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Philadelphia, Friday, April 28, 1922

#### "L" AGREEMENT AT LAST

THAT Mayor Moore has been wise enough to make the concessions necessary to a negotiation of a lease for the operation of the Frankford elevated line by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is fortunate

The graft of the lease submitted to Council yesterday afternoon amply protects the Interests of the city. It is more favorable to the transit company than the lease submitred by the Mayor on his own responsibility a few weeks ago, and it is more favorable to the city than the original proposals of Mr Mitten, president of the company.

The rental will start at 1 per cent of the cost of the line at the first of next year, and will-be increased 1 per cent a year until it reaches 5 per cent. The lease includes the Bustleton surface line as well as the elevated line to Frankford, and the company is allowed to divide the Bustleton line into two fare zones. The city is to turn both surface and elevated lines over adequately equipped with cars so that the transit company will not have to buy any rolling stock,

Council is expected to approve the with the least possible delay, and the Mayor will, of course, sign it, as he has agreed to its terms in advance. If the cars are to be in operation on November 5, the date fixed, it will be necessary to expedite the execution of the papers. But as only the legal formalities of approval remain, this should not take much time.

The ending of the deadlock which has existed for several years should mark the beginning of a definite policy of transit exten-sion. The Frankford and Bustleton lines in operation will relieve the people living in the northeastern part of the city. They will attract tens of thousands of new residents to that district and will add to the convenience of the residents in other districts whose business takes them into the district to be served. If the Frankford people do not send a delegation to the City Hall to thank the Mayor for withdrawing the propositions which he has been making it will not be because such a demonstration is not justified by the facts.

But it should not be forgotten that much more favorable terms have been obtained from the rapid transit company than it offered in the first place. The lease provides for free transfers from the surface lines to the elevated, which this newspaper urged months ago, and it provides also for the operation of through trains from Frankford to Sixty-ninth street at a single fare. which this newspaper also urged. In short, the line is to be operated as an integral part of the rapid transit system and travel is to be developed on it in the same way as it has been developed on the Market street line in West Philadelphia. And the city will get as large financial return out of it as it can reasombly expect under all the circum-

If the operation of the line shall prove more profitable than is now anticipated, the lease can be revised at the end of five years. and the leases for such new lines as are to be built in the future can provide for such rental as the experience with the Frankford line shall seem to justify.

We are now in a fair way to have the transit facilities extended so as to accommodate the passengers who will crowd the cars in 1926 when the city will be filled with visitors to the Sessul-Centennial Fair. and to accommodate the rapidly increasing population that is now finding the existing facilities inadequate.

# MUNICIPAL STATECRAFT

FTHE State Department at Washington is known to entertain a sensible regard for the niceties of jurisdiction. It is unlikely, therefore, that this branch of the executive government, over which Secretary Hughes presides; would have interfered with the presentation, as originally planned, of a Mexican flag in Independence Hall,

That structure is city property and the State Department is well aware of the ordinary limits to its authority.

The municipality, however, as represented by Mayor Moore and Chief Baxter, of the Bureau of City Property, is obviously not averse to entering the field of high stateeraft. The refusal of the flag is based by, the city authorities upon the ground that the United States has not yet formally recognized the present Government of

Intwhat way is this fact relative to the issue? This country is at peace with Mexico, which possesses a government headed by Alvarado Obregon. Senora Obregon, in response to an invitation by the Pru-American Round Table, which has recently been in session in Baltimore, welcomed the idea that an expression of symnathy and good will could be registered by an exchange of flags.

The affair as planned was entirely unofficial Neither the Mexican nor the United States Government was in the least in volved in the proposed transaction. Mr Moore and Chief Baxter were under no obligation to bother their heads over the subtleties of world politics, which are supposedly

in Mr. Hughes' province. The use of the building could have been refused with a simple negative, based upon the city's right to manage Independence Hall as it chooses. That course would have been rude, but at least technically justified. But the reasons now offered are absurd.

Fortunately, the delegation of Philadelphia women with a feeling for courteous amenities have partially saved the day by receiving the flag in Independence Square, hich presumably will not be defiled by what happened there yesterday afternoon.

The episode has already had its reactions in the Mexican capital, where the inheriance of Spanish courtesy seriously interwith perfect comprehension of Northon brusqueness. In their extravagant our neighbors beyond the Rio may be wondering just what standnx the other Covernments of the

of America upon the day when its existence was proclaimed within the hallowed halls of the State House.

