Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Charles H. Luding-ten, Philip S. Collins, John P. Williams, John J. Durgeon, George P. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors. DAVID E. SMILEY..... Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lances Building Independence Square Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY Press Union Building New York 384 Madison Ave.

DETROIT. 701 Ford Building T. Louis 613 Globe Democrat Building Chicago 1302 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BUREAU

to points outside of Philadelphia in

the United States, 'anala, or United States pos-sessions, portage free, fifty (50) cents per month, Six (40) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month. Norrom-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 J'Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-stiled to the use for republication of all series dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. therein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches
herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Thursday, July 20, 1922

THE WAY IT WAS DONE

GINSBERG is back in jail again after a skillfully staged appeal by him that his parole be revoked "lest the reputation of two worthy Judges be smirched."

But throughout the seven-hour hearing there was no explanation of why former Judge Patterson did not seek to learn from the District Attorney what kind of a man the dope peddler was, or what the charge was to which he had pleaded guilty.
It was shown that John R. K. Scott, the

former Vare candidate for the lieutenant governorship, acting as Ginsberg's lawyer, went to Mr. Patterson, the former Vare candidate for the mayoralty, and asked him to request Judge Quigley to grant the parole Judge Quigley granted the parole on the request of Patterson, who was then the President Judge of the Common Pleas Court. He asked Patterson to make good his promise to notify the District Attorney, but Patter-

son did not do it. Scott admitted that he got \$500 for defending Ginsberg, who had plended guilty to dope peddling, and for securing his parole, How the whole thing was done is now so clear that it needs no further demon-

THE ART OF PROGRAM-MAKING

VICTOR KOLAR, directing the concerts of the Park Symphony Orchestra at Lemon Hill, is to be congratulated not only for his technique as a leader, but also for his skill in the by no means easy task of program-making.

'Popular concerts' have not infrequently failed to represent that nice balance of artistic authority, with elements of wide anpeal, which the term should imply. Stimulated by the ideal of educating the public. musical conductors have on occasion been tempted to invade too suddenly the rarefied upper strata of music. The opposite tendency-that of underestimating popular taste -is equally deplorable.

Last night's program included such numbers as the charming "March of the Toys. from Herbert's "Babes in Toyland": dream music from another delightful fantasy, "Haensel and Gretel"; the daintily pictorial "Omphale's Spinning Wheel" Saint-Saens, the stirring and irresistible Spanish Rhapsody of Chabrier, the oldfashioned but still attractive "Fra Diavele" overture, the familiar intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the dramatic prologue to "Pagliacei," the last named sonorously interpreted by Henri Scott as

In such offerings there is neither debase. ment of the instinctive popular appreciation of tunefulness nor the least suggestion of patronizing emphasis upon "uplift." Mr. Kolar obviously aims to reach a wide publie in quest first of all of enjoyment and

The most uninformed auditor need not fear that the Pork concerts will be over his head nor need music lovers with educational backgrounds dread offense to their

GRAFT AND TAXICABS

DROPERTY owners have no more right to exact petty graft from a public service organization than the politicians who, at rare intervals, go to jail for such offenses against reason and the public interest.

No owner of a hotel or a restaurant or a theatre or a railroad station has any moral or legal right to demand rent for the space at his curb where taxicals stand. Money so collected comes directly out of the pockets of the people-for whom the streets were made.

Superintendent Mills, of the police de-partment, says properly that his pain for thirty-seven public taxi stands, at which all cabs would have equal rights, would stop a guerrilla warfare that has been on for yearbetween cab owners and drivers. It would do more than that. It would

of public convenience which is not available here now, though it is to be found in minuse every other city of any size in the country

provide for the people in Philadelphia a ----

Taxis are a public utility. The more them there are the better it will be for the general public. The present system of petty graft by agreement-which, by the way, the cab owners accepted only under protest -: mean-spirited as well as illegal.

AN AMBASSADOR OF COURTESIES

DERHAPS nowhere in the world is there a more sensitive appreciation of official courtesies from abroad than in the Latin republics of South America. This feeling has not been invariably realized in the United States, and there have been occasions when the equanimity of Pan-American relations has been ruffled by neglect in the North of amenities deemed indispensable by our neighbors in the southern half of the continent.

