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Philadelphia, Friday, May 12, 1922

MOTORS AND THE PARK

WHEN, following the recent decision by Judge Ferguson, the Fairmount Park Commission abrogated a series of special rulings which it had formulated as a code to regulate motor traffic, it abrogated little that it cannot get along without.

The Commission may still shut commercial traffic out of the Park. It may close to automobiles such drives and roads as seem unsuitable for motor traffic. When it is said that the law governing the use of general highways must apply also in the Park a wrong interpretation is given both to Judge Ferguson's decision and the Motor Vehicle Act. In that act it is clearly stated that officials in charge of public parks may make such special rules as seem necessary to the character and purpose of such places.

The guards in Fairmount Park have been rigidly enforcing special rules that relate to lights, smoking motors and "parking." And it is significant that active opposition to the Park Commission's code began only after it had been applied with unnecessary strictness.

Judge Ferguson decided that the theory of motor regulation applied under the State law must apply wherever motor traffic is permitted. Thus the Park authorities are without power to make special restrictions relative to the use of driving lights or smoking engines. Nor, apparently, can they prohibit the sort of parking that does not interfere with traffic or general safety.

In justice to the Park Commission, it is necessary to admit that its special motor code operated normally for the safety and comfort of motor drivers themselves and in the interest of the multitudes who go to Fairmount for rest, recreation and fresh air. One over-oiled or poorly adjusted automobile engine can make motoring unpleasant for thousands of people caught in slow-moving traffic. But since such motors are permitted to operate under the State law they cannot be shut out of the Park. We shall see how their odors mix with the scents of the shrubbery and flowers which the gardeners cultivate with extraordinary care and at heavy expense. One of the objections made by Park engineers is that the gas from defective motors is ruinous to shrubbery and even trees. It must seem, therefore, that smoking machines were wisely banned in Fairmount, even if they have the law on their side.

Those who have been criticizing the Commission ought to look to the Park itself, its roads and its general atmosphere, for their answer. It is perhaps the most beautiful and peaceful place of its kind in the world and it is at the same time the cleanest. Nowhere else in this part of the country is motoring so pleasant and safe.

WHITMAN'S HOUSE

THE special committee of the Camden City Council, which has been appointed to "make a shrine" of the little house on Mickle street where Walt Whitman lived and did most of his work, will have no easy time of it.

The old Whitman home is a small frame building in the middle of a row that faces the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Federal street yard. It has been falling rapidly into decay. It ought, of course, to be preserved.

To readers of books in all parts of the world the Whitman house suggests all that is good in modern poetry. But it is hard to see how it can be moved to one of Camden's parks. And to make a park about it the Camden authorities will have to condemn a considerable amount of property. Even then the Whitman house would not have the aspect of a shrine until some one found a way to enable Pennsylvania locomotives to operate without smoke.

ARMORED TAXICABS?

GOOD uses might be found, after all, for some of the artillery taken from battleships discarded by the Government in accordance with agreements reached in the Conference for the Limitation of Armament. The guns might be mounted on taxicabs for the safety of folk who have to go about the city at night.

Banditry is reviving. And the yeggs girl has made her appearance in the news. Two such stood on Lancaster avenue and watched their companions rob the occupant of a taxi.

A long time ago the city invested a lot of money in "bandit-chasing" motorcycles.

Have the detectives run out of gas?

LEEWAY FOR BUSINESS

THE time has passed when any extensive organization of business was supposed to be somehow dangerous and even criminal. But in justice to Congress it ought to be remembered that the Sherman law, the Clayton act and the Interstate Commerce Commission were designed not to hinder industrial organization, but to check abuses of the power that comes with the pooling and interplay of interests among allied business groups.

It stands to reason that the power so attained may be used as broadly for good as for ill. When by repression and supervision the Government sought to check undesirable trends of big business, it naturally limited the constructive as well as the destructive power of the industrial mechanism. That has always been apparent.

Secretary Hoover, in an address to the American Manufacturers' Association, suggested an effort to make the regulatory laws more flexible. He wants to retain the good effects of such laws and eliminate the bad ones. What he has in mind is a system by which free interplay and co-operation of associations would be possible for national efficiency. Thus he would have mergers of interests and combinations permissible after the [illegible] formed in advance of the purpose of the movement. The resourcefulness of the old-fashioned trust would be used in the public interest. The right of the Government to interfere and regulate would not be in any way abrogated. The Government would merely have a right to waive its rights when it might do so in the interest of the country, its people and business generally.

