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SCIENTIFIC TRAFFIC CONTROL

TT IS said that the members of Council wi not debate the advisability of the system of synchronized motor-traffic control while Director Cortelyou will recommend formally for Broad street and, perhaps, for other main thoroughfares. The funds necessary for the installation will probably be made available at once. Why should there be debate or hesitation?

The method suggested by Director Correlyou has been operating admirably in New York. It does more than relieve congestion. It lessens the chance of accident. The present baphazard system of semaphore signaling was out of date years ago.

A SENSIBLE PARK PROPOSAL

A LTHOUGH the unfortunate pedantry of the Park Commission, as displayed in the recent Twenty-eighth Division incident. has given to that conservative body an un enviable netoriety. It is incontestable that Its administration of pleasure grounds is generally efficient

Especially is this true of large areas, such as Fairmount and Hunting Parks. where conflict of authority with direct city jurisdiction is unlikely. For this reason the announcement made by Joseph P. Gaffney. chairman of the Finance Committee of Council, of the possible transfer of League Island Park to the commission may be ac cepted as in line with the best public inter-

The comparatively new downtown recreation ground is spacious enough to justify administration by the Fairmount official-Under their supervision it unquestionably will be well kept and authoritatively safe-

Should Council effect the change, it will have the virtue, moreover, of extinguishing | evaded. the current petty political agenies over jobs to be filled and consequent tinkering with the municipal payrolls.

McCUMBER'S BONUS CRUTCH TT WOULD be a waste of time to ex-

amine the details of the Bonus Bill which was reported to the Senate yesterday by the Finance Committee. If any Bonus Bill is passed it is not

likely to be this one, for this bill is reported merely for political effect.

Senator McCumber could not Republican members of the committee vote to report it, so he called for Democrati assistance. Enough Democrats came to his support to get the bill out, but the Denie erats insisted that they voted to report not because they favored it, but in order to get some kind of action.

The secret of Senator McCumber's interest in the subject will be found in the police cal conditions in North Dakota. The Sonn tor is a candidate for re-election. His onponents are charging that he is not honestly in favor of a Bonus Bill, and he is afraid that the charge will strengthen the men fighting to get his place in the Senate. He thought he had to do something. No

he has done it, he will have his North Dakota agents proclaim the news throughout the State, and his success in getting the bill out of committee may serve to silenhis critics on this score until after the pri mary elections. Thus is the game of poli

A FUTILE DECISION

THE lack of significance of the Supreme Court decision dissolving the connection between the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads was apparent when the stock markets opened vesterday.

The decision was handed down on Monday, when the exchanges were closed Tuesday was a holiday, and it was not until Wednesday that the effect of the new ruling on the prices of the Southern Pacific shares could be ascertained. This effect was negligible, indicating that the impression prorailed that whatever technical effect the order of the court might have it would have po real effect upon the management of the

Indeed, the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is authorized under the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law to consolidate railway systems, is understood to have recommended that the Central-Southern Pacific system remain intact. The law, as a matter of fact, directs the consolidation of railway systems and thus supersedes the Anti-Trust Law which forbids the consolidation.

The court decision, however, was made under the Anti-Trust Law It was in accord with precedent in similar cases But. as already indicated, it is not likely to have any effect upon the relation of the two milronds to each other.

Under the circumstances, one cannot help wondering why the Government continues to prosecute such cases. It may be explained that this suit was begun before the passage of the Esch-Cummins Law and that t was important to have a decision on the legality of what had been done. But what is the use of it all if the thing done becomes

legal under a subsequent law? No moral offens, was charged. It was merely a violation of an arbitrary regulation as unmoral as a traffic rule in the city streets. Such regulations have made and are still making it difficult for business men to know when they are violating the law and when they are not. They are the result of a period of hysteria growing out of admitted abuses which have in large measure

GERMANY MUST BE HELPED

THE necessity for doing something to stop inflation in Europe and bring about iteration of normal economic conditions likely to force that financial co-operation the other Powers with Germany which Germans are now asking.

for floating a German loan. The Germans are saying that they cannot meet the demands of the Reparations Commission unless they are assisted by such a loan. If the loan is arranged they can see a way to improve the financial condition of the Government and relieve the immediate crisis.

