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ANOTHER CRACKED SLATE

THE fragility of political slates in this L State is by no means confined to that political party which for many years has received its traditional inheritance at the polls. Even the unabashed Democrats of Pennsylvania, whose alleged leaders had conceived the recent primaries as the mere registry of routine, are now experiencing in little the effect of the open season in candidates.

The minority party nominee for Lieutenant Governor in the November election is Robert E. Pattison, Jr., and not, as had been expected, Charles D. McAvoy, former District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, who supposedly had Mr. McSparran's indorsement.

Young Mr. Pattison, who, with a few counties missing, has to date a lead of more than 12,000 votes over his opponent, was without organization backing, but it is clear that his name carried talismanic appeal with Democrats who recall the overturn in this State caused by his capable father in 1882 and 1890.

Memories are seemingly more enduring in American politics than might be deemed possible in a conventional estimate of the came. Witness in the upper stratum the Harrison and Adams lines.

With virtually no effort on his part, Mr. Pattison managed to upset the Democratic harmony program in one of the few contests permitted by the party schedule. Even with the infinitesimal chances of his election in November, his nomination contributes to that message which is attaining a wide circulation not only in this Commonwealth, but throughout the Nation.

Politics, especially with regard to machine intrenchments, is becoming unpredictable It can scarcely be denied that voters for young Mr. Pattison indulged in a certain amount of individual thinking, if only in secalling a matter of paternity.

THE FLOURISHING ORCHESTRA

THE increased total of Philadelphia Orchestra concerts planned for next season here is encouraging practical evidence of the appeal of good music in this community.

Stimulus of public taste is no longer a aramount issue. The problem of the chestra management has now resolved itself into accommodating the resources of the erganization to the exceedingly lively popu-lar demand for concerts.

Plans for the coming season include fifty. two subscription concerts instead of fifty. doubling the number of children's concerts by increasing them to six and presenting four special concerts, primarily for nonsubscribers.

Financially the Orchestra is, perhaps, on as firm a basis as is possible for a cultural undertaking of this character. The Friday afternoon concerts are virtually sold out for each season. There is a slightly smaller list of regular patrons for the evening series. It was disclosed at a meeting of the

Orchestra Association, held this week, that receipts for single-ticket sales increased \$7847 during the musical year now closed, while exclusive of overhead charges, which embrace the major item of musicians' salaries, there was a decrease of more than \$3000 in expenses.

With its endowment fund as a bulwark. with popular interest assured, with an authoritative and magnetic conductor, the healthy vigor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. still less than a quarter of a century old, is subject for authentic pride in this community.

THE DIER INQUIRY

NEITHER the interests of the investing public nor the interests of the securities trade as a whole can be served by such limitations as legal injunction might put upon the inquiry which Edward F. Hoffman. as referee, is conducting into the amazing circumstances of the E. D. Dier & Co.

The background of the bucket-shopping game is still in darkness. Until light is let in upon it the people who have money to invest cannot know whether the code of the bucketer operated or continues to operate in unsuspected places. Nor can brokers engaged legitimately in a necessary and contructive exchange business find a way to clearly prove the wide difference between ananciering and gambling. Legal processes intended to limit the scope of the Dier in quiry will tend almost certainly to keep inrestors out of the legitimate securities

VERSATILE WELLS

TF THERE is anything in the writing line which H. G. Wells would refuse to undertake it has yet to be disclosed.

With sublime audacity he has tackled aimost every problem that has perplexed mankind and has set forth what he regards a complete solution in every instance. which is little more than a projection Wells himself into the spiritual realm. brief, he has made a god in his own image, reversing the process described in Genesis.

So when he announces that he is seriously considering abandoning the writing of fiction and devoting himself to political writing in the interest of labor, and that as a preliminary he is the labor candidate for he lord rectorship of the University of Glasgow, he is really planning something such easier than that to which he has been

devoting himself in the past. It is not difficult to write labor books. The labor program of Mr. Wells is already mulated. It has appeared in fragments his previous writings. It is socialistic fashion. The fashion is not like favored by any other Socialist, for Mr. has to make his own theories about Socialists in insisting that the present

and needs remaking from top to bottom. But it must be remade in his way. There never was a more cocksure prescriber for social ills nor a man more cocksure about so many contradictory theories.