Mr. Hoover's address was significant. It indicates the trend of scientific thought in businesses and Governments everywhere. Business ought to be big. It ought also to be good. It has learned much in the last twenty years. And it ought to be relieved of unnecessary hobbles.

DRIVING FORCE NEEDED TO MAKE VISIONS REAL

There Has Been Too Much Talk and Too Little Action in Planning for the Growth of the City

ONE of the satisfying outcomes of the Sesqui-Centennial Fair will doubtless be the improvement of the banks of the Schuylkill River north of Market street. There seems to be agreement that what adornment of the river banks is undertaken for the fair shall be permanent and in accordance with a general plan for beautifying the stream.

Such structures as are to be built on the part of the Parkway within the area set apart for the fair are also to be permanent, so that the money spent in this way to make the fair grounds attractive will be invested for the permanent beauty and convenience of the city.

The beautifying of the banks of the river will be much more expensive than if plans for that beautification had been made years ago, when the land was clean and before business structures of any kind had been built or before railroad tracks had been laid.

The city has not been wholly indifferent to the necessity of planning for the future. When it was laid out by William Penn with a central square and four other squares about equidistant from the central one, with a gridiron plan of streets, a great advance was made in city planning. No one suffered any inconvenience then because of what we now call the narrow streets. They were more than adequate for all traffic for more than 150 years. Neither Penn nor any of his associates expected the city to grow to its present size. The population was only 4500 in 1700 and only 41,000 in 1800. But in the next hundred years it grew to 1,300,000. In the intervening twenty years the population has increased by more than 500,000.

The necessity of providing for the comfort and convenience of the growing population has received much attention. Fairmount Park has been expanded from its original small area until it is now one of the largest and most beautiful municipal parks in the world. Pennypack Park, in the northern section of the city, has been acquired. The Roosevelt and Cobbs Creek Boulevards have been laid out and opened, and the Parkway, connecting Fairmount Park with the heart of the city, is now in process of development. When public and semi-public structures now planned have been built along it, the Parkway will compare favorably with the finest avenues in other great cities.

But much remains to be done if the problems of the future are not to become almost insoluble. As the population has been increased by half a million since 1900, it is morally certain that it will be increased by at least another half million by 1940. The downtown streets are now crowded to their full capacity during the rush traffic hours in the morning and at night. As the population increases the small buildings in the center of town will give way to eight and ten story buildings, which will be crowded with workers of one kind or another.

It is not too early to begin the serious consideration of providing a way for these workers to get to and from their homes and to provide avenues wide enough to accommodate the increasing traffic that will flow into the heart of the city.

The Frankford elevated railroad, which will be in operation in November, marks the beginning of an effort to improve the transit facilities, but that serves only one section of the city. Other lines providing fast service will have to be built to serve the other districts.

But we have not got beyond the talking stage in the opening of diagonal streets across the gridiron of right-angled streets in the older part of the city. These diagonals are imperatively needed. And they should be planned with a view to the traffic of fifty years from today, when the city is likely to have a population of at least 3,000,000.

It is sometimes objected that the cost of such thoroughfares is prohibitive. Under the existing laws the cost would certainly be burdensome, but if the laws were modified in such a way as to permit the city to condemn a broad strip on each side of the new thoroughfares and to resell such part of the land as is not needed for the roadway, profit enough would be made to cover nearly if not quite all the expense of the improvement. This statement is not based on theory. It has been proved by the experience of other cities, where in some instances not only the cost of the improvement has been paid for out of the profits of the resale of the extra land, but a surplus has been left to assist in the payment of the deficit of other similar improvements.

What is needed is a comprehensive plan for a city of at least 3,000,000 population, for the city will grow to that size within the lifetime of a considerable portion of the present inhabitants. There are sixty square miles of unimproved land in the northern part of the city. There are hundreds of acres of unoccupied land in South Philadelphia, and in the southwestern part of the city on the western bank of the Schuylkill there are thousands of acres waiting for transit facilities to become as thickly inhabited as the most populous area in West Philadelphia.