It is evident to every one who has given any thought to the matter that there must be co-operation among the interested Powers before the financial and industrial recovery of Europe can make much headway. Germany cannot be treated as an enemy Power without injuring the Powers which take that attitude toward her. If she is assisted in finding ways to meet her obligations to France, the whole Continent will benefit. If she fails to meet those obligations, the whole Continent will suffer. The international bankers perceive this. The politicians will ultimately perceive it also.

A NEW SORT OF CRIME WAVE AND THE KLAN'S PART IN IT

Lynching Totals Have Mounted High Since the Ku Klux Brought Back Masks and Mob Rule

So MICH is being written and shouted about the need for more law and stricter law enforcement that few people have had time to observe the stendy spread of lawlessness in the United States. The more laws we have the less we seem to care about the broad implications of the general system

Bootlegging may for the moment be left aside. In Georgia you can find the source of what nught be called a national crime wave. Georgia no longer merely lymbes a Negro. A few weeks ago a typical mob subjected its victim to slaw torture by fire before he was killed and mutilated in a orrible manner. Other Innchers elsewhere in the South have not even waited until their man was dead before mutilating him in ways that could not be called barbaric neult on unpretentious savages.

Georgia, which tolerated the Ku Klux, is suffering some of the worst reactions of the mood of random violence inspired deliberately or otherwise by Wigard Simmons and his kleagles and their propagands. In Columbus some citizens who didn't like their Mayor or the administrative asstem which he set up didn't resort to ballots or the conventional instruments of public critiusm. They used bombs and Brack-Hand letters, and they forced the Mayor's city manager to flee for his life.

In the first six months of 1921 thirty-six lynchings were reported in the United States. In the same period of the previous year, before the Ku Klux kleagles went out a saw hate and fear broadcast, only twelve lynchings were reported

It would be neither wise nor fair to suggest that the Ku Klux is directly responsible for a national crime wave or that it set out to establish lynchings and mob violence as methods of the exclusive and extra-legal lass or community government which it frankly sanctioned The indirect responsibility of the kluxers cannot be denied or

The large pretensions of the klansmen. their marchines and threats and outrages fired the imagination of others and certainly twakened mob instancts in multitudes of people who happen to be half coward and half savage. It isn't enough for Simmons to say that his order attempts to discourage mob action. If you put a mask on a man you go a long way toward making an outlaw of him, and you relieve him by that single act of all the restraints imposed by fear of public opinion. The Klan may not have organized or sanctioned recent lanchings the South or the North. But it did at least make mob demonstrations popular and, besides, it did its best to make mob law interesting by making it picturesque.

The Russian Bolshevists do not the even their most hated criminals to horses and so drng them through the streets to be first mutilated with knives and then slowly burned to death. It is doubtful if any Central African tribe gives itself so much trouble in dealing out death to the condemned. The United States is the only ivilized country in which mobs are permitted to go forth regularly to be Judge. jury and executioner. Nor is that the worst of it. Lynching has become something of a fad in the North, and the State of Oregon has just been split wide open and divided, permanently perhaps, upon racial and religious issues, through the efforts of the klengles from Georgia

If lynching is a deterrent of crime, why is it that burnings and hangings following offenses of one or another grievous sort are becoming more frequent? Some suggestion of what is going on may be found in the record of a burning at Davidsboro, Ga , take month. The Negro who was rousted over a slow fire was not accused of the crime which ordinarily is supposed to justify that som of punishment. He was a hold-up man who shot his victim in a souffe. The mobs are not so particular as they used

There can be no cure for mob law but a returning sense of decency in those who shame their country and their communities by such outrages us of late have been repeated with tragic regularity in the South Obviously, Wizard Simmons has started something that he cannot finish. The crime wave will finish itself when the respectable citizens whose motors figure so conspicuously at lynchings realize how odd they are making the country appear in the eyes of a world which it has been attempting to 19struct in the ethics of government and the administration of law.

