Evening Public Tedaer PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT

. 12

John C. Martin. Vice President and Tréasurer; Martin G. Martin. Vice President and Tréasurer; Arres A. Tyler, Scoretary: Charles H. Luding-a, Philip S. Collins. John B. Williams, John J. Margeon, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley. rectors.

N C. MARTIN General Business Manager

NEWS DUREAUS: ABHINGTON BURKAU

BUBSCRIPTION TERMS SUBSCRIPTION TERMS The Evening Pinin Length is served to sub-scribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

by the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States pos-sessions, postage free. fity (50) cents per month. Sig (60) collars per year, payanis in advance. To all foreign countries one (81) dollar a month Nortice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, S000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively miled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of s, ecial dispatches

Philadelphia, Friday, June 2, 1922

WHAT KEPHART WOULD LIKE HARMON M. KEPHART, former State Treasurer, indicated through his attorney in Harrisburg yesterday that he would like the formal inquiry into the methods of handling State funds now making by Auditor General Lewis to be confined to an effort to discover whether the State lost any

Mr. Kephart has insisted that the State lost nothing. Charles A. Snyder, former Auditor General and now State Treasurer. also insists that, although half a million dollars was taken out of the State funds, it was all put back again and that the State did not lose a dollar. Of course, he excepts \$8000 which was misappropriated by Brindle and never returned.

Auditor General Lewis very properly refused to confine his formal inquiry to the questions whether the State had lost anything.

The point at issue is not whether the State lost any money, although the expert accountants say that it lost \$11,000 in interest through delay in depositing receipts in the banks. The use of public money for private purposes is illegal. There is circumstantial evidence that the money has been so used, even if we did not have the ad-mission of Mr. Snyder. What it is hoped the inquiry will disclose is who used the money and who consented to its use. The use of it was as grievous a breach of trust as though a bank cashier had taken the funds of depositors for his private speculations. The fact that he was fortunate in his speculations and returned the money would not lessen his offense.

The expert accountants have discovered that there was juggling of the accounts of the State Treasurer. They have found that checks made payable to the State were exchanged for checks signed in blank by John A. Bell, of the Carnegie Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and that by this arrangement the public money was carried on the books of the Treasurer as cash in hand, while no one yet knows exactly where the cash was.

The duty of "adjusting the public accounts." laid by law on the Auditor General, is not done when he has merely discovered whether the books balance, even Mr. Kenhart nould like to have this view prevail. Mr. Lewis has apparently set out to discover in whose interests the accounts were juggled and whether the law was violated. In fact, he is making a real audit which will disclose all the facts. Mr. Kephart ought to be co-operating with him instead of seeking to put obstacles in the way.

about the nomination of Senator Pepper here, but that is chiefly because of the difference between the population of the two States and because of the different methods of campaigning.

That large sums are needed is unfortunate. It makes it difficult, if not impossible, for a poor man to contest for a nomination with a candidate of the regular political machine, whether it be Republican or Democratic. And the primary system increases the cost, for it lays on the candidate or the machine the necessity of raising money to pay for two contests, one for the nomination and one for the election. If the energy spent in denunciation were devoted to finding a better way there might be hope of improvement.

FAITH IN THE TREATY IS THE SAFEGUARD OF IRELAND

How Deep This is is Shown by Collins' and Griffith's Acceptance of Winston Churchill's Warning to Extremists

BELIEF that the majority of the Irish people are eager for the execution of the treaty whereby the Free State to be erected will become a member of "the group of nations forming the British commonwealth of nations" is an invaluable safety valve in a situation overstocked with political explosives.

Confidence in the virtue of the compact produced last December at the peak of a crisis has obviously restrained the sometimes intemperate Winston Churchill, whose review of Irish affairs presented to the House of Commons is candid and grave, but unmarred by truculence.

Among his most interested listeners on Wednesday, in seats reserved for distinguished strangers, were Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith. They heard the recent accommodation with the De Veera faction denounced as striking "directly at the provisions of the treaty." They heard from the lips of the Colonial Secretary the declaration that a breach of the December agreement would be held by the Imperial Government to justify the resumption of "proportionate liberty of action."

This warning, of course, means nothing less than a reoccupation of Irish territory by the British in the event of treaty infraction.

Yet both Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith. the former of whom is chiefly responsible for establishing the "alliance" with Irish extremist republicant to which Mr. Churchill objects, pronounced the latter's discourse as "perfectly fair."