Fortunately, it will be impossible for Brazil, which in the autumn is to celebrate its hundredth birthday, to allege that the Government at Washington is unmindful of its polite obligations toward a great sister

that Charles E. Hughes will travel South to attend at Rio de Janeiro in September the plendid fair which is to signalize the completion of a century of Brazilian independ-

The voyage of Mr. Wilson to Europe under extraordinary conditions is not generally regarded as subversive of the historic precedent ugainst the departure of Amercan Presidents from their country in time

In the absence of Mr. Harding, Mr. Hughes will rank a high substitute, in whose resence will lie more significance than in that of the Vice President, who is only schnically the second official in the execu-

tive branch of the Government. Mr. Hughes, both as head of the State sectment and as Mr. Harding's personal

for his mission of good will. It is explained that the dispatch of Dom Pedro to the Centennial in 1876 is not forgotten by the United States and that Mr. Hughes' visit is

partly in the nature of formal reciprocity. The Brazilian exposition is unquestionably the most ambitious and pretentious undertaking of the kind ever attempted in South America. Rio. with fts superb scenic environment, its unmatched situation and its cordial pleasure-loving and gracious inhabitants, is especially well suited to be the setting for festivities and resplendent entertainment. Although Mr. Hughes will be fulfilling a

duty in attending the fair, it is more than likely that the austerity implied in delegated obligation will be Insignificant. Good times are unquestionably in store for both the Secretary of State and his

sympathetic hosts. WE'VE HAD ENOUGH SNIPING: THE FAIR MUST GO THROUGH

Greed. Jealousy and Ignorance Have Done Their Worst and Failed, and Now Comes the Time for Constructive Ideals

FASHIONS change with lightning swiftness even in popular discussions of particular events. Thus, a day or two ago the fuir of 1926 was The Fair. Now, following n meeting of the directors, the fair is being called Chaos by some timorous folk who prefer any settled condition of affairs to progressive change of any sort. But there is nothing chaotic about the general plan for the fair, and there will be no chaos unless it is deliberately created.

Mr. Rok's suggestion that full authority and a working fund be accorded the directing bend of the enterprise-a suggestion deseribed as impractical by spokesmen for the wrecking crews-is about as same and constructive as any suggestion could be. His demand that a date be fixed and that boundaries of the fair areas be clearly defined is not only reasonable. It is constructive and expressive of a clear and active purpose and an intelligent understanding of the imperative requirements of the situation. The way to begin is to begin. And the fair even now needs an active and independent head quite as badly as a ship needs a captain with a right to select courses and issue

What every one really interested in the Sesqui-Centennial desires is to see the preliminary work free from every conceivable taint of graft and favoritism and political color. The enterprise will require vision and it cannot succeed if creative minds are not given free play at the outset.

Whether the fair will be an event of world-wide importance and significance or a limited "exposition" of narrow meaning and doubtful worth will depend wholly upon the scope allowed at the beginning to men capable of large and wise understanding of the possibilities of these times.

If men appointed to lay the groundwork of the Sesqui are hampered and harassed and bound and bedeviled and checked and counter-checked and made to take orders | trying to buck against Uncle Sam. from this and that small seeker after favors we can expect nothing but disappointment and a thing half done.

No man in his senses would attempt to plan a great world's fair or assume responsibility for its ultimate forms who could not be certain in advance that the work could be done upon a plane where the devastating inroads of graft, greed and political ignorance are impossible.

The Senate has given national sanction to the fair plan, and now it will be harder than ever for any one to make chaos of the project. If the public still seems a bit lethargic, it is because a rather sordid confilet of private purposes has made it difficult would mean to this general community.

Even if you are to view it only in the light of materialistic interest the fair would be a great boon not only to Philadelphia and Philadelphians but to all the regions within a radius of a hundred miles. A vast let of money would be required to build it. But that same money would be circulated here. It would be put to constructive uses. Much of it would go to labor and pass in turn into the business channels of the community. A great part of it would be used to clear up the dank industrial morasses that for generations have hindered the development of the central section of the city adjacent to the Schuylkill.

This, indeed, is why some people object to the fair on any ground. People would be benefited! Wage earners would be benefited! Property owners would be benefited!