It is needless to argue the point with Latin Americans, who will persist in be-lieving in our fallure to understand them.

#### WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER . THESE QUESTIONS, MR. ALTER?

How About Recovering That \$5000 Beidleman Check, the \$8000 Brindle Stole and \$100,000 Snyder Paid Favored Attorneys?

### By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THERE are several very pertinent ques-I tions which the people of the State would like Attorney General Alter to answer; not as a Republican candidate for Governor alone, but as the chief legal officer of the Commonwealth. They are herewith submitted for Mr. Alter's serious thought,

News dispatches tell how the Attorney General is motoring up and down and across the State declining to make set speeches or prophesy as to his success at the primaries

When he does address a public gathering it is with abundant promises that if elected he will inaugurate a policy of Economy and Reform : also Efficiency.

That was Lieutenant Governor Beldleman's trademarked slogan. Yet as a member of the State Senate for years he never knowingly raised his voice for either economy or efficiency.

As Attorney General of Pennsylvania Mr. Alter does not need to await the halcyon moment when he becomes Governor to inaugurate such a policy. Economy has been yelling at his back alley gate while Reform was pounding at his front door ever since he assumed the duties of his present office,

Why does not Attorney General Alter at least make motions as if he intended to start some reforms before he asks the suffrages of the people?

Gifford Pinchot-now that the bars are all down-could do no more popular act than to have some one of his followers or friends arise in a public meeting and ask the Attorney General at the close of his address. if he makes one, these questions:

Why, Mr. Alter, as the Commonwealth's chief legal officer, have you not instituted suit on behalf of the people to recover the \$8000 stolen by Harry L. Brindle, late chief clerk of the Bureau of Accounts and Expenditures in the Auditor General's office. and for which he is now serving a term in prison?

Charles A. Snyder, who was Auditor General at the time, or his bondsman, is liable for this sum. It is reported around Harrisburg that Mr. Snyder declines to make good this loss.

Why have not legal proceedings been instituted by the Attorney General against Snyder or his sureties? This is the people's money. Why has not the Attorney General brought

proceedings against Snyder or his bondsmen to recover the \$5000 paid Lieutenant Governor Beidleman for alleged services in collecting a tax bonus from the Westinghouse Company, when Mr. Snyder's own legal experts were engaged on the case in his behalf and sat in at one of the hearings? Or did Mr. Alter, as the law prescribes,

authorize or permit Mr. Snyder to retain the Lieutenant Governor, and thus prodigally throw away the taxpayers' money in fat fees to his crony and friend "Eddie" Beidleman, as Snyder calls him?

Why has not Attorney General Alterthough urged to do so-instituted proceedings to recover from Snyder, as Auditor jeneral, or his bondsmen, the more than \$100,000 which Snyder boasts he spent on favored attorneys over the State for collect. ing taxes? Snyder bonsted "I am boss" when it

came to the appointment of attorneys and the matter of their fees. He has also boasted that he would do the same thing again if opportunity demanded.

If the Attorney General consented to the employment of these extra attorneys and "runners," who were little less than boomers for Mr. Snyder when he thought he was a candidate for Governor, then no answer is required; the law was observed if Mr. Alter authorized the \$100,000 to be spent.

Most of these attorneys were employedand there are no letters of appointment or of acceptance on file-by Snyder before Mr. Alter became Attorney General, so the question is still open.

Did the Attorney General inform himself whether his predecessor had acquiesced in the appointment and payment of these men to the tune of \$100,000?

Among them was a Philadelphia Senator. who pulled out more than \$1000 as his share. The law expressly stipulates that attorneys employed by any State department must be appointed only with the knowledge and consent of the Attorney General, and their fees be subject to his approval.

Snyder as Auditor General violated the law with a reckless disregard that took, according to his own statement, \$100,000

from the State Treasury. What has Attorney General Alter, who promises Economy and Reform, likewise Efficiency, in the future if elected Governor, done in the past or is doing in the present along that line?

What is he going to do NOW? He does not have to be elected Governor to start legal proceedings on behalf of the people to recover these sums.

As Attorney General it was his duty to have started suit months ago-when the facts were first brought to his attention: and they were called to his attention and he was arged to act.

