IN THE SCHOOLS OF BRIDGEPORT

HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE EDUCATION BY RADIO PLAN OF NATIONAL RADIO C. OF C.

Broad Education Advantages of Radio Broadcasting to Be Quickly Grasped—Millions of Radio Fans of School Age to Hear Extension Courses Through Ether.

Foreseeing millions of listeners, the bulk of them of college age, the National Radio Chamber of Commerce is developing a plan to establish radio extension courses in American colleges and universities. In radio, education has found a new and powerful ally, says an announcement issued from the Chamber's headquarters, 166 Broadway, New York City.

England and Germany, it is stated, are planning to broadcast university extension courses. "Several prominent institutions of learning in the United States have made a beginning in this direction," the announcement continues, "and their reports of the encouraging success attending their efforts show us that the possibilities of the new method are not underestimated.

"Sixty other education institutions are broadcasting educational and musical programs, 47 of them being colleges and universities. The combined area nominally covered by these institutions has been estimated to be seven or eight times the total area of the United States."

The National Radio Chamber of Commerce, which has set out to end confusion in the radio industry by bringing into harmony all of its instrumentalities, is devising a scheme of practical assistance to educational institutions.

"The importance of radio broadcasting as a means of reaching a large number of listeners in the United States, otherwise inaccessible, is being foorced home to us every day," its announcement says. "There are in the United States between a million and a million and a half radio receivers, representing between three and four million radio listeners located within comfortable range of the speaker's voice of one of 600 broadcasting stations, that is stations equipped to send out telephonic communications. These listeners are for the most part youthful—of school and college age. Their number is rapidly increasing and will undoubtedly, within a very few years, total many millions.

"The National Radio Chamber of Commerce appreciates the tremendous potentialities of this new channel of communication in the field of education and desires in some practical way to support colleges and universities in extending their influence through radio extension courses to these listeners, a large proportion of whom would not otherwise be reached.

"England and Germany have quickly grasped the significance of radio telephony as a means of educational contact and preparations are being made to broadcast university extension courses in those countries.

"Extension lectures may be broadcasted from the college or university without in any way interfering with the local audience within the school. It is not now necessary that the school have its own broadcasting station; a powerful central station nearby connected therewith by the microphone in the lecture room may be used. In some instance the lectures are being followed up by questionnaires and suggested reading which are mailed to the listeners upon request, and by examination sheets following at the end of the course.

"Pioneers are already active in this field, and the situation seems to indicate both individual and concerted action. There are, however, a great many intricate problems connected with the subject of broadcasting, which the National Radio Chamber of Commerce hopes to see solved within a comparatively short time. These problems have an intimate connection with the success of any considerable program of education extension by radio."

Kenneth P. Gregg, one of the engineers and managers of the National Chamber, said the Chamber was collecting a large amount of data to place at the disposal of educational institutions. The aim of the Chamber, it is stated, "is to see that radio broadcasting assumes, in the course of its evolution, a sound economic position of greatest possible usefulness."

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, noted wireless inventor, thinks that radio's greatest field of usefulness will be in popular education. The "craze" stage is passing, and the stage of real utility is approaching, according to Prof. Pupin, who predicts that through radio education will be carried to multitudes of working men and women who otherwise would be cut off from the sources of higher learning.

HARVARD GETS VALUABLE DATA OF GREAT WAR

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 30.—The Harvard University Library has made effective progress in accumulating data of the World War which will enable the historian of the future to determine the exact disposition of the opposing military forces at all times throughout the period of active fighting. Detailed maps and airplane photographs form an important part of the collection.

An official of the library, explaining the collection recently, pointed out that the fighting in France was in a region of which the French government had prepared detailed maps, showing houses, woods, fields, books, contours and every other feature.

"For the most part," he continued, "the trench warfare was sufficiently static to make it possible for the intelligence department of each army to prepare exact maps revealing the precise layout of enemy trenches, and to a great extent the disposition of machine guns, artillery, etc. The mechanical processes of making such maps from week to week or from day to day reached, during the war, a perfection hitherto unknown.

"The historian of the future will be able to take the French maps of their own and of the enemy's lines in a certain sector and the German maps of their own and of the French lines, all of which were prepared at frequent intervals, and by comparing them will be able to see exactly how the warfare in that sector progressed. He will not have to depend, as the historian of former wars depended, partly on personal recollections and impressions of where such and such a charge took place, and where the lines ran during such a week.

