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Philadelphia, Monday, November 27, 1922

THE HOTEL SHORTAGE

NO ONE will ever be able to tell bow many thousands of persons had to leave Philadelphia on Saturday for Atlantic City or New York and other places where hotel accommodations could be found. The railroads operated numerous special trains for the shelterless. All hoters in this city were

booked to the limit two weeks ago.

There will be an improvement in the situstion when the Army and Navy teams play here next year. The numerous hotels now in course of crection would have been in operation now but for the delays forced by the war. When they are completed we shall be better prepared for crowds such as those which filled the city on Saturday.

WOOD'S QUANDARY

REPORTS from Manila that General Leonard Wood will be detained there until the latter part of February or perhaps well into the spring have a flavor of authenticity. The situation in the Philippines, which was supposed to be clearing up, seems to have taken a serious turn in the organized and politically active movement for Independence.

General Wood's problems have evidently not departed with the removal of the dead-lock in the insular Legislature. It was t departed with the removal of the deadvainly believed that with the relief of that particular political crisis the Governor General would be free to assume his obligations as head of the University of Pennsylvania

That institution has no direct word on the subject later than that brought from the Philippines by W. H. Ziegler as alumnus. who visited General Wood last summer. The information inspired the hope that the University would soon be relieved from the embarrassment of having a chief in absentia. Notwithstanding the confidence of the trustees, recent developments in the Philippines suggest that General Wood may not be able to choose his own date for leaving the Goverament service to take up academic laureis.

HARDING AND THE "DRYS"

THE first thing that will strike n readers after a perusal of the report which pictures President Harding and the Cabinet as "greatly discouraged" with the progress of prohibition and the operation of enforcement laws is the difference between this general view and that persistently ex- be put it in such condition that it would no pressed by Commissioner Haynes and his assistants. In addresses and written articles and in all the news issued from the bureau of information of the Prohibition Enforcement Department Commissioner Haynes has contended that the country was actually drying up, that the Volstend law was working satisfactorily and that there need be no werry about the ultimate outcome

of the "dry" laws. This may all be true so far as the supply as what is known as "regular whisky" goes. But it is a conspicuous fact that alcoholic intoxicants are not scarce. Moonshine whishy is flooding the country. It is being secretly manufactured in enormous quarit. ties and retailed from all sorts of shops and even from private homes, as well as in suloons. What we are discovering is that the liquor problem is far deeper than the problem of the saloon. And some people are dispased to wonder now whether the most serious aspects of the situation as it confronts the President are not due to the over-zealousness of the supporters of too drastic regulations.

JUSTIFIED PREPAREDNESS

THE appeal for letter preparedness in the navy, delivered by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in the course of his address to the Princeton Chih in this city, was unlike much of the preparedness this now current in budgets are up for discussion, may permit the reduction of our sen strength for below the limit defined to the scenties for the limatation of armament.

While in the relative teams of its sonnel the naty make close to that of Britain, it logs for behind in the efficiency of the entisted forces. British navni seamen | properly trained in surroundings which will | S are in eight cases out of ten veterans of the service. The great nationity of the entisted men in the American Navy are without previous experience in the complicated work necessary abound lighting ships. The air division of the entry is worfally ander to continuing experiments such as are going on always in England, Japan, France and Italy. No limitation applied to netual naval armament abroad is permitted to interfere with the work of aviation engineers. who are going steadily forward and spending great sums of money for the perfection of the devices which in all probability will decide the next war, if there is one. Mean-

CLEMENCEAU EXPLAINS

while. Congress keeps naval air budgets eur

ONE of the good effects of Clemenceau's visit to the United States will be the clearing up of the controversy created by persistent reports of black troops in the ea of Germany occupied by France. The nate appears to understand that 30,000 seh troops are on German territory. The however, is authority for the stateat that they have been withdrawn,

lemenceau did not make a proper paralconstructing African soldiers in the oh Army of Occapation with the Negro is it fair to assume that there is no

position of superiority over the native population. They make and enforce laws. They have it in their power to issue orders to all classes of the population. That was not the case in France, where the troops from Africa were accepted properly enough as friends and companions in arms.

