

### DOWNES TO WORK OUT NEW SYSTEM FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Pupils Already Attending New Buildings Will Not Be Barred

Following a suggestion made by Superintendent F. E. Downes, as a makeshift whereby the children of the seventh and eighth grades in the central part of town, if they so desire, may attend at least in part, the two Junior High Schools of the city, the School Board yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution authorizing Dr. Downes and his assistants "if possible" to work out a plan whereby that can be accomplished.

It was brought out at the meeting that while the drafted plan of satisfaction with the arrangement whereby the pupils of the central part of town were not able to attend the two new central schools is also a feeling on the part of many parents of young children that they would not care to send them either from the lower end of Locust street or from the central part of town to the faraway Camp Curtin building. So Dr. Downes said he thought it might be possible to have the regular Junior High School zones ought to be optional with them and their parents and this was the tenor of the meeting.

Dr. Downes' plan is that the Board last night, the action of which has the endorsement of Dr. Downes, Dr. and the school board, the following statement was made: "The following statement covers the situation: 'I think the resolution is reasonable and fair. We shall make every effort to plan to accommodate all of the pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades in the central section of the city, by making use of Junior rooms in adjacent buildings, and I hope we shall succeed in our plan. The result will be, if successful, a makeshift, but it will be a makeshift that will be understood and accepted by all concerned, and shall be the best we can do under the circumstances.'"

It has consistently maintained, (1) that there should be a full 5-year organization; (2) that the pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades should be excluded; (3) that pupils excluded in the central section of the city should be forced to attend the Junior High Schools; (4) that there is no room in the present Junior High buildings to accommodate all of the pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades in the city. These contentions the Board has recognized. The resolution opens a possible way to overcome all of these, and, to have, I hope, even though as fully satisfactory to patrons, may solve the question.

The resolution provides for the 5-year organization, for keeping in the schools all pupils now enrolled, for the optional attendance of pupils from the center of the city, and for the use of additional buildings, and for the use of additional rooms outside of the Junior High Schools.

"It will take several weeks to solve the problem," said Dr. Downes, "and the eighth grade pupils of the center of the city will attend the schools to which they are now assigned. The selection of courses of study, the reconstruction of programs, etc., cannot be worked out at once."

**Parents Appear**

Five parents of children from the central part of town appeared to ask the board to find a way to get them into the high schools. After considerable discussion during which the president of the board, Mr. Enders, Director of Schools, and Dr. Downes made suggestions, and Dr. Downes stated that room might be found in the Cameron and the Forney buildings for the housing of some of the seventh and eighth grades, it was pointed out that this is not necessarily a solution of the problem, as two schools by reducing the periods and cutting out some forms of study.

The Boyer resolution as originally passed called upon the school authorities to work out a plan to take care of all the 500 pupils outside of the junior schools but later on motion of Mr. Stamm it was amended to read "if possible" and to make optional the attendance of seventh and eighth grade pupils, so as not to force any who do not desire to make the long trips.

Dr. Downes in commenting upon the matter said that in some of the McCormick papers—such words as "arbitrary" and "personal" were used inadvisedly and that certain other assertions were false in their entirety. He said that if he chose he could relate a very "personal" side to do so in public. He said it is impossible not to discriminate in the matter of education and that "progress in education methods is impossible without discrimination."

In his report he said: "First, our thought of course from the beginning was to organize the junior high schools according to the best educational procedure elsewhere in grading, namely, by housing in them the pupils the full three years beyond the sixth grade.

Second, the schools were organized as regional schools, also in accordance with established practice, with the exception that in the ninth grade of the entire city was provided for. This is doubtless true. The plan has the advantage of tak-

was thought best to include all of them in the junior schools.

"Third, it was thought that the distance was too great to require pupils below the ninth grade, particularly of the seventh grade (pupils above 12 years of age), to attend. Probably a majority of them, at least a large percentage of them, would be compelled to go by trolley, which many doubtless could ill afford, and the remainder of them would have had to walk long distances.

Fourth, in planning the opening of the high schools, it was assumed and the public had the same view, that the center of the city was to be taken care of by a third tier of high school buildings, soon as the Board found it possible to construct it, and in the meantime the schools in the center of the city would be conducted under the usual 8-year organization.

"Fifth, the plan now in operation conforms to the ideas of the expert employed by the Board, Dr. H. H. Hain, who recommended the entire junior high school system.