Of course, people who own property and vora for wages would be benefited. They are benefited by every public improvement, Elecated railroad systems benefit them. So ever before suggested that all the progressive works of civilization should cease, to maintain the complacency of people who happen to be so fortunately placed as to find exist-once complete and full and entirely satis-

The man, whoever he may be, who assumes the responsibility of laying out the groundwork of the fair of 1926 will shoulder duties as exacting as any ever imposed upon a private citizen in this part of the country. The more intelligent and earnest and enlightened and honest he may be, the more will be be disposed to be allowed freedom of action, freedom to find and enlist the best available minds in his work, freedom to make important decisions prompted by a noble view of his task rather than by the purely selfish needs of the hordes of selfseekers who normally hamper and confuse work such as his.

A lot of sniping has been done under cover by folk who seem actually to dread the prosperity which a building project as vast as the Sesqui would bring to the rank and file. Business men who are wise and who do not happen to be monopolists will be on the side of the fair. For they can never be relatively more prosperous than the majority of wage earners. And, as we see it. they and the men of selfish purpose who have allied themselves with the Sesqui project solely because of a high civic and patriotic spirit are going to put the thing through-with bells on it.

WHAT MAKES A GREAT EDITOR

THE summary of the attainments of the late Charles R. Miller, for more than forty years editor of the New York Times, may surprise those outside of newspaper offices by its revelation of the extent of the mental equipment regarded as necessary to qualify a man to direct the policy of a great

journa! Mr. Miller was a doctor of laws. The degree was conferred on him by Dartmouth THE CHOST OF THE MINE

College seventeen years ago in recognition of his learning. He was first a fine classi-cal scholar. He spoke and read French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian. He had a mastery of the political history of his own and other countries. He was an expert on international law and on foreign relations. His knowledge of economics and of literature was as broad as that of many college professors. There were a score of subjects on which he could have lectured to college classes more illuminatingly than

the men hired to do it. He had equipped himself in this way because it was his business to know the subjects which his newspaper had to discuss, just as the editors and editorial writers of other newspapers have equipped themselves by constant study in order to discuss intelligently the questions which are continually, arising. These editors are as well grounded in their subjects as any one, and they are in closer touch with the changing currents of opinion than any other group of men.

It has been fashionable to regret the disappearance of the Greeleys and the Raymonds from journalism, but Mr. Miller would have held his own with these men in their specialties and he could have written all around them on a lot of other subjects. There are young men in responsible posttions in the editorial offices of the great newspapers today who will in time achieve the distinction which came to Mr. Miller, and when they die will merit the same kind of tribute which is coming to him.

HARDING'S COAL PROGRAM

THE theory on which President Harding is working in his efforts to settle the is working in his efforts to settle the coal strike is set forth in this sentence from his telegram to the Governors of the coalproducing States:

Your State Government and the Federal Government are jointly responsible for maintaining conditions under which free men, willing to work, may work in safety. Whether the guarantee of safety to the men willing to work will be enough to open the mines does not yet appear. It prob-

ably will not. But whether it is enough or not that safety should be guaranteed. The President has been insisting for weeks that the right of a man to work without molestation is as sacred as the right of a man to quit work without interference, provided, of course, he is not violating a contract in quitting.

But if it does not result in the opening of the mines, then something else will have to be done. It is commonly believed that the next step will be the seizure of the mines by the Federal Government and their operation until such a time as the dispute between the mine owners and the miners

The possibility of the resort to such ar extreme measure was sufficient in 1902 to bring the mine operators and the miners to a reasonable state of mind. The country is more disposed to welcome such a method of intervention now than it was when President Roosevelt contemplated it. The right of the President to do this thing has been discussed for twenty years and it is generally admitted.

The operators and the leaders of the miners are probably doing a lot of hard thinking just now, and it should surprise no one if they decide that it is not worth while

THE HAGUE GHOST

WHEN the delegates themselves are en-gaged in asking whether The Hague conference is dead or alive, the outside public should assuredly be pardoned for its bewilderment.