"We already have a large collection of such maps, in addition to hundreds of books and documents relating to military, economic and political conditions in the warring countries, ranging from complete files or Parole, the German army publication, official casualty lists and files of airplane photographs, to collections of war posters and official memoranda. We have a complete set of the official proclamations issued by the German government from June, 1914, to the armistice, and are now acquiring the German confidential review of the foreign press. In getting material from Germany we have been greatly aided by Ellis L. Dresel, former American commissioner at Berlin, who is a Harvard graduate.

"We are trying, with the assistance of friends of the university and others who have valuable material at their disposal, to build up not merely an entertaining assortment of war documents, but a working collection of source material which will be of positive value to those in the future who may wish to study the precise progress of events and their underlying causes throughout the war."

SCHOOL BOYS ORGANIZED TO HALT MOTOR ACCIDENTS

San Francisco, Dec. 30. — School boys of San Francisco are to be organized into police traffic squads to help curb automobile drivers who speed near schoolhouses when the streets are crowded with children.

Older boys of each school will be grouped into companies under command of the school principal, who will appoint captains and sergeants to have charge of the squads. Positions will be taken upon streets near school houses before and after school hours. Lanes through which children pass are to be marked and the boys will regulate automobile traffic—holding it up when children are crossing, and letting it pass when the streets are clear. Violators will be reported.

Advertise In The Times

COLLEGE HEAD SEES INCREASED INTELLIGENCE

Stanford University, Cal., Dec. 30.—Any one with a relative in the genius class has 500 more times as many chances to be a genius himself as one of ordinary forbears, according to observations by Prof. Lewis M. Terman, head of the Stanford University spychology department and compiler of intelligence tests used during the war.

"Every human life originates from a single fertilized germ cell," Professor Terman said. "This tiny cell, invisible to the naked eye, contains those elements which determine what manner of man or woman that cell will become ultimately. These elements are known to science as 'genes'."

The combination of "genes," which are contained within the walls of the cell, determine whether one is to be blue-eyed or brown-eyed, tall or short, round-headed or long-headed, feeble-minded, normal or intellectually brilliant, declares Professor Terman.

If the seed of unusual success is not in the original germ cell, there is no chance for the developed man or woman to become "unusual" intellectually speaking, according to Professor Terman.

Professor Terman thinks that the average intelligence of the population is decreasing and that the number of geniuses in the future is destined to be comparatively few. He accounts for this fact by quoting statistics showing the intellectually superior to be slower in reproduction even than the socially incompetent.

Ballou Again Heads 40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux

At the meeting of the 40 Hommes 8 Chevaux last night William F. Ballou was re-elected Chef de Gare for the coming year. Other officers elected were, William F. McElroy, chef de train; Harold C. Main, corresponding-intendant; LeRoy W. Fordham, correspondent; William McNulty, garde de la porte; William J. Earle, garde de chevaux; John F. Moran, conductor; Harry Laufer, P. George Moore, and Michael Vaynich, cheminots; John W. Johnson, E. Russel McMahon and Charles E. Blanchard, guards de prisoner.

Raymond J. Congdon was appointed as a committee to represent the post at the next meeting of the Fairfield County American Legion.

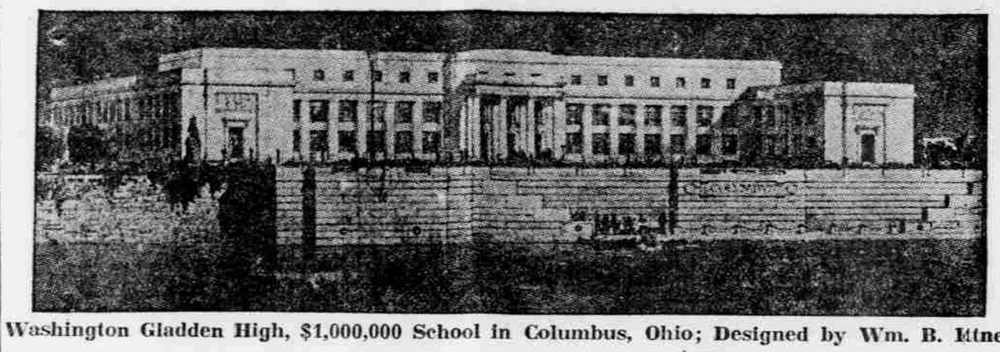
Charities Dept. Asks $302,957 for Year

The sum of $302,957 will be required by the Charities Department for the coming fiscal year according to the department's requisition, filed yesterday by Supt. of Charities Angus P. Thorne with City Auditor Bernard Keating.