Public-spirited citizens of New York are already talking of plans for that city as it will be a hundred years from now. They do not think it too soon to consider the comfort and convenience of their descendants. The Russell Sage Foundation has experts at work on the problem. They are facing the spread into New Jersey and Connecticut of the population that must be accommodated. We have had city planners here, but for the most part their plans have never got beyond the beautifully printed reports. The vision has not been lacking, but no one has supplied the driving force to make the vision begin to take concrete shape.

If we could have a comprehensive plan agreed upon and work started toward its execution not later than 1926, the city would be able to profit in hundreds of ways by the appreciation of the millions of visitors attracted by the fair. It is well known that the owners of some of the most successful enterprises in town came here first as visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. The city nearly doubled in population between 1870 and 1880, the decade which was marked by that exhibition. History is likely to repeat itself.

A GIANT FROM GERMANY

DEDUCTIONS that the age of mammoth passenger liners reached its peak in the ex-Deutschland, ex-Leviathan, now the President Harding, completed on the eve of the World War, were somewhat disturbed by the imminent arrival to our shores of that White Star fleet queen Majestic.

This enormous floating caravansary exceeds the Leviathan—the name is somehow adhesive—about 1500 tons and represents the climax of the German effort to outdistance all competitors, and especially the British, in the merchant marine field. The Majestic, now speeding westward, was to have been the Bismarck and the giant of the Hamburg-American fleet. British owned and manned, she is none the less a product of Teutonic marine engineering and Teutonic shipcraft.

Whether either English or American yards will strive, for some years at least, to outmatch her proportions in subsequent floating palaces is uncertain.

Prophecies on this line, however, are dangerous. Megalomania is apparently an inextinguishable characteristic of trans-Atlantic travel. On other seas ten or fifteen thousand ton ships are considered impressive. The Atlantic Ocean is a spoiled darling. Its special position, however, is harmless enough if the huge ships, as is presumable from their abundance, can be made to pay.

What quickens the imagination just now is that within eight years after her first voyage the tremendous Leviathan has been surpassed.

SHIPPING MUST GET AID

THE emphasis which the Foreign Trade Convention now meeting in this city has laid upon the necessity for protecting and developing the American merchant marine is in principle almost identical with the arguments which President Harding and the Executive Administration are endeavoring to instill in the somewhat unreceptive minds of Congressmen and Senators.

William J. Conlen, who addressed the meeting yesterday, was explicit in his indorsement of the Ship Subsidy Bill and the opportunities which it provides for increasing American sea-borne commerce under the flag.

Almost simultaneously Mr. Harding discussed the outlook for the measure with members of the Senate and House Merchant Marine Committees in Washington and suggested that the bill should be handled as a party measure.

By this means certain reluctant Republicans with constituencies remote from the seaboards may be swung into line. The strategy proposed is only superficially of the partisan variety. If party regularity will serve to expedite the shipping measure, Mr. Harding is not averse to using it in a cause productive of intelligent progress for the entire Nation.

Opposition to the bill, which plans for an eventual retirement of the Shipping Board and a system of financial aid for all our foreign commerce carriers of more than 1500 gross tons employed on voyages of more than 150 miles, is chiefly of the destructive. Alternate remedies are not proposed, since it is the prevailing disposition of the recalcitrants to blame the merchant marine for not being prosperous rather than to analyze and indorse some specific method of assistance.

There are reasons in regrettable abundance explaining the embarrassments of ocean trade under the flag. Not the least are the rapidity with which the present great commercial fleet was created, the difficulty of meeting triumphantly and immediately the strong competition and the powerfully intrenched interests of foreign companies, and the lamentable indifference with which the general public has viewed the magnificent chance to restore and vitalize American maritime prestige.

Mr. Conlen alluded pertinently to the provision of the proposed act requiring Government officials to travel on the Nation's own ships and inquired with warranted indignation why any prodding on this subject was needed. The fact is that many Americans are not yet adjusted to the new order, displaying an abysmal ignorance of the fine new American passenger fleet now in service and yielding readily to the perfectly explicable persuasions of foreign organizations which fear the challenge to their former almost exclusive privileges.

It would indeed be a most happy condition were a revived American merchant marine firmly established and in need of no aid. That is the ideal which the shipping bill seeks to foster. But the facts today are otherwise. The primary reason why the commercial fleet should be helped is that without rational and deserved encouragement it may prove a costly futility.

Although spokesmen of the rural districts may demur, the bill is in the interest of economy and is basically intended as a safeguard against the kind of penalties and obstacles with which the Shipping Board, with a monumental task on its hands, has had to contend.