But thus far he has not lifted his voice or raised his hand against time iniquities.

Mr. Alter-and this should be Mr. Pinchot's question, not mine-is for Economy and Reform, likewise Efficiency, if he is elected Governor.

But is he for these things now? If so, why doesn't he make good?

# BUCKETER KOHN'S CONVICTION

A MATEUR plungers who were always on A the verge of a killing in the stock market yet always mysteriously losing ought to read the evidence presented against Edward E. Kohn, head of a bankrupt brokerage firm, who, having been convicted yesterday of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion of funds, is in danger of spending The record o about sixteen years in jail. the trial will clear up a dark mystery in which many small investors have been moving. It shows what becomes of money

given to a bucket-shopper. The money doesn't go to the floor of the stock exchange, though it is deposited for the purchase of securities. It goes into the bucket-shopper's pocket and there it stays.

To the stock contracted for goes up in price

the dupe is persuaded to put his mythical winnings and his capital into "a sure thing." The sure thing is one certain to The sure thing is one certain to decline in price. If the security originally selected falls below the margin line the victim is informed that he has been wiped out. If it doesn't that announcement is

merely delayed. The conviction of one man charged with bucket-shopping will do little good so long as innumerable others, equally guilty, are able

## CONFIRM ARMSTRONG

THERE is not an experienced business I man in the country who will believe that Thomas F. Armstrong was guilty of any moral wrong for his connection with the agreements of terra-cotta manufacturers during the war, for which he and his company were fined a total of \$6000 by the Federal court.

The goning agreement of the terra-cotta manufacturers was entered into at the suggestion of representatives of the Federal Government, who said that it would enable them to protect their solvency during the war when the Government was restricting their use of coal and their use of the railroads for shipping their product. After a while the legal officers of the Government brought suit against the terra-cotta men, charging them with violation of the laws in restraint of trade. The court decided that there had been a technical violation of the law, the defendants pleaded guilty and were

There was no moral quality in the acts of which they were charged. The law provided that business should be done in one way and they had done it in another. One way was as honest as the other. It was as if a police regulation forbade automobilists to make a left-hand turn at certain corners and the regulation had been disregarded at the suggestion of the traffic officer on the corner,

The councilmanic committee which has been considering the protest against the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as Purchasing Agent for the city has a sense of realities, for it is not taking the protest seriously. Its members are evidently aware that any business man is liable to be accused of violation of some of the many laws directing how business shall be done. There are regulations so indefinite that it is impossible to know just what they mean. The officials in Washington will not tell a business man what he must do to keep within the law. He must do his best under the advice of counsel, and then take what is coming to him if his counsel guesses wrong

and the courts convict him. But to assume that such a man is guilty of moral turpitude disqualifying him for an office of public trust is to do violence to every instinct of justice. It would be as sensible to say that a man who inadvertently ran past a traffic signal in the street and was fined for it was therefore ineligible to an office of responsibility under the City Government.

Mr. Armstrong is a reputable citizen, who has done business here for years and has the respect and confidence of those who know him. That the Mayor will ask for the confirmation of his appointment as Purchasing Agent and that the Ciy Council will confirm him should be accepted as a matter of course.

### ON MAKING US UNEASY

66X7OU." boomed Representative Wingo. I of Arkansas, to Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, "will make the country uneasy!" Mr. Johnson, suddenly contrite, sat down. The text of the debate was a rumor, a typical Washington rumor, of counterfeiting in the Bureau of Engraying and Printing and efforts in some of the Cabinet offices to suppress and conceal the

Mr. Johnson was clamoring for information. Since it was assumed to be unpleasant information, the House thirsted for it. There does seem to be more than one postwar scandal immediately under the surface of Washington. Increasing commotion is der the political crust. below, that no one seems able to still, grow more violent. We have been cheering ourselves with the assertion that the country got through the war without a scandal reminiscent of the embalmed beef of 1898. Maybe we have been mistaken.

An official of the Department of Justice, who must be credited with energy at least. enjoys the distinction of having been fired twice, once in Mr. Wilson's time and again. recently, by Attorney General Daugherty, for insisting that everything wasn't right in the department from which Government bonds, money and stamps are issued. This official, Major O. O. Watts, offended Mr. Daugherty by giving important information to members of the lower house of Congress! Such a proceeding was intolerable to the Attorney General. He said so. And quite automatically everybody remembered hushed reports of sympathy said to exist between one or two members of the Cabinet and business firms that fared not wisely but too well with war contracts now under in-

This is all very interesting. But Mr. Wingo sees the situation in a wrong light. Neither Mr. Daugherty nor Mr. Johnson nor any one else in Washington can make the country uneasy.