"I do not know what individual members of the Board had in mind as to the plan of organization of the present schools, but I do know that the superintendent and principals who have been responsible for the planning of the plan of organization mentioned and informally discussed in the spring in the presence of some of the members of the Board, the budget committee. I think the present criticism was forecast, and it was suggested that all of the eighth and ninth grades of the entire city be taken care of by the plan now in operation, the seventh grade continue as in the past. While this did not appear to me as fulfilling the full purpose of this plan, all of the eighth and ninth grades, and it was found that by such a plan we should be unable to accommodate anywhere in the city, all of the eighth and ninth grades of the entire city, two hundred and two hundred fifty of the seventh grade pupils who would be affected.

Having thus outlined briefly the basis of the action proposed, I will state that our organization at present is as follows: The Edison school is accommodating all of the pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades in the school buildings east of the Pennsylvania railroad and also all of the ninth grade pupils west of the Pennsylvania railroad and on or north of Locust street. The Camp Curtin school is accommodating all of the seventh grade pupils west of the Pennsylvania railroad, on or north of Hamilton street, all of the eighth grade on or north of Kelly street, and all of the ninth grade north of Locust street. This leaves our approximately five hundred pupils of the eighth and ninth grades living in the central section of the city below the limits mentioned.

"I appreciate keenly the disappointment occasioned. The criticism, I think, is but natural and I have no explanation to offer, so far as I am personally concerned, except that I desired to see the schools organized in accordance with uniform educational practice, and it seemed impossible to do this and at the same time accommodate all of the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades in other words it was impossible to get 3,000 pupils into buildings of 2,400 or 2,500 capacity. To state it another way, it was impossible to get into two buildings as many pupils as were supposed to be provided for eventually in three buildings."

ing care of pupils of certain grades throughout the entire city, giving all pupils in these grades identical advantages. If the plan now being adopted, we should have to neglect the attendance of all, no matter how great the distance. An even greater drawback however to my mind, is that it would mean the disappointment of more than 600 pupils now enrolled, who would have to go back to the grade schools. These pupils have for several months been given assurance that they were going to the Junior High Schools, and to house them now would seem almost like breaking faith.

"These two plans, so far as I can see, are the only two plans that are at all practicable. That something should be done is perhaps to be desired under the circumstances.

The resolution, as finally adopted, reads as follows: "Resolved, that the City Superintendent and the principals of the Camp Curtin and Edison buildings be directed to so arrange, if possible, the programs at the intermediate schools to take care of the seventh and eighth grade pupils now denied admission to these schools, at their option, said pupils to be housed in rooms in the Forney and Cameron buildings."

**THE BOYS ARE BACK**  
A Welcome to Our Soldiers

Back from the fields of Flanders  
And the borderland of France  
Where it touches the hated Hunland  
With its battlefields immense;  
Back from the roar and rattle  
Of the Hun-created fire,  
Back to homes and families  
And the friends you love so well.

Back from the hated "Fatherland"  
To the etherland of your birth,  
From the shores of war-torn Europe  
To the dearest place on Earth;  
Back to Pennsylvania,  
With beautiful vale and hill,  
Back to your job and happiness  
And to do your own sweet will.

Back from camp and cantonment,  
From the soldier's uniform  
And all those military stunts  
To city, town and farm;  
Back from another continent  
To the States—the place for me;  
Back from subs and transport  
And the warfare of the sea.

We welcome you back—God bless  
You!  
We know your job wasn't fun,  
But you were the wall of safety  
That stood between home and the Hun.  
Well did you do your duty  
At 2.45 and as men;  
You upheld our old traditions,  
But we're glad you're home again.

—H. H. H.

**Upper Silesia to Be Occupied by Allies**

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 9.—Upper Silesia, where serious conflicts are in progress between the Polish and German elements in anticipation of the proposed plebiscite over the transfer of the territory in Poland, will be occupied soon by Allied troops, according to a statement made by General Du Pont to refugees and insurgents in the region it was learned to-day on semi-official authority. General Du Pont, representing France; General Malcolm, Great Britain; General Rencineva, Italy, and Colonel Goodyear, the United States, after visiting the camps in the region, are declared to have telegraphed to Paris urging the necessity of this action.

General Du Pont is quoted as saying that the technical difficulties would prevent the carrying out of the occupation before September 20 and as advising the insurgents to await patiently the arrival of the Allies.

**Search For Woman Believed to Be Slayer of Wealthy Young Man**

By Associated Press.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Leroy Harth, president of the Imperial Motor Company, and a wealthy young businessman of this city, was mysteriously shot last night and died on the porch of a farm house on which he took refuge. To-day the police are searching for a woman whose name, it is said, Harth uttered as having been his assailant.

