D B. BMILEY.......Editor O MARTIN ... General Business Manager Independence Square. Philadelphia.

ABTIC CITT Press-Union Building
Flore 364 Medison Ave.

101 Ford Building
Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building
10400. 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
The Sun Building SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is served to subwhere in Philadelphia and surrouning towns
the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable
the carrier.

LIC LEDGER COMPANY

US M. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT

the carrier products outside of Philadelphia in United States, Canada, or United States possible, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, (50) dollars per year, psyable in advance, to all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month, forton Subscribers wishing address changed give old as well as new address.

ELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public

Member of the Associated Press TRE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-led to the use for republication of all news spatches credited to it or not otherwise credited this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches

Philadelphia, Monday, May 8, 1922

#### CENSORED

IN THE Forty-second Ward at least woman's place is still in the home. The fomen's Republican Club of the ward dared to have opinions of its own. Its members dared to be guided by their intelligence to express their honest convictions. at once they learned that beneath the suave exterior of Andy Freesch and his associates in the Forty-second Ward Republi--the regulars of political traditionwelt sternly the instincts of the rough and Man is still dominant in the Forty-sec-

Ward. The ladies of the Republican Club were told bluntly that they would no onger be permitted to use the quarters of the regular Republicans because they ventured to inderse Mr. Pinchot's candidacy. Mr. Froesch is, of course, an Alter man. felt," said he, "that it wouldn't be right to have two factions of the party peeting at the same place.

Two factions of each political party get along fairly well in the Congress of the United States. Two parties exist to disfairly well in the Congress of the seree with each other for the good of the But freedom of thought and dangerous to the political feudalspeech is dangerous to the point a good organination man, is a good feudalist. We wait with interest to see what the ladies of the Porty-second Ward Republican Club think

#### TWINING'S "L" STATIONS

ENOUGH credit has not been given to Director Twining, of the Transit De-pertment, for the admirable and unique aracter of the station buildings erected with the Frankford elevated. The effort to design and build street railway stations at would be more than ponderous shacks and to give dignity and beauty to such tures represented a definite advance in the theory of city transit. It has been careled through with success,

Even the stations of the Market street wated are grim and ugly. Every one bows that the physical aspect of con-cuous buildings or schemes of building have a pronounced effect for good or upon the character of a neighborhood. engineers in this and other countries have heretofore continued to disregard all telerable rules of architectural design in the construction of elevated railway stations.

Along the line of the Frankford "L" Twining has provided station buildent, have at the same time the great ralue of good design. It is not too much to believe that this experiment will stimuate better building in the neighborhood of And certainly it will guide the iders of all city transit systems in the

MORE ABOUT DAYLIGHT SAVING

TRESIDENT HARDING, Secretary Hoever and, apparently, all others of stance in Washington, believe that day. saving may be effected without turnclock hands forward in summer. They aggest that all business houses and Govment departments merely begin work an ear earlier than usual in summer.

The experiment will be tried. But any who knows much about human nature

For the average conservative individual, it hard enough to get out of bed an hour flier than usual at any season of the IF. People will consent to get up at 7 in the morning only after they are coned that they are getting up at 8. And Washington plan will not help farmers, who find in the daylight-saving syssomething of actual hardship. Ill have to keep on timing their working fules to the needs of early risers sther the clock hands are turned for-

## AN ESCAPE FROM A PENALTY

THEE tangle over the status of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation with reference income-tax exemptions need not serve as al to partisan suspicions, providing a techal question is met in the way suggested.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, it pears, was, without changing its purreorganized in a way to permit its into the educational rather than civic class, in which the Wilson body The observance of a few formalities will

sovide an escape from a situation in which repancies were discernible by persons d in the rigid subtleties of the In-Revenue Department.

It is unfortunate that pedantry in this see has been misconceived. But unless Wilson Foundation craves a needless dom it is still possible for it to adjust to the higher criticism.

without in the least revising abjects and standards, it will be admitted that with the McKinley and Roosevelt onal" enterprises, to which enstasts are privileged to contribute withthe penalty of having the offerings ed as part of taxable income.