A BREAK IN RUSSIAN LOGIC

IT IS not easy to follow through the line of reasoning with which the Soviet delegates in their reply to the Entente register their indignant surprise at the economic isolation of Russia. Although now divorced from association with the European Powers, the United States is singled out for blame with the comment "that it is difficult to believe that only the interests of the Russian bondholders and former proprietors of nationalized properties are being considered."

In his attack is the implication that, since Americans were not heavily invested in Russia, the United States must be nursing some dark and covert political reason for its attitude. What the Soviets seem unable to comprehend is that the American Government is contending for a principle, which, rightly or wrongly, is the alleged inviolability of private property, whether of an acre in extent or hundreds of square miles.

It was principle which the Russian Communists invoked to justify their attempt to overthrow the economic structure of the world. It is not surprising that they should consider opposing views mistaken. That is their privilege. It is also ours. There is something almost naive in the assumption that principles are permitted only in Moscow.

THE CURE FOR JAZZ

MRS. ANNIE S. PECK, of New York, a visitor at the National Foreign Trade Convention in this city, said that mountain climbing is the surest cure for the jazz habit.

Doubtless Mrs. Peck spoke simple truth. But mountains fit to be climbed are far away. And they are not necessary. Mrs. Peck might have put her argument in simpler terms. She might have said that any sort of hard work is a sure cure for the jazz habit. For jazz in its acute form is almost exclusively an affliction of the idle.

The idlest people are the worst jazzers. If they would expend their energy in farming or gardening or at any other sort of constructive and useful labor half the economic troubles of the country would be solved over night.

Leonid Krassin, Russian Soviet envoy, is said to be negotiating with a New York corporation for the development of the Baku oil field. Perfectly all right if the New York firm wants to risk its own money and does not expect Uncle Sam to pull its chestnuts from the fire.

In the political dictionary any man who [illegible]

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

New Voters, Slighted by Old-Timers, View Bag of Political Tricks and Learn Some Startling Lessons

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

"DO YOU suppose all primary elections excite as much interest as this, or is it just because I'm working in politics that I feel that this is momentous?" a friend of mine asked me yesterday.

I put her question to a seasoned veteran of the machine variety and he shook his head with a weary smile.

"This here has me wore out in my temper before it comes off," was his sole comment.

The truth is the uncertainty of what to expect is a bit wearing on the "boys" from all accounts, and the astonishment at what they did not expect is giving the new voters a considerable jolt. In other words, the machine men are afraid of a surprise, and the women politicians have had their surprise and are staring at a new world with calculating eyes to see how best it can be adapted for their use.

The new bag of tricks that has been opened before them for the first time, with a personal menace, is astonishing to them, but not in the least alarming. To have the jolly males who patted them on the shoulders and invited them in to help and asked them what they could do for them alternately ignore them or double-cross them, now that they show a tendency to think for themselves, does not scare them, does not even discourage them in their quick disillusionment, but turns what was perhaps an attitude of good-humored patronage on their part into a quietly determined attitude of seeing the thing through to a finish.

IT WAS perhaps as well that the inevitable "showdown" should come sooner rather than later. If, let us say, the women of the variety that directly after the war were culled out by the political powers for political power of a figurehead type had been content to be figureheads for the ascendant boss to decorate his ceremonial anniversaries with, it would have delayed things and rather blurred the clear-cut issue; but fortunately those women, chosen for their prestige and charm and for their influence with women as well as with men, were not figureheads! They had always been leaders in a vastly more intricate life than even politics can produce, their home lives and their lives in the world, so that when they were ignored they were aware not only of their rights but of the way to claim those rights properly and with dignity and in a way to hold the public attention.

Too late for their own success, the politicians who in the name of the State Republican Committee chose a candidate for Governor without consulting their women State officials of the party have realized that their technical error is working havoc with their machine discipline. The strength of the machine idea is the giving to each member his due of power. In placing women in nominal positions of power they forget to give them at the crucial moment even a semblance of authority; they really humiliated them before all the other women of the State. Some of their victims took it quietly, biding their time; some took it angrily and with personal animus, but, fortunately, there were some who took it for what it was, an act of injustice directed against the supposed weakness of the uninitiated, an injustice as much injuring men as women.