The colored soldiers are good fighters. They are strange to the German civil population. Yet they were given the right to police sections of German territory and to exert a dominant authority over the whites. That, of course, was never the case either in France or among American troops. It is good to know that these troops have been withdrawn. Their presence in Germany under the circumstances of the occupation nlways was suggestive either of deliberate efforts to create friction between allied forces and the natives or a diplomatic blunder of the first magnitude.

MONEY IS IN SIGHT FOR DR. BROOME'S SCHOOL PLAN

But So Much More Will Be Needed Before All the Old Buildings Can Be Displaced That Extravagance Must Be Avoided by All Public Officials

THE financial experts of the School Board I have apparently found a way by which the building program recommended by Superintendent Broome can be carried out within two or three years without increasing the annual rate of taxation for school pur-

They have prepared a budget for 1923 which provides for the payment of all salaries, the purchase of supplies and fuel and for the interest and sinking fund payments on the school debt, and at the same time leaves \$569,765,50 to be devoted in whatever way seems best to the enlargement and improvement of the school plant. And all this is done within the tax of 912 mills on the dollar, the current rate.

Now it is possible to use this sum, in excess of half a million dollars, to carry a lean of from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 to be devoted to putting up new buildings and replacing the old buildings unfit for use. This sum has been made available without any increase in the tax rate because of the increase in the assessed valuation of the taxable property. As it will be a confinuing sum to be raised each year, it will be sufficient to carry the loan to its maturity and to liquidate the bonds when they fall due.

It is confidently expected that there will be a similar increase in the assessed valuation of taxable property next year and that the new revenue that will accrue from the tax levy at the same rate will provide a fund large enough to carry snother lean. which, with the lean proposed, will amount to samething like \$15,000,000, the sum needed to put up the buildings which Dr. Broome has said ought to be erected with-

Refore anything can be done, however, it will be necessary for the School Board to ratify the recommendations of its Finance Committee. Then the loan can be fleated for the conference. and the work of construction can begin.

The plan includes the erection of one or schools in different parts of the city.

When these buildings are comp'eted provisions will have been made only for the most pressing needs of the school system. They do not provide for future increase in | DINOLETARIAN music for proletarians. the school population and they do not place all the out-of-date buildings.

The school plant has been neglected for so many years that it has been estimated that at least \$40,000,000 would be needed longer be newspary to send children into are in search of "recreation." ignements to be taught or to put them in poorly lighted rooms or in buildings inadequately heated and without modern sanitary ouveniences. But \$15,000,000 will do something in the right direction.

The fact that the Finance Committee of the School Board has reached the conclusion that Dr. Broome's preliminary recomsion that Dr. Broome's preliminary recom-mendations can be carried out indicates that its members are siert to the crisis and have undertone." Wagner is "retrograde." his its members are alort to the crisis and have douded to do what can be done to neet it. Yet there remains the problem of tearing

down all the antiquated structures and replacing them with modern buildings in more convenient locations. These things cannot be done without the expenditure of large sums of money, all of which must come ul !mately out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

Although the School Hourd makes its own leadget and fixes within a limit specified by law the rate of the school tax, the amount of its expenditures must be considered by the City Council when it makes up its own . Ring was a brief for Marxian socialism and budget and when it authorizes loans for any

Extratagant sims cause; be spent on wither a Pulses of Justice or on at Art Gallery without making a serious drain upon ; that it was no the result of alarmet or the resources of the community that ought fings sentiment. There is a very serious to be devoted to equipping the schools for danger that Congress, always disposed to the peronacodation of the children who will committee on the wrong side when the natal in the course of a few years displace the in the course of a few years displace the men new in control of the great provare business enterprises and in the man- | radicals to keep page with agament of the Government of the city in | nouncements from Mos. on. all its branches. If those who are to come after us are to be qualified to take up the burdens that we lay down, they must be neither break down their physical vigor nor expose them to the dangers of moral de-

penditure of public funds may have some financed. It is without the money necessary | advantages, but the danger in it lies in its on our agencent of a disposition of each spending group to ignore the righteous claims of the other groups. This danger can be offset only by a sense of responsite the situation leads uself to this sort of bility in the minds of the men who vote the | analysis. The French have not hurrfed to money and in the minds of those who

> The moral stands out so meanly that no one can full to see it. It is that the approprinting officers of the city should set their faces like flint against the undersement of any project the approximate cost of which is not known in advance. The restice of making appropriations "toward the cost" of such and such a building, however desirable that building may be, should be aba..doned.