The fine thing about the people of this country is that 999 out of every 1000 of them are without the time, the inclination or the peculiar talents necessary to counterfeiters, contract swindlers, official hushhushers, bucket-shoppers, poseurs, lobbyists, grafters, shifters or the elected prophets of evil who roar by the clock every afternoon at the seat of government. The confident and quiet way in which the people who are the people go about their work. whether they labor for day's wages or run big or little businesses, is heartening in times of political uproar. It is significant and broadly revealing.

The American people know that they can take care of themselves, in spite of Washington, if need be. Theirs is the greatest patience and theirs is the last word. And so, though men who bilked and cheated the Government in war-time still go about in fat limousines, while West Virginia miners who demonstrated too strenuously for better wages are standing trial for treason, the

end is not yet. Bootleggers, lobbyists, pay-as-you-enter politicians and little men accidentally in big jobs make most of the noise and get oftenest into the newspapers, which is fortunate for those who have to keep watch on them They reckon, of course, without thinking of what is behind the Nation's patient silence, of forces that gather inevitably for their annihilation. They are a handful of the

Why, then, does Mr. Wingo talk of uneasiness? No matter what happens in Washington, the country will not be uneasy. It may be enraged. It may be indignant. But indignation is a wholesome thing. It is the best sort of political medicine. need more of it, not less. It is constructive and cleansing. This is knowledge that Mr. Wingo ought to spread in the ways and byways of Washington, and in a Congress that seems sometimes to forget that it is supposed to work for the people of the

United States. When the explosions come-and news about Federal oil reserves, Muscle Shoals, the Federal printing shops, the bonus and such matters indicate that some loud ones are about due-the country will be relieved. Unensiness will be for the people who didn't and couldn't get by with it

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

How Much Are You Worth and What Rate of Interest Are You Paying on the Original Investment in You?

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

RATHER lively writer out on the Pacific A RATHER lively writer out on the Facility of slope known as Alma Whitaker put a very disturbing thought into my head not long ago which I shall now pass on with the hope of getting rid of it.

She said that she had felt that a ransom of \$10,000 which some heathen bandits had extorted for the safe return of one maiden lady missionary had been a hideous over-estimate of any one person's worth, until

estimate of any one person's worth, until she began to calculate how much money had been expended on her own upbringing up to twenty in order to make her a paying investment to society, and also to calculate her own investment in her two children.

She calculated that her boy of thirteen had cost \$5000 to determine with \$5000 are

cost \$5000 to date, beginning with \$500 ar the cost of his birth and outfit and monthly nurse, hospital, etc. The cost had risen since then, so that her baby of two had cost already \$1900.

she herself back in the more economical nineteenth century had cost \$10,000 to the time that she was twenty and about \$100 a month since, which brought her to a total of \$34,000 to date in actual outlay or investment in herself. She has made in that time about \$60,000, so that as an investment she has almost doubled on her capital and now represents a sum of money spent on her or held by her of nearly \$100,000. She was modest about herself as an investment, but it struck me she had done very well by the parents who had made the original \$10,000 investment and by her husband who had put investment and by her husband who had put up the balance.

VERY few women, even nowadays, in this V "go-to-work" age, have done so well or come anywhere near doubling the original investment in themselves. In fact, it is a very humbling process to compare one's present value as an earner with the money invested in one's birth, upkeep, education and general advantages, with a health bill thrown

One woman I know, whom I have regarded as a royal moneymaker as a writer. has actually done little more than pay 6 per cent on the capital invested in her to make her the cultured, creative person that she is. If she died tomorrow, not a third of that capital could be realized by royalties on her works. On the other hand, another woman, with a lovely disposition and could executive ability and almost no education that counts, has turned the original \$15,000 that she counts, has turned the original \$15,000 that that she cost until she married and the \$100,000 that she cost since she was married into something over a million. At least that was what her fond and grateful and rightly trusting husband left her when he died, and as she made \$50,000 by clever investing and selling in less than a year after the property had become hers, his trust in her acumen

seems to have been justified.
But as another woman said to me, it is not nlways possible to prove in dollars and cents what money you have made, because, though you may save a great deal of money by the way you manage your house and family and your work on philanthropic boards may mean saving of a good deal to the institution. there is no column where that can be put down in dollars and cents. No more is it possible to compute what a woman is worth to her children or to her husband or to her parents in dollars and cents.