DISARMAMENT INSPIRATION

THE inspiration of the Washington Conference is clearly discernible in the int tlative undertaken by the republic of Chile to bring about a proportionate reduction of land and naval armaments in South Americn. The inclusion of the subject in the program to be considered at the next meeting of the Pan-American Congress, to be held in Santiago next March, has been suggested in an official communication from that capital.

Had the Washington proceedings been nebulous or wrecked by international rivalries it is scarcely conceivable that this project would have been launched. But reduction of armaments has been rescued from the realm of the imagination. What is possible for the United States, France, Italy, Great Britain and Japan is surely not unattainable by Argentina, Brazil, Chile. Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, Ecua-

dor, Colombia and Venezuela. As military or naval powers several of these nations are negligible, but such a rating by no means holds good for Chile Argentina, Brazil and even Peru. Furre, the dangerous fiction of compulmilitary service is maintained in a

number of Latin-American republics, in which army appropriations are markedly disproportionate to the basic needs of the

A payal and military limitation covenant in South America would represent in the most wholesome degree the beneficent contagion of progress. The United States is unquestionably ready to welcome such a compact with undisguised satisfaction, and aid and sympathetic interest of this

Government can be promised in advance. While in an impressive sense the movement is a prompt reflection of the new spirit of international amity fostered at Washington, it is only fair to note that the first practical disarmament program in world history executed through the processes of arbitration and formal deliberation is that ratified by treaty between Chile and Argentina in 1902 as the happy climax to the long dispute over the Patagonian boundary line.

The two nations, which had been on the verge of war, amienbly accepted the decision of King Edward VII and negotiated an agreement proportionately limiting belli-cose preparations. There can be little question that glaneing either North or South the disarmament idea is fundamental Amer-

BUSINESS COMES BACK

CCEPTING bank clearings as a reliable A becometer of trade conditions, any lingering doubt as to the turning tide of hisiness should be promptly dispelled by the contineing figures presented in the volume of checks passing through the Philadelphia Clearing House Association during the month of May.

Leading authorities assert the country is facing a great prosperity. The business world is leaving the commercial calamities of 1921 behind, trying to forget and making

fresh start The basic steel industry is now operating 70 per cent of capacity in tace of the protracted coal strike. The important copper industry succeeded in working off what was a year ago a burdensome surplus of the red This has been reduced to a mini-After a suspension of more than a year, copper mining is being resumed. All lines of trade report a slow but consistent increase in consumption and a corresponding expansion in production. Banks report wider inquiry for funds.

These are all straws in the wind, but the real proof of the pudding is found in the volume of bank clearings. The furnover of checks through the Philadelphia Clearing House during May was the largest of any single month this year. Compared with May of last year, there was a gain of 6.59 per cent. For the first five months of the calendar year, compared with the same period last year, there is shown a gain of 1.66 May's bank clearings totaled \$1.828,000,000 and, with the exception of last December, were the largest since January, 1921. This shows Philadelphia is getting a generous share of the country's

SUBSIDIES AND FICTIONS

THE endeavors of opponents of the Ship-Subsidy Bill to seent mark plots and equivocal intrigues behind that measure have taken a novel turn in the interpretation placed upon the refusal of Canada to consider the ambitious St. Lawrence Canal

Premier King's rejection of the American offer to negotiate a treaty, necessary to fore the great international waterway could be constructed, is regarded in some extreme anti-subsidy circles as forecasting British retaliation all along the line to the proposed method of revitalizing the merchant arrine of the United States.

