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RENT AND WAGES

NO WAY seems to have been found for punishing the rent profiteers who have een active for the last two years.

Attention just has been directed by the Legal Aid Bureau to the inhuman things they have been doing in the districts inhabited by families with small incomes. Fifty-seven temants appealed to the bureau for aid during November. The total earnings of these families during October was \$5062. The rent they had to pay was \$1653.50, whereas two years ago the rent was only \$1077. A fifth of the income for rent is reasonable, but almost a third is more than it is possible for a poor family to pay without suffering.

The bureau has learned that in some cases the rent asked now is three times what was asked two years ago, and in one case a man who was paying \$13 a month in 1920 now has to pay \$45 for the same quarters.

There have been no such increases in the rental of houses of the better class, inhabited by men with incomes of from \$3000 to \$5000.

There is a shortage of houses, we know, and it is inevitable that higher rents should be charged for a time, but no lamiford with any bowels of compassion would triple the rent demanded of a poor family.

There will be some relief when the building operations now in progress are some pleted; but, unfortunately, few of the houses under construction are intended for the class of people who find themselves combelled to appeal to the Legal Aid Bureau. They could be saved from the conscienceless men who are exploiting them if only a few philanthropic capitalists would build blocks of model tenements and offer them for rent at a figure which would bring a reasonable return on the anvestment. There are such buildings in other cities administered by men who have a public as well as a private conscience,

A POST-OFFICE PERVERSITY PHILADELPHIANS would not be en-

tirely blameworthy if they wearied of petitioning Washington for a restoration justify the increase or not.

of the pneumatic mail tubes.

Every increase in the cost

Although requests for a similar improveservice in New York have been granted, efforts in the Postoffice Department to relieve an inconvenient and unnecessary situation in Philadelphia seem to have become shrouded in fog.
Not long ago Postmaster General Work

announced that he intended to make his own Investigation on the subject, neart from the Joint Congressional Postal Commission. As there was the hint of further de'ay in this declaration. Philadelphia Representatives and Senators Pepper and Reed have framed an appeal which is explicit in its demands and clearly reflects popular impatience with a policy of evasion and indifference,

'Immediate action is respectfully requested" in the petition, with a concluding reminder that maple funds for reopening the tubes should be included in the next appropriation bill for postal service. If the item is not incorporated, relief will have to be deferred until the budget for 1924 is made un.

There would be no excuse for such peaerastination. Mr. Burleson was originally at fault in abolishing the tube service. It is almost unimaginable that respect for the memory of his Administration is holding up the case in Washington, but the possibility of drawing such a conclusion from the circumstances is bound to develop if the spell of Federal mertia is not soon broken,

PACIFIC PARTNERS

THE possibility of converting the five-Power mayal reduction and Pacific treaties into tripartite agreements is squarely faced by Premier Kate, of Japan. "I am sure." ter can be satisfactorily settled between the United States and England. Japan will do her utmost to act in harmony with these two Powers." These are significant words, which are

certain to excite interest in the two conntries, France and Italy, whose indifference to the Washington covenants has held up their enforcement.

It was to avoid any suggestion of fashsoning new alliances that the Washington Conference was broadened to include France, a lesser naval Power; Italy, possessed of no Pacific territories; and for the negotiation ertain special pacts, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal and China. One of the outstanding purposes of the sessions was unquestionably the adjustment of delicate problems in which the United States, Great Britain and Japan were conspicuously in-

It is now among the curiosities of modern history that, while accommodation was reached and is continuing on a major issue, nations from which little in the way of non-compliance was expected have become the obstructionists. More definite moves than Premier Kato's in tightening the Anglo-American Japanese bonds may conceivably exert effective pressure upon the

elacker nations. If France is not to be a party to the Pacific terms, her position in Polynesia will not be enviable. She is at present to control of the Society group of islands, of the Australs, the Pomotus, the Marquesus, of New Caledonia and in joint possession of the New Hebrides. If a triple arrangement is effected, France would be excluded sharing in that regulatory and protective machinery designed to stabilize the

eving forfeited original claims to partner-Buch a prospect can hardly fail to go meaning to the Parliament in Paris. Dated States can much better spare despitation in the Pacific than

gnarantees and those of Japan and Great

Premier Kato has expressed thoughts which a good many Americans have been entertaining, but have been reluctant to utter. As a means of bringing delinquents to terms his candid view of an imaginable situation may prove salutary. If isolation is what is sought in Paris and Rome, the course thus far maintained in those capitals may be said to lead directly to that unpropitious condition.