THE contention of the vice chairman of the State Republican Committee, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, that she was not officially consulted when the candidate that the State Committee decided to adopt as its candidate for Governor was chosen, and was therefore not responsible for him, is based on a technicality that no machine politician from the Governor down to the division boss would care to have ignored where he was concerned.

To the dullest mind ignoring her official rights "was not playing the game." The fact that the candidate was a very reasonable candidate to back does not change the issue. He was chosen "out of order." Unless the primaries indorse him next week, therefore, he has no right to the name of the committee candidate; he was actually chosen as independently by Republicans as was Pinchot by his group. But the men choosing him or forcing him on the committee were of one type not wholly agreeable to many loyal Republicans—the State-contractor type.

Until the issue is decided at the primaries those not favorable to his backers may with all good conscience vote against him, not because they dislike or even distrust him, but because they distrust the men who overrode even the common decencies of their party discipline to put him under obligation to them for his candidacy.

That is the position that those women leaders have taken who, though officially State Committeewomen, are backing the independent Republican candidate—Pinchot. The machine broke down in the selection of Alter and slid him in by a trick of a few of the bosses. Many of the committeemen "have come along" and some of the committeewomen, but not all of the committeemen or women have acquiesced in the trick. They are waiting for the primaries to decide the issue.

It is a perfectly fair stand on their part and one which even those whom they are inconveniencing and even threatening can understand and in a sense admire even while they use every effort and well-known trick to circumvent.

WHEN I say "every well-known trick" I mean, of course, well known to the machine politician, but not seen before in all their glory by the new voters.

I will enumerate just a few that have enlivened some of my political hours of late.

There are various racial bodies in this city that have always heretofore been handed over bodily for a price at the polls because of the ignorance of the voters and the transient type of their occupations. The new voters undertook to organize the new voters among these races into groups of independent intelligent voters, and to do this gathered them under leaders of their own nationality or race, with the pleasing result that no sooner was a group organized and set to recruiting than its leader was bought off and set to canvassing it against any independent thinking or acting.

This stealing of groups through leaders is so a part of the boss tactics of the racial sections of the city that it is a respectable and respected business arrangement to thousands of the citizens in the densely populated part of the town. Their labor is a contract labor, and so is the vote. By picking out a likely and intelligent leader of a political group of women you actually place her in a position where she can eventually sell her group for her own benefit to the political boss from whom you are trying to wrest the ignorant votes of his division. All you accomplish is to raise the money price of votes.

Then in the matter of safeguarding the actual taking of the votes at the polls: I listened for two hours the other afternoon to a lesson to the women watchers who were pledged to safeguard the polls from trickery—so far as they should be able. The men who spoke enumerated the tricks that they must expect and gave advice concerning the ones they had, some of them, already witnessed at the last election. The mysteries of the "floating ballot," of "ballot-stuffing," of "marked ballots," of false challenges and repeaters, or fraudulent help, of bullying tactics were expounded with illustrations from experience.

ADVICE what to do in case the judge of election was drunk or did not appear, if the counting was tricked and falsified, if the ballot-boxes were tampered with before or after the election, if the ballots were abstracted from the package before its official opening—this advice was all based on well-known occurrences of last year and the year before. And as the very disillusioning bag of tricks was turned up and shaken out, I looked over the faces of the new voters and I caught a look in them that was at once maternal and sharply intent. As though aware fully for the first time of a new menace they were gathering all their faculties for defense and, if must needs be, alert [illegible]

THE RISING TIDE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. OLIVER P. CORNMAN

On Special Activities of Public Schools

FEW persons in Philadelphia have any idea of the large number and diversified character of the special activities of the public schools, says Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, associate superintendent of public schools in charge of the special divisions of the work.

"There is quite a large number of the special classes for the education and training of handicapped children," said Dr. Cornman, "and one of the principal of the many different types of special classes is that for the mentally subnormal or deficient pupil. It is generally agreed that after a mentally deficient person reaches the age when he becomes a menace to society he should be given institutional care, where he may be made at least partially self-supporting, lead as happy a life as possible and not multiply the evil by the propagation of his kind.

"But up to that age, unless hopelessly deficient, his training ought to be, and now is, in special classes of the public schools.