It has been limited that the imagined development of Chleago, Cieveland, Detroit and Ituluth as "scaports," thriving an Government-aided American ships, is not clewed with equanimity in Montreal, where the result of kentiment has been distinctly that result of kentiment has been distinctly the result of kentiment and the first of the result of kentiment has been distinctly the result of kentiment and the result of the result of the result of kentiment has been distinctly the result of the re against the canal proposal. Even waterway undertaking temperarily in alies name, the subsidy plan is described by its enemies as an invitation to British teprisals which may, it is said, take the form of a diversion of the principal English steamship lines from Montreal to New York If the opposition to the Federal and measare can devise no more credible para than this with which to frighten reluctant Congressmen, the bill will not be orloasly dam-

aged by their efforts. Mr. Kipling once, in a ilmerick which be no means limped, penned a sprightly comment upon the embarrassments of a typical "small boy of Quebec, who was buried in snow to his neck." The greet River St. Lawrence expresses something of the same idea in another way when its rigid tee covering enforces suspension of all water-borne commerce within its banks during the winter months

If every harsh and ill-considered word against the subsidy scheme were true, the mpossibility of supplanting New York by Montreal or Quebec as an all-the-year seaport would remain.

The attempts to connect the canal proposition with the ship-assistance program have been strained both in this country and Canada. The waterway project, discounter nanced in the East and pleasantly stimulating to the imagination in the Middle West, is a colossal conception upon which deliberation can do no harm. But the subsidy rehef is immediately needed to organize and preserve the vast gates to American shipping made during and after the war.

The entire Nation should profit be an intelligent safeguarding of the morehant ma Its merits cannot be offer by visions of devastating competition by Montreal General January is annually prepared to prevent such a pleture from attaining

Reliest George Ingersoll. Exception commenting on the efProves Rule feet of climate, once
said that if men from
the temperate zone were to settle in the
tropies the second generation would be found
in seanty clothing cheering at a cocklight.
But how can we account for the fact that
the only cocklight figuring in the next for
cany moons should have taken place in the
horee of culture and a cool clime. Springfield, Mass.?

The burning of a Easily Explained unter tree on B second thought appears reasonable enough. The cigarette, we may suppose, fell on a firecracker reclining on a bunch of tissue paper, surmounted by shavings and chips, and the rest was eas. How did those things get there? That is not for us to say, I se your imagination. We've done our bit.

T. De Witt Curles. chairman of the Associa-May Be Switched tion of Railway Execu-tives, is enthusiastic in s approval of the action of the Labor Board cutting wages. On the eve of a ballot in cutting wages. On the eve of a ballor of 550,000 rallroad men the melancholy thought obtrudes that difference of opinion sometimes makes strikes as well as

Because pacifiers for babics are said to cause misshapen lips, irregular teeth and adenoids, the French Chamber of Deputies may consider a bill to prevent their sale; another instance where Laudable Intent

Germany has now made her position clear. She will pay if she can borrow the

MEMORIES OF THE "PRESS"

Demolition of the Old Building Recalls Names, Faces and Careers-Great Editors of the Present Who Graduated From Its Walls

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE crash of falling bricks and timbers,

the shouts of workmen and a widening stretch of clear sky above where the gray building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets stood tells of the passing of clear sky and tells of the passing of clear streets. ing of a landmark that has occupied that site for more than sixty years.

The old Philadelphia 1'ress building is being demolished to make toom for a modern

structure.
With it goes the last vestige of that once Today the wreckers are smashing their way through the editorial rooms where giants of the profession sat for years and actually, not metaphorically, molded public

With its disappearance there goes into oblivion a monument whose memory will endure in the lives of several hundred men who at some period of its career were connected with it in editorial, reportorial, business or mechanical departments.

TOHN W. FORNEY, who founded the Philadelphia Press, is remembered today intimately by only one man. I think.

He is George G. Pierie, Registration
Commissioner, who worked directly under
Forney away back in 1857, for the Press was founded on August 2 of that year. Subsequently, as a result of financial reverses, the publication based from Forney's hands into those of Calvin Wells, of Alle-

gheny City, now the North Side, Pitts-The Press saw its ern of greatest prosperity and influence under the joint regime of Calvin Wells, as owner and publisher. and Charles Emory Smith, as editor-in-

Mr. Wells was ambitious to make his newspaper the leading Republican organ of

It was for years the ally rival of the New York Tribune, the Republican national organ for a generation.