Those who have watched his course without becoming dizzy will hesitate about following him, for they do not know whether what he proclaims with dogmatic precision today may not be denied by him next year. There seems to be no finality about him. Those who wish to join an intellectual procession to an unknown goal may gladly accept him as a leader.

Yet his supporters in the University of Glasgow contest hall him as "the greatest constructive statesman outside of Parlia-But why modify the praise? Why not call him the greatest constructive statesman in the world? It would be accepted as readily by the discriminating.

A TARIFF THAT PRODUCES ONLY A TENTH OF THE REVENUE

When Internal Taxation Is So Burdensome the Customs Dues at Least Should Be Fixed Scientifically

THE Senators who are wrangling over tariff schedules in Washington do not yet seem to have discovered that events of recent years have reduced the tariff to a position of relative unimportance in financial egislation.

We do not mean that the tariff is unimportant, but that internal taxation has beome of much greater importance and that when inequitably levied it can more seriously affect the presperity of the country than can any tariff laws, whatever may be their form, So recently as 1912 the total revenues of

the country amounted to only 8622,000,000, made up of \$311,000,000 customs dues and \$321,000,000 internal taxes. In 1921 the total revenues were \$5,624,000,000, of which only about \$300,000,000 were collected at the custom houses. More than \$17 was collected in taxes on domestic business for every \$1 collected in tariff duties. These internal taxes touched every citizen. They nereased the cost of living. They made it more difficult to do business at a profit and they were inequitably distributed.

It will be many years before the cost of running the Government will fall below \$3,000,000,000 a year. It is not likely that much more than one-tenth of this sum can be raised through the custom houses. It must be evident to the most casual student of these figures that the tariff as a revenue producer and as an agent in national prosperity is of immensely less importance than it once was. A direct levy on the business of the country of between two and a half and three billion dollars a year can effect prosperity much more disastrously than any tariff law that is likely to be passed.

Consequently it would seem as if the time had come to make an effort to apply scientific principles to the drafting of a tariff law and to bring to an end the practice of getting favoring duties for one industry or another by a system of log-rolling. The people of the United States as a

whole believe in a reasonable degree of protection in spite of much declaiming about the iniquities of the protective system.

The practical free traders are so few that they do not deserve serious consideration. Academic free traders in the universities may be permitted freely to discuss their theories in the abstract, for there is not the slightest chance that they will enter the realm of practical politics.

The only way to secure a scientific tariff law is through the co-operation of the that body is to ascertain the facts and to communicate them to Congress. It may in many instances be compelled to make an approximation at the truth because of the difficulties in the way of ascertaining all the facts about the cost of manufacture abroad. But it can get near enough for all practical purposes and it can express its opinion to Congress on the amount of duty that must be levied on various commodities in order to prevent the foreign producer from driving the domestic producer from the home

Whatever may be the feeling of the individual domestic producer, the consumer never favors a tariff so high as to guarantee exorbitant profits to any one. He is opposed to favoritism at the expense of the sublic. For that matter, no one defends

Now if the fair-minded Republicans and Democrats in Congress can agree together as they agree separately that a reasonable degree of protection is desirable, we shall be in the way of getting a national tariff. policy which will take the turiff out of polities and give us more equitable customs duties than we have ever had. In the long run business would profit by the change. It is now upset periodically by political revisions of the Tariff Law. There are long periods of uncertainty, involving loss which sometimes is never made good, while Congress dawdles over the new rates of date.

It may be too much to expect that such a reasonable course will be adopted. The habit of the present generation of state-men is too firmly fixed for them easily to coninterests or to charge the party in power with protecting special interests to the expense of the public. There is always a lot of bunk in this sort of talk, and those who induige in it would be the last to deny it. The situation is not wholly discouraging.

however, for some men in Washington are already feeling after a better way. The present Tariff Bill contains a provision permitting the President, under the advice of experts, to modify duties within certain fixed limits. If this could be adopted it would be a move in the right direction, for it would mean that an attempt would be made to fix daties equitably instead of in response to the greedy demands of special interests. So long as it was agreed that the policy of protection should be respected no industry needing protective duties would suffer. And the abandoniaent of that policy is so remote that it need not be considered.