In spite of reports to the contrary, it now appears that the sessions in the Dutch capital have not finally expired. Tuesday's meeting was devoted largely to a debate on the riddle of its own existence. After much controversy it was suggested by the Belgian delegate, Baron Cartier, and adopted by the non-Russians, that the conclave should be considered as a continuing reality while the Soviet envoys were deciding whether or not to present new proposals to the full com-

As surrender of the Russians upon the question of private property safeguards is not expected, the collapse of the negotiations is still imminent.

It is evident, however, that the Communist Government, while clinging to its principles, is still extremely leath to forgo possibility of securing credits. If cherished political and economic convictions could only be retained with an appearance of relinquishment, Mr. Litvinov would be overjoyed.

It is indeed unfortunate for his peace of mind that his opponents so childishly decline

MODERN CHINA

THE political revolution in China is inconsiderable in comparison with the mental revolution that has come about within twenty-five years.

The news from Peking that Secretary Denby, of the Navy Department, narrowly escaped death in the fall of an airplane near Great Wall indicates the extent to which China has changed. For two or three years airplanes have been making regular trips from the capital to the Great Wall for the accommodation of tourists.

Thirty years ago there was strong hostility even to railroads. The Chinese were afraid that the repose of the dead would be disturbed by the noise of the trains. But sentiment toward the railroads changed rapidly and now the Chinese are building them as fast as they can get the capital. But even the men who overcame their hostility to ratiroads would have objected

to airplanes a few years ago lest they should disturb the spirits of the air. A nation which is necepting modern inventions and which has overthrown an alien monarchy and is busily engaged in setting up a popular form of government can no longer be described as backward. The Chinese intellect is the most subtle in the

world. It is also extremely practical. And

the Chinese character is dependable. What

will happen in the next twenty-five or thirty

years no one can foretell. But it is evident that China has waked from her ancient lethargy and has set out on her way to no one knows what splendid

Army aviator attached note to his mother to a spark plug and dropped With Mother some as he flew over Rochester, N. Y was a beautiful idea and a wonderful shot; but what a shocking and startling thing it would have been if it had struck mother

Chicago man, fat, de-spondent and suffering from blood pressure, cut He'd Better his throat, lost half gallon of blood, was sewn up in a hospital and feit fine. Doctors say he saved his life by trying to lose it. But at that, throatcutting can never be classed as a picasing

lovely white satain dress Democracy with a long train iin-shed with a spray of orange blossoms." It was in London and royalty was present, but it might just as easily have been any church on Main street. When Cupid visits the

A Rare Story of a Lost Vein of Rich Copper Ore Within Thirty Miles of Philadelphia-Chance for Boy Scouts

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN T EGENDS of lost mines are peculiar to the auriferous regions of the romantic

West.
Tales of adventure, daring and death are not uncommon even today among coal mines of Pennsylvania.

A new sort of story, one that reads like a modern fictionist's, with an English tin mine on the West coast as its background, was And it's a ghost story at that.

A weird narrative with the ghost of an Indian, or a Revolutionary times prospector,

as, its focal point. My antiquarian friend, John R. Tallis, of Schwenkville, put me in the way of getting it.

It should by rights be called "The Ghost of the Old Mine."

FEW, very few, I imagine, even of those living above or about its ancient workings are aware that the second oldest cop-per mine on the Atlantic scaboard is within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia.
It was discovered and worked by the

Before Washington and his men encamped at Pennypacker's Mills, it had been worked for the valuable ore that threaded the Stone

Hills in refractory veins.

Later on at irregular intervals, up until three years ago, speculative mining engi-neers tried to wrest a profit out of its depths. Its location is still well known. In one way and another it has impressed its presence on the surrounding country.

There is the "Mine Hill" schoolhouse, and the "Shaft Mouth" to call it to memory

of the present generation. Eight hundred feet of tunnels beneath the undulating and rocky surface of the Stone Hills, in Perkiomen and Frederick Townships in Mongomery County, tell of decades

THERE are other copper mines within a radius of half a dozen miles.
Some of these were in Philadelphia

County when they were first operated, "Old Perkiomen or Caledonia" was one. Then there are the Brendlinger and the Ecton workings in New Hanover Township. A legent connected with the Brendlinger mine is that it contained gold as well as

copper.
The mines in the Perkiomen region, according to Prof. Rodgers, carry lend as well as copper. Others along Pickering Creek carried lead

as their principal ore. The mines I have mentioned date back to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

They were worked profitably—for those days—200 years ago.