In the importance of the utterances from 1887 to 1997, its editorial columns commanded more influence in national Republican circles than those of the Tribune.

THE Press during that period was the I finest sample in this country, with perhaps one exception, of high-pressure jour-nalism. The New York World was that

exception.
Calvin Wells, at the suggestion of White-law Reid, selected Charles Emory Smith as Mr. Smith was then editor of the Albany Journal.

Under the direction of Mr. Smith there was gathered into the building at the southwest corner of Seconth and Che, nu: streets during a period of years the most brilliant newspaper writers-editorial. reporterial and special-ever known in iladelphia. They were men who ultimately developed, ith the advance of years, into novelists,

poets essayists, playwrights, editors of dis-tinction, political lenders and newspaper publishers William I. McLean, of the Bulletin, within I. McLean, of the Butteria, began his career in Philadelphia in the advertisement department of the Press.

The late Robert E. A. Dorr became publisher of the New York Mail and Express, in which he was succeeded by Henry L.

Stoddard, present publisher of that newsl'lark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, was a reporter on the Press back in 1884.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Minister to O Russia, afterward Postmaster General of the United States, was the most conspicuous figure in the political life of the

torial utterances were carefull on paper, correspondence size. round, flowing, clerkly hand. His office was on the second floor in the room .ext to the

then Evening Telegraph building.
John W. Forney's claim on the Repub-hean Party during his career was his high-tariff principles. He was a vigorous con-tender for the supremacy of American-made

Charles Emory Smith was his worthy sucressor in that respect. While Mr. Smith was in Russia as Min-der to the Court of the Czur, the destinier of the Press were intrusted to the

a triumvirate composed of Tale at Williams. Samuel C. Wells and, for a time, the late Colonel James H. Lambert, who handled State politics, WHU.E to all public knowledge Mr. Smith

W had severed his connection completely with the Press during his absence abroad, the fact remains that he kept a very watchful eye upon its editorial police during hi absence. On a number of occasions he forwarded editorials which were printed, laving to do, however, with national politics and favor-

comments upon the political situation in St. Petershing Robert J. Cook, Calvin Wells' son-in-Robert d. 1 dogs, they have a solution law, was business untager during this period. He succeeded the Nevan brothers, publishers of the Pittsburgh Leader, who

had, for a time, an advisory and directing had, for a time, an any sort and directing influence in the business department.
"Boh" Cook was ordinarily an amiable, obstinate, combative man who had ove distinction. He was the author of the "Cook stroke" at Yale, where he was famous as an

stroke" at Yale, where he was minous as an carsman and funiter, and whose process is revered by old Yale men to this day. He has been living in France for years. A brilliant line of managing editors marked the progress of the Preis during the residuands from 'S7 to '07. marked the progress of the Free during the two decades from \$7 to '07.

The outstanding figures were Moses P. Handy, Talcott Williams and Bradford

Merrill.

Hamly is dead. Williams is emeritus head of the Columbia School of Journalism in New York, and Bradford Merrill is executive editor, and has been for years, of the Hearst newspapers in this city.

A BRILLIANT galaxy of cultors in chief graduated from the P ess in the period

I have ham Besides Merrill there was also Charles M. Resides Merrill there was also tharies M. Lincoln, f'y years managing editor of the World, now executive editor of the Herald. In Philadelphia there are John J. Spurgeon, of the PUBLIC LEIGER; John P. Dwyer, of the Record, and David E. Smiley, of the EVENING PUBLIC LABBLE. Of managing editors there was a coterie whose names begin back beyond the time when Calvin Wells assumed possession of