A JAPANESE ADVANCE GUARD

TT IS traditionally consonant with Philadelphia traditions that the Japanese should be among the first of foreign peoples to display a practical interest in the fair of 1926.

Taichi Takesawa, a member of the Imperial Parliament, will visit the Fairmount-Parkway site tomorrow and inspect its possibilities with reference to the contributions of his Government. It is unlikely that he is ignorant of the conspicuous and illuminating role played by his nation at the

Centennial of 1876. To that memorable undertaking the Japanese imparted one of its most lasting thrills. In a fashion which it is now somewhat difficult to realize, the artistic and

ingenious natives of Nippon were extraordinary novelties here forty-six years ago. In addition to the surprise in which they were viewed as representatives of a comparative to little-known people, their craftsmanship and esthetic ideals exercised a wholesome influonce upon American taste, then in a relatively radimentary stage.

We have learned something since then and the Japanese have adopted features of Occidental civilization not always in accord with the basic trend of their national genius. Nevertheless, the possibilities of mutual profit by an interchange of the cultural and practical ideals of the two countries have been by no means exhausted.

The Japanese are capable of stimulating the world fair to a noteworthy degree. It is characteristic of their enterprise that a specially equipped delegate should begin the work, even before President Harding has issued the official invitation to foreign na-

DEFLATED RAIL RATES

RAILWAY executives and investors obey their first impulses they will object bitterly to the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for a general freight-rate ent averaging 10 per cent. The roads are not very well off financially as matters stand. They continue to reveal many lingering traces of shell shock and their reactions to sudden emergencies continue to remind beholders of the reactions of a nervous invalid. They will feel, therefore, that the Fates of Washington are conspiring against them. But what the Interstate Commerce Commission scens to believe is that the railroads have been in bed about long enough and that their return to health will be quickened by physical and mental effort and exercise in he outer nir.

Doctors' orders semetimes seem unreasonable and harsh. But in nine cases out of ten they are for the best interests of the patient. There is only one way out for the railroads now, and that way is through added executive efficiency and aggressive contact with the realities of the economic situation. Thus the costly squabbles and delays attending labor controversies ought to be ended at once. Railway lines everywhere ought to out of the even costlier business of olities. They ought to stand at last upon their own feet and their own resources. The number of badly managed lines exceeds by far the number of lines that are properly managed. In many parts of the country railway men have been doing what some of the public service street car lines in New Jersey did-to their infinite regret. They have depended on political favors, on particular natural advantages or furtive alliances with other interests instead of upon scientific and public-spirited policies for necessary revenues. The time has come when railroading will have to be rail-

Gradually it has become apparent to all sorts of business men that the mere inflation of prices brings only a dangerous imita tion of presperity even to the inflators. The ise of railway passenger and freight rate affected railway corporations exactly as skyward trolley fares affected many of the lines in the New Jersey Public Service system. Revenues rose for a little while only to fall quickly below normal levels with diminishing patronage. In the case of the railways, however, the whole country had to share some of the misfortunes of the transportation lines. The movement of contmerce was impeded. Producers could not ship their output and maintain prices at levels low enough to keep their commodities within reach of the consumers. The partial nervous paralysis of the railway lines was communicated to thousands of dependent in-

Meet people will continue to believe that investors in railway securities are entitled to larger returns on their money than those which the Interstate Commerce Commission deems adequate and just. It isn't easy to entice money into railways when the limit per cent while the limit of possible losses is out of sight. But the habit of some railway men to disregard really scientific rules of management, their helief that they should he beyond by criticism, their obvious mis-takes of judgment in the recent past and their impatience with the non-professional view of railroading laye tended to leave the public unsympathetic.

There is a pretty general popular belief that some of the troubles of the railroad cor-porations are due to the fact that efficiency has not been as theroughly taught in the executive offices as it has been in the shops and the locemotive cals. A fittle of Mr. Mitten's medicine would be good for almost every railway line in the country. It isn't the pleasantest sort of medicine for eminent executives to take. But the beauty of the new Interstate Commerce order is that it may make the use of some such restorative absolutely necessary, Wrots are enormously postly. Strikes are costly. Lobbics are costly. Friction of any sort within large working organizations is costly. But the policy of action that jet rallway service into the category of laxuries is so costly as

to be ruinous.