Harth's automobile was found near the scene of his death and police theory is that he and the woman left the car, that the shooting followed and that Harth ran to the farmhouse for help. The man's money and diamond ring were found upon him and robbery is not considered as a motive.

## Rotarian Club Enjoys Mystery Night With Varied Program in Island Park



"Mystery Night," arranged by the entertainment committee for members and friends of the Harrisburg Rotary Club, is all clear to-day to the Rotarians and the public who attended the pleasure of attending.

The only mystery now is how the committee thought out so many novel and entertaining stunts.

Frank Davenport, the chairman, blames it all on Norris Longaker; Norris says the responsibility lies entirely with Lee Moss; Lee lays it to Shirley Watts, at whose home the entertainment was held on Island Park and the athletic field adjoining Shirley is positive that Floyd Hopkins was the chief conspirator, and Floyd insists that the "whole committee and then some," had a hand in the plotting. And this appears to have been the case, for very prominent among those who were running things with a high hand on the island last evening were Colonel James B. Kemper, Major Machen, Captain George F. Lumb, head of the State Police Department; Captain Pitcher, also of the State Police; Major Rutherford and a band of able-bodied assistants who aided and abetted them in the crimes that were committed; and right under the noses of the crowd, Heaven only knows what might not have happened had it not been for the presence of the newly-organized troop of State Police designated for Harrisburg, but temporarily located at Lancaster under the command of Captain Herbert Smith.

**Real Army "Chow"**

Nearly 200 Rotarians and guests, including many of the State Department, were present when the call to "chow" was sounded and they lined up two by two and filed into the dining room of the club. The food was cooked in the big traveling army kitchen that stands in front of the club on Market street, and was loaned for the occasion through the instrumentality of Colonel Kemper. The dishes served included baked beans, beef stew, mashed potatoes, rice, pudding, rolls, doughnuts and coffee, all of which was prepared by Army Cook Braunbeck, who followed the American Army through France in that capacity and is an expert in handling a field kitchen on wheels. Many liked the cooking so well that Colonel Kemper expects a big rush in recruiting "chow" men.

The "chow" was served in cafeteria style, the diners taking their supper with them to the stands, occupying the seats of the club. A big show which followed. Immediately in the center of the field had been erected the scenery that served during the Kipona and Harris' winter in France, when Captain Lumb, as master of ceremonies, solemnly informed the audience that the "chow" was served in the dining room of the club.

A large part of the show was a demonstration of the methods and ability of the State Police in any emergency, and they did so well that the Rotarians joined in a chorus of applause for the State Police and the Harrisburg Troop.

**Holdup Staged**

The first act of the program was the holding of a farmer by a high-woman, who shot and wounded a State Trooper who came to the rescue. But, as it often happens, the police were traveling in pairs and the desperado was properly brought to book and yanked off the field in the most approved manner. Just about the time the president of the club, G. M. Steinmetz, discovered that his watch was missing and noted a stranger who had been sitting close to him slipping quietly through the crowd, he set up a great hue and cry and amid a lot of excitement a State Trooper nabbed the "pickpocket," who was another member of the force in civilian clothes and restored the stolen property. It was all a fake, but so cleverly enacted a majority of those present were fooled.

**Prince of Wales Arrives**

Captain Lumb announced, when the excitement had quieted down, that the "great trouble and expense" the Club had procured the presence of the Prince of Wales, now visiting this country, and immediately the Prince and his valet arrived in a big automobile. It occurred to many of those present that the Prince bore striking resemblance to Shirley Watts, but as he wore handsome military regalia, of course it could not have been he, for Shirley is a man of very demure habits; and there were others who remarked that the valet looked strangely like Lee Moss, but Mr. Moss is a man of such austere manners that he would not even stoop to acting as valet to his own white shoes, so that suspicion also must be dismissed. The Prince made a long and eloquent address, during which Lee Moss and Frank Muser, as examples, and he

## STATE COURSE TO BE ADOPTED

### Attorney General Will Have Charge in the Appropriation Equity Charge

Course of the State in regard to the equity action to restrain payment of appropriations alleged to be sectarian will be determined here in the next few days, it was announced at the Attorney General's Department to-day. Attorney General William I. Schaffer, who returned to the city from his vacation, will take up the matter. The answer will be prepared by Deputy Attorney General W. M. Hargest.