The itemized budget for the coming year is as follows: General office, $20,494; Outside poor, $61,036; Hillside Home, $31,405; Margaret Ford Cottage, $14,890; Hospitals, asylums and state aid to widows, $115,122.

The sum asked for in order to maintain hospitals, asylums, institutions and widow's pensions aid is $14,575 higher this year. Superintendent Thorne attributes the increase to the fact that care of city patients in private institutions cost $14 per week at the present time while last year the service was obtained for $6. The number of widows with dependent children in the city receiving state aid weekly increased during the year. The city, county and state share this expense.

WILLIAM B. ITTNER, VETERAN DESIGNER OF HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS TO WORK HERE



Washington Gladden High, $1,000,000 School in Columbus, Ohio; Designed by Wm. B. Ittner.

St. Louis Architect of Wide Experience Recently Completed Design of Washington Gladden High School in Cleveland—Shows Character of Work Done By Man Who Will Act As Consultant.

The firm of Caldwell, Walker & Beckwith, architects, appointed by the Board of Education to design the new East Side High School, will have as consultant in this work a man of nation-wide ability in school building design. The knowledge gained by his many years of experience will be a valuable contribution to the combined efforts of Messrs. Caldwell, Walker & Beckwith.

The beautiful High school shown above is one of a great many designed by Mr. Ittner. This building was erected at a cost of slightly above a million dollars as part of a $7,000,000 school building program in Columbus, Ohio. The school accommodates 2,000 students with an auditorium capacity of 1,600. It is constructed of Indiana limestone and is fireproof.

The Washington Gladden school, as this one is called, shows that Mr. Ittner is an adherent of classic motifs in high school design. The concentration of architectural interest in the powerful collonade on the main facade simply accentuates the Greek simplicity and dignity of the whole conception. The Gladden school is but an addition to the group of educational buildings in classic style to which belong the new buildings recently erected by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ultra-Modern Design

The Washington Gladden school of Mr. Ittner's design is the latest word in high school planning. As a model of sanitation, lighting and ventilation it has no peer. Mr. Ittner gives emphasis to gymnasiums and playgrounds as essential to all types of schools. The Gladden school is equipped with two complete gymnasiums, while the surrounding grounds will soon see the laying out of a baseball and football field.

Within a year on the seven acre tract of vacant land on Boston and Central avenues will arise a majestic building of classic design. The now barren earth will bear fruit, hedges, trees and gardens will spring up about the structure Bridgeport has so long needed. A capacious athletic field will be laid out in the rear, where high school teams will meet their opponents under conditions they may well be proud of.

SAYS COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IS TOO RESTRICTED IN H. S.

Chicago, Dec. 30—The purpose and character of public high school commercial education has been too restricted, it has concerned itself too narrowly to courses in business technique and has neglected to give students the proper background and understanding of business conduct and relations, declared Glen Levin Swiggert, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, speaking here tonight on business education in the public schools, before the National Commercial Teachers' Federation.

"The problem in business education today is to co-ordinate skill and information, method and knowledge," he stated.

"Business education is not easy to define," Mr. Swiggert said. "That condition will prevail until it becomes more of a science or a profession. Recent years have seen much done to give scientific character and professional aspect to business, its conduct and procedure. Colleges and universities have instituted research departments for the study of production processes, marketing methods and devices and systems used in business procedure. As a result, the theory of economics is now applied in many directions by these institutions in preparation for well defined business careers.

"For example, many universities are offering courses in accounting, advertising and merchandizing, banking and finance, insurance, foreign trade and consular service, organization and management and transportation. The scientific study of business problems involved will lead to a statement of principles and laws, and a definite fund of information governing new business procedure which will bring new subjects for study in the field of busines education."

RE-ELECT SEELEY TO PARK BOARD

Board Needs $175,000 for Contemplated Improvements.