The country is backy in having at its servoe the most brilliant rall executives in the As rates decrease and traffic in-s they will have to hastle and their army of assistants will have to hastle, too. They will be happer, of course, for they are the sort of men who are at their best not when they sit glostally with folded arms, when they are at grips with great diffi-

COMMEMORATING THE STATE

AN EXCEPTIONAL emocrating for commemorating in permanent artistle form the valor of Pennsylvanians on the buttlefields of France is accorded the special shall be abandoned. They want to tell their constituents that they are protecting their interests or to charge the party in power exhaustive survey of appropriate sites for non-ments and will present their findings to the Legislature, which will be asked to ap-It is a matter for satisfaction that the

undertaking has been started in responsible, conscious fashion. Despite the sincerest patriotic intentions, adorament of the fields of honor of the Civil War was inaugurated without general direction. The result is historically interesting rather than artistiently impressive.

At Gettysberg, for example, there is a lack of plan which leaves acrealized some of the possibilities for desorative beauty in a most gracious comic environment. The national cemeteries in France are al-

ready models of simple dignity and touching appeal, which should furnish inspiration to the various States, It is incumbent upon the Commonwealth

of Pennsylvania to formulate regulations for its war memorials in France that shall he in keeping with the distinction of the State and harmonize with the grandeur of the theme to be symbolized in stone or

The commission will enable the Legislature to view the situation comprehensively and to avoid offenses to good taste at the very outset;

That seven Hungarian Blues on the towns have banned jazz Danube and the shimmy is not due to any spasm of virtue. It is simply that Negro jazz bands have seriously interfered with the business musicians who have provided Hungary with music for a thousand years. Civic virtue seldom wakes up until it is pinched; and then it sometimes hits without

FAKE SPIRIT MEDIUMS

A Leaf From an Experience in Which One of the Crooked Brotherhood Was Exposed-It Was the Coat Trick, Something Unusual

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

HARVEY M. WATTS is a disbeliever in the dogmas and dings of modern Ilis analytical mind leads him to sar-castic epigrams when the subject is brought

up in ordinary conversation.

Quite recently Dr. Watts, during a moment of placid invective, that was like a shining pool in the jeremaid he had been delivering on the Fox sisters, Daniel Dunglas Home, Dr. James S. Hyslop, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and other famous mediums and scientific investigators, exclaimed:

The newspapers have been exceedingly kind to the spiritualists. They have published columns of matter about Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge and what they've seen and heard. It's perfectly ridiculous. Why don't you tell something about the fakes

The crooked mediums and exposures that have been made of them." 'There haven't been any exposures to amount to anything in recent years," I meekly suggested. "They've cleaned them up."

Then tell about the exposures of other years," he replied acidly.

ONCE, years ago, somewhere about 1885, I had the experience in Pittsburgh of exposing an impostor of the sort Dr. Watts referred to. He was a tall, ascetic, angular, smooth-shaven fellow of about twenty-eight or

He had been conducting a scance at fifty cents per in a room in the old Commercial High School building at the corner of eventh avenue and Wood street. His specialty was materialization by the

coat trick in the glare of a gas jet. He per-formed without a cabinet, seated in full yiew, which was as unusual then as it would I sent Lemuel Ackley, a reporter, who went to Chicago later, became a prominent lawyer and was assassinated in open court

by an insane client a few months ago, to

Ackley reported the thing was a trick and ought to be exposed.

The principal demonstration of the pretender took place as he sat without coat or yest between two other persons. A coat was buttoned around his neck with the back of

the coat envering his front and the siceves hanging lease.
One of the sleeves filled out mysteriously and a hand protruded, which beckoned, and pointed, and performed other little stunts. Meantime the medium's hands and arms were pinioned by the committeemen, scated

on either side of him. I resolved on an expose and took up the matter with Roger O'Mara, then Chief of Police. I asked him to send a good detective. O'Mara was so tickled at the idea that instend of sending a detective he went himself

THE seance was held in the presence of about two dozen persons, among whom were two reporters from the Dispatch.