PINCHOT'S OPPORTUNITY TO FRAME A LABOR POLICY

Such a Thing Is Needed, for Most of the Legislation We Have Was Passed Without Any Definite Theory Back of It

TT I'S becoming evident that Gifford Pinchot does not intend to engage in a merely perfunctory performance of his duties as Governor. Although he was not then elected, he was so confident of the result that he appointed a committee of citizens last summer to study the finances of the State and report to him. He is now in conference with a group of specialists and experts on labor and welfare legislation with a view to formulating a policy on these matters which he will attempt to adopt in this State and which, it is hoped, will be so sound that it will commend itself to the judgment of

The first thing discovered by any one who studies labor and welfare legislation in the United States is that it has been adopted without any conscious general policy on the part of its suprorters. It has been for the most part emergency legislation passed to avert a crisis or as a sop to what is toosely called the labor vote.

The Adamson law of 1916, passed by Congress to prevent a railroad strike while the labor representatives sat in the galleries with their stop-watches, is a perfect example of the way things have been done.

Special attention is being given at Mr. Pinchot's conference to the subject of the administration of the laws already in existence. They deal with inspection, children and women in industry, the safeguard. ing of mine workers, the laws dealing with hygiene, with workmen's compensation, with mediation and arbitration and with public employment bureaus.

Intelligent men and women who discuss these matters will inevitably discover that the body of law is radically defective and needs revision in accordance with a definite and logical theory about the obligation of the State to all the people.

Such arrangements as exist for mediation and arbitration, for example, are insdequate. They leave the public, which in many instances is the chief party in interest, at the mercy of contending employers and employes. The very terms, "mediation" and "nebitration." indicate a failure of the lawmakers to think the subject through to the

Neither employer nor employe is primarily interested in protecting the consumer. They may have a wage dispute involving a demand for an increase in pay which would involve an increase in the cost of the thing produced. The distortants seek a way out which will restore peace in the industry. If the increase in wages is granted the million is forced to pay it, whether the conditions.

Every increase in the cost of mining cost has been passed on to the consumer. And when the wages of the railroad workers are increased or the length of their day is shortened the money to meet the new charges omes out of the shippers.

I nder the present arrangements the people who pay the bills are not represented in the mactintion. This is the farmi defect in the composition of the Bullrond Labor Beard. This body was created to bring about compromises through arbitration rather than to adjudicate a dispute according to the principles of equity. It has satisfied neither the labor organizations for the railroad namagers.

The conferees whom Mr. Pinchot has ended together have un opportunity to do constructive work if they will only em-

A study of the methods of administering the existing laws is all right so far as in gors, but it does not go far enough. An examination into the whole theory of labor legislation ought to be made now or some other time in order that a definite policy may be framed, a policy consistent with American ideals and at the same time adequate to meet the conditions arising out of the complicated organization of industry which followed the invention of machiners and the displacement of the small shop by the great factory employing thousands of This thing can be done in Pennsylvania

as well as an Washington. Indeed, it can be done better here, for the States still have some rights not delegated to Congress under the interstate commerce clause of the Con-

GRIDIRON VAUDEVILLE

HOW much of the football fervor that rose just ended was due to a knowing interest in the game itself and how much of it is to be viewed as a reaction to the brilliant pageasity of crowds and the colorful and clever stants which grow more elaborate every year as a background for the first of all college Football is, of course, a wonderful game.