Advantage to All Pupils

"Separation of the subnormal pupil from those of the regular classes not only meets the needs of the deficient pupils, but enables the normal pupils of the regular classes to receive better attention. It is variously estimated that from 2 to 5 per cent of the population may be classed as mentally deficient. Thus, at the lowest estimate, this means one mentally deficient child in a class of fifty pupils. One such pupil will take from ten to twenty times the amount of the teacher's time which should be given to one pupil. This answers the question sometimes asked as to whether the public school authorities are justified in going to the unusual expense involved in the training of the special class pupils.

"The school law of the State of Pennsylvania makes no distinction between pupils. It requires that all minors between the ages of eight and sixteen years must be educated, and requires that special provision be made for pupils handicapped physically, mentally or environmentally. This makes it incumbent upon the school authorities to provide means of education for every person in the State between the specified ages, and experience has shown conclusively that the best results for both are reached by placing certain types of pupils in special classes, not alone for their own good, but for the good of the normal pupils as well.

"Among the other kinds of special classes which have been established is one for backward children—those who, for any reason, are not up to the grade of their age. Others are the 'orthopedic' classes for crippled children, the 'nutrition' classes for anemic or undernourished children, the 'nutrition tuberculous' classes for children with cases of incipient tuberculosis. There are also 'sight-saving' classes for children with seriously impaired vision and 'English' classes for children of foreign parentage handicapped by the language difficulty. Most of these have had some educational facilities in their own country, and after they acquire a sufficient knowledge of English they are graded according to their abilities and placed in the regular classes. Several classes for the 'deaf' are in operation and a corps of teachers have charge of 'speech-improvement' work with children having defects of speech.

Other Special Classes

"There are also classes for so-called incorrigible pupils or persistent school offenders. These are seldom of normal mentality and usually they fall behind in the regular classes and retard the progress of the others, besides causing trouble in numerous other ways.

"Many of the special classes are part of the organization of regular schools and are thus scattered over the city, but efforts are being made to centralize the various types of special classes in small buildings adapted for the purpose. Centralization makes it possible to specialize along lines of different types of instruction for each group. Thus, if there be a sufficient number of pupils in domestic science to warrant the operation of a kitchen this can be given along with the regular instruction; but if there were only one class, this kind of instruction could not be given. In general, the concentration makes possible better grading and classification of the pupils and affords better educational opportunities.

"The organization of special classes in centers means that the children come from more or less extended areas. That fact indicates the necessity of a single session of school instead of the ordinary two sessions with recess between. This in turn necessitates the providing of lunches in the school and usually the providing of hot lunches at a nominal cost. The anemic and tuberculous children have an added lunch in crackers and milk. Usually the lunches for these children are financed by philanthropic individuals and agencies.

"The crippled children are transported to their classes in autobuses provided by the board, and children in other special classes whose residence is more than two miles from the school or who on account of physical condition are too weak to walk long distances to school are furnished with trolley tickets by the board.

Transporting Crippled Children

"Data are now being accumulated as to cardiac cases, and a number of children with hearts so weak as to need special care have been listed. These should be placed in rooms on the first floors of the school buildings so as to obviate danger of strain by climbing the stairs, and great care should be taken to place the proper safeguards around their forms of exercise with the same end in view.

"No other city in the country provides a greater number of special classes than Philadelphia. New York has cardiac classes, and therefore a greater variety of classes. It has not, however, so large a number of special classes in proportion to its population as Philadelphia.

"The outstanding need at the present time is for a parental school. The Board of Public Education recognized this need some years ago and purchased a site of about ninety acres at Byberry for the purpose, but the building has not yet been erected. It will require an investment of at least $500,000 for an adequate school plant. The arrest of the building program necessitated by the war has postponed the consideration of the proposed parental school up to the present time. It may perhaps, be found advisable to begin the work at Byberry upon a small scale and add to the project from time to time as conditions permit.