TNDEED to some people the bare idea of INDEED to some people the bare idea of doing such a thing would seem mercenary and unnatural and beside the mark. I remember that every time I spoke of myself to my father, whose housekeeper I was for ten years, as a person whose earning power in his establishment was from \$50 to \$75 a month, he was so hurt that he pretended not to hear. But the fact remained he could not to hear. But the fact remained he could not have run two houses and a country place without a housekeeper, and the wages of a responsible and efficient one would have come to \$75 plus her board and keep and traveling money and two weeks holiday with pay; and in doing that work efficiently and for pathing. I was actually saving the family nothing. I was actually saving the family purse something very near \$1000 a year. And I further calculated that as I was receiving no money from the family purse during those ten years, the money that I earned, but did not get t, went very far to paying back my father's original investment And that was a very good feeling And at the risk of seeming too autobiograph have set it down here because I think that it would clear the air in many a family make for a just status of the individual members of a family if what was saved by any individual was counted as earnings least on the debit and credit columns of

And this is especially true of women who are too much or pled by their home duties to get a chance to compete in the open market for salaried positions. Generally speaking, the more competent a woman is in her own home the more valuable she would be in some paid position, but she cannot prove it because her home needs her, and her men folks or the husband or father or brother from whom she draws an allowance look indulgently skeptical when she calculates worth in dollars and cents, or obstinately hurt, because they like to give that lowance as a favor, not as something that might be regarded as a debt.

MY CHCREMAN married so soon after his first wife's death that I expressed astonishment, but he explained the situation in a single word, eyeing me solumnly: cheaper : said he.

And being middle-aged, both of them, it was cheaper for him as there would be no more children and she could take care of his first wife's children, whereas to pay a house-

keeper would have swamped him.

Of course in that case she knew her earning capacity and would probably remind him of it if he were reluctant to come across when building fund interest was due or she needed a dress. She was worth \$12 a week and her board and keep and working clothes in her last place. It is the women who have not had any "last place" who are put

to it to prove their money's worth.

I heard one of them tell of her experience with her father not long ago, and in spite of being rather maddening, it was also funny, At least she had found it amusing and it had been rather a spectacular triumph for her.

TT APPEARS that one day when she had quoted her work to him as so much he had lost his temper and "called her bluff." saying that if she was worth that much a month to any one to go out and earn it, and if she could earn it he would consider

paying it to her.
She was really alarmed, but outwardly brach. She went soberly to her desk and sat delving into her possibilities. She knew that for ordinary jobs—housekeeping, secretarial, companion, chaperon, social service worker, etc .- there was a crowded market just then and some one younger and more reientifically trained would get it ahead of her. But there was a thing that she had always wanted to do and which so far as she knew no one had yet done, and there just one man that she knew who had it in his power to give her "a try at it" for a good salary. So she went down to his office to ask for it, and on the way down town he met him and asked him then and there and got it!

And she came back to her father in the course of the day with her job and her prospective salary. She kept the job and made good, and her father was out of a secretary and general factotum. But the odd part of his make-up was that, although she had ceased to work for him, he paid her a regular stipend, and a very generous one, she said, now that she did nothing for him. The fact that she was of actual worth in a money market sent up her stocks with him 100 per cent.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that labels on goods must tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This, of course, will also mean that the merchandiser who wants to cut prices will have



THE UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATE

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

ing.

#### FRANK C. NIEWEG On the Summer Public Schools

THE Philadelphia public schools will conduct summer schools for the first time this year, and plans for them have now been practically completed, says Frank C. Nieweg, Assistant Director of the Division of School Extension, in charge of summer

schools.
"The specific reasons for summer schools are many," said Mr. Nieweg, "but the two great ends in view are the saving of time of the pupils and of money for the Board of Education and hence for the public, who in the end pays for the public "At the beginning of the regular term in September, there are many pupils who to pass off conditions in their studies, after such preparations for the examinations as they can make by themselves. But it must be admitted that during the summer months there is not a great incentive for pupils to work by themselves, and that the oppoin September do not adequately meet the needs of these pupils.

