

# IGNORING WETS' PROPAGANDA

### President Will Pay No Attention to Their Use of His Enforcement Letters

## NOT EXPRESSION OF POLICY

By CLAYTON W. GILBERT  
Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Harding is determined to ignore the use of the "wets" in making his reports on enforcement in his letters to Mrs. Robinson and to ex-Governor Stokes, of New Jersey. At the White House, the text of the letters was not made public.

A semi-official explanation of these letters, which seems probable is that the President receives hundreds of letters every day from persons to whom he feels it necessary to reply. Answers are written in haste and without much consideration. These answers are supposed to be private and the President feels very much in them as he would in casual conversation with friends.

What he says in them is no more to be considered as an expression of policy than would a letter to a friend, as, after the New Jersey election, he might say: "There seems to be a change in public sentiment about the beer law." Apparently, the enforcement of what President Harding has been engaged in, and the enforcement of what he has not, are not to be considered as an expression of policy.

Wets Issuing Propaganda

That represents the situation from the White House. The President can ignore the controversy. The wets are issuing vast propaganda on the basis of the President's letters. It is a question whether the President can ignore the controversy. The wets are issuing vast propaganda on the basis of the President's letters. It is a question whether the President can ignore the controversy.

# \$50,000,000 in New Plan for Schools

Continued from Page One

Abolition of ward school visitors. Consideration of an elective school board.

Indefinite tenure of office for superintendents—he should remain as long as services are valuable.

Consideration of the establishment of a junior college.

Discontinuance of committee administration of high and normal schools, and placing them under management of superintendent.

Establishment of parental school or farm.

Lengthening of high school day.

Large and comprehensive building program costing \$50,000,000.

Acceptance of State certificates for teacher qualifications without separate city examination.

Social dances in the high schools.

More grounds and equipment for physical education.

Establishment of more kindergartens.

Reduction of size of elementary grades.

Co-educational high schools.

# Recommendations Made in the School Survey

Continued from Page One

Large expenditures will be required for the construction of new buildings to take the place of fifty-five emergency buildings and obsolete structures which should have been abandoned years ago, the remodeling of 125 other buildings to meet the modern sanitary standards; and erection of a sufficient number of new buildings, not only to give each of the approximately 100,000 children in the city the opportunity to attend a full school day but also to provide accommodations for the annual increased enrollment of 5000 boys and girls, will require large expenditures.

This question should be squarely faced by the people of Philadelphia. The board has already informed you that the immediate needs of the buildings are not being met. To carry out the complete program, the Board of Education must enter upon a much larger and more comprehensive plan than that which is now being considered. It must look to the future to at least 1940; for the completion of this plan. This program will ultimately involve an expenditure of \$50,000,000.

The tables for Philadelphia show a tremendous variation in kinds of organization and in sizes of school buildings. The Board of Education is now considering a plan that will result in other lines of business that a multiplicity of organizations and lack of organization in the size of buildings, must detract very materially from the effectiveness of the educational program which the citizens of Philadelphia desire to have advanced.

World Ailing Visitors

The section dealing with administrative and organizational matters in the report of the Board of Education visitors should be abolished. The administrative portion retained by these visitors, this section contains the recommendations for the improvement of the elementary school buildings. The other duty is to make an annual report in writing in respect to the condition of the schools and the progress of the work. This function is falling into disuse. Twenty-six of the forty-three reports have not been submitted in the last five years and eleven have been submitted in a form which is not commensurate with any report of this kind. In 1919 only five districts submitted reports.

The system by which a separate tax levy is made for school purposes and the Board of Education at the same time raises taxes, places Philadelphia, according to the report, in a position to do for its public schools whatever it is financially able and able to do.

Dismissing the powers of the superintendent, the report states: "The Superintendent of Schools should be provided as the responsible executive of the Board of Education."

The selection of a superintendent of the efficiency of a school system is so vital that better results will be obtained if his term is made subject to the pleasure of the board. He should remain as long as his services are valuable to the city and its board.

The superintendent must be made responsible for the efficient discharge of the duties which are clearly assigned to him and to those of both normal and practice schools and the assistance and support which are commensurate with such responsibilities. The present status of the superintendent is not clearly desirable.

The position is relatively insecure and unstable. The functions of the office are not clearly understood or understood by the people. The position is comparatively new, with a new responsibility being placed upon it.

Organization Plan Wrong

The survey then discusses the present administrative organization of the board, in which the superintendent is the executive officer of the board and the department of superintendents is only an intelligent group of the problems and needs of the system. In general, the plans which they have in mind for the improvement of the schools are not commensurate with the opportunities and increasing their effectiveness in the schools. This is especially true of the supervisory methods now being used to effect the improvement of instruction in the elementary schools.