## **LUSITANIA ECHOES**

EVEN years ago yesterday the destruc tion of the passenger liner Lusitania by n to pedo introduced into the war a al question of incalculable bearing upon me of the struggle.

batever the roots of the conflict and the culpability of the various belis may be eventually apportioned by ery, it will remain a fact that the conion smong the Allies of a fight against was ethically strengthened by the German naval command originally

as a clever and daring victory. sht of opprobrium of which the

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York ruled last week that the \$150,000 insurance claimed by the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was lost on the Cunarder, is not payable by the company granting the policy. Hundreds of similar claims will doubtless be affected by this

The United States Government has as yet collected nothing in partial compensation, although it has been understood, ever since the separate treaty was negotiated, that an additional pact covering the claims of nationals will be made. Financial indemnity for an infamous act can never be adequate.

But no weak-mindedness on the indemnity subject can justify indifference to this particular outstanding obligation. Here is a claim against Germany which no fear of foreign entanglements should be permitted to wipe out until it is paid.

#### "THE ORGANIZATION" OBJECTS TO CHANGE IN HARRISBURG

This is Why the Contractor Combination Dragooned Alter in the Race for the Governorship

AS WE have entered on the last week of the primary campaign it is worth while reminding ourselves of what is involved in the contest.

Stripped to the bones, the question is whether there is to be a housecleaning in Harrisburg, with new men in charge, or whether the same old gang is to remain in control of the executive departments and continue to do business in the same old way.

Gifford Pinchot pledges himself "to clean

up the mess" if he is nominated and elected. George E. Alter does not admit there is any mess to be cleaned up. He cannot admit it without damning the men who got him in a back room on the night before the last day for filing nomination papers and forced him to consent to become a candidate.

He did not want to run. He had said so many times. He told his friends so and they believed him. But he could not resist the pressure that was brought to bear

And who were the men who selected him? They were Senator Vare, who had been sending Harry Mackey about the State to boom his own candidacy. And Senator Eyre, one of the shining lights of the State machine, and Senator Leslie, who represents the machine in Pittsburgh.

These men, who are contractors every day in the year and politicians on the side, desired to have as candidate a man on whom they could depend. They thought that Alter, personally irreproachable, would serve their purposes better than any one else in sight. for if elected they assumed that lovalty to the men who had boosted him to the high office would prevent him from making trouble for them. He would play the game of polities with them in the same old way.

Governor Sproul himself was for Alter because Alter was one of his own appointees, and because he would rather have for a successor a man under obligation to him than some one under obligation only to Senator Vare, for example.

But when it was announced that Alter had been selected as the candidate of "The Organization" no one was pleased save the men who had selected him.

There were quiet grumblings wherever two or three politicians gathered together. But the men said little in public. They were too well disciplined for that. They knew they would have to swallow their disgust and support him.

Mrs. Harmon, however, not yet accustomed to the lash of the big leaders, protested. She was quoted as saving that no woman leader had been consulted and that she could not approve the selection for that

But she has been whipped into line. She was allowed to preside at the Alter meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday night when both Pepper and Reed bowed their necks beneath the yoke and hitched themselves to the Vare-Eyre-Leslie chariot.

That meeting was a "great demonstration." Adherents of the Vare machine were carried to it in provided automobiles. Street-car tickets were given to hundreds of little fellows in order to insure their attendance. And the office-holders were ordered to turn out. "Brother Bill" Vare was so confident that the preparations made would attract thousands more than the Opera House would hold that in his speech he talked of the crowded hall and the thousands outside who could not get in, when there were hundreds of vacant seats inside and no one outside save the usual small handful of loiterers who always hang around a public hall when a meeting is in progress. Of course there was applause. The officeholders had to applaud if they wanted to keep their jobs. Those who went there on free trolley tickets had to applaud to pay for their free ride. But the applause meant nothing.

It was Senator Vare saying to himself: Good boy, Ed. You did a good job when you got Alter under obligations to you." And it was nothing else.

And when Senator Pepper and Major Reed protested against criticism of the organization candidate on the ground that it might supply ammunition to the Democrats they spoke in the language of the organization. They seemed to regard the triumph of Alter as of more importance than the cleansing of the State capital.

"Hush! Don't say anything about the Harrisburg scandals, for if you do the Democrats will benefit by it," was what their words meant.

They were willing that the State should suffer so long as the organization could remain in control.

They did not have to do this. They could have kept out of the contest for the nomination for the governorship just as President Harding kept out of it by announcing after Mr. Alter had called on him in Washington that he was not interfering in any primary contest in any State and he wanted it understood by every one.