Not for Backward Children "The summer school is by no means a school for backward children, and the hope-lessly deficient are not eligible for admission to it. It is a wonderful opportunity for boys and girls to strengthen themselves and put themselves in condition to do ex-cellent work where heretofore in too many cases they have simply stumbled along. The summer school will offer the best opporunity ever given to make up lost standing

"There are four groups of pupils eligible for the summer school, and each of the four is badly in need of this assistance. first of these classes consists of those pupils who have failed of promotion but who are probably able to make up their deficiencies during the summer months, under the guid-ance of the teachers. The second is made up of those who, in the judgment of the principal, may, by attendance at the summer schools, gain a promotion. In each of these classes of pupils a full school year's

time may thus be saved.

"The third class is composed of those who have not failed of promotion, but who need additional instruction to assure themselves of continued success, and the fourth consists of those who have been promoted but who wish to be employed profitably in the summer schools. "These four groups include all the pu-

pils who will be permitted to attend the summer schools. As I said before, the hope-lessly deficient will not be eligible for at-

## Saving Time and Money

"By attending the summer schools regularly, many a pupil will be able to gain a full school year. But this is not the only advantage of the summer schools. It now costs about \$60 for each high school pupil spends five months in school. If that pupil fails of promotion and has to repeat his work, this money has been lost; that time can be made up through the summer schools, it is saved.

"It will also do something toward as sisting the crowded conditions of the schools Every pupil who advances a grade maker room for a new one. The repetition by loss of promotion often means that the pupil must take two sessions instead of one, and sometimes crowds the classes to pupils where it was hoped to have as low as thirty-five. "There will be eight elementary and two

high schools operated as summer schools. The elementary ones are the Huey, Childs Southwark, Hackett, Blaine, Kearney, Tay-Southwark, Hackett, Blaine, Kearney, Taylor and Filter schools, and the high schools will be the Central, at Broad and Green, and the Northeast, at Lehigh and Eighth streets. All these schools will be open from July 5 to August 18, inclusive, and the sessions will begin at 8:45 A. M. and close at 12:15 P. M. from Mondays to Fridays, inclusive. The high schools will be organized the basis of four periods of fifty nineter. inclusive. The high schools will be organized on the basis of four periods of fifty minutes

each.
The high school pupils and those of grades seven and eight will attend only for the specific subjects for which they have been recommended, and no pupil will be recommended for more than two subjects except in special cases. The pupils of the elentary grades from one to six will attend full time each day,
"Recognizing the importance of

Henpecked husbands are holding conven-tion in England. Ho, Min.

must have such powers of discrimination as to be able to differentiate the important

parts of a subject from the less important

This fact can be readily understood when it

is considered that the time in the regular

available in the summer schools.

schools is four times that which will be

"On the other hand, it will be assumed

that the pupils who attend the summer school can easily brush up on the essential-

in these thirty-three days, and by appli-cation can readily pass the subject or make

the higher grades for which they are work-

Many Conditions Given

the summer schools, in the elementary summer schools the subjects given will be identical with those of the regular elementary schools. The same conditions will prevail in the high schools, with the exception of

"While it is impossible at this time to

give any idea as to the number of pupils

believe that the enrollment will be as large

as the capacity of the schools will allow. There will be from eighty to eighty-five

What Do You Know?

What is the poetic classical name for Scotland?
 Who was James Watt and in what cen-

6. What is a Fereneron horse and how does it get its mame?
6. What general of Quaker stock, born a Philadelphian, fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War?
7. Who was the first scientist to isolate

oxygen?

8. What is an oratorio?

9. Name two American Presidents from

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Grant at West Point was frequently known as United States Grant. Uncle Sam Grant or Sam Grant. The nicknames were, of course, derived from the initials U. S.

2. The quotation from Gray's Elegy is, "The noiseless tenor of their way," not the "even tenor."

"even tenor."

3. Napoleon III was Emperor of the French during the American Civil War.

4. The Island of Formosa belongs to Japan.

6. Lloyd George became Prime Minister of England in December, 1916.

England in December, 1916.