In discussing the finances of the schools the survey concludes: "The schools of Philadelphia are not receiving adequate financial support. In the judgment of the committee the Board of Education is practically unable to raise for current maintenance the funds to meet the needs of the system. In this regard there is not a city in the country today in a better position than is the City of Philadelphia for adequately financing its public schools."

The committee suggests a "Know-Your-School Week," in which the cooperation of all bodies of citizens should be asked in bringing the people to the schools to see what is being done and enlisting support for improvements.

The present method of appointing principals is attacked in the report, which says: "It would be difficult indeed to devise a method of selecting principals that would be more successful than this in promoting professional judgment and guaranteeing mediocrity. No one should hereafter be appointed who has not completed at least four years of college work. Appointment should not be confined, as hitherto, to those who at the time of appointment are already employed in the Philadelphia schools, those who are now employed and who have not secured in addition to their professional experience a general education of collegiate grade should be encouraged to do so as speedily as possible."

The lack of a secondary school system is deplored in the section dealing with the higher schools. "Although there are a few secondary schools in the city, there is no secondary system, in every conceivable way the eleven schools differ among themselves, and curricula and courses also differ widely. With the high schools in the city, the secondary schools are lacking in leadership. The junior and senior high schools need to be welded into a system, articulating not only among themselves but with the underlying elementary schools.

"The conditions that existed when Central High was founded do not exist today. It is not a college calling and should be in justice to academic honesty and integrity drop all collegiate pretensions and the granting of collegiate diplomas and degrees. With the high schools in the city, the secondary schools are lacking in leadership. The junior and senior high schools need to be welded into a system, articulating not only among themselves but with the underlying elementary schools.

"In the selection of principals of high schools, the report says: "The principals chosen with regard to personal qualifications and long tenure in the system rather than to professional training and experience.

"The plan of administration of the high schools is not commensurate with the needs of the system. The Board of Education should be discontinued and the entire responsibility placed in the superintendent.

In discussing the subject of attendance the survey states: "Since 1911, under the present and past directors of the present director (Henry J. Tidwell), the activities and scope of the Bureau of Compulsory Education have increased to meet more and exacting demands until it has become an indispensable factor of Philadelphia's comprehensive school system."

As attendance involves parochial schools, they are briefly mentioned and the survey states: "They do not have adequate clerical help. The collection is so large that it takes all the time of the sisters to teach. In September, 1919, the superintendent of Parochial Schools issued an order that all teachers should be done in the English language. Three were found teaching about half time in the Italian language and also in two other schools instruction was in Polish, in violation of the school law on the ground that local conditions demand it."

At the end of the discussion of the Junior high schools a long list of twenty-nine recommendations is made which in turn is followed by a summary showing that since the survey was made many of the recommended improvements have been adopted.

In speaking of the Normal School and schools of practice the report says: "The schools of both normal and practice schools are with few exceptions persons of considerable professional experience and skill in instruction. But, on the whole, it cannot be said that the standard of scholarship among the present staff of the Normal School is as high even as that maintained in the high schools of the city."

It is then recommended that the Normal School be entirely turned over to the direction of the superintendent.

The slogan "Philadelphia for Philadelphia," reads the report, "stands for a very shortsighted and foolish policy when the educational welfare of the city is concerned. The Board of Education under a recent act of the legislature every teacher in Philadelphia must hold a valid State certificate. It is recommended that the present certificates which represent the completion of a standard normal school course or college graduation that such a certificate should be required for admission to the normal school examination."

Each individual course of instruction is also examined by the survey. The general situation of the English classes was praised, but it was recommended that there be more emphasis on the teaching of reading in the first three grades. Also that more attention be given to composition in the high schools so that handwriting may be improved.

The club and student government organizations of higher schools are praised, but it is stated that the singing in assembly as a whole is dull and listless when compared with the energy and life of the product of the music clubs. In the recommendations for music study it is suggested that each of the 1000 floors in the elementary schools have a talking machine. At present there are about 200 in use. The entire course of instruction in music is practically recommended to be changed and suggestions for the employment of many instructors and supervisors and organizers of bands, orchestras and chorals is suggested.

There are many important recommendations in the survey dealing with special subjects or special classes of children. No detail of the school system has been overlooked. From the instruction buildings, which receive their share of condemnation for being antiquated and antiquated, to the smallest school out in the country districts, each has been examined and its practical and theoretical education condition fully recorded.

The survey, which was made by a corps of educational experts of national repute under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was started in the fall of 1920. The report was expected in April, 1921, but the printing of the report was delayed and as a result much criticism was aroused.