But Pepper and Reed want votes, Pepper especially, who has heard the report that the organization is planning to trade Pepper votes for Burke for the senatorship in return for Burke votes for Alter for the gov-

Every device and trick that long experience in the game has taught them will be used by the organization leaders this week to get votes for Alter and to belittle the candidacy of Pinchot. But most of the tricks will be as shallow as that of the stage manager in the theatre who produces the liusion of a large army by marching his

supers across the stage and back behind the scenes to join those in sight again until sach man has appeared a dozen times,

The Republican voters who do not depend on the organization for their bread and butter can nominate Pinchot by an overwhelming majority if they will go to the primaries on Tuesday of next week.

They know that Pinchot is pledged to do his utmost to bring to an end the scandalous conditions in Harrisburg, and they know that he is more interested in doing it than preventing the Democrats from getting any ammunition with which to attack the Re-

Indeed, Pinchot himself knows that the best way to make the Democratic attacks futile is for the Republicans to concentrate all their efforts on works of purification instend of on hiding foulness under a blanket of smug complacency.

Pinchot stands for what every one save the men implicated admits must be done sooner or later.

The Vare-Eyre-Leslie combination, backing Alter, does not want it done at all,

#### THE PLOT THICKENS

DROHIBITION DIRECTOR DAVIS I may be an ardent dry, a determined advocate of the Volstead principle and in all general ways an efficient officer. But it is beginning to appear that his judgment is

not always what it should be. Not long ago prohibition advocates in this region were excited by the news that George Stinger, formerly a police lieutenant, had been given the job of a prohibition field agent. Mr. Stinger's name had been connected with that of his father in the report of a raid on a farm in South Philadelphia, owned by Stinger, Sr., where about a year ago large quantities of liquor were found by Federal agents. Mr. Davis withdrew the appointment.

Now the Law Enforcement League is raising a rumpus in print because of a similar appointment extended to Henry S. Fitch. The League has sent a complaint to Commissioner Haynes, and charges that Mr. Fitch owns a drug store "known as a bootleggers' hangout.'

The Law Enforcement League contends that a druggist is not the sort of person who should be asked to check up on other drug-store keepers suspected of violating the Volstend law. Since it has become apparent that much of the illicit whisky trade is being carried on by people who use "drug fronts" as a blind, one can only wonder why it should have been necessary to remind Mr. Davis of the unwisdom of the Fitch appointment. The director's own sponsors, including Senator Pepper, demanded that he be given his present office because he was in sympathy with the Dry Law. Naturally it is to be expected that the appointment of lesser agents be made by Mr. Davis himself in accordance with the rule enunciated by his friends when he was seeking his job.

#### HENRY P. DAVISON

THE loss which the Nation has suffered I in the death of Henry P. Davison is both deep and shockingly sudden. Mr. Davison was only fifty-five years of age, on the crest of a career of fine inspirational value and of distinguished public and private service.

In this unlovely age, when the aftermath of war is fast dimming its putative glories, Mr. Davison's magnificent achievement as a high executive of the Red Cross, notably as chairman of the War Council of that organization, has been untouched by the critical reactions. In a tragic international emergency his remarkable organizing capacity and brilliant grasp of high responsibilities brought order and superb efficiency to a monumental enterprise.

Work such as Mr. Davison performed during the war was of a kind to restore something of the shattered self-respect of civilization. The high financial circles in which this admirable worker was conspicuous, as sentor partner in the Morgan firm. gained, moreover, a new prestige in his unselfish labors

Mr. Davison swiftly demonstrated to the public his fitness for a position of wealth and power of which his associates had been long convinced. His rise, through energy, integrity, brains and breadth of vision, furnishes a repetition of a favorite American anecdote the truth of which is, however, not compromised by its elements of the mar-

Davison was the poor boy of what is sometimes superficially deemed legend. His career was a contest with, a victory over obstacles bespeaking native courage and keer intelligence. His entry into the upper strate of world finance was gained without "pull" or special privilege other than those merits intrinsic in his virile character.

### **REWARDS OF VIRTUE**

"Horses will be no more," murmured roadsides to see the first automobiles clatter along on their single cylinders. When the daguerxcotype was exhibited it was generally supposed that portrait painters were doomed to instant extinction.