Not only are they the oldest mines in

the State, but with one exception the oldest in this country. Perkiomen was opened in Minisink mines in New Jersey were

opened by the Dutch in 1650.

The Grandby mine in Connecticut was opened in 1705 and the Schuyler mine, in New Jersey, in 1715. Perkiomen mine is, therefore, the second oldest mine in this country.

AFTER years of desultory working, the Perkiomen mine was sold for debt. It was a debt owing to none other than Hannah Penn, the widow of the founder of the province.

Then a company was formed among the

farmers and foregoing men of the district, who bought the property.

They sent over prior to 1740 to the Hartz
Mountains in Germany and from among the
men who had worked in the mines of the
Saale secured the services of one Christopher

He came over, bringing with him several other miners.
It was under this man, evidently a mining engineer, that most of the tunnels and drifts that exist today were sunk and driven.

Much good ore was raised. There were black and gray copper ore. and terre verte, or green copper, now known as chrysocolla and malachite. And, moreover, there were distinguishable

THERE were no smelting works nearer

than England.
The ores were sorted, sacked and shipped on horseback down the Skippack road to Philadelphia and thence sent to England. So the work went on until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. One particularly fine vein of ore had been discovered, and to conceal this from the

British it was ordered securely hidden and the principal openings sealed up. Work ceased, the mine was abandoned and it remained abandoned for over 100 years.

S TIME went on the indefinite idea that A the old mine was haunted grew into a

stock legend.

That belief, though, had faded like a mist until twenty years or so ago it was revived.

A mineralogist from Philadelphia found an old man in the neighborhood who claimed o have been the first to enter the mine after t had been abandoned. His adventure occurred when he was about

Accompanied by a young man of his own age, equipped with candles, and unknown to their families, they broke into the old tunnel. Their purpose was to wrest the secret of

the lost vein from the spirit of the mine that guarded it. He described their entrance, the widening of the passages at places and the narrowing of others. The old wooden props and supports were

still in place. At length, according to the nonagenarian narrator, they came to what was unquestionably the end of their search. In front of them was what appeared to be

masonry. BEHIND it undoubtedly lay the way to the lost vein.

skillfully constructed wall of solid

His companion, according to the aged adventurer, was in the lead and a few steps ahead of him. His deliberate movements made the other impatient, and pushing ahead he tore down several of the top stones that were loose.

Instantly there burst upon the pair a hissing, rushing sound that, as the old man said, "started a cold sweat on him." He urged his companion to retreat. The Guardian Spirit of the mine was making his presence felt, as he thought. The other, however, refused to budge and made his friend remain with him.

No sooner had he done so than in an instant both their lights went out and they They stumbled, feeling their way in the darkness, through the tunnel and finally reached daylight, cured effectually of ever desiring to tempt the ghost of the mine

He then began to tear down more stones.

THIS story was current seventy-five years ago. It was the local ghost story of its time.
The old man who related it, then past

eighty, is long since dead.

"It is plain." says the matter of fact writer who put this story of the ancient copper mine on record, "that the extinguishof the lights was done by a current of they had entered.

"It also proves that there are two openings to the mine, one imperfectly closed on

the north side of a tunnel that extended through the mountain."

Incidentally, what an opportunity is here presented for Boy Scouts to go treasure hunting near home!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

ROUGH WEATHER

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

equipment for children of the pre-school

period.

'Play is the serious work which Nature requires of such children. Through this play they grow. It develops their muscles, the co-ordination of mind and muscle; in

short, it makes life possible. One crouble with Philadelphia is that it has, in its large

areas of home-covered land, too many grave-

of them have no corner where children may play in safety. Where older children are is

measure cared for, the little ones have to ontent themselves with the crowned home.

the sidewalk or the street. And they do content themseives, for they are long; suffering. But the trouble is that when they do not die, but grow up in spite of their

surroundings, we are not contented with them. And every fall they are alling our

greatly handicapped schools with further

"The city needs hundreds of small chil-

dren's corners, separated from the play space of older children, where the toddiers and all children of pre-school age may play in

afety. These should be provided with blocks

for building, sand, swings, teeters and other for building, sand, swings, teeters and other equipment for young children. Such chil-dren want to do things. They need mate-rial, and almost any naterial which they can use is better than two. Mechanical toys