The survey deals with the schools as they were in the winter of 1920-21. With each discussion there is appended in which the advancement made since the examination was conducted is noted.

# 'ANTIQUATED' BOARD COMMENT ON SURVEY

The school survey is welcomed by the Board of Education, but it is termed "antiquated" because of the time that has elapsed since the data was gathered, by Joseph W. Catharine, vice president of the Board of Education.

Mr. Catharine in April 1918, made the original motion that the board itself conduct a school survey and that the findings be used for such advancement of the system as was necessary.

"The completion of the survey and its delayed submission to the board has been a disappointment to us," said Mr. Catharine. "Had we not still and awaited its issue our schools would be in a deplorable state by now."

Many conditions now appearing to be condemned by the survey were long ago either entirely corrected or a start made for their elimination. We had hoped that we would be kept informed from time to time of the findings of the survey, so that no time would be lost in taking up any individual matter in the attempt to alleviate immediately any adverse situation. We were not, although I am credibly informed that a large portion of the survey was completed two years ago. We therefore went ahead, to the best of our ability, to place the school system of Philadelphia on the highest plane possible with our restricted finances.

"The resolutions were adopted."

"By this it can be seen that as far back as 1918, the board was determined to take immediate steps to improve the then existing conditions."

"We have advanced materially since that day. We have been building new schoolhouses just as fast as our finances permit. They have been planned and are being planned in a definite program along the newest types adaptable for modern education. We should not be extravagant, but our buildings must meet all requirements. We know well the deplorable conditions existing in many of the older schoolhouses. I myself have visited many and our own department has shown that there are at least ninety-six school buildings which should be abandoned."

"It is only a question of money and time and these buildings will no longer be in use. Dr. Finegan's survey has come into many details of our system. We appreciate his work and without question it is going to help us exceedingly in our plans for the betterment of the city's system. He naturally recommends many advancements and improvements that cannot possibly be afforded at this time, but they will be taken up in due order, so that some day Philadelphia will stand second to no city in the country in the matter of education."

Furthermore, it is the desire of the board and the widest possible publicity be given the report and to that end the board adopted a resolution suggesting that copies be sent to the Mayor, City Council, members of the Legislature and other people of influence.

"As yet the board has not been furnished with a copy of the survey and I am not familiar with the details of the report, although I learn it is in the hands of the newspapers."

"Of course, I cannot give an answer to its criticisms at this time, but I know that we have at present well underway a large building program and expect we will spend in three years at least \$50,000,000, if not more. In connection with the power of the superintendent I might say that he today has complete authority over all school activities from kindergarten to the normal school classes. The committees do not usurp any of his prerogatives in the matter of administration and we have tried to co-operate with him in every possible manner."

# School Survey Finds Features to Praise

Comments plans of superintendent's department.

States that excellent work of Bureau of Compulsory Education has made it indispensable.

Says that classes in English are well conducted.

Report on Buildings

Twenty-six elementary buildings and three high schools are unfit for occupancy.

Eighty-nine other buildings are barely usable, having structural defects, inadequate lighting and lack of sanitation.

Thirty-eight elementary buildings and nine high schools are of a highly desirable type.

Innumerable classrooms black-board space and lighting are inadequate.

# Keep America 'Dry' Is Aim of W. C. T. U.

Continued from Page One

Morals, said prohibition had nothing to do with the dope habit, but it was for the enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic law throughout the United States were questioned, especially as to whether prohibition had increased drug addiction. Without a single exception they said "no."

The chief of the Bureau of Drug Control in Pennsylvania, Dr. Blair, says his department has no evidence that prohibition in Pennsylvania has increased the consumption of narcotics.

Dr. Donne, of the Philadelphia General Hospital, told me that he had made it a point to question all drug addicts who came to the hospital after prohibition and that up to this time he had failed to find a single case where prohibition has figured in drug addiction.

Can't Smoke in Barber Shops

Emil I. G. Hohenbhal, international secretary for Europe of the Prohibition Foundation, said that as a result of the W. C. T. U. operation people in Czechoslovakia have barred smoking in street cars and barber shops.

A program of Americanization among foreigners and a plan for prohibition educational work among them will be considered by the delegates.

Conference at which Americanization work and other subjects were outlined to the delegates, were held yesterday preliminary to the opening of the general convention.

Americanization as one of the great tasks facing the National Union was the basis of discussion at the afternoon session of the convention yesterday.

"Neighbor the Foreigner" was the theme of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, director of citizenship of the W. C. T. U. "Foreign women," she said, "must be taught and trained to become citizens, and seeing to them the gospel of the Eighteenth Amendment" she declared. "Teach them that we have not tried to take anything away from them, but to move from their pathway the greatest foe of humanity."