But photography, instead of hindering the development of pictorial art, has beloe to make all the world better acquainted with studio painting. And the horse is in no more danger of extinction than the family dog. Why the horse will always remain and why machinery has been good instead of bad for him is suggested in the circumstance and pomp attending the visit of the oldest horse in the world to New

Clover the Venerable is fifty-one years old. It used to be supposed that no horse could live to be more than thirty-five or forty. But if a good disposition and the honorable labor that assures an easy conscience help toward long life Clover ought to live to be a hundred. He has been the lifetime companion and aide of a clergyman in Catawissa, Pa. He must have trotted many thousands of miles in winter and summer to carry consolation to the sick and to do his little share in the spreading of the Word. He and his master subsisted for generations on the tiny salary of a country minister. And at last, when some one said that Clover was too old to work any more and that he ought to be shot to save expense, the Rev. Dr. Myers, his owner, said quite simply that any one who shot his horse would first have to shoot him. and that his pension would be evenly divided if necessary between Clover and himself. One cannot feel that way about any

automobile ever made. What the motor did for the horse was merely to lighten his almost intolerable labor. It set him free from slavery. days to come he can afford to be himself and to be an ornament to the community and a useful and most agreeable part of the civilized order. Horses will be plentiful always wherever men are. They will persist by the very grace of their fundamental conracter even after men have learned to make machinery do all the hard labor of the

Senator McCumber says The Usual Thing Senators will discuss the tariff until they get tired of hearing their own voices and before they have considered a third of the bill they will be ready to swallow it all. This proves that whatever his qualifications or lack of quali-fications as a tariff framer, he is some fications as a tariff fran-punkins as a psychologist.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

There Must Be Some Good in the Settlement Idea or It Would Not Endure Despite Handicaps

By SARAH D. LOWRIE THE difference between the successful man and the failure is that the one refuses to accept the hundred chances to call his job an impossible one and accepts the hundred and first as his turning point to succeed, while the other looks at his first obstacle as a sign from heaven to give up trying.

There was a time early this winter when the Weifare Federation could have closed its books and said:

the Welfare Federation could have closed its books and said:
"Philadelphia evidently does not like to federate its charities, for, barring some minor mistakes, we've given it a royal chance to give, and the response has been less than half what it should have been, so we are justified in dividing up what we received on a percentage basis and letting go our hold!"—if it had published that bit of news many of us would have felt sorry, chafrined even, but not critical.

I confess that I thought it had failed one day when I viewed the situation up in a

day when I viewed the situation up in a sky-parlor of the Bellevue-Stratford, when sky-parior of the Bellevue-Strattord, when some of us were asked to take cards and go at it again, and most of us faded away down the elevators shaking our heads over the sorry ending of a good idea. But thanks to Judge Martin and Mr. Ar-thur Sewall, and Mr. Clarance Warden and

Elkins and sundry other "never-say-men, the enterprise refused to be a has-been or a present failure or a future warning. It struggled to its feet, stumbled once or twice, concluded it was alive and wanted to live and has sent out word that next October it will be back at its old stand, hat in hand with everything to show that its inaugurators and backers and beneficiaries feel it to have been worth doing and to be worth repeating.

A ND the general public, especially the Philadelphia public, which always likes a thing the second time better than the first, will acknowledge its right to live and flourish and their responsibility to keep it alive and even boastful.

Having refused to die, it will now not be permitted to die. Its chief difficulty soon will be to keep from growing too big and powerful. Eventually people will pull wires to be on its Board of Managers.

BUT again I remark that if it had not been for the disciplined determination of a few persons not to see defeat in apperent failure. Philadelphia would have had no Welfare Federation by now. But after all, these men have only had to work one year to prove their point.

I am always impressed by the idealism of the prople who accords the property failure.

of the people who accept temporary failure as part of their lot and plod along with an undying enthusiasm year after year for a future that recedes as they progress. There was a time, for instance, when the settlement idea was believed to be about to solve the problem of the ills the poor are born to, especially the immigrant poor. That is, it was thought that if enough well-informed and well-disciplined and well-nurtured per-sons would consent to live in the neighbor-hoods where the ignorant and the undis-ciplined and the poorly nurtured citizens lived the neighbors would find a common ground of citizenship and break down social barriers and make common cause of good government, good streets, good schools and good housing. The educated comer to the slums was supposed to get as well as give by his sojourn there. It was calculated that if there could only be enough settlements there would eventually be no slums.