The ostensible paradox in this estimate by these two Irish leaders is removable only by remembering that they and Mr. Churchill and the British Government are working toward an identical end.

It is a difference in methods which produces the apparent confusion. It may further be said that it is disparity of procedure which has rendered the adjusting of Ireland to the new order so painful and lieve seemingly prolonged.

It is the fashion with nations that have solved their fundamental problems in government to regard the struggles of other peoples toward a groundwork of new administration with skepticism and some disdain. Utilizing the convenient cuption of "finished history." the English, for example, are prone to dismiss lightly the old conflict of Cavaliers and Roundheads, the bitterness and antagonism engendered by the revolution of 1688 and the intensity of the struggle over the Reform Bill of 1832. In America, pride in the processes of self government-conflict between principles and practice notwithstanding - is undiminished by the recollection through the chroniclers of the chaotic period between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution and the stormy contest waged over that basic instrument. It is of record, moreover, that the spirit of the Constitution was not clearly defined until an opic civil war had been fought. While such instances of dissension in the establishment of democratic institutions do not necessarily constitute excuses for strife and turbulence, they do at least counsel patience, toleration and sympathetic understanding in respect to similar struggles by politically younger peoples entering upon the day of opportunity. There has long been a disposition in this ountry to be contemptuous of our Latin neighbors in their endeavors to master some trying problems of government. Side by side with much sentimental sympathy for Ireland there is often a tendency to view with self-sufficient alarm each setback or misplay in its difficult approach to stabilized emandination.

four members of the Cabinet must be of the anti-treaty persuasion.

It is here that the English are concerned for the validity of the treaty, since Article XVII of that document provides that every member of the provisional government shall signify "in writing" his acceptance of that

instrument. The opinion is said to be held in Dublin that the two Governments, the provisional and that of the Dail, will be found working side by side and that republican members of the Coalition Cabinet will have no office in the provisional government sanctioned by the treaty.

In that hope is the answer to Mr. Churchill's warnings. Therein is also that faith in the eventual triumph of the treaty which has already survived so many pitfalls.

HOOVER'S COAL SCHEDULE

SHOULD the coal strike continue through the summer the country will have reason to fear not only a coal shortage, but a coal panic. Under such circumstances speculators couldn't be expected to resist the temptation to profit enormously and unfairly through reserves of mined and prepared anthracite or bituminous. The agreement for a fair maximum rate at the mines, just entered into between Secretary Hoover and the operators, is important in a number of ways. It is as much for the protection of the fair-minded coal operator as it is for the protection of the consumer. It rigidly limits the opportunities of the occasional gamblers who have no objection to exploiting any national crisis for their own ends.

And it will do much to prevent fuel kiting of the sort which turned public sentiment against the coal-producing organizations during and immediately after the war. Hoover's suggestion of a fixed rule under

which consumers, assured now of stable and uniform prices, would buy their fuel in neighboring and convenient zones, and so avoid the waste of long and needless freight hauls, is significant of what the Government may attempt in the near future in bringing about better order in the anthracite and bituminous industry. Haphazard buying or buying for shifting or chance markets is one of the bad habits of middlemen generally. Men of Hoover's sort have always seen the necessity for the climination of almost intolerable overhead costs involved in the practices of coal men, who ac-

tually spend huge sums to send their product over long stretches of railroad to meet the terms of contracts entered into by chance or through accidental association of interests and without regard for economic losses which follow all along the line when railroads are burdened to haul coal to points at which coal may be produced in almost unlimited quantities.

THE SIEGE OF CONGRESS

TT IS not often that a news report from Washington contains a sentence so packed with unpleasant significance as one which loomed in Mr. Gilbert's dispatch to this newspaper yesterday. "For months." we were told, "Congress has been grinding away at legislation in which it does not be-The question under discussion was the

soldier bonus. Obviously the majority in the House and the Senate doesn't believe in the justice or wisdom of the bonus appeal and the scheme devised by Mr. McCumber and his committee to meet it. Congress has gone along, however, in its usual way. And now it is seemingly preparing to meet the subterfuge of lobbyists with subterfuge of its own. There are signs to indicate that the new Bonus Bill will be filibustered to death as the end of the session approaches. And members who have voted cheerfully enough for the bonus will be secretly gratified to see the whole plan defeated or at least delayed. The question here suggested is larger than the bonus. Why must the House and the Senate seem to be actuated by hypocrisy? Why is Congress grinding away at legislation in which it does not believe? What will become of the whole Federal administrative system if that habit is continued? The fact is that Congress has been learning to obey the lash and the lash only. and that the whips of the big lobbies are forever swinging over its head. Until a new political conscience in America reacts to send better men to Washington, and until Congress is filled with men who cannot be whipped into submission by any self-interested or fanatical group, the people of the United States will continue to be burdened