The Bell Telephone Company today filed an answer to the complaint of the city of Pittsburgh against the continuance of the present telephone rates, contending that they are just sufficient to afford a reasonable return after paying operating high expenses of operation and taxes. The matter will come up for a hearing on September 17.

The commission spent today in executive session and arrangements are being made to send examiners and inspectors to Philadelphia in the next few days to take up the investigation of taxicab conditions in that city. The Pittsburgh situation will also be taken up and the full 5-year plan will be discussed. The State Water Supply Commission to-day discussed the project of deepening French creek, for which the Legislature appropriated \$25,000. It being the first of the improvements authorized by the 1919 session to be taken up. Meadville

officials and residents appeared to talk over the plans and the best place to begin. The commission acted upon over a score of applications for bridge permits.

The special committee of the State Industrial Board in charge of the completion of a code to govern protection for heads and eyes of workmen in various industries spent a day going over suggestions of changes and hearing representatives of various lines which may be affected. The code will be submitted to the Board and made effective late this year.

Howard M. Hoke, secretary to the Attorney General, has returned from his vacation spent in Maine. Captain Fred A. Goldcharles, deputy secretary of the Commonwealth, is attending the big shoot at Atlantic City.

Adjutant General Frank D. Beary is at Washington attending meetings with Army officers regarding the National Guard reorganization plans.

Auditor General Charles A. Snyder has returned from Philadelphia where he was a witness in the La-fean hearing.

Governor Sprunt in interviews at Philadelphia has intimated that he may order an official investigation of the Eastern Penitentiary as a result of the discussion now going on.

Insurance Commissioner Thomas B. Donaldson and Deputy Samuel W. McCulloch are attending the insurance commissioners' national convention at Hartford, Conn.

## Neighbors Check Spread of Flames When Large Barn Burns to Ground

Granville, Pa., Sept. 9.—Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the large bank barn on the Hugh McCay farm at 3 o'clock this morning. Four valuable horses with three young cows, the season's crops and all machinery were burned, entailing a loss of \$10,000, with only \$2,800 insurance. The barn was located on the outskirts of the village and the entire population turned out to aid in preventing the spread of the flames to the houses and other buildings on the east, and the Methodist church on the west. The general opinion prevails that some tramps sleeping in the barn dropped matches that were ignited in some manner.

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## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS No. 3

**Don't Sweep Up Germs**

Sweeping may clean the floor, but every swish of the broom raises clouds of disease-laden dust. The person sweeping, or any one else in the room, cannot help but breathe in quantities of this germ-infested air. Sometimes, nothing but a broom will do; then—before you begin sweeping—is the time to lay the dust, and kill the germs with DETHOL.

DETHOL destroys germs. It kills them instantly. It purifies the air, and makes more sanitary surroundings. DETHOL kills and permanently rids a place of every form of insect pest. DETHOL is a clean, pleasant-smelling preparation that will not stain rugs, curtains, nor wall paper. It will not injure or discolor the finest fabric.

**DETHOL**

Germicide Disinfectant  
Insecticide Deodorizer

Will not corrode bed-springs, bath-room fixtures, or metal of any kind. Cleans tile and marble. Spray DETHOL as a disease preventive. DETHOL is safe, sure, and easy to use. Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City—the world's largest hotel—uses DETHOL as a germicide and disinfectant. DETHOL is guaranteed to fill every claim made for it.

**DETHOL DESTROYS**

**DETHOL DESTROYS**

**MOTHS**  
DETHOL positively protects clothes, woollens, furs, etc., against moths. Spray the articles to be protected with DETHOL. Hang up and spray once or twice during summer. Easy effective. DETHOL leaves no unpleasant odor.

**MOSQUITOES**  
Vapor-spray a mosquito-filled room with DETHOL. It will kill every one. Spray breeding places—DETHOL kills larvae (eggs) and prevents spreading. Definite protection against this most noxious and disease-carrying pest.

**GUARANTEE**  
DETHOL is definitely guaranteed to do all that is claimed or price paid will be refunded.

**BED BUGS AND ROACHES**  
and kindred pests. Spray infested places with DETHOL. This draws the pests from their hiding, and kills them. Occasional sprayings keep premises free of these forms of insect life—also rats and mice.

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1 full pint . . . . . \$ .50  
1 full quart . . . . . 1.00  
1 gallon cans . . . . . 3.00

Sprayers especially adapted to the use of DETHOL.  
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Pint Size . . . . . .50 each

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