"The sooner a beginning is made, however, the better, for there are pupils who, because of bad home or other conditions, cannot have their educational need supplied even by a well-conducted disciplinary school. These pupils need to be under supervision twenty-four hours in the day but should not be consigned to a reformatory school for actual delinquents. Boys of this type come before the Juvenile Court and are the despair of the Judge, who has no place to which he is willing to send them. The parental school, as intermediate between the special class and the reformatory, is the answer to the question."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Where did Dresden china come from?
2. Who were Imperial Chancellors of Germany during the World War?
3. What is the disease called "bends"?
4. What is a canyon?
5. Of what is an English horn made?
6. To what part of the world is the pomegranate native?
7. What is the meaning of the word septentrional?
8. Name an animal which ululates.
9. What state did "Tom" Platt represent in the United States Senate?
10. Who was the goddess of the hunt in Greek mythology?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Mount Mitchell, nearly 7000 feet high, in the Southern Appalachian system, is the highest mountain in the United States east of the Mississippi River.
2. "Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive" is from Walter Scott's poem, "Marmion."
3. In French, from which it was imported into English, the word chiffonnier originally meant a ragpicker. Chiffon is rags. In English it is spelled with one "n."
4. David Garrick, the famous English actor, lived in the eighteenth century.
5. Turkey entered the World War in December, 1914, about four months after the opening of the conflict.
6. A [illegible] is a heading of a chapter, section, etc.; also special passage or sentence, printed in red or in special lettering.
7. "Black Friday" is the name given to Friday, September 24, 1869, when a disastrous financial panic occurred on the New York Stock Exchange and throughout the financial headquarters of the country, as a result of Jay Gould's attempt to corner the gold market.
8. A rune is any letter of the earliest Teutonic alphabet, especially such as used by Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons, dating from as early as the second century A. D. and formed by modifying Greek or Roman letters to suit carving.
9. France's colonial possessions in the Pacific are New Caledonia and dependencies, the Society, Paumotu, Gambier, Austral, the Marquesas and Rapa islands.
10. Robert Underwood Johnson is an American poet who served as Minister to Italy during the latter part of the [illegible]

SHORT CUTS

The really big circus is a one-day affair next Tuesday.

Perhaps some of these days we'll have an "Ordinary Guy's Week."

Judging by the darkness of the hour, dawn must be close at hand in Ireland.

When Muratore quits tenoring, as it were, he may get a good job as a press agent.

Rutherford, N. J., man fined a nickel by Federal Judge for having beer. Pre-war rates.

As the State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League sees it the issue is Tope vs. Toper.

Ida Tarbell recently lectured on "Women in Industry." Expert opinion by industrious woman.

Perhaps the location of the suggested new penitentiary is at the end of Auditor Main street.

Isadora Duncan and her young poet husband are honeymooning in an airplane. Poetry of emotion. More fancy flights.

The boy with the reddest hair in town may win a bicycle by marching in the Boy Week parade. Wish we had a sorrel top.

Danish emotional actress commits suicide rather than be a performer in inartistic plays. One star part and then the final curtain.

Panama man is in New York hospital to have part of his chin bone grafted on his arm. This ought to make him proficient in the sign language.

Army man has invented a small machine gun that can make junk of an automobile in a minute. But any fool can do that with a fireplug.

British oil man says there is enough oil underground to last for centuries. Thus we shall not lack for light, heat, power or cause for scraps.

Poor peckin' old Pekin's persistently wrong,
Dreams of reformers grow dreamier;
Due to the tidings that Wu has made Wong
The Premier.

Field Marshal French will unveil a bust of George Washington in the Hall of Fame at New York University on May 20. Another entangling alliance.

Kansas City bankrupt asks the court to allow him to retain the family Bible and a set of golf sticks. How do you suppose that man spends Sunday?

Anthropologist says New York's statue "Civic Virtue" alias "The Rough Guy" is a moron. Does this mean that Sculptor MacMonnies is a sly satirist?

The per capita circulation May 1 was $48.89, ninety-two cents less than on April 1. Now what, we should like to know, did we do with that ninety-two cents?

Gandhi sees England's viewpoint so far as Ireland is concerned. Perhaps De Valera can see it so far as India is concerned. Switched conferences might bring amity.

Though it may be said for the Lakewood, N. J., hen that is trying to hatch something from the clock-faced egg that she is always on time, we suspect she is afflicted with ticks.

Fordney's attack on former President Wilson is quite in line with his record on the bonus and the tariff. That is to say it shows more zeal than good taste, good sense or good judgment.

A nation-wide campaign is being instituted by the Agriculture Commission of the American Bankers' Association to stimulate the interest of bankers in agriculture. Interest, be it noted, not rate of interest.

The girl of eighteen today has a wider horizon than the savant of 1800, says the president of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. This surmises the Young Lady Next Door But One, is particularly true of girl aviators.

There is at least possibility that Chile and Peru may settle their difficulty over Tacna-Arica by ceding the territory to Bolivia, which really needs it. And [illegible] a wonderful lesson to the rest of the [illegible]