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Director of Public Health Gives Illustration of How Technique Wins a Way for Itself While Haphazard Methods Are Scrapped

By SARAH D. LOWRIE ONE of the most popular women of her day made a remark in my presence that has stuck in my mind ever since, while little by little I have come to agree with her verdict.

verdict. "It is not so much what you do as how you do it that counts." What the artist calls finish and the sci-entist calls technique and the clergy call "manner" and the man in society calls charm and the dressmaker calls style: what the teacher is partial to his scholar because of and the builder fires his carpenters if they lack is just that power of doing a thing well, whatever it is, from a hundred-yard dash to leading an orchestra. It takes trouble, but dear me, how it saves trouble in the end; and no way more than in our intercourse with one another. A trouble in the end; and ho way more than in our intercourse with one another. A compliment badly delivered can be a sort of insult, and a rebuke well delivered need not be an insult. It is all in the way it is done. There is nothing so stupid really as to have to undo what one has done because it has been done badly; that is, done without a clear realization of the consequences. And we say of a person that he has poise or that he lacks balance because either he gets his balance before he moves to his end or he fails to poise his weight for a moment before he springs to the next point.

A GREAT deal used to be said about un-conscious grace of manner, but manners have to be conscious acts until they become second nature and are unconscious graces. I think, too, that most of us can testify that the trouble we put ourselves to when we are considered and managed is child's play GREAT deal used to be said about unconsiderate-well mannered-is child's play to the trouble we are put to for being nconsiderate - had-mannered. So in out uman intercourse it actually pays to have We get there quicker by doing it well and in good form.

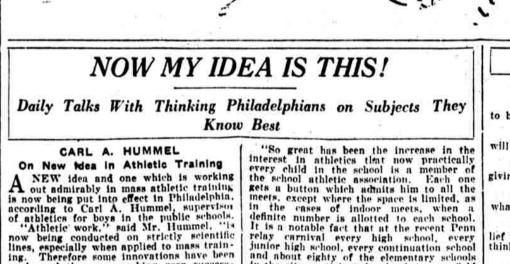
in good form. I am more and more struck with how technique is winning a way for itself along every line of work, and how the old hap-hazard guessing methods are being scrapped. I saw an instance of that the other day down on the office table of the Director of Public Health Health.

There were three blue prints of the city streets showing the conditions in the city with regard to typhold fever in the months February, March and April. Very minute red dots indicated the whereabouts of the cases over the area of the city. In February there were two dots down in the Third Ward in a certain division and perhaps one street apart. In March there were about six red dots in the same locality, and in April some sixteen red dots or more.

The rest of the city was practically immune, or at least the cases were widely scattered, and with the convalescence of the case in any particular locality there had been no new cases.

Plainly, something was wrong down there in the Third Ward, and in that one par-ticular locality. The question was what? I asked the Director if they had found out, and he said yes, after a very careful sift-ing of all the possible means of infection, they had found the "carrier" of the disease. In this case the cause of the infection was a woman who without being ill herself was just a walking typhoid-fever carrier from the infection that she nourished with her own blood. She was a cook, and with the food she prepared she innocently, but none the less fatally, scattered poison.

BEING now a proved carrier, she can be quarantined by the health authorities, which is very hard on her, no doubt, but a life-saver for her fellow men. I thought as I looked at the maps and followed the Director's story of the expert agencies set in mo-tion to track down the possible causes and prove the real cause how much we owed to his technique and that of his associates his technique and that of his associates under his careful and progressive regime. Dr. Furb ish has more than more of great and really imaginable kindness in his way of accomplishing his great work of caring for the city sick. His first object, of course, was to cure or to alleviate suffering of the body, but as the new wards or the renovated old wards of the city hospitals grew under his thoughtful planning and mul-tiplied, he has shown an eager and persistent desire to reach out and make the circumstances of illness and of trouble and of death easier. Not only has he done effective work as agent of the city for the city sufferers, but the way it has been done is gradually being lifted up into a plane of scientific kindness as well as brotherly love.