We know what happened when the City hough it were a quicksand and its completion had finally to be taken from the commissioners in charge. As it was, the building cost about \$25,000,000, at a time when building was much less expensive than it is

While it is imported that the Council should insist on define estimates for ell new buildings, it is a important that

the School Board should reftain from erecting claborate architectural monuments as schoolhouses and should use the money thus saved for the erection of a larger number of buildings to replace the unsanitary and outdated buildings now in use.

RETORT COURTEOUS

AN INVERSION of the relationship of guest and host is at first suggested by the announcement that the United States has been invited by the Central American republics to participate in the conference which will open in Washington one week from today.

The situation, however, is not quite so topsy-turvy as it superficially appears. While it is true that the conc'ave program to stabilize the region lying between Mexico and Panama, to promote order and reciprocal confidences there, to limit armaments, suppress revolutionary activities and establish foundations of mutual progress was originally a North American conception, the official part to be played by the United States in the sessions was not at the outset denrly defined.

Invitations to the Governments of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua to dispatch their envoys to Washington to dismee problems of common interest were sent out by the State Depart-ment. Acceptances of the five countries followed, but there remained the possibility of the United States assuming merely an unofficial advisory role, as in the Tacna-Arica parley between Chile and Peru.

Practical difficulties and diplomatic deliencies of such a status are now sensibly removed by the cordial offer of partnership. The conference becomes one of six nations instead of five. and the United States. to which the inspiration of the meeting may e traced, is thus spared the embarrassment of seeming, with whatever excellent intentions, to patronize the little repul" e. but assuming a position of ostensible detachment. actually influential, but without formal responsibilities. The preliminary accomplishment is a happy one and augurs favorably for the execution of a constructive and ually beneficial program.

It is more than probable that the eventual result will be the negotiation of a six-Power treaty of friendship and co-operation in addition to covenants between the five tropical republics. The completion of both acts will contain the promise of a new era for Central America.

If the suppression of the kind of political brigandage involving the inception of revolationary movements by unscrupulous leaders protected by convenient frontiers can be achieved, steps toward an authentic union of Central America, promises of which have been so dishearteningly broken for nearly a century, might be taken with comparative

The maintenance of armies out of all proportion to the real needs of the five states so similar in origin and social and racial structure is, of course, an absurd and costly, as it is in many instances a tragic, absurdity.

The path toward a firm and consistent

union of the republics and toward helpful relations with the United States untainted with apprehensions and suspicions arising from misunderstandings is plainly laid out

This Government stands not merely as a mighty, august and too consciously superior parent, but as a comrade and fellow worker in the inspiring cause of American solitwo senior high schools, eighteen junior high | darity. It is an auspicious prelude to sesschools and a large number of elementary | sions that may prove in their ultimate consequences to be momentous.

BOURGEOIS MUSIC

1 This is the standard of artistic revolt seriously raised by a Moscow newspaper. which indicts the melodies, harmonies and counterpoint of the bourgeoisie as "something cozy." "A narcotic for overstrained nerves." and completes its invertive by charging that the lovers of capitalistic art

The accusation becomes specific when Ivestia, the Soviet organ, evolving the new theory, condemns Tschaikowsky as "too pathetic" and the overture to "Eugen Onegin" as "counter-revolutionary." Haydn is a feudalist, Glinka a musical propagandist for landowners; Schumann, Schubert. Chopin. "singers of the petty bourgeoiste." music "only externally revolutionary."

Praise, however, is heaped upon "the heroic Beethoven," "the energial Mozart," "the gental Scriabin," and Rachmaninoff is condescendingly informed that his art as a composer "will not be minimized."

It is undentable that the possibility of interpreting music in terms of political, social and conomic principles is fascinating. The problem of laying down explicit rulings on the subject is, however, obviously governed by the vagaries of the personal equation.