It can be unhelievably fast. As a spectacle and as a test of mental co-ordination and physical courage and stamina it makes almost every other competitive sport seem a bit dull. It could stand above upon its own feet. But the festivals that have grown up about the most important intercollegiate ontests tend to become more and more claborate and picturesque and to include the crowds in the stands as participants as well as spectators at the general event. The spaciousness of the new stadiums encourages his wholesome and interesting trend. Cheer enders figure far more importantly than they used to on the football field, and quite instinctively they are developing the talents and the attitude of mind of stage managers with a desire to make the most of a wealth of unused material suited for a new and majestic sort of vaudeville.

It all began with college songs and cheers and a few inconspicuous muscots so displayed as to give the crowds a laugh or a moment of heightened excitement. Nowadays cheers are done with hand accompaniments on some occasions. They are planned with an ear for extraordinary dramatic effects. The leaders seek without resting for new ways of expression for undergraduate humor, for institutional spirit and even for goodle symbolism. They are forever reach-

ing out in search of color and novelty in

preliminary and closing demonstrations Thus far the Army-Navy game is richest background, largely because of the possibilitles which service tradition and the character of the opposing groups offer to the imaginative stunt-maker. The Navy's more-than-famous gont and his gold-laced blanket, the Army's mule, the ship which was "sunk" amid an uproar and with large dramatic effect between the haives of the recent game at Franklin Field, the acrobatic cheer leaders, as passionately in carnest about their work as Stokowski himself, seem now to be little more than hints of what we may expect of football in the near future.

The Army and Navy contingents do best in the stands as well as on the field. They never appear without new "business" of some sort to give added color or beauty to the atmosphere of their game. Football, therefore, is becoming football plus. It is not too much to suppose that we may live to see it as the glorified central feature of a new sort of imposing carnival in the great studiums. American crowds are starved for fun, and

specially for the fun in which they themselves may have an active part. Nothing could be fresher or more stimulating to the imagination than the rough-and-ready symsolism, touched with wild and daring humor, that college teams have begun to experiment with in their efforts to put an added edge on the enthusiasm of rooters. Here is a virgin field. It should produce great things under the influence of the American college undergraduate, who, whatever may be said of him, is rich in an unspoiled and almost reckless sense of humor. Much of the music of football days is good. But it might be even better. Suppose, for example, that 50,000 people could be persuaded to sing a ragtime song with the accompaniment of two or three bands. Many people who heard the Army's contingent cheering would have given a great deal to hear that chorus of 1200 masculine voters break out in a rolling jazz tane.

FIRE PROBLEMS

TT is somewhat disquieting to learn that I regular examination of fire-escape facilities in central Philadelphia has not been possible until now on account of shortage of inspectors at the disposal of the fire marshal.

Surveys such as are authorized by the Housing and Sanitation Act of 1917 are particularly requisite in the present extraordinary period of construction, notably in the heart of the city, where new business and industrial edifices are being reared in recerd-breaking profusion. A large number of changes of occupancy and alterations in the characters of the buildings also increase

he demand for rigid scrutiny. The present inspection has been underaken with the express purpose of establishing and confirming safeguards for these new conditions, and it is good news that the work is at last under way by officials delegated to initiate needed reforms and to permit no triffing with equipment regula-

Philadelphin is one of the few great popullation centers of the country which has not at some time experienced a widespread and devastating conflagration. A well-administered fire department has been largely responsible for this security. But it is inoutestable that the most efficient manualtal service may be tragically handicapped if fire-escape equipment is not kept in order and maintained according to the highest nedern standards.

Investigation after preventable disasters avolving loss of human life is an irontehasiness. In this new era of growth it is the morally unescapable obligation of the municipality to exercise the keenest vigilance by exhaustive inspections to reduce fire risks and compel strict observance of the laws.

DO IT NOW

TITEERS ugo the Motor Vehicle License V Bureau at Harrisburg began urging the owners of automobiles to apply early for their numbers and so avoid the rush and congestion of the last days of the year. Politively few applications were sent in response to this perfectly logical suggestion. People who will complain in January bemuse of an inability to obtain tags without delay prefer apparently to do nothing today that can be put of until tomorrow.