After a little address on the subject of materialization the fake medium called for a committee. Instantly a young man in the front row went forward. One of my reporters also pushed to the front on the other side. The appearance of the reporter, a

stranger, disconcerted the mountebank for a brief second. Then he called for a sack Instantly, for the machinery had all been

prepared in advance, the other eporter, standing in the rear of the audience, slipped off his coat. In the hurry he dropped it on He immediately picked up, not the cont he had dropped, but another that he had sunggled in and which was lying at his feet

This he pussed over their heads to his colleague, the reporter on the committee, who held it ready for the medium's use.

LARGE coat had been purposely se-A LARGE rear had been purposed. ample room in which to operate. The cheater removed his cont and vest,

committeemen and held his arms at his sides. where they were firmly grasped by the pair. All the gas jets in the room but one were then extinguished. The medium asked that to be turned very low while a hymn was cing sung. The room was practically in darkness for When the single gas jet was a moment.

urned on full flare ugain the medium had sout still hong limb. the right sleeve was seen to Then it moved sideways tive or six inches only to drop limply back again.
This was part of the fake. The alleged spirits were trying to get up steam. The moment of darkness had been utilized to

Ten minutes, I presume, were consumed in an apparently vain effort to get that sleeve, which had meantime filled out, to rise to the level of the fellow's shoulder and

Roger O'Mara had meantime entered the room during the period of darkness and taken his place unnoticed in the circle.

FINALLY the arm remained stationary. mitteeman asked in turn: "Will you tell our friends whether or not you are still grasping my arms and hands, and that it is impossible for me to Each replied in the affirmative.

My reporter was on the left side and I knew he told the truth. I had my own idea about the other counsitteeman. Then the mystery worker declared that he felt the inthiences at work and that there At this point he slipped a cog in his pre-

In the course of a few minutes the tips of two fingers were seen projected beyond the end of the extended coat sleeve. They were

a man's fingers.

They were withdrawn and then three fingers were seen.

The hocus-poeus continued slowly with Increasing excitement on the part of the honest and deluded portion of the audience There were low exclamations, as I recall, of satisfaction, and requests that the ma-

IT WAS in response to this appeal that the humburg-medium overreached himself. He was as I have said, long-legged and long-armed. It was no trick at all for him to extend his arm and thrust his whole hand beyond the end of the sleeve. He did it gradually, keeping his eyes always to the front, studying the expression

on the faces of his dupes.

As the supposed spirit hand emerged fully into the light the reporter in the rear of the nudience, who neted according to instruc-"It's the hand of a Negro; It's turning

Sure enough, the knuckles and the back of the hand were covered with a black sub-stance. It was the lampblack that had been dusted in each sleeve.

The medium turned quickly and realized

he horrifying fact that he was trapped.

I recall that he turned pale visibly, though he again faced the audience while the hand began to wiggle back into the sleeve. The faker called for a dim light. Some-body started to comply with his request. At this instance Chief O'Mara ordered everyhely to keep their seats. With the reporter who had supplied the coat he went forward and while O'Mara laid his hand on

the culprit's shoulder the reporter grasped the extended arm and held it tightly. The cont was unbuttoned and torn off and then it was seen that the medium's hand and shirt sleeve were completely covered with lampblack. The coat had been prepared in the Dispatch office.

The committeeman on the faker's right was his accomplice.



THE PRELUDE

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. CHARLES F. DAPP On Student Self-Government

STUDENT self-government is one of the D few questions which is extremely one-sided, and its far-reaching possibilities are now being extensively utilized by the educa-tional world, according to Dr. Charles F. Dapp, chairman of the Schools Vocational as society controls the comparatively Committee.

"For some years," said Dr. Dapp, "student self-government has been in in some of our higher institutions of learning where the students are more settled in their habits and more mature in their contheir habits and more mature in their con-victions. But this great educational poten-tiality is now being introduced into our high schools, both senior and junior, and even into the elementary schools. In the junior high schools, especially, student self-government bids fair to solve the question that has troubled our educators for years; namely, what to do with boys and girls in

A Twofold Aim

"Like all forms of government, student self-government has a twofold purpose; it aims to correct existing abuses and also to make things a little more congenial for all concerned. Since the school is the train-ing-camp for citizenship, no sphere is better adapted than this to put into everyday prac-tice by the students themselves the theory of government they are taught in the class-room. The experiment was tried under the old system of class promotion, and so ad-mirably did the students measure up in the initial test that when the elective system was adopted in our high schools it found the students ready to take the advance step which this system predicates.

