

HIS 6:30 CURFEW IS CURING TOUGH KIDS

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 12.—"There's no such thing as a bad boy!" declared Police Recorder John E. Lane. "They are full of mischief and peppy. The judge himself is brimming with the latter quality even though he has passed his seventieth milestone but they wouldn't send any reformatory if I could help the judge went on, "and therefore I am trying out my new system of punishment for minor infractions of the law."

Judge Lander is the man who has devised what seems to be the most harmless, yet one of the most efficient treatments for the tough kid who breaks windows, turns over other small tough-kid stunts. The punishment is this:

Instead of being out with the "bunch" after school hours, and again after supper, the young offender in West Orange is sentenced to go straight home from school, get his lessons before the evening meal begins, and at 6:30 sharp he must go to bed and stay there.

Outside, while the sun still shines in these daylight saving days, the other kids steal bases and slug home runs and their joyous shouts ring through the air. But the boy who is in bed and can't join them. He's in bed—and they know it. A little later in the evening he can hear the excited shouts of his own particular team as they start down the street and out to the movies. But he isn't going with them—and every other kid knows why. Young Benny, the Boy Bantist, he is in his nightgown (like some boys) and he's disgraced and completely "outa luck."

"So far," said Judge Lander yesterday, "the system is working fine. There have been only a few reformatories, and no boy that ever was sentenced to the 6:30 curfew has ever appeared before me a second time."

"The loss of boys' best privilege—the fun that comes after school and in the early evening, is much more telling to an offender than a sentence of them all, noble Washing-

ton, cloud capped and magnificent, its granite peak towering 6,290 feet, overlooking New England and the distant Atlantic, the latter visible as a thin blue line on the horizon on a clear day.

With the weather right, Washington may be reached from Appalachia in a day by good walkers; hardy and experienced climbers; hardy and experienced hikers; but for the man or woman chained to a desk for eleven and a half months of each twelve this is a very considerable accomplishment, and it is better to take the first day, and it is also advisable not to attempt the trip singly if the latter can be avoided.

Trails from Appalachia

From Appalachia several possible routes to the Madison huts are available; for the trapper unfamiliar with the region the valley way is suggested. This starts at Appalachia station, forked from the air line path to the left of a sign placed by the United States forest service; following south along the valley of Snyder brook and passing at first through a delightful stretch of woodland, a part of the national forest.

One of the principal advantages of this route is that it is sheltered by trees all the distance, approximately three and one-half miles from Appalachia to the Madison huts. The air line, traversing a route parallel and to the west, is slightly shorter but much rougher, the rocks in a rainy season, and the last half or three-quarters of a mile runs along the Knife Edge summit to Durand ridge.

From three to four hours is ordinarily required for the climb by the valley way, and if the start be made early enough in the morning from the Appalachia the Madison huts may be reached by 10 o'clock. Lunch can be taken at the top which is a little over a mile from the huts via the guideless trail and Lowe's path.

HIGH COST REACHES ZARIA, PRINCIPALITY IN REMOTE NIGERIA

American Lamp Selling for 35c in London, Costs \$2 In Africa, Four Spoons, \$5

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Conditions at Zaria, one of the native principalities in the British protectorate of Nigeria, are discussed in the Daily Telegraph by Marjorie and Allan Leveridge. They write:

"Comparisons are always odious, but having arrived only recently from the Gold coast, one could not help thinking how very different the conditions were. In the latter colony we had ample opportunity to meet the leading native rulers, people like the various Fias and Omaniens, who attend the legislative council of that colony and are able to speak good English, enjoy English books, and who are as at home in talking with a white official as they would be in speaking with one of their own race. That is one side. And the other? A man who sits squat-legged upon cushions as his father did before him, and his grandfather, and his great-grandfather; a man who disdains to mimic the white man; a man to whom sitting at a table and sipping the finest champagne with a European would appear simply as very bad taste. A man who cannot help being a gentleman born, any more than the sun can help itself not being the moon.

Sincere in Convictions

"A man who appreciates simplicity, and is too wise to attach importance to outside show.

"A man who comprehends the difference between display in its vulgar sense and the studied splendor which wisely should surround a governing power.

"A man honest and sincere in his convictions, unswayed by the passing breezes of new thought, fresh policy and the promises of new brooms.

"A man who can sum up with mathematical accuracy the value of the human instrument, black or white, with whom he is brought into contact.

"A man who, in fact, is a man as Providence desired a man should be; that is, the visitor's friend, the Emir of Zaria.

"The Treasury at Zaria is a modern picture in an ancient frame. There is a strong room made by a heavy door of repurposed iron, which hall from Whitehall; there are receipts printed in Arabic which come from London; there are native clerks in flowing native robes, and with sparkling upon their chests a precious perfume from Stamboul; there are few chairs, mostly sofas and couches; there are rooms and rooms, courtiers and courtiers, all which may be found by those who visit Timbuctoo and the region of the French Sahara. But in a corner of the room, amidst a heap of the sun-dried mud which may be found by those who visit Timbuctoo and the region of the French Sahara. But in a corner of the room, amidst a heap of the sun-dried mud which may be found by those who visit Timbuctoo and the region of the French Sahara. But in a corner of the room, amidst a heap of the sun-dried mud which may be found by those who visit Timbuctoo and the region of the French Sahara.