Now the Postoffice Department is asking

has Christmas mail be started early in order to make delivery certain at all points and to prevent overwork among postedice emshould be done early. Prograstination now is pretty sure to lead to general discomfort

WHERE CANDOR IS SUSPECT

A PECULIARLY objectionable diplomatic tradition was confirmed fact week, when he straightforward remarks of Aminesador Child at Lausanne on the subject of the men door were twisted into a hint of American inclinations toward Turkey and Russia the Near Eastern conference. Mr. Child did no more then restate a his-

orle American position. The United States is the avowed champion of the principle of equal commercial opportunity in China, as it is in Asia Miner and Mesopetamis. But evidently it suited the purposes of influences of the subtegrament variety to question the sincerity of our official observer.

American policy is not always adroft. It may be charged on occasion with credities and even bland errors. But under all Administrations it has been conspictously free from ulterior purposes or the unsavory methods of the conspirator.

Mr. Child meant what he said at Lautsame, and not without willful perception can his remarks be deemed sympathetic to Ottoman Nationalists or Soviet Russians. That he has since combated such misrepresentations with the supplemental declaration that this Government entertains not the slightest intention of playing into throman or Russian bands is one more instance of the difficulty of speaking plainly to persons unaccustomed to diplomatic candor.

George Nutting, a mo-Happily Married terman, died recently, leaving an estate of \$4000 in each and some life insurance to his wife, whom he mentioned in affectionate terms. She lives in Auburn, Me. Correspondence showed that he had sent her 875 a nonth during the thirty-two years they had been separated. He hadn't seen her in that time, Perhaps (ventures the Crusty Old Bachelor) that man was the one man in the world to write the story of "How to be Happy Though

the stor.

The president of the Bob White National Audubon Societies objects to having the quall legally classified as a song bird, so that it may not be hunted, for the strange but, probably, valid reason that as a game bird it will really receive more protection. Game protective associations will provide them food in the winter so that they may he shot in season, and there will be little likelihood of their being exterminated. Perhaps what we need is a song bird protective association similarly influenced and equally competent.

The announcement that investigation of the Halls-Mills case will continue. fails to excite the populace. It may not mean any. thing.

GOD AND EVOLUTION

Dr. W. W. Keen Believes in Both and Tells Why-Hits the Fundamentalists and Anti-Vivisectionists at the Same Time

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

DR. W. W. KEEN has just added another

DR. W. W. KEEN has just added another bay to the laurels of distinction that crown his eighty-one, ears of wonderful life. He has written another book.

It is not a pretentious volume as to size. It contains 100 pages, with brief preface, and I'd venture most anything that its contents will create as much discussion, be as widely quoted in eulogy and condemned in controversy as any ther similar book that has appeared this year.

"I Believe in God and in Evolution" is its title.

It has a far wider scope, however, than is conveyed in its title.

In addition to being an expression of the doctor's faith in evolution and his belief in God, it is, at the same time, a defense of vivisection and a challenge to the so-called

fundamentalists of the Baptist Church. Dr. Keen is a member of national prominence in that denomination.

If he were not a great surgeon he would have been a great preacher and theologian.

A NOTE of personal interest in the little work is interesting.

For fifty-five years Dr. Keen has been a trustee of Crozer Baptist Theological Ceminary at Upland, near Chester.

He is the only survivor of the original logard.

The seminary is located on ground that belonged to his ancestor, Joran Kyn, anglicized George Keen, who came from Sweden in 1642 in the retinue of John Printz, the first Governor of "New Sweden."

He founded the City of Chester and called it Upland ofter his native province in

William Penn, forty years later, changed the name to Chester.
On June 6 last Dr. Keen delivered the commencement address at the Theological That address was the genesis of the book.

TIIIS is the dedication of his work : 1 "To all sincere seekers after truth; who revere the Bible as the word of God; who revere nature as the work of God, and who believe if rightly interpreted they must surely agree."

Direct, emphatic and unhesitatingly the distinguished author flings this challenge at the fundamentalists and anti-evolutionists.

