

estates. The consequence has been that it has been almost impossible to secure the passage of laws taxing land. Through one pretext or another - usually on the ground that the land is not yet sufficiently improved to produce a surplus - the large haciendas have been allowed to go practically free. Even stamp acts and other devices for producing internal revenue can be evaded if there is connivance between the local officers and the citizens. It is upon commerce, upon the small commerce of the poor, especially, that the burden has usually fallen.

The poor of Mexico are very poor. It is impossible to wring from them large amounts, no matter how they are taxed. Unless there is to be a successful attempt at making the wealth of the country contribute to the country's support, the future will see public service in education and otherwise cramped, as it has been in the past. The recent wars have impoverished the whole country. Much property has been dissipated, a great deal taken out of the republic. Recovery will be slow. Yet there is reason to believe that the people of Mexico have at last learned by experience. All signs point to a readjustment in this matter of taxation, once peace is re-established.

There is every reason to expect that with such a readjustment, and given time for the rehabilitation of industry, revenues will be ample for the needs of the people. In the interval, however, it is evident that outside financial help will be not only welcome, but most fruitful and efficient.

2. The Supply of Public School Teachers.

It has already been brought out that in Mexico state normal schools must depend on poorboys and girls for students. These schools have been subjected to a sort of double pressure. On one hand the Church influence has been thrown against them. Many of their teachers

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have been rather extreme liberals. It is difficult in that country to cherish such sentiments and remain in good standing as a Catholic. Often these teachers solve the problem by breaking with the Church entirely. They are thereupon ranked as skeptics, infidels, and even atheists, and parents are warned against sending their sons and daughters to the schools in which such men teach. So heavy is the pressure that the young people who persist in going are virtually excommunicated. Naturally, in that case, they follow the example of their teachers, and become pronounced unbelievers. They do this not so much of choice, as making a virtue of necessity. It is a necessity that seems peculiarly deplorable in the case of the young women.

On another side is the social pressure. People who feel themselves to be of the "upper class" do not like to associate with their inferiors. The state normal schools, like the public primary schools, have appealed especially to the poor, the people who are unable financially to take advantage of private institutions. This has made a sort of social atmosphere, the tendency of which is to restrict the attendance upon state normals to representatives of families that have virtually no social standing. Yet the instinctive attitude of the Mexican mind is one of respect for teachers. The calling is honored in and for itself. And even the slender income of a public school teacher is greater than the usual earnings of the men and women in the poor families from which these boys and girls come. It is clear, therefore, that despite the religious difficulty, the young women and young men of those families that are at the bottom of the social scale will continue to enter gladly upon the career of teaching. It not only satisfies their intellectual cravings for an education, but increases their income and, ultimately, improves their social position.

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terial that is just as promising as any other to be found in the republic. Indeed, I suspect that these boys and girls are even the superiors of representatives of the "better class". They possess more physical stamina, as a rule, a more vigorous will and a more open mind. They have fewer prejudices of which to divest themselves, and all to gain and nothing to lose by devoting themselves whole heartedly to their chosen calling. Needless to add that, viewed from this angle, the supply of them is inexhaustible. Mexico will never want for teachers, if only provision can be made for their proper training.

3. The Demand for Education.

It may be assumed, I think, that Mexico is awake today as never before. The rapid shifting about of the men in the armies - followed by numerous women and children - has itself broken up provinciality and given large segments of Mexico's population their first conception of their own country, and of the world at large. Telegraphic communication has become a commonplace. It has brought the people of all parts of Mexico into touch with the whole republic, and with the wide world. Newspapers have gone everywhere, loaded with startling and critical news. The man that could not read has felt himself set aside, ignored. He sees himself falling behind in the race. He had never thought of this matter that way before. He burns with longing and regret. He promises himself that his children shall never be humiliated and degraded as he has been. The school system of Mexico has lately been interrupted and held in abeyance, but the whole nation has been going to the school of experience. They have reached the hopeful stage of seeing and confessing their ignorance.