Bernard Shaw, for example, demonstrated his own satisfaction that the Nibelungen an executation of the Manchester school of economists, the propaganda ending with the last notes of the second at of "Siegfried." Isadora Duncan seems also to be mis-

guided. In the Academy of Music not many weeks ago she extelled the "Marche Slav" Tschnikowsky as supremely Muscovite. and illustrated her contentions with symbolic It is plain that considerable mental agility

is necessary to enable even the most devoted radicals to keep page with inspired pro-

FRENCH AND TREATIES

CO FAR as the peace and progress of the world are concerned, nothing is gained y contending that the French Parliament is no worse than the Senate of the United States. Our legislators rejected the Trenty of Versailles and the League of Nations. The French are taking their time over the Pacific and arms limitation treaties of the Washington Conference. Persons with a taste for historical analogies may detect something sardons in the policy. It is only on the surface, however, that

put through the Washington compacts, but there is no convincing evidence that they intend to renounce them. Premier Poincare will ask for the approval of the pacts, and it is authoritatively stated that forecasts of unfavorable action by the Chamber of Deputies have no solid foundation to is expected that several reservations will be made, but that there will not be of a character to sail. vert the main principles of the agreement-

Where the course of what appears to be a rather studied indifference has netually worked burm is in the new lease of life which it has given to the Anglo-Japanese alliance treats. This covenant was to have been superseded as soon as the five-Power Hall was built. Money was sunk in it as | Pacific compact was ratified by all the parties. The treaty was renewed last week for another year.

The French are unquestionably responsible for its revival. They have demonstrated that they, too, could sulk in international affairs, but it is most improbable that they will carry their resentment touthe extent of throwing out the treaties altogether Per-formances of that kind are a American appulalty.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Work of the School of Occupational Therapy Full of Human Interest. Physical and Nervous Wrecks Are Salvaged and Made Useful Citizens

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

A DOCTOR was complaining to me not long since that everything in this town was arranged for the poor sick and very little for the rich sick.

"What, for instance?" I asked him.

"Well," sold he, "take the matter of occupational therapy. I want a teacher for two or three nervous patients a couple of hours a day each. I could keep one teacher about busy. I find them out at the Philadelphia General, I find them I the children's wards at other hospitals. I find them in a number of wards at the Pennsylvania. They go about with the visiting nurses; in fact. I am always coming across them for poor nervous patients, but there are nore to be got when I apply for my rich patients. I apply at the school, 2200 De Lancey street. They have thirty pupils and a number of teachers, but all their graduates are busy with cases in hospitals, and their teachers are busy with the students, and the students are busy with the courses. So there you are."

Of course, I thought I could pull a string or two that he, busy man that he was, had overlooked. So presently I got in touch with Miss Florence Fulton, the dean of the School of Occupational Therapy, and I found there at headquarters that the doctor who had confided his disappointment to me was only one of a number. So that, to meet what is evidently a real need. Miss Fulton is to open the school workshop for a larger clientele than until now has been accom

PART of the school course has always included work in the shop with nervous or convalescing patients, but these have been persons recommended from clinics or hospital wards by their doctors.

The shop will still be open to such, who pay a purely nominal fee, but it is also to be made available for patients who can pay the full expense of their tuition. After all, it is only fair, since they wish to come for tuition, and need the occupation as part of their steps to recovery—it is only fair that they should not be penalized because they are able to pay for what they get.

Under the doctors' supervision who send them there, and in the care of a very able and experienced woman who is accustomed to dealing with psychopathic patients as well as with those who are handicapped by some physical injury, the patients can take up the work of the shop at whatever point seems most practical as a means to their recovery, and they can continue through all the stages of the crafts taught there until they are proficient enough to turn out really marketable goods; or if they do not wish to the returned and marketable goods; or if they do not wish to not really marketable goods; or if they do not wish to the stages of the crafts taught they are proficient enough to turn out really marketable goods; or if they do not wish to turn out really marketable goods. they are proficient enough to turn out really marketable goods; or if they do not wish to compete in the buying and selling market, they can use their knowledge and their renewed health to help others along the same lines that benefited them.

T HAVE known the head of the shop, Miss Harriet Dulles, for a good many years, and I have followed her various interests as a more or less sympathetic onlooker from the first. That is, I was sympathetic without a qualm when she was a student of music in Europe, and I was some years intermuch less sympathetic when she was a militant suffragist in Washington. But I think I was never so entirely her admirer as the other day when I discovered by 6t as the other day when I discovered how fit she was for her present occupation and what intensive training that fitness had involved. It struck me that her art life and her travel and her study and her experience with peo-ple, especially freaky people, had all been to the good for her very responsible position of today.