CALVIN WELLS originated the idea of U having the Press publish twelve pages

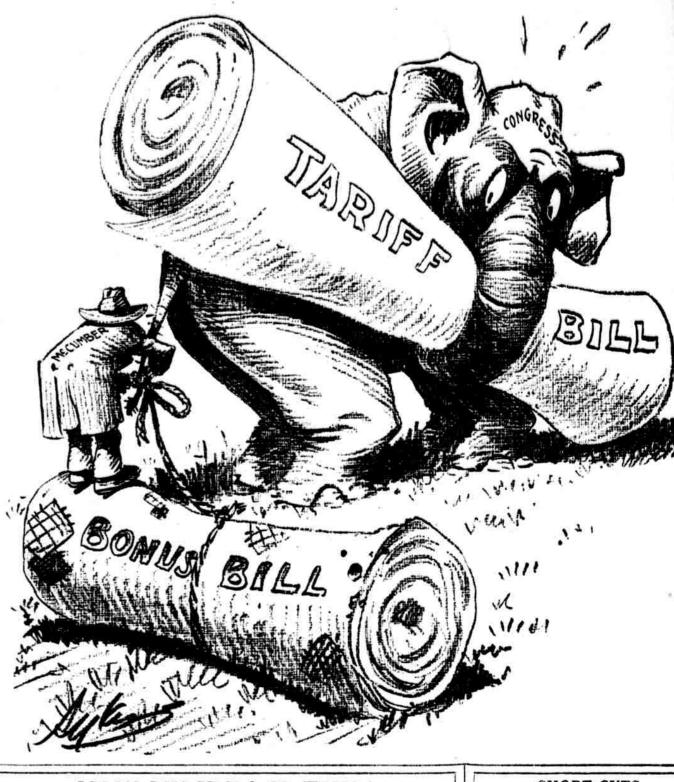
on Sunday.

It was an unprecedented thing thirty years ago: particularly as an additional four pages were added for special features.

It aroused widespread comment over the State. A Williamsport newspaper, commenting on this, said, and it represented the consensus of newspaper opinion in the The Press has been running under high

pressure for some time. Besides turning out twelve pages frequently, it issues on Sun-days an edition of that size, together with days an edition of that size, together with an extra supplement. The Sunday extras probably cost the company from \$400 to \$500 a week. Too much is given for the money, and the paper that continues such business must eventually come to grief.

TOHN W. FORNEY, some years after the Press passed out of his hands, established Forney's Progress, a weekly public tion of high class devoted to politics and literature, It was not a financial success. And after a few years of existence along in the late seventies it died a natural death. "AW, HOW CAN I HURRY!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

MISS ANNA B. PRATT On the Work of the School Counselor

Safeguarding the education of the child and seeing that when it goes to work it finds employment in which remain and grow are the chief functions of the school counseler, says Miss Anna B. Pratt, director of the White-Williams Foundation, high is working to this end in co-ordination with the Philadelphia Board of Education.

"Our work began," said Miss Praft. "with an effort to find the main causes of delinquency in children and remove them. eather than to deal with the manifestations of that delinquency in individual cases, al-though this necessarily has to be done to a certain extent. We early saw that many young people, be a girls of boys, are almost daily leaving the public schools to enter industry. We persuade all to remain the schools as long as they possibly can. and after that try to get hold of them and guide them against the results of their own nexperience and against exploitation.

Has Been Thoroughly Tested

"This was first tried more or less as an experiment in 1917. Only a very short time was needed to show conclusively that some supervision of the child who left school to go to work was needed after he or she had entered the factory, and that steps should be taken to see that the kind of work to which that particular child was best adapted was

"We also found out early that many of the children who left select to work were by no means fitted for any place in the industrial world and that a great number stopped school for very slight and even foolish reasons. Forty-seven per cent of the children who left at that time did so for some reason other than industrial or binan-cial; that is, the money which they carned was not needed by their families, and they was not needed to could just as well laye continued with their school work as not. This was recognized both by us and by the school authorities a serious matter, and steps were devised to combat it

"The White-Williams Foundation was begun in 1800 - the Magdalen Society, Bishop White, then Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Philadelphia, being the first ident. It eventually bought the old building at Twenty-first and Race streets, now occunied by the Municipal Court, and continued its work there, although at the time when the court purchased the building practically all the occupants had been sent there by the court, and it was little more than a house of detention or correction. When the building was sold it was decided by the board of managers that this new work should be taken up.

