have done everything possible

"It was not my original intention to de-

strate the value of milk, and then let the parents do the rest in the homes. But the

borhood has the 'milk habit' as well, and

"Of course, we take every sanitary measure possible and make as little extra work

for the teachers as we can. The tickets for the milk are sold at 9 o'clock in the morn-

the milk are sold at b o clock in the morning, and the children get the milk at recess with these tickets. It is drunk through a straw from a hole in the pasteboard cap of

the bottle, the caps being made especially for

in the lower grades, where, owing to their youth, they need it more."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was Baron Steuben?
2. What are the South American possessions of European nations?
3. What is the meaning of "dies irae"?
4. What is meant by the Diaspora?
5. What President of the United States succeeded Millard Fillmore?
6. From what does Camembert cheese take its name?
7. What is a bolese?

speech?

9. When did a Hapsburg monarch rule over a great part of America?

10. What is the correct pronunciation of margarine?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

nation.
4. Gorgio is the name applied by gypsies to

4. Gorgio is the name applied by gypsies to a non-gypsy.
5. Paul Verlaine was a French poet of the nineteenth century noted for his imaginative symbolism and his skill in attaining a new delicacy and mobility in the handling of French verse.

verse.
"Papier-mache" literally means chewed

paper.

Mozart was a native of the City of Saizburg. Austria.

The regular meeting day of the President's Cabinet is Tuesday.

The original meaning of the word plazza is a public square or market place, especially in an Italian town.

Sazebo is a structure whence a view may be had; a belvidere, lantern, turget, belcony.

hat part of the Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom o

What is a bolero?

us. Those who use the milk most are those

it shows in the improved physical condition of many of the children.

to carry it along for a few months to

matter from both parents and teachers.

to carry out the program successfully.

to the use of the milk.

"Our third-grade children have now had

#### MISS HELEN S. YERKES On Nutrition for School Children

THE value of milk as a leading article of diet, especially for children, has had abundant proof in the experience of the Walton School, according to Miss Helen S. weight in that grade has been exceedingly low. Miss Mundy, the nurse of the school, feels that there is much significance in this Yerkes, principal of that institution.

"It has been amply proved," said Miss Yerkes, "that the bread, meat and potato diet which is one of the staples of the American dietary system does not co ideal meal. This matter, as well as that of the right kind of food for children, has been worked out on a laboratory basis at Johns Hopkins and other institutions, where classes of fifty or more have been carefully observed and the results of various diets noted. It is not guesswork, but facts, and has led to a very comprehensive knowledge of what foods a child needs.

## Poverty Not the Chief Cause

"Like every large city, there is a great deal of under-nourishment in Philadelphia among the children. There is not much in the neighborhood of our school, because the homes from which our children come to us are of the better kind financially. But in most instances the chief cause of undernourishment is not poverty. It comes in an mmense number of cases from eating too hastily, especially at breakfast time.

"This undue haste in eating, as though the time spent at the table were to be grudged (instead of being regarded as most important, as it should be, because it is then and there that the foundations of health are laid), together with the fact that many families the children are permitted to choose what they will eat instead of being given the food which they require, are the main reasons for under-nourishment.

"Another very important element in this question is the habit which many children have, and of which their parents seem to be unable or unwilling to break them, of eating between meals. This is indulged in to a large extent, and the result is that when the proper time for meals comes the right kind of food is the consequence. Breakfast a Contested Point

"Breakfast is a contested point in many families. In most of them the mother sup-plies the right kind of food and cooks it properly, but the children have acquired the habit of not eating breakfast, and if they right kind of appetite. "With many girls of adolescent and pre-adolescent age the habit of not eating is a pose, and it should be corrected by the par-

Nutrition a Home Topic

"Nutrition is, after all, really a home topic. We do what we can in the school to inculcate the right principles, but the actual practice must be carried on in the lif the results are to be of the best. cooking course of the seventh and eighth grade girls, which is taught to every girl of hose grades in Philadelphia, is ver-

able, because it is based upon the truth

"Two of the greatest things in the currie ulum of the public schools, in that they teach things which every child must know to be healthful and do his or her best in life, are the courses in hygiene and in cook ing. The first teaches the physical needs of the body and how these needs can best be supplied, and the second gives full knowledge to girls of the seventh and eighth grades as to how to prepare a balanced food program.