THE so-called college settlements sprang I up in New England and Chicago and here almost simultaneously, and they were followed by religious or church settlements and later by university settlements for the study of sociology and the practice of philanthropy in the form of neighborliness. That was twenty-five years ago, and only this year have the settlements grown to such proportions that they have felt justified in federating here. Until now they have been small cases in a great center of humanity— humanity, too, for the most part unaware of their existence and unaffected by their activities. Huli House in Chicago was known because of Miss Addams; the Lighthouse Settlement up in Kensington was known be-cause of the Bradfords; St. Martha's House South Philadelphia was known because of Denconess Colesbury: but all these or ganizations depended on the personality the persons who had invented them.

The settlement idea of neighborliness has existed, but has barely held its own here for a quarter of a century. Settlements have ot done away with slums nor changed even their immediate neighborhoods in a way to be apparent to the ordinary passerby. About the College Settlement when I knew it first was a dense Negro quarter mixed with very whites. That quarter has moved west and the original site has been made into a playground. That change is apparent, but the College Settlement itself moved south many years ago, and the streets about it— Catharine and Christian streets near Fourth -swarm with the same tide of guttural foreigners and the gutters still accommodate refuse and children, dogs and curb venders; a picturesque, sociable neighborhood, but outwardly an untouched one by the more

restrained habits of civilization.

The Lighthouse Settlement belongs to a different type of sociological experiment far removed from the slum. Yet even Kensington is the same respectable, rather dour, un responsive-looking quarter it always was to

the outward eye.
The Lighthouse has changed many The Lighthouse has changed many in-dividual lives, but not the character of the mill district in its relation to the employer class, or the relation of the employer class

As individuals the residents of the Light. house are greatly trusted, but as represen tatives of a class they always seemed to me to be discounted by the dwellers about them, as though they were neither fish, flesh nor

DMIRABLE neighbors, ideal citizens, A very logical Christians, but not to be found anywhere else, would be Kensington's

To be sure, Deaconess Colesbury, at Martha's House, is the mother and sister and friend of the whole district, but she does not represent a class or even a church to her neighbors, try as she will to point that

way; she just stands for herself.

So when I go back to the College Settlement, as I did the other day, and find some twenty women of all ages from sixty to twenty women of all ages from staty to twenty engineering children in and out of play and occupations, and advising mothers and conferring with like-minded workers as and practice and cases and theories. I am amazed that the idea of that particular form of neighborliness still finds recruits and still finds support. It seems artificial to me as a program for

slum betterment or even neighborhood betterment—for all settlements are not slums. But I realize that no idea coexist, much less gather recruits and inter-est support, that was artificial and no more. There must be a veritable step upward and onward in it, and that being so, one honors the men and women who have dehonors the men and women who have de-voted their lives to proving their idea of neighborliness by leading lives as unnatural

s they are arduous.
One honors, too, the patience of these idealists as generation after generation of children-or, at least, childish minds-pass through their hands to be eventually swalup and lost from sight in the great machtrom of the town.

Solving the many miners and a third Coal Problem too many mines. They are frequently idle solely because the consuming public does all its buying at one time of the year. If the buying at one time of the year. If the purchasing were distributed evenly throughout the twelve months the lean mines working the thin vein with the slate band would forced into idleness and the miners ordi narily employed in them would be obliged to go into some other business. These are the facts as the Administration sees them, and the problem it faces is to encourage steady production and steady buying.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. ANNA L. LINGELBACH On How Philadelphia Trains Her Girls THE Philadelphia public schools train the girls of the city in several especial things-for the home, for their proper place in commercial life, to properly care for their health and civically in such a manner that they may best fulfill their duties as citizens, says Mrs. Anna L. Lingelbach, the only woman member of the Philadelphia Board of

"Twenty-five years ago," said Mrs. Lingelbach, "the emphasis in education was laid entirely upon the mental training, and a diploma from the high school meant more ban the completion of courses in Latin, or English, or similar subjects. But now this completely changed and today stress is aid upon a well-balanced education, both in body and in mind, and hence on will permit girls to live their lives and fulfill their destinies to the best advantage.

Sound Bodies Needed

"The education of former times took no cognizance whatever of the importance of a sound body, but for the last four or five years this feature of education has stressed in the public schools. The are taught the vital importance of keeping hemselves in the best possible physical condition in order that they may do whatever work they elect to better advantage.