Two States Failed To Define Attitude On Women Voting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Doubt now exists on the attitude of only two states, Louisiana and New Jersey as to provisions which are being made for the registration and voting of women at the autumn elections, it was announced at headquarters of the national women's party today.

Upon the signing of the ratification proclamation by Secretary Colby, the women's party telegraphed to the attorney general of thirty-three states inquiring whether additional legislation was required to enable women to vote in November. Twenty-six replies have been received. All of these states, except Alabama, where a decision is withheld until the return of the attorney general to the state, and Mississippi, the only state to send an unfavorable reply, have wired that women may vote without additional legislation or that special provisions are being made.

Attorney General Robertson of Mississippi writes that the provision of the state constitution requires that electors shall have been registered four months before any election, and that women therefore cannot vote this autumn.

"In view of the fact that the four months registration requirement is a constitutional provision, there is no possible method by which women could actively participate in the election in November, 1920, in this state," he writes.

In sharp contrast to Attorney General Robertson's opinion is that of Attorney General R. A. Denny of Georgia. Attorney General Denny holds the opinion that women may vote at the November elections although they have not been registered, since they have not been given an opportunity to register.

He points out that registration is a means of facilitating and not a qualification for voting.

"Any other construction than this would put the state above the constitution of the United States," he writes, "and would enable the state by a passive inaction in non-repeal of these provisions (of the state law) to defeat the express mandate of the constitution of the United States."

"Consequently, though it may be desirable to change the laws and constitution of Georgia to clarify the situation, it is not necessary, and any woman possessing the necessary qualifications under the constitution, is entitled to the right of suffrage, and no enabling act or statute is necessary."

"With reference to the second question as to the necessity of registration as a general rule, registration laws are upheld, not upon the ground that registration is an additional qualification, but upon the theory that such laws regulate the manner of exercising a right already existing, and tend to purity of the ballot. But in order to be valid, such registration laws must afford to the person entitled to vote a reasonable opportunity to register before the election."

"Summing up, therefore, women are entitled to vote immediately, both upon the ground that no reasonable opportunity has been given them to register, and upon the further ground that there is no law in Georgia providing for the registration of women, or under which they may register, and, therefore, the necessity for registration only becomes an essential qualification under our constitution when the Georgia legislature has enacted a proper registration law for women."

"Instead of a change of the present

law with regard to registration, so that women can vote, an enactment is necessary requiring them to register, and until such law is passed they are entitled to exercise their constitutional right of franchise under the constitution of the United States and vote without registration, provided, of course, they are qualified otherwise under the constitution and laws of Georgia.

"Any other construction than this would either operate as a disfranchisement on account of sex, in violation of the constitution of the United States, or would demand some self-constituted state authority to enlarge on the registration laws of Georgia. This latter creates legal absurdity and consequently until legislative action is had, women can vote without registration."

"Respectfully submitted,
"R. A. DENNY,
"Attorney General."

The seven states not heard from are Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, Texas, Louisiana, New Jersey and Connecticut. Tennessee, Maine and Indiana have had presidential suffrage for sometime and Texas has had primary suffrage so no difficulty in registration or voting is expected in these states. Connecticut has called a special session for September fourth to enact necessary enabling legislation. Therefore only the attitudes of New Jersey and Louisiana are not known.

CHILE HAS BIG DEFICIT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 10.—Chile's budget for 1921 amounts to approximately \$65,000,000, according to figures submitted to congressional committees today by Francisco Garcia Gana, minister of finance. The deficit for 1920 with pending appropriations probably will be \$15,000,000.

Flapjacks Mile Above Sea In Appalachian Club Huts

By FRANK N. ROBINSON

Climb 5,000 feet up over the rocks along the skyline of New England, the gray granite ledges of Mount Washington, and meet "Tex" Benton, host at Lake of the Clouds Hut, one of the huts established by the Appalachian Mountain Club at several of the White Mountain peaks to shelter the mountain climber. Get Benton to tell you the story of the 216 flapjacks he and his assistants baked one stormy morning with the mercury crawling up the frost point, to fill the hungry stomachs of some seventy hikers, storm-bound along the trail. That represents only three flapjacks per hiker, but each one comes when every component part has been packed in on a man's back over miles of stony trail. Listen to Tex's phonograph also. It produces more jazz per pound of weight than any other known machine. It weighs seventy-five pounds, Benton can tell that to an exact ounce; he carried it up the 5,000 feet for the entertainment of his guests.

Benton is one of a dozen or more young New England men, lovers of the out-of-doors, who operate the Appalachian club huts through the summer months when these are open. The hospitality of one is the hospitality of all.