Study of musical comedy forces the be-lief that there isn't much thinking done in thinking parts. own field Carpentier's willingness to fight Demp-

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922 HONK! HONK!!



lines, especially when applied to mass train-ing. Therefore some innovations have been made and they are working very succes fully. To illustrate one of the main prin-ciples which we are now following. I will speak of a representative track meet. the first track meet of the junior At schools of this city, at Kensington, which nent. comes off in a day or so, each school will send eighty boys, divided into four teams of twenty each.

A PROPER PARDON

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S pardon of Con-ductor Evans and Engineer Yeakel. sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in connection with the tragic train wreck near Bryn Athyn, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, is unquestionably a response to public sensibilities regarding the disaster. The two railroad employes were found

guilty of disobedience, but it was no secret that their delinquencies were by no means the sole causes of the catastrophe. The practice c. discovering scapegoats for shortcomings in railway management for antiquated equipment and insufficient trackage is of long standing.

The public is not fooled, and it accepts with some uneasiness an exhibit of judz. ment which evades certain rather embar ressing fundamentals.

Had the coaches of the ill-fated train been of steel the laxity of Yeakel and Evans would probably have had less shocking con sequences. The Governor has acknowledged the inequities of the case by releasing these men after the expiration of one-third of their original term.

THE INDIFFERENT LEGISLATURE

THEW persons will disagree with the Mayor when he says in his letter to the Cit-Club that a law should be passed giving to the city a part of the sums received by the State for automobile licenses. The money is used for improving public highways, but not a dollar of it is spent within the city limits. Yet the licensed motorcars use the city streets and wear out the pavements.

The need for an amendment to the Constitution which will permit the city to profit by its own public improvements is also generally admitted. If the city could take by condemnation proceedings more land than is needed for the bridge approaches it could resell the land at a profit. At present priwate speculators will reap the profit.

The Mayor also wants better laws relat. ing to gambling and to disorderly houses. The present laws are inadequate and make conviction difficult.

The last Legislature was asked to act in these matters, but nothing came of it. The new Legislature to be elected in November will doubtless have an opportunity to consider these things, but as Legislatures sel dom do what is expected of them, he would be an optimist, indeed, who should expect action in Harrisburg next winter.

IS THERE A BETTER WAY?

ENATOR. HARRISON'S pretense that to is shocked at the expenditure of political play-acting litical play-acting. He knows very that a primary contest cannot be caron without the use of money. Postage printing alone call for very large sums State with a large population. If the the money. It is useless to pretend that impaign can be conducted for nothing. never have been so conducted and they will be, not even in Mississippi, the

Sense will not be so large in Mis-

mayivania. but Harrison Bengte. It

epont to bring

It is only seven months since the treaty proposing the Irish Free State was negotiated. Considering that Rhode Island preforred isolation to union with her sister States from 1787 to 1790, the period of cross-purposes and dispute in Ireland has not been proportionately long.

The ad interim administration, as Mr. Churchill calls it, has been vexed with problems demanding the utmost exercise of patriotism, political discernment and states. manship. Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith. among others, have labored heroically to gation. speed up the machinery whereby the Free State will be duly set up and fortified with a constitution.

They have been forced to contend with an embarrassing multiplicity of adverse forces, including those dominated by impractical visionaries and honest idealists by selfish politicians, by religious bigots, hy chronic marplots and by disorderly opnortunists. Rowdylsm and brutality have capitalized the situation as they have invariably under analogous circumstances the world over

Save for the vote early last winter by the Dail Eireann, the voice of the Irish people as a whole has enjoyed comparatively scant opportunity to be heard on the subject of the Free State autonomy. The Ulster complication and the case with which this can be utilized to serve the purposes of troublemakers have prolonged some of the most unfortunate features of the case.

Michael Collins' negotiation with De Valera and his republicans of a formula of election and ministerial procedure involves a point of extreme delicacy which Mr. Churchill is right to regard with gravity. As an expedient to suppress disorders and the outrages of conscienceless bandits and hooligans in the South of Ireland, denounced by both factions, it may be useful.