## The Walton Milk Habit

"In the Walton School we have shown the value of the use of the simplest food of all-milk. We began this a year ago, after all—milk. We began this a year ago, after the Easter vacation, and each child receives a half pint of milk a day at the morning recess. (They pay four cents for each half pint, and every child can have as many half pints as desired. "Fully one-third of the school takes the

milk every morning, and the good results of it are apparent in several ways. We use it as a preventive rather than as a cure, and it has practically superseded the old basket lunch in our whool. Among the good ra-Among the good results are that there is now no running after candy, licorice and other sweets of un-desirable-character when the system needs Speaking of muscle developers, die

ever beat a carpet?

The most earnest backer of peace now adays is the need for economy. "Pinchot Saws Wood"-Well, there lot of it to saw in his department.

SHORT CUTS

Patriotic relationship is due for a jar: The bonds of your Uncle are now above pa

Five years ago yesterday we enters war and just look at what it did t Not until the last minute did Fishe know whether he was going to land a fa or an old shoe.

"I cannot say too much for the hearty co-operation which I have received in this As the Democrats see it the Civil Service Law is having difficulty in navigating the Straits of Dover.

Perhaps Balfour accepted a peear order to improve the intellectual ton of the House of Lords.

"Face your mental mirror with a e," blurbs Dr. Charles Fleischer. Ye Give yourself the laugh, bo.

"At the beginning we had a three days' Milk Forum, to which the parents were invited at certain hours. Some of the teachers drew posters, there were addresses, we had a play, there were limericks and everything we could think of to advance the idea. thing we could think of to advance the idea of milk. It succeeded, and the parents were Invitations to coal men to confer will have greater pulling power when R. S. V. P. is buttressed by P. D. Q. simply wonderful in the assistance which they gave and which has been maintained up to the present time.

"Ambassador Harvey entertains German envoy in London." Probably told his that one about the Irishman who.

velop the plan as it has worked out. I began it with some hesitation and intended Add Chronicles of the Unimportant-The backless bathing suit is to appear of California beaches this summer, modists idea took so with both parents and children that now we could not stop even if we wanted to do so. Not only is it firmly established in the school, but the entire neigh-

Car containing diplomatic mail from England to Italy robbed in France. Sup-position is the thieves read nothing good of

If he ever gets "anything on" mem-bers of the Anti-Saloon League the sup-position is that Tinkham, of Mass., will

Chicago lawyer avers in court that a man is wholly sane at fifty. Later hell be willing to declare that no man is wholl sane until he reaches that age.

Irish Republicans and Ulstermen ap-pear to be emulating the Kilkenny cats we fought until there was nothing left of the but their tails-or was it tales?

It is not expected the figures that wi emerge from the Engraving Bureau audi will be any more startling than those see annually on our well-known beaches.

While he convinced the Commons that the Genoa conference was necessary to the well-being of the world, Lloyd George was diplomatically clusive in the matter of de-

Frogs and lizards by the thousand have appeared at Hencheytown, near Altoona, and residents believe they fall will the rain. Yes, indeed. The reign of spring

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Renaissance is the name usually applied to the transition from medieval to modern methods of study and thought. It is impossible to apply an exact date to this change, although 1453, the year of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, which resulted in a marked increase in Greek learning, spread through Europe by refuges, has been considered a convenient historical boundary.

2. The present Governor of the Philippine Islands is General Leonard Wood.

3. Korea was formerly called the hermit nation. Episcopal Church Commission revisis the Book of Common Prayer suggests the removal of the word "obey" from the mat-riage ceremony. But why, we wonder

Fifteen thousand dollars was to amount collected at a Brooklyn meeting and the cause of De Valera, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the money was raised by the friends of Ireland.

Can the President by executive order abolish positions created by act of Congress? asks the National Federation of Federal Employes. The fact that he did, which eral Employes. The fact that he did, which prompted the question, appears to answer

The one-time Vaterland Big Service now the Leviathan News, where she will be reconditioned

passenger service under the American dar-she did good service during the war as transport, and it is the general hope the her new career will be a long and successful one.