"The theory is that if a student posseses the intelligence to elect the studies vill be of value to him in later life he also has the intelligence to do what is expected of him in conduct and deportment while he is in school. The privilege of choice im-poses responsibility—that of right thinking and right doing—and the more privileges of choice, the greater the responsibility. The elective system, while advant

while advantageous to the student, is somewhat burdensome in administration. Of course, in any educational institution, the difficulties of administration must always give way to student benefit, even though the elective system throws a vast amount of clerical work upon the teachers, whose time for the most part should be spent in teaching and in perfecting themselves in their chosen field of educa-

Much Supervision Required

"The elective system also necessitates a great deal of supervision of students who, because of roster complications, do not have classes every period of the school day. These students must gather for study in a room, usually the school auditorium, reserved for the purpose. In a small high school this supervision is not difficult, but in one numpering from 1500 to 2500 students, where during certain periods of the day as many on students are assembled for study, supervision becomes a real problem.

"Now the question arises, who is to do this supervising? Teachers do not like this 'police duty' and if detailed for it do it half-heartedly. They feel that they can spend their time to better advantage in the Our educational authorities fee classroom. Our educational authorities feel that, in the absence of an appropriation for a special corps of proctors, each school should work out its own salvation along

offer the students yet in their formative period a splendid opportunity for the development and practice of those qualities and capacities which they must exercise in man-hood. A modern high school represents in numbers a good-sized town, where the ac-tivities of the students are not repressed. but directed and expanded; where respect for the rights of others is the first law, and the other like unto it, namely, self-control. Self-control in trifles, let it not be forgotten. trains to self-control in crises

Teamwork Demanded "Student self-government is a potent edu-

ational force because it demands teamwork highest type. "In the teamwork which student selfgovernment demands it is not the case of a few students winning the laurels and the others standing on the side-lines, cheering. In student self-government, all can be stars of the first magnitude.
"Hudent self-government is also a

powerful factor in the creation of that in-definable but effective something called 'school spirit,' without which no school can progress. Ninety-seven per cent of high school pupils are normal, sensible young people, and it follows that this overwhelming majority can and does control the sma minority within their ranks, just as surely

persons who break the law of the land, A Student Supreme Court

"In the school with which I myself am connected school spirit has so crystallized that a word or two from the student monitor to one who has forgotten himself usually has the desired effect. If not, the offender is summoned to appear before the Tribunal the student Supreme Court, a body of five the student supreme Court, a nony of ave upper classmen elected by the students themselves. This Tribunal tries the offender and, if necessary, recommends suspension from school activities. So highly is this body respected and so well does it function that in two years, in a school of nearly 2500 students it has had to resort to ex-2500 students, it has had to resort to extreme measures only twice.

"All such qualities as self-control, teamwork, group spirit and school morale that bring out the best factors in a student's life, and help form his character, are which must be given a chance in our educational system.

"If student self-government will help to make more conscientious mechanics, more honest business men, and will give to the world professional men who will subordinate self to the common weal, then it deserves the thoughtful attention of every parent and of every teacher and should be fostered in every school of the land."

What Do You Know?

1. What was the original system of electing the Vice President of the United

Who were American Ambassadors to France during the period of the World

How high is Mount Vesuvius?
Where is the famous statue the Venus di 5. What part did DORA play in the World

6. What is an unguent? 7. What are tundras? What is an allanthus?

9. Who was the first Secretary of Com-merce of the United States?
9. What is a morning rainbow believed to indicate?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A colophon was a tail piece in old books, often ornamental. It is now usually a decorative device of the publisher placed on the title page. The expression, "to put the Colophon," meaning to give the flaishing stroke, arose from the belief in ancient times that to give the flaishing stroke, arose from the belief in ancient times that the cavairy of the Greek city of Colophon, in Asia Minor, was so excellent that it always decided the contest.

2. The South Boston Terminal handles more passenger traffic than any other railway station in the United States—about 125,000 persons a day.

3. Colorado takes its name from the reddish color of many of the rocks in that State, The Spanish word "colorado" means colored red.