Given the boon of good weather and a stout pair of shoes there is no more enjoyable and interesting tramping trip with relief than to climb Mount New York than a short vacation hike of two or three days over the peaks of the White Mountains, including the towering summit of famed Mount Washington. If time avails, the trip may be stretched in a dozen different ways and directions, and for an indefinite period, offering a splendid return upon the investment for each minute has expended.

Snow Remains All Summer

There are vast precipices and towering ledges, tinkling brooks and roaring cascades, deep gorges and ridges spreading vistas of field and mountain to delight the sensibilities on every hand. Areas of snow and ice, sometimes acres in extent, remain at many points almost through even the hottest summer and serve as a reminder of the chilliness of New England winters and also of that ancient age when these Alpine heights were capped with a vast cap of snow and ice thousands of feet in thickness. It was the gouging and melting of that ice cap which scooped out the deep valleys and left the overhanging cliffs.

A very considerable portion of Mount Washington group of hills is now a national forest preserve. The forestry service has taken over and maintains several of the trails. It is thus now possible to make an extended trip among and over the higher peaks, particularly of the Washington group, without going down to bases of supplies in the valleys for days or even a week at a time with only a light kit, the heaviest articles in which need be only raincoat or poncho, heavy sweater, and changes of undergarments and socks.

The matter of stout shoes is of foremost importance, for the rocks of the upper slopes of the Presidential range weathering to knife-like edges in many places and with sharp and protruding "crystals, needle-pointed to the touch. Father seems almost to melt in contact with them.

Having taken the night train from New York, let us say, on a Friday evening the trapper will reach Randolph in the Boston and Maine branch running through the Moose river valley north of the Presidential range in good season Saturday morning. A better place to leave the railroad is, perhaps, the Appalachia way station a mile or so west of Randolph, where, if it is desired, headquarters may be established at the hospitable Ravine house a few moments' walk across the meadows from the station. Directly south beyond the station radiate several paths leading up the northern spurs of Mounts Madison and Adams.

The Presidential Range

Mount Madison is the most northeastern of the important northern Presidential peaks. A little west and south of the cone of Madison (5,380 feet) is the cone of John Quincy Adams (5,805 feet) and the top of Mt. Adams (6,805 feet) pierces the clouds, second in altitude of the Presidential range. Nearby are Sam Adams and Adams 4 and Adams 5, only slightly lower.

The numerous Adams peaks lead to

the inevitable conclusion that that family must have been of proportions delightful to the late Colonel Roosevelt. Beyond the Adams household rises Mt. Jefferson (5,725 feet), with the next important peak, double topped Mt. Clay (5,526 feet), on stands to the west. Still further on stands the reformatory would be, and while he is in this kind of durance he isn't learning the evil things he would be in the reformatory."

When Judge Lander has before him a lad who has been arrested for a juvenile offense, he summons the boy's parents as well. He asks all hands how they would like to have a jail sentence handed out. The result is invariably a lot of weeping by the young prisoner and his mother (sometimes the father too), and a plea for clemency.

Then the "curfew" is put on the boy, usually for the period of a month. Each week-end he must appear in court with a written report from his parents that he has been promptly put to bed at 6:30, and a report from his school teacher that he has behaved himself in class.

If the parents fail to do their duty in the matter of curfewing the youngster, Judge Lander finds it out and slaps a \$5 fine on the father. Of course, as he says, there's a chance that any higher court would reverse him on this procedure—but it hasn't been done yet. Judge Lander is now undergoing his treatment.

He tries to make the fathers (most of the foreign-born employees of the Edison plant) to play to their sons, and to the mothers and ball games and so on, and thus far he has had a wonderful success in reforming the young mischievous set of the Jersey town.

Judge Lander, who is the most popular official of West Orange, was born in England and was a newspaper reporter for many years. Nearly half a century ago he reported a famous duel for the Manchester Guardian, and he still keeps up his old training by contributions to New York papers.

GIVING THE CHILD THE RIGHT START

Home Training Acknowledged to Be Guiding Influence, Some Parents Fail

Parenthood imposes both privilege and opportunity, says a well known writer. Only to the extent that parents realize this can they fulfill their obligations to their children. The personal character of the parent is a moral force; his example a silent teacher.

Because a child is trustful and impressionable too great care cannot be taken to surround him with the right environment. The influence of his home and associates is readily discovered by any child. Having few experiences of his own, he naturally imitates what ever he sees or sees. A certain little girl of ten had learned to courtsey when introduced to her elders. This form of salutation so impressed her little cousin of six that she immediately adopted it and within a week a younger sister and brother of two were attempting that accomplishment with more or less success.

Make Start in Life

It is generally through the indolence, negligence and sometimes ignorance of the parent that the child is not given the right start in life. Honesty and trustworthiness are necessary in a person who is responsible for his training.

The older child finds his ideals in the characters of history and literature; to the young child father, mother and other intimates are the ideal, the very embodiment of what is best and he follows the pattern set before him.

If on one occasion a mother makes a promise and fulfills it and at another time and without any explanation to the child fails to do so, how can he be expected to trust her? If one day she punishes her child for carelessness or some other childish misdemeanor and the next day overlooks the same offense because she is busy with some impor-

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