What Mr. Collins is seeking to render possible is the holding of elections for the provisional parliament, to be eventually intrusted under the treaty with considera-tion of the Trea State constitution. The compression, however, conthins a pledge that

he laws created upon order rather than in response to any popular desire or need.

THE WAR-GRAFT INQUIRY

A TTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERwithin the Department of Justice to survey war-graft cases now pending or selected for prosecution and to sift out those that may be "pressed to a successful conclusion" has many obvious disadvantages. It implies, to begin with, that a juil sentence is the worst punishment that can be inflicted upon a war grafter and that prosecution is uscless in cases that cannot be sustained by evidence adequate to convince a jury of the actual guilt of accused individuals or groups. That is not a proper view of the situation. Nine-tenths of the punishment which normally is inflicted for crimes such as the Attorney General's Department is setting out to investigate comes with exposure and public criticism. If there were grafters elever enough to keep themselves within the limits of the law, while they took a criminal advantage of the Government and the public in a crisis, they shouldn't be granted immunity from the light of an official investi-

Opponents of the Administration in Congress, like the political enemies of Mr. Daugherty himself, will not fail now or in the future to draw the attention of the country to the unusual nature of the selective system in question. It will be intimated and openly charged that the "sieve" in the Department of Justice could easily be made to serve a double purpose. In the end it would be hard to prove that cases abandoned by the Department of Justice after a survey by the special tribunal were not put aside for special reasons not defined in the current statements of Mr. Daugherty's policy. The Attorney Gen-eral's office ought to follow the conventional

line of procedure. It should gather all available evidence and present it in the usual way before an open court. Otherwise the Attorney General will almost certainly be accused by his enemies of actually playing favorites in the war-graft cases.

Oblique A Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate is campaigning by indirection. He is traveling the State lecturing on the radio and never by any chance does he refer either to himself or to colities. After he has left town billboard hance does he refer either to un billboards politics. After he has left town billboards briefly announce his candidacy. There may briefly announce his candidacy. Preceding a There may be here a tip for Congress. Preceding a vote on the tariff or the bonus, Representatives or Senators may falk briefly of base-ball, golf, home brew or some other foreign subject. The proceedings being free from heat need not be prolonged and the Nation's business will therefore be expedited.

Mrs. McCormick says Oh. Sir! Oser is a fortune hunter. If Shakespeare be taken is sufficient answer to all charges, to all questions, to all pleas, and it may be used, norecver, as a conversational storage.

For instance, in the plans for the morgue now under way out at the Municipal Hospital there is a real accomplishment of merciful kindness carried out in bricks and mortar.

To those of us who have not had the agony of losing some one very near and dear of a contagious disease, the ruthlessness of the burial prescribed by law and safety has never been brought home. But the impossibility out at the Municipal wards for contagious diseases under ordinary circum-stances for the family to see the body after death has wrought great misgivings anxious pain in many hearts and minds. Often, too, for persons to whom a burial service and friends at the service are in some sense a comfort and even a satisfac-tion, the restrictions of the law concerning contagious and infectious cases are a real tragedy. ----

BY THE arrangements of the new build-ing out at the Municipal Hospital, where all the contagious cases that cannot be cared for at home are taken, the new building to which the bodies of the fatal cases are taken after death has been made with a chapel to which any company can be admitted without fear of contagion. There is a place for the clergy to robe and for the family to gather, and then, where the altar would be in a church, there is a great glass window looking out on a little garden plot of flowers, which in its turn is connected with another part of the building used for the reception and care of the bodies. The body in its casket is placed in the bed of flowers, and then the curtain overing the window is raised by an electric so that those whose right it is button. see the body can do so under the most peaceful and least harrowing conditions possible. Then the curtain is drawn and the casket sealed hermetically and delivered to the family for burial.

That seems an obvious thing to have thought of and to have done long ago, but it is one of the many things that are being accomplished by the far-seeing provision of the City Council under the present directorate for the first time.