How Women Got on the Board

From the organization of the Foundation intly a few years ago, the board was composed entirely of men, although now it is about evenly divided between men and women. This was brought about by Mrs Rudolph Blankenburg, who refused to support the work and got many of her friends to take the same attitude unless women had some voice in its direction, innamuch as it was then devoted exclusively to women. A woman's nuxiliary was formed then, but later board membership was given to women, and the joint management has proved very

"The first experiment was with the eighth grade children of one school. We grade children of one school, we en-deavored to bring the home and the school into closer touch, to get the teacher to understand what disadvantages, if any, the to see what the school was trying to do for the child. As a result of the first year's work, more children staged for the high school course, the gain being 7 per cent, while 10 per cent more stayed through the high school and were graduated. But we were not entirely satisfied with

this, and we felt that we were not begin-ning far enough back. Accordingly we Accordingly started the next year with the fifth grade. A Child's Influence

"One incident which occurred at this time showed that even the fifth grade was not showed the carly enough. A little girl who was out of school a great deal was one of the subjects of observation. She was not feeble-minded but showed no great inclination to study The first step was to get her in better physi-cal condition, which was done and then the desire for schooling manifested itself. We asked permission of the father to keep her in school, but he refused, saying that she had wasted so much time already that he would not countenance any further school

work. In talking with an older girl about the High School, the smaller one said, 'If I had only known; but I am spoiled for more education now,'
"This incident determined us to start in he primary schools with the littlest chil-We try to make them happy in their school work, to encourage them with their studies, and to bring mental pictures of the home to the school and of the school to the home. But although the primary schools were thus taken care of, we did not give

up work with the other grades. Scholdrships Are Awarded

"We have also a scholarship department, from which we distribute about \$8000 s year. The scholarships run from \$1.75 to \$8 a week and average about \$5.50. This money is paid to the chill in place of the wages he might earn in industry. To be ligible for a scholarship, the child must be of the age to work and still desire to remain in school. These scholarships have been the educational salvation of many a child who otherwise would have had to stop school and go to work to help support the family "The school counselor in Philadelphia combines what is known in other cities as

a visiting teacher in the lower grades and a vocational guide in the higher ones. The counselor gets the confidence of the child, thus learns of his ambitions and capabilities and puts this knowledge to the best use for the benefit of the child himself. counselors have desks in the school and do individual work; and to cite a single result, truancy has been greatly reduced through their efforts. But this is not the principal benefit which the counselors confer upon the ducational system of the city, because they are the connecting links between the school and the community and, as such, exert a great and beneficial influence upon both, "Last year we used 277 different agencies

in the city 2737 times in the effort to benefit the children. We are always trying to reach the causes of delinquency and to reduce, ven if we cannot eradicate them. Training for Teachers

"There is also a training department for teachers. To encourage this we offered ast year twenty-five scholarships for teaches and principals and were astonishe receive eighty-nine applications, six of them from principals. At the end of the term we had two classes, one for regular teachers and one for special teachers. In the 'student' classes we had students from Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania, who were taking regular work for credits. There is also a class for 'volunteers'; that is, persons who are willing to give their time to assist the school coun-"Experience in both teaching and in

ocial service work is required of those who desire to become school counselors. Many of the teachers take this course so that they of the teachers take this course so that they
may recognize when the child needs help
in his social life, as they recognize when he
needs assistance in his scholastic life.
"The counselors find had home conditions

and remedy them where possible. Through their efforts the child becomes an individual to the teacher. As a result, many so-called bad children' have become real persons and not mere trouble-makers to the teachers. makes an essential difference in the er's estimate of a child when the instructor knows that the child has slept under four chairs instead of in a bed and has come school with an insufficient breakfast or without any at all. The counselor finds out these things and the general result of their work has been improved conditions both in the home and in the school.