Handicapping the Child

"The department of physical training would be glad to provide such corners and

equipment, but it has no money. So neglect continues and we continue to 'pay the greater

can we convince ourselves that we cannot

afford to do the very things which are es-sential to life? We have allowed thousands

of our children to be born into conditions that make healthy, physical, mental and moral growth all but impossible. The only wonder is that so many children grow up as

well as they do. They do it in spite of con-ditions. But that does not relieve us of our

responsibility. And we must assume our re-sponsibility or we will find our bonsted

civilization dying off at the top laster than it is renewed from the bottom. It is a se-

rious question whether this process is not al-

This summer hundreds of babies will

sicken and die because of lack of outdoor opportunity. Crowded homes in congested

districts are not the breeding place of the highest type of citizen-hip. Those who do

highest type of cruzenship. Those who do not die are not being prepared as we should prepare them. It is the fault of the great city in which they live, and not their fault, if hundreds of these children grow up into undesirable citizens. We can't deport all we do not like to keep. It is our duty to give them a chance to be as we would have

we do not like to keep. It is our duty to give them a chance to be as we would have

them be when they become the backbone of our citizency, of our industries—when they become Philadelphia."

Perhaps Not cided that Section 4 of

stitutional. Uncle Sam may decide to re-turn all moneys collected in fines and costs

from profiteers, a sum amounting to \$121.-000,000. The Department of Justice thinks

the country may save money by paying with-out defending suits. Which is as it may be,

There is an off chance that some convicted

profiteers would rather suffer the losses they

have had than have public attention drawn

being before the cart was, of course, due to his mentality momentarily insisting on the

Switzerland is suffering from the coldest July on record. The weather man would be more popular the world over if he would

Sharon Hill man captures a croaker as

England's cancellation of the "C" bonds

ong as his arm. What the town pines for,

however, is the man who catches a booster

proves her ability to recognize a scrap of

Senator King's objection to the horse

once more to their particular cases.

cart being before the horse.

paper when she sees it.

The United States Su-

preme Court having de-

the Lever law is uncon-

are an educational crime.

bill for a greater ill."

ready in operation.

Then Again

"The school yards are too small and many

EDWARD T. HARTMAN On the Play Needs of the Child

THE play needs of American children, specially those of pre-school age, furnish one of the most important questions of the present day, according to Edward T. Hartman, managing director of the Child Federation.

"Whatever the thought may be about education," said Mr. Hartman, "we have to admit that the first thing in life is life. If we are not alive, we are dead; if we are we are not alive, we are not developing, physically or morally. Tacse fact ically, mentally or morally. Tacse facts bear on our educational problems, also on our civic, industrial and military problems.

The labor turnover in industry, a heavy burden in expense and efficiency, is largely due to the fact that our people are not physically fit.

Officials Realize Need

"All over the world there is an awakening to the necessity for better physical opportu-nities for children; and the United States lenflers, says that 'the determination is widespread that the public schools of the country must never again, in the future as in the past, place book learning before physical fitness. Frank Cody, superintendent of the Detroit schools, says that the most far-reaching change in education is 'the new mphasis upon health education. Twenty years ago health activities were incidental years ago neatin activities were incidental to the main purpose of the schools. Today they are the first of our seven objectives.' Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the English Board of Education, says that it seems further to attempt to reform education, the physical conditions. ion apart from the physical condition of

"So our schools have a definite task in relation to health. If the money we are spending on them is to be well spent; if we are to get results in education; if we are to turn out from our schools people able to do their work, the work they and the country need; if ignorance, incompetence and un-natural slothfulness are not to pull us down; if the 'greater bill for a greater ill' to sap our treasury for care of the crimina, impoverished and incompetent classes, the chools must build, build in every sense with every child.

The Pre-School Period

"But if the schools are to build, for life, for the work the world needs, what about the pre-school period, the great neglected period of childhood? The pre-school child of today is the school child of tomorrow, the citizen of the day after tomorrow.

"We are slowly learning the importance of the prenatal period. We are doing a little work in this, and a little in the period of infancy, but not enough. This is obvious from the fact that in Philadelphia more than 2000 children are born dead every year, more than 1000 die in the first week of life and 3000 die between one week and one year of age. So what we are doing here is not all that needs to be done.