"To this end they are taught hygiene and how to develop and safeguard their

health in various ways, and are given in struction in symnastics and in rhythmic and folk-dancing. Their sports are carefully supervised, the principal ones being hockey, basketball and tennis, all of which are horoughly healthful and not too violent. But most of all, they are taught the extreme importance of maintaining their health at any cost of time and exercise, as without it little can be accomplished in the world.

'Another equally important modern education is the training which the girls get for the home. This was formerly left to the mothers, and the girls received such education as the ability of the mother and the willingness of the girl to learn dietated. But now this is done in the schools. where the studies along those lines are standardized and each girl receives the same horough instruction, which is of inestimable value to her in the future when comes the mistress of a home of her own.

Home Training Complete

"Thus the school has taken over much of the work which was formerly done in the home, and it is systematically and thoroughly taught, so that when the courses are completed the girl is an accomplished housecompleted the grant of the course and homemaker. The domestic science course embraces sewing, cooking and the serving of meals, which shall be both pala-table and wholesome. Much of the values of the various kinds of food is taught them so that they may provide a balanced ration of the essential requirements of the body at each meal.

"An interesting part of this work is the furnishing of a home. At the William Penn School there is a little flat, and one of the great stores of the city loaned furniture, which was selected by the pupils and placed by them according to the ethics of aste, under supervision, of course, so that they might learn where certain pieces at go to appear to the best advantage. The curtains and similar inside furnishings were curtains and similar inside furnishings were made by the girls themselves, and they had an afternoon tea there one day, which they conducted entirely by themselves. They furnished their own entertainment, this being also a part of the course.

"The teaching of the proper care of babies has not yet been undertaken in our schools, but will be added to the curriculum before very long. Some citles have it already, and we realize its importance. All this instruction is given in order to fit the girls

instruction is given in order to fit the girls for the care of their own homes and none of it contemplates any professional use. The importance of the American home is such that too much time cannot be expended upon There are a third too this branch of education.

Good Manners Also Taught

"The manners of the girls are also a subject for educational endeavor. A little book entitled 'Everyday Manners' has been compiled at the South Philadelphia High compiled at the South Philadelphia High School for Girls, under the direction of Dr. Lucy IA W. Wilson, although the contents of the book was the result of co-operative work of Dr. Wilson, the teachers and the girls themselves. An enormous amount of rork along these lines has been done by the

South Philadelphia High School for Girls, of which Dr. Wilson is the principal. "The instruction in correct behavior includes specific teaching for good manners at home, in the school, in public places, at entertainments of various kinds and in busineas, as well as the laying of a foundation for ladylike conduct, which in itself will teach the right thing to do and say under any circumstances which may arise. As the book by Dr. Wilson says, the endeavor is to teach the 'kind of manners which will make others more confectable. nake others more comfortable and happy.

The Professional Training "In the field of training girls for pro-fessional work later in life the Philadel-phia schools are doing their utmost and with excellent results. The first thing is to teach the girls to 'find themselves,' and when this is once accomplished the teacher has a definite basis upon which to work

and something definite to develop. The vocational courses embrace teaching, for a long time considered as the only 'genteel' women to occupy in business; and the cor mercial courses teach stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting and secretarial work. "The trades schools are badly overrowded. The present building holds about 350 students, but the needs of the city

for a building holding from 1000 to 1200 pupils. The City of Milwaukee has a Trades School Building which cost \$3,000. 000, and our requirements are certainly great as and probably much greater than hose of Milwaukee. "The continuation school is another valu-

able factor of girls' education from the modern standpoint. In this the girls can keep up their studies while they are at work up to the time when they are sixteen years of age. These schools have developed

The Place in the Community

"Aside from this partially technical educa tion is the teaching of the girls how they can make the most of themselves as citizens and how to take their proper places in the almost as important as home-making or professional instruction. They are taught public speaking, which includes how to think on their feet and how to express their ideas fluently, accurately and forcefully. Their relation to others is also they relation to others is also the subject of "With the coming of the ballot civics

assumed a public interest which it had not before had, although it should have always been made more of than it was in the schools, relation of the individual to the community is clearly shown them, and they are world citizenship as well as the more imited community citizenship.

"The public schools of the city are today giving the girls of Philadelphia an education that will not only mean happier lives for them as women, but will also tend to raise the standards of community life."