# Hill Kays Group Opposes Split Up

Continued from Page One

and Great Northern." Mr. Hines declared "appear for the purpose of showing that the general public interest as well as the legitimate interest of those three companies require that the lines owned and controlled by them should be placed in the same group."

"Their interdependence is not only one of the great existing facts in the railroad situation of the country, but it is a situation which has been the outgrowth of planning of the ablest pioneers in railroad development. The prosperity of the three companies has been due to the realization of this early planning."

Mr. Hines sketched a brief history of the construction and financing of the corporations concerned, explaining that the Burlington stock had been purchased in 1901 by the two northern lines as a development from a policy of joint operation and joint use of terminals which the three companies mutually had adopted as early as 1880. The actual purchase of the Burlington stock in 1901 by the two northern lines was "simply a further step in the realization of the idea of handling through traffic by these lines," which had been in the minds of their original builders.

"We will show from the public standpoint," Mr. Hines continued, "the results of the closer and closer realization of the plan and through President Holden, of the Burlington, also will show the physical and traffic situation of the Burlington, its relation to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, its dependence upon interchanged traffic, the injurious effects which would follow if the physical and traffic situation of the Burlington should become effective in fact, and the beneficial result if of the Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern were grouped together."

Productive characteristics of the Middle West and regions served by the Burlington when compared with the same characteristics of the regions traversed by the northern lines, Mr. Hines asserted, are such that they supplement each other and make free interchange of products and railroad facilities between them a matter of highest importance.

# Flees His Country

Continued from Page One

too, is likely to come up at the League of Nations conference, about to open in Geneva. It now appears probable that the question is being debated the other side of the Atlantic. The British government will be under British pressure—a refuge at Great Britain's base in the Mediterranean.

London, Nov. 17.—(By A. P.)—The Turkish Socialist Party, president of the Turkish Socialist Party, has been assassinated in Constantinople, says the Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city today. The crime is ascribed to political motives.

Anzora, Nov. 17.—(By A. P.)—Addressing the National Assembly of the allied postmen of the League of Nations conference to November 17, Hector Hey, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:

"We desire a speedy peace. I am sure that we will not accept the responsibility for any untoward incident resulting from this adjournment of the conference."

Constantinople, Nov. 17.—(By A. P.)—Much criticism is appearing in the Turkish newspapers regarding the States against Turkey in the United States. The Anatolian News Agency, which is a mouthpiece of the Anzora government, declares this campaign is being conducted by American missionaries and relief workers who, it alleges, are attempting to bring about war between Turkey and the United States.

"We remind all impartial and scientific Americans," says the Anzora government, "that the national government has accorded every facility and hospitality to our great sorrow, and they have turned against us."

"It is unnecessary to say that all statements they have published are calumnies. They have caused deep sentiment on the part of the Turkish people and officials toward America."

## Wets Issuing Propaganda

That represents the situation from the White House. The President can ignore the controversy. The wets are issuing vast propaganda on the basis of the President's letters. It is a question whether the President can ignore the controversy. The wets are issuing vast propaganda on the basis of the President's letters. It is a question whether the President can ignore the controversy.

As a number of fact, no change of policy with regard to prohibition can come from the President, unless it be an alteration of the Republican Party's attitude of 1921. Upon that he could exercise some influence.

With regard to the law, he is agent of the Executive. His sole duty is to enforce it as best he can. No liberalizing of enforcement could take place except by working at the operations of the legislators.

With regard to the law, he is agent of the Executive. His sole duty is to enforce it as best he can. No liberalizing of enforcement could take place except by working at the operations of the legislators.

As a number of fact, no change of policy with regard to prohibition can come from the President, unless it be an alteration of the Republican Party's attitude of 1921. Upon that he could exercise some influence.

With regard to the law, he is agent of the Executive. His sole duty is to enforce it as best he can. No liberalizing of enforcement could take place except by working at the operations of the legislators.

## Junior College Not Urged Now

"Because of the large expenditures contemplated in other phases of the program it is not recommended at this time that a junior college be established; it is, however, urged that the future advisability of this step be seriously considered."

"In the selection of principals of high schools, the report says: "The principals chosen with regard to personal qualifications and long tenure in the system rather than to professional training and experience."

"The plan of administration of the high schools is not commensurate with the needs of the system. The Board of Education should be discontinued and the entire responsibility placed in the superintendent."