" A FUNDAMENTAL difficulty with the A se-called fundamentalists is that they for whom the Pentateuch was ritten, were Orientals and Acre living in e intellectual childhood of the human race.

'Had God sent this message to them in modern matter-of-fact Occidental form they would hardly have comprehended it. of might easily have rejected it. Their minds were east in a poetic mold, their literature was permeated with imagery, metaphors and parables. It was delivered to

them by bards, priests and prophets.

"No scientists then existed.

"In this age of general education I can hardly believe that the not sincere literalist can insist that while Adam was made unconscious an actual rib was taken from his body and out of it was fashioned a woman, and that Eve and a creent actually co. -

"To those who are familiar even in a general way with Oriental literature, all this is clearly to be understood figuratively and not literally.

"So, too, the description of the 'holy Jerusalem, whose 'light was like " " and a lasper stone clear ... rystal " " and the city was pure gold, like unto glass " " and the twelve gates wer twelve pearls, every several gate of one pearl, etc., cannot possibly be understood as a literal deseription.

A MONG other things Dr. Keen says : A "The biblient story, with its logical implications, stamps every believer in it as an evalutionist

For myself, I believe that man himself will only attain his final development in the future life beyond the grave. In that wondrous life I believe as firmly as I do in my own present existence, "The chronology of Archbishop Ussher-

lived three centuries ago (1581-1656). when paleontology, geology, anthropology, philology, chemistry and the spectroscope were in their infancy, or even did not exist— is a man-made addition to the Bible which has no business to be there.
"To fix 4004 B. C. as the date of the

creation is not only untrue, but has worked immouse harm.

ON VIVISECTION Dr. Keen says: per ant physiological and pathological (i. e. normal and the discused) processes man and animals that the physiologist and the pathologist constantly study them in animals and find that their conclusions from these experiments on unimals are entirely true in their applications to

Without such experiments we should be ignorant of these processes in health and disease and go stumbling along in our effort prevent and to cure disease,
"These experiments are always done under an anesthetle excepting a very small per-

on anesthetic excepting a very small per-centage tless than 1 per cents.

'In such cases r special permit from the director of the inhomory—a responsible member of the faculty—is given if the direcr approves of the subject and the method the research.
Personally, in over sixty years I have

never seen or known of a single instance,

Tills on evolution: 1 "The differences between the highest authropoid ages and the lowest man gradually grow less and less the further we trace

"We must clearly understand that no existing species of authropoid upes could have been our ancestors.

"The latter and we are collaterni descendants from non-like species living far, far back in geologic time, before, and prob-

ably long before, the Great Ice Age.
"Man's ascent from an animal of low intelligence seems to me to be absolutely proved by the many phenomena which reveal identical organs and identical physiological processes in the animal and the human body, only a few of which, chosen out of a very great number. I have de-

So, too, man's vanishing organs and deformities are nilled to what is normal in some of the lower animals. This close rela-tion is confirmed by the discovery of the remains of a number of prehistoric men, as is now definitely proved. The same progress appears in the human race as a whol

66TF MAN was a special creation the Al-I mighty was not limited to the lowest form of matter—the 'dust of the ground'— as material for the human body.

"He could have created a nobler, a more

subtle, a more puissant and exalted stuff out of which to fashion man.

"The plan and structure and function of man's body would then supposedly have differed toto cools from man's present bady. Probably it would have been free from animal body and free from the diseases which shares with unimals.
... But no! God deliberately made man out of the same stuff as the animals, and, as I

ve shown, on the same plan as animals.
Bodywise, man is an animal, but thanks to God, his destiny is not the same as that of the beasts that perish." pact between Germany and Russia to wage a war of revenge on France. M. Clemean-ceau may be expected to accept the news as googel.