Clinton Barnum Seeley, as predicted in The Times yesterday, was re-elected to the Borad of Park Commissioners for a term of eight years at the board's meeting held yesterday in Mayor Fred Atwater's office, with the mayor presiding. Mayor Atwater complimented Mr. Seeley, who for a number of years has been vice president of the board.

Following the election of Mr. Seeley, the board discssed plans for the coming year. It has been decided that the board's needs to carry out contemplated improvements will come to $175,000. Development of the newly acquired Fairchild park, additional accommodations to Seaside park bathhouse, lockers and dressing rooms for golfers at Beardsley park are some of the plans included in the budget.

The board also took under consideration the situation at Pleasure Beach, where some of the island is being washed away due to change in tide currents because of ordered changes in the breakwater by the government. The island is owned by the city and leased to the Ingersoll Construction company and it is the duty of the city to afford protection to the island.

KEROSENE TO BE USED TO KILL LILY PADS ON FLORIDA PLEASURE LAKE

St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 30.—Mirror Lake is to be cleared of the tons of lily pads floating on its surface. The City Commission has purchased 15,000 gallons of kerosene with which to do the work.

Mirror Lake is one of the prettiest bodies of water in South Florida, but floating lily pads gained a foothold in it a few years ago and spoiled it for pleasure craft. Numerous ways have been suggested for ridding the lake of this nuisance. The city recently voted $4,000 for this purpose. About one-third of it was expended in various experiments, when it was discovered that kerosene is fatal to lily pads when freed on the surface of the water. The lily pads rapidly die and then absorb most of the surplus oil. When the pads have been killed they will be removed and burned.

Advertise In The Times

KINDERGARTEN PLACE TO BEGIN AMERICANIZATION

The kindergarten is the connecting link between the home and the school; it partakes of the nature of both. The kindergarten is the right beginning of school for all children, whether they come from the homes of English-speaking parents or whether their parents speak a foreign language. The child's relationship to the kindergarten teacher, who is wise and loving like a good mother, but who is more impersonal in her attitude, brings him into sympathy with the institutional life of the school. When a child is forced to go directly from the natural atmosphere of the home to the repressive atmosphere of the formal schoolroom, too often he begins his school life with a sense of discouragement that may affect his whole later development.

But if the transition from home to school needs to be made a more natural one for all little children, how much more is it true of the little children who can not speak a word of English. When the shy foreign child enters the first grade, he steps over the threshold of a strange place and encounters strange children who speak a strange language, and who are being initiated into strange schoolroom practices by a lady who is a stranger. This beginning in the process of being Americanized is a trying experience. The simplicity and natural character of the kindergarten activities, the use of toys and games that are common to children of all nationalities, makes the foreign child feel at home.

The kindergarten teacher visits his own mother in his own home and invites her to come to the mother's meeting held in the kindergarten room, and persuades her to visit the kindergarten while it is in session. All this is a part of the emphasis which the kindergarten places upon the social aspect of education, and is the best type of Americanization work; the mother as well as the child is learning the language and customs of America, and so there will not be that alienation between the child and his family which may be a menace to society in the Americanization of our school children.

While the life of the kindergarten is more informal than the conventional schoolroom, it would not be a happy place if this society of little children were not founded on the law and order which are coincident with a respect for the rights of others and obedience to just authority. Here the child of foreign parents is learning his first lessons in citizenship in a truly democratic atmosphere. As he salutes the flag and sings the songs of his country, he associates the symbols of patriotism with the happy companionship and cheerful obedience of this group of young citizens in the making. When the right attitudes which are begun in the kindergarten are carried on in the grades of the school, the foreign child becomes a true citizen of these United States.

To Modify Injunction in Haven's Case

An injunction granted by Judge Christopher L. Avery, restraining the City National Bank from disposing of shares of stock and gold bonds given by James H. Havens, missing broker, as collateral for a loan, will be modified by an order to be issued by Judge John W. Banks, now presiding on the bench. The modification will permit the securities now held to be sold. The money due the bank will be taken and the remainder deposited as a special account to await the disposition of the court in determining to whom it will be given. Dr. William J. McLoughlin, local dentist, was the original owner of 25 shares of American Chain preferred stock, Mrs. M. Beach owned a Bethlehem gold bond, and 15 shares of American Chain is owned by an unknown client of Havens.