There will now be a new and mighty demand for education. The transition is as radical as that which took place in China when the old order of training was set aside in favor of "Western" learning.

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China exchanged one kind of education for another. Mexico will change want of education for education, contented ignorance for an imperious thirst for the things of the mind. She is the victim today of many ills of many kinds. At last she is convinced that she had been victimized chiefly because she is ignorant. The awakening is a tremendous one. She is getting ready for that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. For a hundred years she has tested somnolence and indifference. Now she will watch, and to watch she must have her mind's eyes opened and trained.

There have been, and are, many diagnosticians of Mexico's troubles, each with a remedy. The American people have of late shown much uneasiness under their sense of responsibility. The Monroe Doctrine has kept them awake at night. But they see that nearly all of the proposed ways of "intervening" would do harm and no good. Outsiders had better steer clear of family jars. It is time that those who would really help the Mexican people should consider the matter of helping them to educate their children. That, if done in the right spirit, is an "intervention" that Mexico will welcome. And it will do good and no harm.

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My Post
Jan 20 1917
 ONE WAY OF HELPING MEXICO.

In spite of the recent upflare of civil strife in northern Mexico, there has come within the last few months an encouraging change in American sentiment with regard to conditions south of the Rio Grande. Sympathy for the effort of the Mexican people to work out their political and social problems there has always been; but also doubt as to their ability to do so. To-day there is growing confidence in this country that the Mexicans are making headway. The tendency is to regard the revolution as almost a *fait accompli*. The Villistas may continue to give trouble, and complete pacification of the country may require time, but in the absence of a sudden overturn such as is not now in sight, the Carranza régime seems in a fair way of establishing itself. Largely responsible for this view is the subsidence of partisanship in this country after the decision at the polls last November. We are beginning to see things Mexican through other than El Paso spectacles. Thus examined, Mexico reveals herself as not quite a seething cauldron and chaos. We discover that agriculture and industry have maintained themselves in the face of war; that the country's foreign trade is well up to normal even when allowance is made for higher commodity prices; that the railroads are being rebuilt; that schools are being reestablished; and that a Constitutional Convention has been at work in seeming confidence that there will be a new and peaceful Mexico at some day not very distant.

Our sympathy for the Mexican people has not been altogether academic. The desire to be of practical help has always been there. But we have been in doubt whether the time was ripe for action, and, to tell the truth, we have not known just how to begin. The problem is not an easy one. Not the least of the difficulties has been Mexican pride and Mexican suspicion of our motives. Yet it was impossible that good intentions should be permanently frustrated for lack of a method of approach. The way to make a beginning has now been found. It is through that form of co-operation into which nations have always been ready to enter, the field in which they have never been ashamed to get assistance from the outside, through the furtherance of public education. Mexico may be afraid of American capital, though she needs that capital. She cannot find any ulterior designs in our proposals to assist in the development of her schools, upon which a Mexican democracy, if there is to be one, must be based. She cannot reject our offers of assistance in dealing with the problems of public health. Through the members of the Mexican Commission, present at a joint session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society held last November, the president

of the Academy addressed the following message to the Mexican people:

Rest assured that every effort in Mexico to improve the condition of the masses of the people will find a responsive echo in the United States. In this work you have not only our good wishes, but the assurance that if we can in any way be helpful in the furtherance of the great plan, we will deem it a privilege to co-operate. The vast educational agencies of this country are at your service in the solution of your educational problems; the public-health agencies of the United States are ready to assist in the solution of the sanitary problems.

It was a promise of concerted assistance which we have begun to redeem. The proposal that facilities be created for Mexican students in American colleges has elicited a splendid response. More than a hundred institutions have made offers of free tuition and scholarships.