"But we are doing practically acthing between infancy and the school period. Here are five years, among the most important in the development of the child, physically and mentally, when we leave it to chance. The Health Department needs more nurses, trained in health nurture, to enable it to reach into this period.

"And the school department must do something. It must reach down into the pre-school period and prepare its material for the schools. Why not? If the public renches down into the school period to pare material for renewing itself, for per-peruating civic life, it is surely logical for the schools to reach into the pre-school eriod and prepare the material with which they are to be continued. In the absence of this the schools find their material unfitted. diseased, backward, and all progress is re-turded. A year, two years, perhaps the whole school period, is wasted in trying to make school material out of the results of neglect in the pre-school period.

Play Space Required

"How are they to go about it? Here is just one suggestion: The pre-school child needs one thing not provided in abundance by parents, private organizations or the city, and that is proper play space and

Violence is the harbinger of defeat.

Spite of setbacks Senator Vare is going The trouble with the local Postoffice a largely bronchial.

SHORT CUTS

Lemon Hill concerts point to the ne-cessity for Parkway busses.

N. J. G. O. P. plans to teach women oratory. Painting the Illy. The Tariff Bill has at least on It delays action on the bonus.

The Straits of Dover continue to provocative of the usual qualus.

Perhaps it is the sea serpent Commissioner Haynes seeks at Atlantic City.

It cannot truly be said that the maintenance-of-way men are justifying their name. It is to be hoped that investigators of

England's interest in net results 600 not, apparently, extend to the tennis tourns.

Izzy Ginsberg's parole will get the right

Great Britain does not pretend to philanthropic in her willingness to assume a portion of the German debt to France. She is frankly throwing a reparation sprat we eatch a commercial whale.

What Do You Know?

What is meant by tensile strength?
 What is the present government of Hus-

2. What is land discovered by Columbus at his first voyage was named "Little Spain"?

4. Why is an English pound called sterling?

5. In what century did Socrates, the famous Greek philosopher, live?

6. When was tea introduced into Europe?

7. What country is known to its inhabitants as Sverige?

8. What is the origin and meaning of the expression, "Under the roso"?

9. What is taxying in aviation?

10. From what is taploca derived?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The first "railway king" was George Hudson, an English financier, who by the year 1844 had a thousand miles of road under his control. He falled when the bubble of railroad speculation in England burst and lived in obscurity until 1871. Carlyle, is "Latter-Day Pamphiets" referred to Hudson as the "big, swollen gambler. Larrikin is a slang term of Australias origin for a rowdy or disorderly person. The word is thought to be adminutive of Larry.

3. Hippocrates, the famous Greek physicial, philosopher and writer, is called the "Father of Medicine." He was bord in the fifth century B. C. 1988 1988

"Father of Medicine." He was born in the fifth century B. C.

4. A hoy is a small vessel, usually sloop rigged, formerly used in large harborn and rivers and, to some extent, as a coaster. The term is now obsolete, except as applied to "powder hoya" anchor hoys" and similar heavy-bull barges, sailing or steam, used for carrying ammunition, anchors or other heavy weights.

5. The principal dramatist of the dark age was Hrotsvitha, a nun of Gandersheim, Germany, who wrote six come dies, modeled in form though not is theme on the works of the Latin playwright. Terence. Her plays chiefly with legends of the saints. She was born about the year 935 A. D.

6. Andrew Jackson married a divorce wife of Capitain Robards.

7. The Parthenon is the famous ancient

Rachel Donelson Robards, the forms wife of Captain Robards.

7. The Parthenon is the famous ancient Greek temple in Athens dedicated to the goddess Pallas Athenae. It is conceded to be the most exquisitely and majestically proportioned structure in the world. It is now partly a ruins, although a number of its flutely boric columns are still standing.

8. The Pan-American Union is composed of the republics of Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rice, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuados, Chiles States, Uruguay and Venezuela, Labor Brard is composited.

Salvador, United States,
Venezuela.
he Railroad Labor Board is compose
of the Labor Group, the Employe
Group and the Public Group.
he retirement age in the United
Navy is sixty-four years.