T SAW the first blue prints on that desk. too, for the new plant out at Byberry-for which a fund of \$300,000 from the city is just available-for the segregation and care just available—for the segregation and care and training of the mentally deficient chil-dren and adults of the city, the morons in the varying grades of helplessness. The plant is to be built somewhat on the plan of Letwich Village, the New York State of Letwich Village, the New York State colony for such cases. This is interesting to Philadelphians because its chief instigator and very efficient co-administrator is a son of Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, whose work in our own hospital for mental cases is still authoritative throughout the world. Frank-lin Kirkbride has equaled his father's work along a new line, and in accepting Letwich Village as a model Philadelphia is actually accepting the work of one of her own sons. Those of us who were in his office the

Those of us who were in his office the other day asked the Director of Health if he other day more plans afoot, and he showed us a plan for remodeling an old building for a convalescent ward for children who show signs of heart weakness after scarlet fever or diphtheria, and who cannot be suff or diphtheria, and who cannot be sufficiently watched and brought up to par at home. It is only a small ward, not large enough to accommodate all the children who will mad it; but, as Dr. Furbuch and: "It is a beginning! And nothing can back until it has begun!"

"These eighty will be the honor students in the track and field work of the year and they represent the pick of from 1500 to 1800 pupils

Eliminating the "Star"

"The great point of this system is that it will eliminate the 'star,' because each of the members of the four teams will take part in every athletic event. The points part in every athletic event. The scored by each individual will go. not to him, but to his school. Then the totals will be added up and divided by the number of will be the average of the school for the event. The total of the points in the various events will be the average of the

school for the day and the meet. "This course has a number of distinct advantages. In the first place it does away with the possibility that any one or two athletic boys can 'run away' with the meet, and, in the second place, it does away with the danger of over-specialization in the sev-

"But perhaps the greatest and best of all is the effect which this method of scoring has upon the less brilliant of the contestants. The child which needs athletic training the most is usually the one who does not rank at the very top. The one who does this is usually sufficiently interested in the sport to do his best under any circum-stances and does not need the opportunities so much as do some others. This method of scoring puts them all on a level, as all the points scored by any of them go to the the points scored by any of them school and not to the credit of any one contestunt.

Many Field Days Held

"We are trying to get away from the spectacular in athletics and work, not only in the mass, but to encourage those exercises which have been found to be the most beneficial to the children. Formerly only the best were chosen to represent the school and the scores were individual, but now we are getting to the idea of playing games with greater numbers. We now have ten volleyball courts and ten captainball courts, so that twenty teams are able to play the games at the same time. Thus within two hours every child in a school will take part in the game.

"There are four essentials in athletics-running, jumping, throwing and climbing. All games are simply some form of these four essential athletic activities; there is nothing else, as every activity falls into one of these four classifications. To test the all-round athletic ability of a child. all that is necessary is to test his ability in one activity in each of the four groups.

"Jumping is one of the most valuable en-ercises for children, and a long step for-ward was taken when it was decided to have a jumping pit placed in every yard of the city. Throwing, running and climbing can be done equally well with a cement or brick be done equally well with a cement or brick yard, but the jar in jumping is too great to be safe on so hard a surface. Therefore it has been decided to take out eight of the cement blocks in every yard which has the all-cement yards and put in a jumping pit of sand.

Increase in Interest

The increase in interest in athletics what been very noticeable on the part of the younger people during the last three years. It was undoubtedly fostered to a consid-erable extent by the war years, but it has been retained and we are doing all we can

to stimulate it. "The children practically conduct these athletic councils themselves and they are linked up with the regular school Each class has two teams and the losely work. aptains of these teams form the council The teacher or principal acts only The teacher or guiding capacity to see that no serious false steps are taken. Thus the children set a practical demonstration of the real elements of democratic government. in an

in the city participated day last Saturday, 6100 children attended and 460 teams took part in the contests. This certainly looks as though the interest in the best kind of athletics was perma-

Many Activities Covered

"This year there will be thirty-seven ath letic activities, so that each child will surely find at least one in which he is especially interested. Heretofore, the teacher has bee

busy training a team, say for baseball, and hence has devoted his time to cighteen boys.

health is abnormal.

lion

9. What is copra?

England.

name?

hat is a dragoman"

the first and second teams. "Under the new idea, the same teacher can easily handle from 650 to 750 boys. While one team plays, members of the other act as referee, timekeepers and other offi Then the other team plays and the cials. officials are chosen from the team which has finished.