In discussing the subject of attendance the survey states: "Since 1911, under the present and past directors of the present director (Henry J. Tidwell), the activities and scope of the Bureau of Compulsory Education have increased to meet more and exacting demands until it has become an indispensable factor of Philadelphia's comprehensive school system."

As attendance involves parochial schools, they are briefly mentioned and the survey states: "They do not have adequate clerical help. The collection is so large that it takes all the time of the sisters to teach. In September, 1919, the superintendent of Parochial Schools issued an order that all teachers should be done in the English language. Three were found teaching about half time in the Italian language and also in two other schools instruction was in Polish, in violation of the school law on the ground that local conditions demand it."

At the end of the discussion of the Junior high schools a long list of twenty-nine recommendations is made which in turn is followed by a summary showing that since the survey was made many of the recommended improvements have been adopted.

In speaking of the Normal School and schools of practice the report says: "The schools of both normal and practice schools are with few exceptions persons of considerable professional experience and skill in instruction. But, on the whole, it cannot be said that the standard of scholarship among the present staff of the Normal School is as high even as that maintained in the high schools of the city."

It is then recommended that the Normal School be entirely turned over to the direction of the superintendent.

The slogan "Philadelphia for Philadelphia," reads the report, "stands for a very shortsighted and foolish policy when the educational welfare of the city is concerned. The Board of Education under a recent act of the legislature every teacher in Philadelphia must hold a valid State certificate. It is recommended that the present certificates which represent the completion of a standard normal school course or college graduation that such a certificate should be required for admission to the normal school examination."

Each individual course of instruction is also examined by the survey. The general situation of the English classes was praised, but it was recommended that there be more emphasis on the teaching of reading in the first three grades. Also that more attention be given to composition in the high schools so that handwriting may be improved.

The club and student government organizations of higher schools are praised, but it is stated that the singing in assembly as a whole is dull and listless when compared with the energy and life of the product of the music clubs. In the recommendations for music study it is suggested that each of the 1000 floors in the elementary schools have a talking machine. At present there are about 200 in use. The entire course of instruction in music is practically recommended to be changed and suggestions for the employment of many instructors and supervisors and organizers of bands, orchestras and chorals is suggested.

There are many important recommendations in the survey dealing with special subjects or special classes of children. No detail of the school system has been overlooked. From the instruction buildings, which receive their share of condemnation for being antiquated and antiquated, to the smallest school out in the country districts, each has been examined and its practical and theoretical education condition fully recorded.

The survey, which was made by a corps of educational experts of national repute under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was started in the fall of 1920. The report was expected in April, 1921, but the printing of the report was delayed and as a result much criticism was aroused.

The survey deals with the schools as they were in the winter of 1920-21. With each discussion there is appended in which the advancement made since the examination was conducted is noted.

## Organization Plan Wrong

The survey then discusses the present administrative organization of the board, in which the superintendent is the executive officer of the board and the department of superintendents is only an intelligent group of the problems and needs of the system. In general, the plans which they have in mind for the improvement of the schools are not commensurate with the opportunities and increasing their effectiveness in the schools. This is especially true of the supervisory methods now being used to effect the improvement of instruction in the elementary schools.

In discussing the finances of the schools the survey concludes: "The schools of Philadelphia are not receiving adequate financial support. In the judgment of the committee the Board of Education is practically unable to raise for current maintenance the funds to meet the needs of the system. In this regard there is not a city in the country today in a better position than is the City of Philadelphia for adequately financing its public schools."

The committee suggests a "Know-Your-School Week," in which the cooperation of all bodies of citizens should be asked in bringing the people to the schools to see what is being done and enlisting support for improvements.

The present method of appointing principals is attacked in the report, which says: "It would be difficult indeed to devise a method of selecting principals that would be more successful than this in promoting professional judgment and guaranteeing mediocrity. No one should hereafter be appointed who has not completed at least four years of college work. Appointment should not be confined, as hitherto, to those who at the time of appointment are already employed in the Philadelphia schools, those who are now employed and who have not secured in addition to their professional experience a general education of collegiate grade should be encouraged to do so as speedily as possible."

The lack of a secondary school system is deplored in the section dealing with the higher schools. "Although there are a few secondary schools in the city, there is no secondary system, in every conceivable way the eleven schools differ among themselves, and curricula and courses also differ widely. With the high schools in the city, the secondary schools are lacking in leadership. The junior and senior high schools need to be welded into a system, articulating not only among themselves but with the underlying elementary schools.

"In the selection of principals of high schools, the report says: "The principals chosen with regard to personal qualifications and long tenure in the system rather than to professional training and experience."

"The plan of administration of the high schools is not commensurate with the needs of the system. The Board of Education should be discontinued and the entire responsibility placed in the superintendent."