"NOT MUCH KICK IN THE SAMPLE, ANYHOW!"



give them a thorough general education at the same time. It is no part of the educa-

tional scheme to make the high schools even

remotely resemble trade schools, nor, on the

other hand, to give a general education

"The high school is a long-established

branch of the educational scheme, but the

junior high schools, which were established

in 1917, are a later development of the high

which is better fitted for the purposes of the

pre-adolescent age than naything which we have had up to the time of their establish-

ment. It is working out in a most satis-

Many Junior High Schools Needed

school does a number of things which are essential to the welfare of the pupil at the

"Among other things, it fits the work more

closely to the needs of the student and it

shifts to a less dangerous period the change

of school which occurs when the compulsory law loses its hold by reason of the pupil

having attained an age beyond which the law

"Another important thing is that it pro-

vides for an easy transition from the one-

also provides a definite period in which the

interests and the aptitudes of the pupil may

be tried out, thus lessening the number of

educational mistits in the higher courses,

This is an important matter for the best educational interests of the community, as a

decreasing of this number of students raises

the possibilities of achievement both of the teachers and of the pupils.

Reducing Waste in Schools

"Along these same lines, the junior high

schools tend to reduce the waste in the matter of equipment and teaching, thus

giving the community a larger return for its educational expenditure. All in all, we

eel that the establishment of the junior

high schools marks an important develop-ment in the educational system of Philadel-

"The enormous growth which I have men-

the enormous growth which I have men-tioned in the enrollment of high school stu-dents may be accepted as evidence that the opportunities for higher education which are

value to the community. A community is very quick to perceive such things and to

register its approval or its disapproval in the number of students which it sends to

the institutions,
Equally significant is the fact that par-

requarry significant is the fact that parents are now thoroughly alive to the advantages to be obtained for their children by having them complete the high school courses.

They are now keeping their children in th

high schools because they have become ther-oughly convinced that they are getting some-thing well worth while."

SATURDAY

There are none

Rah for Saturday! Sunshine-scatter-day!

Wise physicians Call for fun.

Sanday or Saturdan?

Rah for Saturday!

Cash on a platterday!
Far from brittle
Thing is hope
Found in little

Envelope. Leaver or fatter day.

Rak for Saturday!

Work is over For the week.

Sunday's clover,

Attaboy! Atterday!

link for Saturday

Rah for the latter day!

Inhibitions.

seing offered in them has proved to be

eacher regime to the departmental plan.

particular age at which he comes to it.

value to the student.

need in modern education.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

DR. GEORGE WHEELER On the Growth of the High School PHE enormous growth and development

of the High School has been one of the most important features of modern educa-tion, says Dr. George Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Education in exclusively, but to combine the two in such manner as to be of the greatest permanent charge of high schools,

"To show what this growth has been, said Dr. Wheeler, "it is only necessary to consider the figures of attendance and how they have increased, far in excess of the natural increase of population. Ten years ago, that is, in September, 1912, we had otal enrollment in the high schools of 11.146 students; in September, 1922, the total encollment was 29.863. And if it had not been for the establishment of the Junior High Schools, the figures would be very much beyond 30,000.

Parents Realize Importance

"This proportionate increase is much greater than the increase in population and is one of the most remarkable developments of modern public education. It chiefly due to a growing belief in the minds of the purents of the children, as well as the young people themselves, that those who have school before completing the high school course enter their business lives neler a heavy handicap.

Ten years ago the high schools were coving at the rate of about 10 per cent a vent: In the last year the growth in enroll-ment was from 25,261 to 29,863. This is out 20 per cent or double the growth here

"Another reason which is supplemental to what I have stated is that employers who are selecting boys and girls for positions which are more manual in their require-ments are disposed to ask for high school training in these young persons and to give decided perference to those who bring this equipment to their work.

"It is now a common thing to see the words 'alch school graduate' in the help wanted advertisements. There was a rail-road superintendent in the West who recently said that if a boy came to him without completing the high school course he could not help feeling that that boy was more auxious to get to work than to get ready to work. "The sentiment that the time involved in

securing a higher education is wasted, which was quite common not so many years ago, does not exist any longer; and partly as a result of this and partly from other causes, the level of education is constantly rising. There was a time when a person who could read and write had attained the common level of education; following that period, a person who had gone through the grammar school had reached the common level. Now it is the high school

"The curriculum has also risen in regard to the breadth of the educational opportunities offered. Once the only thing the high school could offer was a carrienlum suitable for a person expecting a professional career. Now is the belief of the people, and one founder on truth, that the student who has completed the elementary school and desires to get further training for his life-work, no matter what that may be, should be able to get to the high school the training to serve his purpose.