Court to Get Home Influence Freeport, Ill., woman says if she is elected police magistrate she will hold hearings in the parlor of her home so that she will not be far away from her domestic duties. But why stick to the parlor? Testimony could be taken in the kitchen while the dishes were taken in the kitchen while the dishes were being washed and counsel could dry 'em while pleading. And think how willing wit-nesses could help with the family wash! Ever so many cases could be settled ami-cably while litigants hung out the clothes

St. Louis doctor adBat the Buzzard dressing physicians and
surgeons in Washington
declared the buzzard is an ally of the parasite fly and carries animal diseases over the
country; and that instead of being protected by the States, as it is now, it ought
to be destroyed on sight. Which to the outsider seems reasonable. We don't protect
the house fly because it eats garbage. "Bat
the buzzard!" may be used as a companion the house fly because it eats garbage. "Bat the buzzard!" may be used as a companion slogan to "Swat the fly!"

Five Connecticut Consoldier Vote gressmen who May Be Myth bonus are up for re-election. The occasion may demonstrate whether or not there is such a thing as soldier vote—an aggregation knitted together for revenue only. We venture the guess there is no such thing and that at least as many soldiers will vote for the candidates as against them.

# SHORT CUTS

Of Pekin it may be said she was Wa'd

Political pomologists are liable to fist the plum tree bearing lemons.

Radio news is spreading so fast we may soon have it from HLL to BKFST.

Uncle Sam may soon take action on the Sesqui. Just taking a breath before shouting "Hurrah!" Plum tree promised institution. Pia-chot pledges prosecution.—Excerpt from new political primer.

Sir James M. Barrie now sings the glories of youth. The egotist! He knows he can't grow old.

"New set of glands cures Sing Sing epileptic." Maybe that's what our State Administration needs.

When members of the Drexel rifle team fail to hit the bull's-eyes it is perhaps be-cause they can't make the eyes behave.

When a lady was huffed by Patrolman Huff she had the man moved. Gee! Life s as lively as checkers in Lower Meriou. From its effect on certain bovine members of the Old Guard one might suppose that Beveridge had carried Indiana with

New Jersey laundrymen in convention say the washerwoman will soon be extinct. Tish, tush! We heard the same thing about

the horse years ago.

Once in a while Time's legerdemais turns the clusive into the concrete. Catching a Frankford "L" train will soon be;

Senator McCumber says that at the present rate of progress the Tariff Bill will be passed on September 20, 1946. That's all right, Senator. There's no hurry.

Following his minor operations, "Babe" Ruth may sit on the bench and softly sing: Dear Adenoid, sweet Adenoid! I punched the pill whene'er I troid. My tonsil strength 's now null and void, For I'm not allowed to bat, sweet Adenoid!

### What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was the last surviving general of-ficer of the American Revolution?
2. Who was Matthew Stanley Quay?
3. What Secretary of State of the United States had the longest unbroken term of office?

of office?
What are sequoias?
What is a stoa?
Where are the chief sources of sponges? 6. Where are the chief sources of sponsor.
7. From what is caviar made?
8. Who were the three chief gods of Egypt?
9. What is the meaning of the suffix "-istan in such words as Beluchistan, Afghasistan, Turkestan?
10. Who was Thorwaldsen?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. W. M. Hughes is the present Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.

2. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declared in force in 1870, safeguards the citizenship rights of all persons born or naturalized in the United States, provides for the reapportionment of representatives in Congress on the basis of the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, defines the barriers against holding civil or military offices under the United States or any State in the case of persons formerly engaged in rebellion against the United States, fixes the power of Congress, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, to remove such disabilities, and defines what public debts and debts of States are valid

3. Carlyle declared "Society is founded on hero-worship."

4. A war between Spain and hill tribes in

3. Carlyle declared "Society is founded on hero-worship."

4. A war between Spain and hill tribes in Morocco is now being prosecuted in Northern Africa.

5. The full name of Leigh Hunt, the English essayist and poet, was James Henry Leigh Hunt.

6. A coulisse is a side-scene in a theatre; the space between two of these.

7. The Wars of the kloses in England lasted from 1455 to 1485.

8. The word circus was originally a Latis word, meaning a ring.

9. Philander C. Knox was Secretary State under McKinley and Roosevelt, Senator from Pennsylvania. He in 1921.