"In order that the signals may be heard, the teacher uses a revolver to start and stop the games at the halves. This is necessary, because sometimes as many as sixtyfour teams are playing at one time. the first group of two teams has finished playing, their places are taken by the second, also made up of two sets of teams. It is deemed inadvisable to have more than

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

10. How does the shrapnel shell get its

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

2. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, one of the

rince Rupprecht of Bavaria, one of the prominent German army commanders of the World War. is descended, though not in the direct male line, from the Starts who were Kings of

The Fortunate Isles is another name for

The Fortunate Isles is another name for the Canary Islands, a Spanish posses-sion in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Africa.
A curbstone around the mouth of a well is called a puteat.
About 600.000 American soldiers actually reached the active battlefronts in the

two very large groups, as otherwise the chil-dren would get tired of awaiting their turn. In the larger schools there are from four to six activities going on at the same time. "The same general plan has worked "The same general plan has worked equally well in the elementary schools. This year the track meet occupied four days and next year, with the interest in athletics maintained, this number will have to be

"We are also getting away from the classification as to groups, such as light, heavy, etc., and are also changing from physical education to health education. We try to impress the children with the value

A former Governor of Texas and his wife are both candidates for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate How can they hope for harmony in the party? of good health and with the idea that bad

of Egypt.

If it be true that thirty-one members of this year's graduating class at Princeton have never kissed a girl, it may be a striking illustration of strict obedience to the ancient

The world do move, quoted Demosihene McGinnis. Here's the Louisiana Legisla-ture considering a bill to prohibit betting a horse races, and it seems but yesterday shot

the Louisiana lottery was running.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
The expression. "At the feet of Gama-liel." metaphorically means at the feet of wisdom. The quotation is from the twenty-second chapter of Acts, third verse, which runs: "I am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsus, a city in Galicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel and according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous unto God, as ye all are this day."

The author of "Good-by. Dolly Gray," has just died in the Manhattan State Hos-pital. He was blind, insane, a pauper as a reproach to the philosopher who declare he didn't care who wrote the Nation's last if he might write its songs.

Auditor General Samuel S. Lewis and Harmon M. Kephart, former Statt Treasurer, have announced that they an now ready for an investigation. There is here commendable agreement. One opissi-however, that differences may develop later.

A New York Judge has very properly repudiated the unwritten law as justifier tion for homicide. But the commen-sense view here expressed will continue have little weight with a masculine juit dealing with a pretty woman whatever offense.

 About 600.000 American soldiers actually reached the active battlefronts in the World War.
The heroine of Shakespeare's play. "Cymbeline," is Imogen.
Columbus discovergi America, that is to say, one of the Bahama Islands, on a Friday.
"Trust on and think tomorrow will re-pay" is a quotation from John Dry-den's play, "Arungsebe."
Gramercy is archaic for thank you. It is derived from "grand merci." liter-ally "great thanks."
Priday is the Monammedan Sabbath. The pardoning of the Reading the men convicted of responsibility for Bryn Athyn disaster will cause no amount of protest. Culpable though law found them, the public is not int to stress the errors that brought them punishment.

sey again shows how a man will do anything for money. And the more culpable Mr. Daugherty

should prove the greater the necessity that Mr. Morse should stand trial.

Don't blame June too much for yester-day's weather. Just for a little while she thought her name was April.

Goodness gracious! We're almost as excited over the McCormick matrimonial affairs as we are at the possibility that Venus is inhabited.

The allegation of Chicago police that there is in existence a national ring of automobile thieves will interest rather than surprise car owners.

Germany is due to discover that the money that makes the mare go is not born of a printing press. Stabilization implies a horse of another color.

So far as we know Kensington is the community to crown her May Queen June. This puts her eleven months first in June. ahead of the procession.

The New York haberdasher from whom armed thugs stole a bunch of neckties prob-ably hopes they will eventually play the star-parts in that kind of a party.

Noting the possibility of two more municipal golf links, our Official Janius pridefully notes the fact that African Golf

nakes its own appropriations.

Dispatch from Naples says locusts are destroying hops, clover and corn. For "corn" read "wheat, barley and oats"--the "corn" which Joseph hoarded in the land

 Who is the present Premier of Canada?
How many American soldiers lie buried in the soil of France?
What was the name of the tariff law passed during the Wilson administra-tion? What is a dragoman?
What kind of an animal is a hartebeest?
What was the iast land battle fought between British and American armies?
What is a plinth?
What are the three chief rivers of Sildering? adjuration, "Mind the paint."

War stocks of poisonous gases and flame throwers are being hurried to the district surrounding Naples, where locusts, in some places a foot deep, are eating up the crops The slogan of the pest is probably. "Se Naples and die."