A Still Wider Curriculum "English and physical education are com-

pulsory in all courses, but the breadth of the elective courses is now very great and it is increasing all the time. In the new curriculum which begins in February, it will be again enlarged, the most noticeable then being music.
"The idea of the new arrangement is not

to divide the studies into separate courses but to have certain required work, then certain general added subjects of which all are tain general action subjects of which all are required to take a certain amount, and then the special subjects which lend directly toward vocations. These elective oppor-tunities to take special courses widen as the students progress.

The cultural subjects are taken very largely in the high school courses. Those taking the commercial courses elect in great

numbers to take some of the cultural subjects, and in the mechanics arts group the "One of the fundamental ideas back of this whole system is to train the pupils not only

May they be spoken of as Harveyin steel points?

What does it profit a man if he has be the feather of a lame duck in his cap? Now that she is started on her blowdrunk, Greece doesn't care how far she gon to the specialty which they have chosen as

SHORT CUTS

We presume the Emperor at Peking re-ceived felicitations from the Kaiser

thquakes and hurricanes are the tures Nature makes to show man how insign

Perhaps the Weatherman can give pro-hibition enforcement officers a tip on her to keep things dry.

school iden. These junior high schools are intended to give the kind of training Income-tax installment payers considering the afteenth every bit as unlucky friday the thirteenth.

factory manner and apparently fills a real In the back of his mind the insurged Congressman feels that a third party may be as deadly as a third rail. The new building program of the Board of Public Education contemplates the crection of many junior high schools. The junior

Hard coal operators, we are given understand, will pass the tax along just cheerfully as though it were a kind word. In the French aviary the game cod still defends the dove of peace. But the bird that needs looking after is the stork.

Women everywhere are said to keeping their eyes on their Legislatures. Le us hope they will make their eyes behave

Coal production of last year was almo-double that of this. Which goes to she that the coal dealer need never lack a alibi. It may at least be said for the Russia Soviet Government that it is able to cun the radicalism of any American Red wh

The Quebec Liquor Commission has to duced the price of wines and liquors. The fact will interest the American boots

industry.

The "hallelujah" with which friend expected to greet the Ship Subsidy Bill if the Senate has been changed by the House to "Hardly knew you."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what part of former Turkish territor are the oil deposits which have become an issue at the Peace Conference at Lausanne Name four great peninsulas in Europa Who was Jules Grevy? What salary is paid to Representative in Congress?

What is an echidna? 6. Name two novels by Captain Marryst.
7. Which planet of the solar system is furthest from the sun?
8. Who invented the spinning-jenny?
9. When did the Sepoy rebellion in India.

10. Who was Rosina Vokes? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

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Haroid was the last Saxon King of Eastland. He was killed in the Pattle of Hastings in 1066.

The Red River is the southernmest of the Mississippi. It rises in Northern Texas and enters the Mississippi 341 miles about the mouth of that river. The Red River of the North rises in Minnesota few miles from the sources of the Mississippi, and flows in a generally morthern direction, emptying into Last Winnepeg in Canada.

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4. Peter Stayvesant surrendered Net Amsterdam (New York) to the Enfilish in 1661.
5. In the State of South Carolina the granting of divorces is legally forbidden.
6. Five shillings make a crown in English money.

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7. The famous painting, the "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci, is also called "La Gioconda." The wife of Francesco del Glecondo sat for the portrait. "La Gioconda" is also Italian for the joy ous or jesting woman.
8. Napoleon III became Emperor of the French in 1852.
9. Sixteen drams make a ounce in avoirdu pole weight.
16. Henri Becquerel, the French scientis is accredited with the discovery radio-activity in minerals in 1896.

G. A.