In discussing the subject of attendance the survey states: "Since 1911, under the present and past directors of the present director (Henry J. Tidwell), the activities and scope of the Bureau of Compulsory Education have increased to meet more and exacting demands until it has become an indispensable factor of Philadelphia's comprehensive school system."

As attendance involves parochial schools, they are briefly mentioned and the survey states: "They do not have adequate clerical help. The collection is so large that it takes all the time of the sisters to teach. In September, 1919, the superintendent of Parochial Schools issued an order that all teachers should be done in the English language. Three were found teaching about half time in the Italian language and also in two other schools instruction was in Polish, in violation of the school law on the ground that local conditions demand it."

At the end of the discussion of the Junior high schools a long list of twenty-nine recommendations is made which in turn is followed by a summary showing that since the survey was made many of the recommended improvements have been adopted.

In speaking of the Normal School and schools of practice the report says: "The schools of both normal and practice schools are with few exceptions persons of considerable professional experience and skill in instruction. But, on the whole, it cannot be said that the standard of scholarship among the present staff of the Normal School is as high even as that maintained in the high schools of the city."

It is then recommended that the Normal School be entirely turned over to the direction of the superintendent.

The slogan "Philadelphia for Philadelphia," reads the report, "stands for a very shortsighted and foolish policy when the educational welfare of the city is concerned. The Board of Education under a recent act of the legislature every teacher in Philadelphia must hold a valid State certificate. It is recommended that the present certificates which represent the completion of a standard normal school course or college graduation that such a certificate should be required for admission to the normal school examination."

Each individual course of instruction is also examined by the survey. The general situation of the English classes was praised, but it was recommended that there be more emphasis on the teaching of reading in the first three grades. Also that more attention be given to composition in the high schools so that handwriting may be improved.

The club and student government organizations of higher schools are praised, but it is stated that the singing in assembly as a whole is dull and listless when compared with the energy and life of the product of the music clubs. In the recommendations for music study it is suggested that each of the 1000 floors in the elementary schools have a talking machine. At present there are about 200 in use. The entire course of instruction in music is practically recommended to be changed and suggestions for the employment of many instructors and supervisors and organizers of bands, orchestras and chorals is suggested.

There are many important recommendations in the survey dealing with special subjects or special classes of children. No detail of the school system has been overlooked. From the instruction buildings, which receive their share of condemnation for being antiquated and antiquated, to the smallest school out in the country districts, each has been examined and its practical and theoretical education condition fully recorded.

The survey, which was made by a corps of educational experts of national repute under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was started in the fall of 1920. The report was expected in April, 1921, but the printing of the report was delayed and as a result much criticism was aroused.

The survey deals with the schools as they were in the winter of 1920-21. With each discussion there is appended in which the advancement made since the examination was conducted is noted.

## ALCOHOLIC INSANITY LARGER

Trenton Asylum Head Says 50 Per Cent of Inmates Are Inebriates

Trenton, Nov. 17.—There has been a large increase in the number of alcoholic patients admitted to the State Hospital for Insane here in the last six months, and 50 per cent of the men received at the institution since July 1 have been suffering from alcoholism, according to a statement issued yesterday by Dr. Henry A. Cotton, medical director of the institution.

The number of alcoholic patients admitted to the institution since shortly after enactment of the Volstead law, Dr. Cotton said.

## SHOOTS AT WORKERS

Prisoner Says He Wanted to Have Them Join Strike

Robert Starks, Tenth and Bainbridge streets, was held in \$1000 bail for court yesterday by Magistrate Covard on the charge of attempting to shoot several longshoremen who were riding in an automobile on their way to work. Starks was captured by a motorcycle patrol at Delaware avenue and Ellsworth street.

Starks told the court he wanted to frighten the men into joining the strike movement.

## REFUGEES ON ISLANDS IN AEGEAN SEA STARVING

One Hundred Tons of Flour Daily and 100,000 Blankets Needed

Washington, Nov. 17.—(By A. P.)—Starving refugees on islands of the Aegean Sea are in need of more than one hundred tons of flour daily to sustain life and should have 100,000 blankets and immense quantities of shoes and material for clothing, the Red Cross was advised today by D. O. Hubbard, a Y. M. C. A. representative at Athens, who has just completed a tour of the islands.

Mr. Hubbard reported that on one island he found refugees living on leopold bushes while at another point they were boiling grass which goats had refused to eat. On certain islands the Red Cross was told the number of refugees exceeded the normal population.