4. The "Comedie Humaine," or "Human Comedy," is the name given to a series

e "Comedie Humaine, or Comedy," is the name given to a series of novels by Balzac, the alm of which to present a panorama of the enwas to present a panorama of the enthe life of Frunce in the arst hair of the ninetcenth century. Although nearly 100 novels were written, the attempt remained incomplete on the attempt remained income death of Balzac in 1850.

death of Balzac in 1850.

5. A corona is the crownlike appendage on top of the seed of plants.

6. Charles A. Dana was a celebrated American journalist, for many years editor-in-chief and part proprietor of the New York Sun. He died in 1897. Richard Henry Dana was an American author, especially noted for his sea classic, "Two Years Before the Mast." He died in 1882.

7. The word eke, used in the expression, "eke out," means to contrive (to make a livelihood) or to support (existence). Eke is also an archaic adverb, meaning also.

ing also.

8. Benjamin Franklin said "There are three

Sonjamin Franklin said "There are three faithful old friends—an old wife, an old dog and ready money."

The Crimean War in Europe and Asiatic Turkey began in 1854 and ended in 1856. 1856.

Nicholas Poussin was a noted French painter. He excelled in historical landscapes and is regarded as the master of classic painting in France. His dates are 1594-1665.

SHORT CUTS

They appear to have been Caraway

Time to dig up the old fly-swatter.

The world will now breathlessly watch Mrs. Zander's efforts to collect,

eeds of dissension.

Hard-boiled politicians profess to be-lieve that the "woman bloc" will eventually

Tammany is said to be considering Hylan for Governor of New York. For a consideration? It is now the President's unpleasant duty to navigate the Ship of State through the Straits of Dover.

Our Consul at Antwerp reports an ivery famine in the Congo. We must therefore look to our Legislatures.

Two thousand New York waiters threaten to strike June 1. This ought to boost the lunch basket business. "Americans discover fossils in Mongolia. golia." Why travel so far? We have 'en at home. "See America first."

There is no truth in the rumor that Ar Na Fu and Nac Sac Fu are leading & prohibition movement in China.

Perhaps the reason Judge Lynch can't be caught and suppressed is that he is so busy nowadays jumping from one State Brooklyn man has been discovered to

have his heart, liver and spleen on the wrong

sides of his body. At that, his heart is in the right place. A San Quentin convict has invented & finger-print system which simplifies identification. Probably succeeded in disentangling

whirls in the whorls. Polygamy is declining in Zululand be-

London dinner Ambassador Harvey preserved a sober face. When Chief Justice Taft goes to Lon-don in July English lawyers are expected to make him an honorary bencher in the Middle Temple. Wasn't it something like

this that Judge Landis made Babe Ruth? Max Warburg says Germany needs two and a half billion dollars to put her on her feet. Which suggests the thought that

France's fear is that the moment she gets on her feet she'll trend on somebody's toes. Chairman McCumber has not received the communication he expected from the President concerning the bonus; but mem-bers of the Senate Finance Committee, it is

believed, have had an earful from the primaries. Steenerson, of Minnesota, suggests as amendment of the Immigration Law exempting farmer immigrants from the 3 per cent restriction. The Immigration Law as it stands has many imperfections, but it will be hard to persuade either laber of agriculture that the suggested amendment is

The fact that the Fair-Banks and Brays mount Park Art Asso-clation and the City Parks Association, of Philadelphia, are Parks Association, of Philadelphia, are meeting today to discuss the possible beautification of the banks of the Schuylkill suggests, by a queer mental quirk, the fact that a tremendously big light, heat and power plant is now being erected on the River Jordan. It is only at the first glance, however, that the two facts appear unrelated. Man, water-born and v. ter-borne, owes his existence, his culture and his progress to existence, his culture and his progress to the rivers of the world. He sings songs is their praise, diverts them to his needs, pollutes them with his manufactures and, when

lutes them with his manufactures and, when he has made them as ugly as he know how, begins to seriously consider ways of bringing back the beauty of which he deprived them. The two news items man stages in this journey. History to the contrary notwithstanding, Jordan is younger of the two streams with the agreeable journey yet to make.

either wise or beneficial.

cause the cost of wives is too high for many tribesmen. Necessity and economy are great teachers of morality. One should not take too seriously the allegation that during a series of witticisms by former Vice President Marshall at \$