The injunction granted was for the shares owned by McLaughlin but it is thought that a like disposition of the other securities will be made. The petitioner, Dr. W. J. McLoughlin, through Attorney John J. Cullinan, claims to be entitled to the residue of the money deposited after the sale and deduction of the bank's money.

TRACTION MANAGER BANKRUPT, ATTORNEY NAMED TRUSTEE

Attorney Arthur Wren was appointed yesterday by Referee John J. Keogh, trustee of the bankrupt estate of J. Boise Potter, local manager of the Connecticut Company. According to the schedules filed, Potter's liabilities consist of endorsements given in a lumber concern in New York state, amounting to $37,375. Assets listed are $23,268.

Chief efforts will, however, it is stated, be directed toward educating the public to the danger of patronizing stores which ostensibly sell drugs but in reality deal in liquor.

GREENWICH PLANS ERECTION OF NEW $900,000 SCHOOL

Greenwich, Dec. 30.—(I. N. S.—Deplorable conditions existing in the High school and public schools of this town today were discussed at a hearing before the Board of Estimate and Taxation. The Board of Estimate recommended putting additions on district schools before erecting a new high school. The town school committee recommended the erection of a $900,000 High schol at once on the W. S. Meany tract for which $75,000 is asked. Prominent men and women, who were present, in favor of the town school committee's plan—a two session plan. This plan is similar to that in vogue in New Haven High schools and New York schools, but it did not meet with any favor.

Henry Dayton, an aged resident and "father" of schools here, opposed the proposed enlarging of the Havemeyer public school as suggested by the Board of Estimate, claiming that it would be contrary to the wishes of the late Mr. Havemeyer, who gave the building to the town. He said Greenwich has received too many gifts. Dr. George G. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation; Judge James F. Walsh and many other citizens, including women, spoke.

Al the schools here are frightfully overcrowded, the High school, which accommodates 250 pupils, has 600 students enrolled.

Dr. J. E. Davis, state school board examiner, intimated that the state board would seen disapprove of the present High school building in the richest town per capita in the country and it was intimated that the school would seen be closed by the state unless steps were taken to improve conditions.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASS'N. MAKES REPORT

The sixty-eighth annual report of the Bridgeport Savings & Loan Association, issued today through Wm. H. Skinner, secretary, announces that the Board of Management has deemed it advisable to declare the rate of earnings for the past six months based on 5 per cent. per annum. The report adds:

In doing this we were able to increase our surplus and contingent fund $1,789.80 which is sufficient assurance that when we issue our next report in July we will again be able to declare earnings at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent.

Loans to members at five per cent. are being made monthly and while our list is still very long, nevertheless, we are reducing it as fast as funds become available. We paid out on loans the past six months $51,351.62. During the past Summer we have advanced money for the building of six new houses.

Mr. Walter R. Hibbard, who was on our Board of Management, resigned on August 15 last on account of his moving out of town. His resignation was accepted with much regret as he served the association faithfully in various ways, and was extremely interested in this work. Mr. Otto K. Edelmann, assistant town clerk, who has been on our auditing board for six years, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Charles F. Main, employed in the office of the Remington Arms company, Inc., was elected to fill the vacancy in the board of auditors.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year takes place at our next meeting, January 16, 1923, at which time we will also open a new series.

The officers of the association are: J. N. Standish, president; Wm. M. Thomas, vice president; A. V. Hartley, treasurer; Wm. H. Skinner, secretary; Paul S. Chapman, attorney; board of management, Geo. H. Zink, Jr., A. C. Baunach, Geo. H. Peck, assistant to secretary, T. H. Rylands, Thomas Stewart, L. J. Herrmann, assistant treasurer, R. A. Peck, R. J. Dittrich and O. K. Edelman.

FAMOUS OLD CLIPPER "GLORY OF THE SEAS" MAY GO TO BOSTON

Maine Lovers Hope to Save Historic Craft from Junk Pile—Her Decks Reek with History, Including Memorable 24-Hour Battle with Malay Pirates.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Saved from the junk heap, the famous old clipper ship "Glory of the Seas," pride of the sailors of her day, is to be a floating marine museum in Boston Harbor, if plans now under way to have her towed here from the Pacific Coast for historical preservation do not fail.