## UNION CHIEFS WOULD ABOLISH LABOR BOARD

Washington, Nov. 17.—(By A. P.)—Plans for a series of conferences in Washington of railroad labor leaders, the first to be called tomorrow, to discuss the attitude to be taken toward proposed amendments to the Transportation Act were announced today by H. E. Wills, legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The conferences will be attended by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Engineers' Brotherhood; D. H. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, and the Washington representatives of the other railroad labor unions.

## \$300 Diamond Missing

A diamond ring valued at \$300 missing from the home of Robert Kessler, 4044 North Ninth street, police have been notified, but as yet clues have been discovered in connection with the loss.

## Uncommon Sense

Winter Crops

BY JOHN BRAKE

DRIVE out in the country in the autumn, before the surface of the ground is hardened by frost, and you will see farmers plowing and harrowing the soil.

Presently, if you watch them, they will begin sowing grain, when, as soon as the warmth of spring brings the frost out of the ground, will germinate and bear early crops.

There is, of course, no motion of growth under the soil while it is frozen. But the grain is at all favorable, it is ready to come up as soon as the springing grain, and to yield an early crop.

FORETHOUGHT was shown by the first farmer of Northern climates who sowed his grain in the fall.

He found a way to employ the warm sun on a weather to his advantage in the following spring.

He found a way to go down in a season whose warmth would have been otherwise lost the work that he would not have enough time to do when the spring came.

And he saved himself misery and trouble, and extra effort in a season when all of these would have been serious taxes on his time and efficiency.

Forethought is necessary to all prosperity, for prosperity is the result of planning.

WITH those who are not farmers of the soil, the farming of the mind is the source of their prosperity.

And winter crops can be sown in the mind with more advantage than they can be sown in the soil, for winter, which shuts us in on ourselves and facilitates concentration, is the best growing season for mental crops.

Beside the fire in the long evenings many seeds can be sown that will bear fruit in the following summer.

In the days when play is cut off, work is easier to begin.

The best time to read and study and think is in the winter. It is the best time for mental overhauls and stock-taking, and for plans that will develop in the by and by.

## Organization Plan Wrong

The survey then discusses the present administrative organization of the board, in which the superintendent is the executive officer of the board and the department of superintendents is only an intelligent group of the problems and needs of the system. In general, the plans which they have in mind for the improvement of the schools are not commensurate with the opportunities and increasing their effectiveness in the schools. This is especially true of the supervisory methods now being used to effect the improvement of instruction in the elementary schools.

In discussing the finances of the schools the survey concludes: "The schools of Philadelphia are not receiving adequate financial support. In the judgment of the committee the Board of Education is practically unable to raise for current maintenance the funds to meet the needs of the system. In this regard there is not a city in the country today in a better position than is the City of Philadelphia for adequately financing its public schools."

The committee suggests a "Know-Your-School Week," in which the cooperation of all bodies of citizens should be asked in bringing the people to the schools to see what is being done and enlisting support for improvements.

The present method of appointing principals is attacked in the report, which says: "It would be difficult indeed to devise a method of selecting principals that would be more successful than this in promoting professional judgment and guaranteeing mediocrity. No one should hereafter be appointed who has not completed at least four years of college work. Appointment should not be confined, as hitherto, to those who at the time of appointment are already employed in the Philadelphia schools, those who are now employed and who have not secured in addition to their professional experience a general education of collegiate grade should be encouraged to do so as speedily as possible."

The lack of a secondary school system is deplored in the section dealing with the higher schools. "Although there are a few secondary schools in the city, there is no secondary system, in every conceivable way the eleven schools differ among themselves, and curricula and courses also differ widely. With the high schools in the city, the secondary schools are lacking in leadership. The junior and senior high schools need to be welded into a system, articulating not only among themselves but with the underlying elementary schools.

"In the selection of principals of high schools, the report says: "The principals chosen with regard to personal qualifications and long tenure in the system rather than to professional training and experience."

"The plan of administration of the high schools is not commensurate with the needs of the system. The Board of Education should be discontinued and the entire responsibility placed in the superintendent."

In discussing the subject of attendance the survey states: "Since 1911, under the present and past directors of the present director (Henry J. Tidwell), the activities and scope of the Bureau of Compulsory Education have increased to meet more and exacting demands until it has become an indispensable factor of Philadelphia's comprehensive school system."

As attendance involves parochial schools, they are briefly mentioned and the survey states: "They do not have adequate clerical help. The collection is so large that it takes all the time of the sisters to teach. In September, 1919, the superintendent of Parochial Schools issued an order that all teachers should be done in the English language. Three were found teaching about half time in the Italian language and also in two other schools instruction was in Polish, in violation of the school law on the ground that local conditions demand it."