For as head of that school shop at Twen-

ty-second and De Lancey streets she has not only to teach patients, but she has to teach students to teach patients and organize the shop work as well. Of course, the dean, Miss Fulton, is the real power back of that shop as well as back

of the school, but to be responsible for the daily program of the shop, as the dean's lieutenant, there involves a very varied practical knowledge of crafts and of dispositions, and of physical possibilities as well.

Among the crafts that are taught in the shop are: Weaving of rugs, counterpanes, scarfs, blankets, table linen, silk bags, em-

broidered pieces; toy making by saws, jig and foot, by glue and by carpentry; chip carving and boxmaking; leather work, elementary bookbinding, pattern-making; needlowork, crochet, hook rugs, lace making. embroidery, cord work; basketry in a variety I am quite sure that I have not covered

the entire course that the pupils in that school have to make themselves proficient in, nor all the crafts that can be in that small shop on the ground floor, but the point is that all these crafts are learned and are taught as a means to the end of health of mind and body. That some of the patients eventually support themselves and their families in the successful practice of one or another of the crafts is a by-product of the school and of the shop.

T GOT the story from Miss Dulles of one I or two of the patients who had graduated from the shop as at least bettered and sent out into life with more initiative and at least with a power to follow an activity was wholesome and tranquilizing.

There was one patient, a subnormal girl. o had not used her hands to any purpose and who had never learned to concentrate her mind on an occupation. She began with the easiest form of knitting-rate knittingand gradually worked up from that to cordwork. Presently she was proficient in the making of tassels for shades. She will never be normally bright, but she is no longer a anger to herself and others from nervous depression. She can do something that needs

There was another girl who had lost her initiative from some breakdown. I think that the first day it took the teneder almost an hour to get her to step from her bed to a chair, where the first piece of work lay temptchair, where the first piece of work lay temptingly ready. In a week's time, perhaps, she needed no urging; presently she was ready for the shop itself. My memory is that her final occupation was making book rugs. One chap had lost his arm up at the shoulder, and with it all his nerce. He was

afraid of life. Ills way out was by chip-carving. Presently he was back in life driving a wagon, and later learning salesmanship through the Federal Employment Another man had lost his eyesight in an explosion and had to be gradually jollied along into basketry. Miss Dulies told me that he was supporting his family now and had more orders than he could fill.

A PPARENTLY what is lost most tragi-

A PPARENTLY what is lost most tragidence. It has to be "gentled" back by patient assurance and a stimulation of the
interest along new lines. Old occupations
are generally closed doors to a mind suffering from shock; too many hurt memories
lark about them, perhaps.

I temember, however, that there was one
man who had injured the nerves of his
arms from lifting too heavy spools in his
former occupation as a weaver, and as a
result he had ceased to feel able to use one
arm from the elbow up. I say "feel able" arm from the elbow up. I say "feel able" because the doctors felt sure that the original injury had been healed and that he only now required will power and confidence to have the use of his arm restored. But the confidence was gone. The shop had to bring to back. It was a touching story, though very simply told—the patient ingenuity that trought it back. It takes more than just knowing how to

a teacher of well folk, but to be a teacher sick folk one must love something more than one's work.

'Examinations shall be based upon the It may easily be that if "victorious monthly reports of the outside teacher and upon compositions of like grade chosen by the fixamining Committee. The director of the patrices at the fixamining Committee of the fixamining Com



report of the director of examinations shall

will be open to all high school pupils. There will be weekly chorus work, for which a

credit of half a point for two grades will be

"The other courses are all intensive, and

will be put on a strictly professional basis,

the work being four periods a week. The

made a normal school requirement. Theory

and practice means instruction in the ele

ments of notation, including the construction

lynamic signs, movement marks and key and

time signatures. Practice means sight-singing. This is a one-year course, four

periods a week and counts four points toward

The Vocal Ensemble

"The vocal ensemble of four periods a week counts two points. It is open to those

who can qualify with sight-singing ability.

proper knowledge of notation and such that

vidual singing ability as will enable them to

'carry a part.' The end in view is to make a study of the representative choruses and

part songs of music. This course may be dropped for a period of half a year and

"The instrumental ensemble is four periods

week, counting two points to graduation.