At present a cold-storage hulk, she lies ready to be abandoned as junk on the sands of the western coastline. Stripped of her masts and all her old-time glory that made her queen of her class and known all over the seven seas, she is far from a wonder-boat today.

Some time since, plans to save the Glory of the Seas were in full sway but were abandoned. Yesterday they were again in full swing, with Boston marine lovers behind them, and indications were that they will be carried to completion.

She is to be restored to all her former glory and, as the same ship that poked her nose into ports all over the world and that was the wonder of sailing men and landlubbers alikes with her speed, she is to sail once more in past Boston Light to spend the last of her days in the port where she was launched.

The Glory of the Seas, a full-rigged ship and a beauty, was launched from the Donald McKay shipyards in East Boston in 1869 and when she poked her nose outside the harbor and sailed down the coast with her first cargo, hardy old sea-dogs marveled. And when she made her first port with cargo they marveled still more.

Fastest Craft of Her Kind.

For the Glory of the Seas was the fastest thing of her kind afloat. She carried the Stars and Stripes into almost every port in the world and in every port she was the object of all interest. Through storm and calm she held her own and 35 years ago she became world-famous when she made the fastest run from San Francisco to Australia that a sailing craft ever made. And nobody has ever built a ship that has equalled her record yet.

Until as late as 1912, even when steam vessels were making fast runs across the oceans the Glory of the Sea held her supremacy. No full-rigger could beat her and she won race after race. No sunny-day "yachting weather" races were hers either. They were stern battles in gales and hurricanes, around the Horn or across the Atlantic, as the case might be. She cargoed all sorts of things from port to port so quickly that she was a mint for her owners.

Battle With Pirates.

Her decks fairly reek with history. The most famous battle that was ever fought with Malay pirates was staged on the planks that were hewed in New England for the "Glory of the Seas'" decks. Anywhere that old-time sailor men gather they still talk of the 24-hour battle with the pirates on the "Glory of the Seas."

Loaded with silks and priceless other riches of the Orient, she was en route to San Francisco. Becalmed somewhere en route, in the dead of night, her watch suddenly was overpowered as a half-dozen forms came over the rail. Once he shouted and then a knife stilled him forever. But the shout saved the "Glory of the Seas." From below came her skipper and his crew and they drove the pirates off. An hour later, as the crew rested and bound up the wounds of the wounded and threw over to the sharks a few of the pirates that were strewn about the decks, came another attack of more buccaneers than the first.

Fight Lasts 24 Hours.

Then, for nearly 24 full hours the battle raged on the deck and on the deck of the pirate ship that had come alongside. Lashed together the two ships drifted about in the calm and when the battle was over the "Glory of the Seas" came sailing into San Francisco some two weeks later, with the pirate ship in tow and what was left of the marauders in irons below.

Another of the traditions surrounding her was when she lay at a port in the West Indies during the big typhoon that swept the island in the late nineties. A tidal wave hit her, tossed her about as if she were a cork and then crashed her high and dry atop a wharf. But her sturdy timbers, made and worked into her as the famous old New England ship builders made ships, didn't budge.

A seam or two was loosened and a gouge or two came out of her keel, but two days later when she had been given up for lost another tidal wave swept her back still further and then drew her back to bounce about like a cork in the harbor until the hurricane had spent itself. Her masts went by the board and four of her crew were killed, but two weeks later she was heading out to sea again and six months later was flaunting the Stars and Stripes again in the very same port.

Other adventures, enough to fill a book, surrounded the famed old ship but, like all the craft that sail the seas, the wear of the deep got into her. Her hull no longer would stand the battering and steam vessels made useless her once fast sailing speed. On the Pacific she ended her days of supremacy and her masts came out, her rigging came down and she was converted into a fish freezer.

But her glory among sailormen never would down. Around her hull were woven some of the most cherished traditions of the seas. She was a ship when ships were ships and when sailormen were sailors, as the old salts say. Hardly a port in all the world but what had been the bowsprit of the Glory of the Seas with figure-head plow majestically in and nowhere but what salts knew and "loved" her as only a sailor can love a ship.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt first discovered that the famous old ship was destined for the junk heap. Rot and barnacles had eaten into her historic old hull. And Mr. Vanderbilt telegraphed to Mayor Curley and to the Maritime Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce an appeal to the pride of Boston to save the famous old ship.