Navy Hard Hit From a height of 3000 feet Lieutenant Bertrandas, of the Army Avia-tion Corps, dropped five bombs, three of which hit the target, a miniature warship twenty-five feet square. Here appears to be further justification for the limitation of naval armament and strong argument for the augmentation of our aerial fleet.

Pleasurable interest in the intelligence that Postmaster General Works is planning reorganization of the postoffices of the country with a view to their more economical administration is tempered by the memory that a gentleman named Burleson once had

The chief of police of Manila, P. 1. has asked the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting for "anatomical and physiological reasons" all boxing exhibitions by women. Sisters, arise! Here's another base attempt to rob you of equality.

SHORT CUTS

Hello, June! How many rare days have

How it must peeve a bandit to read of the wallet he overlooked!

Now Kephart doubtless wishes he had never seen the blank blank checks. The dispatches make it Belleck-Pettigoe, out, of course, it is really Donnybrook.

The long, long trail in congressional in-vestigations is that of the red herring.

For information concerning bootlegging, suggests Demosthenes McGinnis, ask Poppy

Chicago appears to be forging ahead with crime and population, with crime still a little in the lead. Erin's principal worries, like those of

the rest of the world, are the things that don't happen after all. The Young Lady Next Door But One says it appears to be society's aim to get married and unsettled.

New York patrolman risked his life to save eight canaries from a burning build-ing. Pretty nearly a life for a song. Cheep! cheep!

The Austrian crown has reached a new

low level-7000 for a dollar. Any Jack could break a crown of that kind without being extravagant. Aw, now thin, said the cheerful optimist, when one door shuts another opens in Ireland, as elsewhere, and at every deadlock

An interesting essay on flapdoodle might be written if one but knew Balfour's secret thoughts when he was formally seated with ancient ceremonial in the British House

omebody approaches with a key to the sit-

If it be true, as organization men de-clare, that of the 113 members of the Re-publican State Committee ninety are solid! behind Baker for chairman, it might mean twenty-three for any opponent, but the pri-

mary proved that the organization men are

notoriously poor figurers.

What Do You Know?

What is meant by the expression, "At the feet of Gamaliel"?
 Who is the heir through the Stuart line

to the heir through the Stuart line
to the throne of England?

3. Where are the Fortunate Isles?

4. What is the name of the curb around
the mouth of a well?

5. How many American soldiers actually
reached the battle fronts in the World
War?

6. Who is the heaving of Chris 6. Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's play,

7. On what day of the week did Columbus discover America?
8. Who said, "Trust on and think tomorrow" will repay"?

9. What is the meaning of the word gra-10. What day of the week is the Moham-medan Sabbath?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorah were situated, it is thought, near the Dead Sea in Palestine.
 Johannes Brahms, the celebrated German musical composer, lived in the nineteenth century. His dates are 1824-1892.

1834-1897.

3. Putative means reputed or supposed.

4. A marabou is a large West African stork; tuft of down from its wings or tall as trimming for a hat, etc. A marabout is a Mohammedan hermit of monk, especially in Northern Africa. The word also means the shrine marking the monic's burial place.

5. The word jackanapes, which formerly was a nickname for a monkey and now means a pert fellow, a coxcomb of pert child, is descended from Jack Napes, first applied to William de la

Napes, first applied to William de la Pole. Duke of Suffolk (died 1450), whose badge was a clog and chain such as was used for tame apes.

6. Margrave was the German title of some Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, originally of a military governor of a border province.

7. The original meaning of the word Islam.

7. The original meaning of the word Islam

s surrender.

A tamarisk is a kind of plant, an evergreen shrub with feather branches and white or pink flowers suitable for planting near the sea.

Jalap is a drug procured especially from the tuberous roots of a Mexican climbing plant which grows near the City of Jalapa, Mexico.

Jalapa, Mexico

Oberammergau is a village in Upper Bayaria, Germany, noted for its ob-bration of the Passion Play.