7. Philippa Moniz, of Portugal, was the wife of Christopher Columbus.

8. Scientists are of the opinion that the average thickness of the earth's crust is about ten miles.

9. A hyrax is a small rubbit-like quadruped of a class which includes the Syrian

of a class which includes the Syrian rock rabbit and the South African rock

badger.
suffragan bishop is one consecrated to
assist a bishop of a see by managing
part of the diocese, or any bishop in
relation to his archbishop or metro-

Loki in northern mythology was the god of strife and evil.

10. What is an antonym?

the will attend the summer schools

ndustrial subjects.

work, the teachers will be chosen with the greatest care from the eligible list, this list having been created on the basis of successful experience in the Philadelphia elementary and high schools. No teacher will be taken who has not had at least three years' experience in school work, and in the elementary schools these three years must have been in the Philadelphia system.

"We realize that this instruction will re-Another sign of advancing spring is the bench-sleeper in Washington Square, Genog is apparently undecided whether There is cheery significance in the fact that Bundle Day occurs in Clean-up Week.

The public hope grows that Hoover may prove the gyroscope to stabilize the coal is-"We realize that this instructing will require especial aptitude and training, because it is putting across a piece of tutorial work which will consist of the essentials of the work which has been done in the last five months. The teachers who are selected

SHORT CUTS

Peace appears to be a long, long way

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

We gather from a New York dispatch that bootleggers are in a bad odor with the Muratore has been ordered by his physicians to take a rest. This gives one to

Things might be peaceful in the Genet duckpond if outsiders did not insist on throwing stones into it.

If Tchitcherin gets the loans he is after, will bolshevism proceed to spell its name in capital letters? Fate was faintly ironical in permitting

"At the end of January, 1922, nearly 20,000 conditions were given in the senior and junior high schools of Philadelphia. Think of the saving it would be to the city and the satisfaction it would be to the parents of these pupils if even one-half of these conditions could be adjusted by means of the summer schools. In the elementary summer schools the subjects given will be identhe discovery in Nebraska of first Bryan and then a tooth of the missing link. Judge G. W. Maxey asks for conference Alter. Contractor-Combine hope effdently has reached its Maxey-mum

From a nature lover we learn that the shadbush will soon be in bloom. Don't knew a thing about it, but presume it grows is One gets a little confused trying to figure whether one voted for a bonus Sena-tor or for the officers of the American Legion

who determine his course. Scientist has announced the discovery that the surface of the Great Lakes is never level except by accident. Greenhorn deckhand knew that years ago.

teachers in the summer high school and from 160 to 180 in the elementary schools, all of whom, as I said, will be curefully selected "We are now sending our 220,000 letters to parents of pupils in the elementary schools, calling specific attention to what we have to offer and inviting their special interest and co-operation." There is always likelihood that Chins, stirred (and trained) by civil war, may some day become a strong unit and cease to be a puppet in the hands of other nations.

Dr. J. Madison Taylor says the human race has progressed only one-third of the way toward perfection. Only? One won-ders if Dr. Taylor is not unduly optimistic.

A wedding has just taken place in Kansas City that was announced forty years ago. Parties probably took to heart the mildewed proverb beginning "Marry is 2. Who was James Watt and in what century did he live?
3. Where is Muscle Shoals and what kind of a plant is located there?
4. In what year did Rome become the capital of United Italy?
5. What is a Percheron horse and how does it get its name? haste----

To Congressman Johnson the question of the hour is, "What's the trouble is the Department of Justice?" But is the Department of Justice it is simply "Watts the trouble.

Mexico's political situation may be a little involved, but the arrival in New York of a shipment of Mexican cantaloupes indi-cates that agriculturally speaking it is still mushing along.

Fritz Kreisler says jazz is a travesty soft.
That will die while the critics still flout it.
But it lives though the saxophones muses. And-well, maybe he's right, but

Even if Congressman Johnson's alle-gations were correct and it proved true that there were bogus bonds on the market, there would be no cause for glarus. Uncle Sam is strong enough to meet all his ob igations, and one obligation, in the circumstances, were be not to let the innocent auffer.

In re Gump "Voluntary economic adjustment or financial intervention by the United States" is said to be the basis of a repet submitted to the Cuban Government of Carlos M. de Cespedes, Cuban Ministration of the United States. We have grapevine where the United States we have grapevine where the united states advices to the effect that a report most identical in terms has been made another Carlos to the Zander Soviet.