The technique of instruments will not be

taught here, and the course is open only to

those who can qualify with sufficient tech-

be superficial, and is open only to those

who can qualify with our year's course in

they had this course they can enter the

harmony class; if not, they must qualify

The Literature of Music

"A course in what we call the litera-ture of music will also be established. Most

persons term this musical appreciation, but

will be a two years' course, four periods a

week and will count four points. The idea is to make an oral study of the masterpieces

atensive mental work. We shall dwell on

the esthetic beauty of the work and then

on its technical construction, but siways

the pupil to major in music; in other words, to take a vocational course in music

to the same manner as a vocational course

"Of the 160 points necessary to gradua-

tion, seventy-two are compulsory. Of these seventy-two, twenty-eight are for English.

twenty for social studies, such as history

mathematics, six for physical education and

two for art. After that the pupil may elect

Blessed Relief trels who would rather

ployment relief in England has been brought

into discepute and the Bonar Law Gov-ernment seeks to reduce the amount spent

in this way. Labor is prepared to fight bitterly against any reduction in the doles.

At some point between the extreme views abide Justice, Charity and Commonsense,

There is always a possibility that disputants

sill stumble over them and use them wher

Much Smoke fiers were attacked some Fire with clubs by civilians

when they sought to inspect a counitions depot. The Council of Ambassadors at Pavis also alleges flagrant violations on the part of Germany of the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Incidents of this kind do nothing to weaken Clemenceau's pice to America.

the remainder of the necessary 160 points,

science, etc., eight for science, eight for

Because there are was-

lost than work, unem-

British and French of

at Ingolstadt, Bavarla,

in domestic science or in commercial educa-

"With these courses, it is possible for

of music as units of beauty. The pu

eliminate the emotional.

ion is taken.

will not use this much-abused word.

theory and practice or its equivalent.

"There will also be a two years' course

harmony, counting four points and

nique to play the music and to read it.

demanding four periods a week.

taken up again at discretion,

of scales, intervals, discritical

"There are certain new courses which

general uplift; the design

IN THE RAPIDS

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

e final.

graduation.

courses, it is elective.

ENOCH W. PEARSON

to the outside teacher, the parent or guardian of the pupil and to the principal of the school in which the pupil is a student. Inc On New Music Plans for Public Schools BEGINNING with the February semester. the music work in the public schools will be considerably augmented, according to Enoch W. Pearson. Director of Music of the Board of Education.

"One of the most important of these given. This will be mass work, and the not to teach sight-singing, but is meant to be wholly cultural. Like all the music chool pupils receiving systematic instruction outside of school in piano, pipe organ, voice or any instrument of the symphonic orchestra, may receive credit in school for such study, subject to the following regulafirst of these is a course in theory and prac-tice, open to all, and it will probably be

"The pupil must take at least one lesson a week of not less than thirty minutes dura-tion for each week of the school year; he must, in addition to this weekly lesson, devote to practice upon the instrument selected a minimum of ten hours a week for a credit of four points, or five hours a week for a credit of two points; he must at the time be taking, or prior to the time have taken, one or more of the four period-n-week music courses offered in the school, for which full credit is given

Grade of Work Specified

"Work of any degree of advancement may be undertaken by the pupil with the outside teacher, but the pupil must be definitely assigned by such outside teacher to a specific grade of work at the time the application

is made for admission to the course.