At the end of the discussion of the Junior high schools a long list of twenty-nine recommendations is made which in turn is followed by a summary showing that since the survey was made many of the recommended improvements have been adopted.

In speaking of the Normal School and schools of practice the report says: "The schools of both normal and practice schools are with few exceptions persons of considerable professional experience and skill in instruction. But, on the whole, it cannot be said that the standard of scholarship among the present staff of the Normal School is as high even as that maintained in the high schools of the city."

It is then recommended that the Normal School be entirely turned over to the direction of the superintendent.

The slogan "Philadelphia for Philadelphia," reads the report, "stands for a very shortsighted and foolish policy when the educational welfare of the city is concerned. The Board of Education under a recent act of the legislature every teacher in Philadelphia must hold a valid State certificate. It is recommended that the present certificates which represent the completion of a standard normal school course or college graduation that such a certificate should be required for admission to the normal school examination."

Each individual course of instruction is also examined by the survey. The general situation of the English classes was praised, but it was recommended that there be more emphasis on the teaching of reading in the first three grades. Also that more attention be given to composition in the high schools so that handwriting may be improved.

The club and student government organizations of higher schools are praised, but it is stated that the singing in assembly as a whole is dull and listless when compared with the energy and life of the product of the music clubs. In the recommendations for music study it is suggested that each of the 1000 floors in the elementary schools have a talking machine. At present there are about 200 in use. The entire course of instruction in music is practically recommended to be changed and suggestions for the employment of many instructors and supervisors and organizers of bands, orchestras and chorals is suggested.

There are many important recommendations in the survey dealing with special subjects or special classes of children. No detail of the school system has been overlooked. From the instruction buildings, which receive their share of condemnation for being antiquated and antiquated, to the smallest school out in the country districts, each has been examined and its practical and theoretical education condition fully recorded.

The survey, which was made by a corps of educational experts of national repute under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was started in the fall of 1920. The report was expected in April, 1921, but the printing of the report was delayed and as a result much criticism was aroused.

The survey deals with the schools as they were in the winter of 1920-21. With each discussion there is appended in which the advancement made since the examination was conducted is noted.

## Slogan Called Foolish

The slogan "Philadelphia for Philadelphia," reads the report, "stands for a very shortsighted and foolish policy when the educational welfare of the city is concerned. The Board of Education under a recent act of the legislature every teacher in Philadelphia must hold a valid State certificate. It is recommended that the present certificates which represent the completion of a standard normal school course or college graduation that such a certificate should be required for admission to the normal school examination."

Each individual course of instruction is also examined by the survey. The general situation of the English classes was praised, but it was recommended that there be more emphasis on the teaching of reading in the first three grades. Also that more attention be given to composition in the high schools so that handwriting may be improved.

The club and student government organizations of higher schools are praised, but it is stated that the singing in assembly as a whole is dull and listless when compared with the energy and life of the product of the music clubs. In the recommendations for music study it is suggested that each of the 1000 floors in the elementary schools have a talking machine. At present there are about 200 in use. The entire course of instruction in music is practically recommended to be changed and suggestions for the employment of many instructors and supervisors and organizers of bands, orchestras and chorals is suggested.

There are many important recommendations in the survey dealing with special subjects or special classes of children. No detail of the school system has been overlooked. From the instruction buildings, which receive their share of condemnation for being antiquated and antiquated, to the smallest school out in the country districts, each has been examined and its practical and theoretical education condition fully recorded.

The survey, which was made by a corps of educational experts of national repute under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was started in the fall of 1920. The report was expected in April, 1921, but the printing of the report was delayed and as a result much criticism was aroused.

The survey deals with the schools as they were in the winter of 1920-21. With each discussion there is appended in which the advancement made since the examination was conducted is noted.

# EFFICIENCY IN TEETH



WHO will win on the gridiron tomorrow, tiger or bulldog? It is good biting weather. Let the team with the strongest teeth, the firmest jaw, the stubbornest stamina win!

And how much of this physical and mental stamina depends upon the teeth—teeth that are the cleanly inhabitants of cleanly mouths—teeth that are sound—teeth that register squarely when the jaw is set!

Kolynos Dental Cream is made in New Haven—widely used in Princeton. It is held in high regard in college towns throughout the world, and in all the great cities to which college men go—by the educated and professional men of 77 countries.

Men and women of culture and scientific attainment best understand the true importance of Mouth Cleanliness, Tooth Efficiency and Tooth Insurance.

**Kolynos the College Favorite**

With both winner and loser of tomorrow's big battle, Kolynos Dental Cream is a favorite. While one team must "bite the dust," Kolynos will do its work faithfully, to see that the effect is removed.