College Club House Planned In Boston

Boston, Dec. 30.—College men and women of Greater Boston have in prospect a club home, to be built at an estimated cost of $1,600,000 under plans of a committee of the present University club, the sponsor of the project. With the existing organization as a nucleus, the University club is expected ultimately to have a membership of 5,000.

There are known to be 28,000 persons, alumni of 237 colleges and universities, resident within 30 miles of the city, who are eligible to membership. Separate organizations are now maintained by graduates of 71 of the institutions. The present University club was organized in 1892 at the suggestion of Amherst men, whose idea was to form a luncheon club.

Specifications of the new structure for a building in the Renaissance style, of limestone and brick. The basement will contain squash courts, swimming tank, billiard and pool room, barber shop and locker room. The two floors next above will include dining and grill rooms for both men and women, reception rooms, library, lounging and guest rooms. The third floor will be given over to women's use and the fourth and fifth floors will consist of sleeping quarters.

Turks Bring Fidget Beads to Lausanne

Lausanne, Dec. 30.—"Fidget beads" made their appearance in the Lausanne conference, and are assisting the poets, philosophers, historians, antiquarians and statesmen of Levantine delegatonse in solving Near Eastern problems.

Djellaladine Arif Bey, representative of the Angora government at Rome, constantly carried a strand of large red beads which he fingers nervously while discussing how the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shall be disposed of.

Other members of the large Turkish party carry similar beads, and to a lesser degree they are used by other Near Eastern Delegations.

Levantines cannot relieve their nervousness by twirling their thumbs or playing with their watchfobs after the manner of Westerners. They must have their hands engaged before their brains can function, or at least they think they must. Consequently, it is not unusual to meet Near Eastern representatives wandering through the hotel lobbies of Lausanne in an aimless way with bright-colored beads in their hands.

OPPOSE BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE

When Joseph Cohen, a Norwalk paint and wall paper merchant, applied for a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday, he met with opposition from Attorney Leo Davis, representing one of the bankrupt's creditors, declaring that Cohen sold an automobile before he went into bankruptcy and that he misrepresented his financial standing to the Norwalk banks. The hearing was continued for a week.

TO TEACH RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN UNIVERSITIES

Chicago, Dec. 30.—An expansion in the teaching of fural sociology in colleges is needed because of the influence rural ideals have upon the urban and national life, declared Paul L. Vogt of Philadelphia, speaking here today at the annual meeting of the American Sociological society.

"Rural life today presents a field almost untouched so far as the possibilities of discovery of new truth is concerned," he stated. "The teacher who can settle a problem in his own mind can hope to discover truths in this field that will make a permanent contribution to human welfare.

"In the study of sociology a student will obtain greater ability to see the factors in community organization, to note the tendancies of the forces operating for the strength or weakness of community life. It is an accepted educational principle that true truth growth in knowledge proceeds from the known to the unknown. This being true we have a very important reason for the study of fural sociology.

"The students in many of our colleges and universities come from rural communities. By utilizing and analyzing his own experiences he presents an opportunity for the teacher in rural sociology, who can bring to him a realization of the complexities of the life which he has been leading."

NOT ENOUGH SCHOOLS FOR NEW YORK CHILDREN

New York, Dec. 30.—New York has spent $22,135,834 in a year building public schools but 86,154 kiddies are still on part time, according to a report issued today by President George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education. This city sends 818,393 children to public schools but an increase in part time students shows population increases more rapidly than school houses.

BROWNS SOUTH FEB. 25.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—The advance guard of the St. Louis Browns probably will depart for the spring training quarters at Mobile, Ala., about Feb. 25. The Cardinal pitchers will leave for their camp at Breadonton, Fla., about March 2.

STOP COUGHING

Coughs cause feverish conditions, throat and lung strain and lead to pneumonia and serious sickness. The sooner you quit coughing the quicker you will feel better and have a better night's rest. Leonardi's Cough Syrup (Creosoted) eases and soothes inflamed, raw throats, raises the phlegm without racking or straining, protects the lungs, and removes the cause of the trouble. Be warned by the first cough. Get a bottle of Leonardi's Cough Syrup (Creosoted) from your druggist. Fine for coughs, colds, grippe, croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Pleasant, safe and sure.

Sold by Hindle Drug Stores, Inc.