"The music work pursued by him with the outside teacher must always belong to the grade specified, and to insure neither overgrading nor undergrading, the pupil at the time of the assignment must satisfy the Director of Music of the Board of Public Education of his ability to perform accurately at the tempo interpretation music of the next lower grade than that to which he is assigned for study by the outside

"With the approval of the Director of Music of the Board of Public Education, any generally accepted system of grading, such the graded catalogues of music publishers, or that adopted by the Music Teach. ers' Association may be used for grading purposes, with the understanding that any such systems are used simply for the purpose of indicating grading and in no way need or need not be followed by the outside teacher as a system or course of instruction. Must Make Application

"The parent or legal guardian of the pupil must make application upon blank forms prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools and shall report each month on forms provided by the Superintendent of Schools the number of hours given by the pupil to prac-"The outside teacher of music instructing

the pupil must likewise file application upon blank forms prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools for the extension of this credit provision to the pupil. specifically state the grade of work for which he pupil is entering and report each month upon blank forms prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools the number and date of the lessons taken, the length of the In minutes, the pupil's progress, the titles. opus numbers and composers of the compositions studied, with such information as may be required in determining the work and progress of the pupil. "The monthly reports of the outside

cacher will be carefully studied by the Director of Music. If the work reported in method, content and matter is unsatisfactory, this fact will be indicated to the outside teacher and the parent of the pupil involved.

Must Take Examinations This outside instruction shall be sub-

ject to semi-annual examination under the cuspices of the Poard of Examiners of the Board of Public Education by a committee consisting of (1), a representative of the Board of Examiners. (2), the Director of Music of the Board of Education, and (3). technician of recognized standing, who shall not be nor have been a teacher of the pupil involved, to be named by the Direc-Music and appointed by the Board of Examiners.

The \ heels within wheels at Lausanne are all well oiled.

The execution of Childers was not more regrettable than its necessity.

Prosperity will fling no bouquets at New York's striking bricklayers. It is the view of Uncle Sam that at Lausanne a Child may lead them.

Those who speak of avenging the death of Childers have apparently forgotten Mich-

New York is to have a referendum wine and beer. "What'll you have!"

Childers is absorbed to some extent by memories of Casement. Followers of the Hall-Mills serial, sur feited with detail, now profess interest in

London's shock at the execution of

Art Museum projectors lose sight of the fact that it is possible to spend too much money on hyacinths.

nothing but the outcome.

ture.

Clemenceau's belief that America can settle the Turk problem will probably be clinched on Thanksgiving Day.

Henceforth, the press will be admitted to the Lausanne conference. Conferees must have come to some agreement.

No sooner do prohibition enforcement officers get through pointing with pride than they begin to view with ularm. Report has it that Charley Chaplin and Pola Negri are to marry, Odd if Direc-tor Fate should cast them for the one pic-

Aviator Hinton has now reached Para-maribo, Dutch Guiana. This bird is deter-mined to reach Rio if he has to bop it on

The President appeals to the moral sense of the community in the matter of prohibition enforcement. But an outraged moral sense is sometimes deaf to appeals.

Ireland's Commerce Department reports a marked increase of exports over imports. If republicans could be included in the exports the Free State Government would

What Do You Know?

1. For how many years was Napoleos Benaparte Emperor of the French? 2. What State does Senator France repre-sent? 3. Who said "Eail communications corrupt

8. Who said "Red communications corrupt
good manners"?

4. What is erosion?

5. Who was the inventor of the screw propeller for steamships?

6. What is the most famous volcano of the Mediterranean islands?

7. In what Danish seaport are the chief scenes of Shakespeare's "Hamlet laid?

laid?

5. At what age does an American citisen become eligible for the Federal House of Representatives?

9. What is the average weight of a full-grown elephant's tuske?

10. What are the Eddas?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. Philomel is the poetle name for the

1. Philomel is the poetic name for the nightingale.

2. The first Jew elected to the Congress of the United States was David Levy Yulee. of Florida, who entered the Senate in 1845.

3. Cechin-thina, in Southeastern Asia. is a French possession.

4. Nevgorod is a Russian city long celebrated for its annual fairs.

5. West Virginia is the Little Mountain State.

6. The Elgin marbles are the magnificent

6. The Elgin marbles are the magnificent sculptures of the Parthegon. Athens. They were removed from the original setting by Lord Elgin and taken to England, where they repose in the British Museum.

7. Nirvana is a term in Buddhist and Brahmin religious doctrine. It de-notes final deliverance from transmi-gration.

notes final del verance from trace gration.

The ancient Olympic games were held in Olympia, Greece, every four years.
Globigerina occe in a fine sediment in mud, but softer and atteker, formic a plastic, floury substance, which of stitutes a large portion of the desperance of the occas.

The fictional character of Daniel forty was created by Charles Die in his north.