But a more direct way of bringing help to Mexico has been suggested by a committee for the study of educational problems in Mexico under the chairmanship of the president of the University of Cincinnati, and including among its members the heads of Johns Hopkins, of the University of Chicago, of Oberlin, and men of the standing of John Bassett Moore and David Starr Jordan. The committee has issued an appeal for the establishment of an independent college in Mexico, and Chairman Dabney cites as a model Robert College at Constantinople. Here is a specific example of how a single wealthy American or a single American philanthropic agency might at a stroke translate our good wishes into concrete form. And it would not be a service to Mexico alone. It would be throwing out the first thread in the web of friendship between the two countries.

Mexico offers to-day something of the same opportunity for service which has drawn so many young Americans to the war hospitals of Europe. We are convinced that the response for workers would come if American organizing genius devoted itself to devising methods of help, and if American wealth stepped forward readily and generously. There is no need of waiting for the military problem of the republic to adjust itself completely. By getting at the work of reconstruction we should hasten the end of civil war.

nard, Peggy, Georgette.

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Dinner Gowns Morning

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Dinner gowns with short sleeves.

Collars that open on the shoulders and rather large but round in back.

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RATION
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THE EVENING POST: M

THE

A. T. Stewart, founded 1825

A New

The Question Is Often Asked

What Makes Almost
Everything We Buy

So Much Dearer?

To commence at the beginning a brief explanation: Nearly everything costs more to produce. Whatever grows in the soil costs more to plant and to gather and to transport than it is used to, for the reason that probably a million and more workers have been withdrawn from their usual jobs of unskilled labor, tempted by double wages and more, in many instances, to make war munitions wanted in a hurry.

Further—The old world, its nations and its business concerns being bare of manufactured articles, all the time wearing out, have come to America and gone over it "with a fine tooth comb," to use a homely phrase bidding up the prices of everything and carrying out of the country immense quantities of goods, thus raising the prices for home consumption.

Remember—That the war is now far on in its third year. When it began, all the storekeepers, like ourselves, laid in unusually heavy stocks and placed large orders with manufacturers at home and abroad and for a long time we kept down the prices, supposing that the war would soon be over.

Actually, at retail, we have at times sold largely at much less than what the same articles can be produced for

From

Address

Date

SAY EDUCATION IS MEXICO'S NEED

Committee of Savants Says
America Should Intervene
with Schools.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Intervention in Mexico, not with arms, but with free, public, non-sectarian schools, was recommended in a report issued to-night by a self-constituted committee of Americans of national school reputation as educators or publicists. This committee began studying Mexican conditions about a year and a half ago. Its conclusions were summarized as follows:—

The chaos existing in Mexico is due to variety of racial elements, woeful lack of general education; still greater lack of political experience and capacity, and cupidity of the educated leaders, and in a few instances, of intelligent uneducated.

To make educational intervention effective, the committee recommended establishment of a non-sectarian college modeled after the Roberts College in Constantinople. The recommendation does not say what agency should establish such a college, except that it should have the backing of the American people.

Thwart Attainment of Liberty.

Lack of intelligence and true leadership, says the report, have thwarted attainment of liberty in Mexican revolutions. An abstract of the report reads:

The crying need of Mexico is education—a type of education that will lift the common people out of their sloth and ignorance and enlist the better classes in a real patriotic service.

The problem is one for the people of the United States as well as the Mexicans. Such a proposal is no more absurd than were similar ones in reference to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The Mexican natives have the capacity, and if they are given the opportunity will readily acquire industrial education. The higher classes, in spite of the common impression, have a cultural basis that, wisely directed, will enable them to hold their own intellectually with the other peoples of America.

The present study also reviews educational work in Mexico since the coming of the Spaniards. Naturally most of the work was carried on under the auspices of the church. The mission is the best known and most useful of its establishments, but in addition the Catholic church gave Mexico its first formal schools and its universities. But the net result of such work among the lower classes was not great.

Mexico needs an institution that will do for her what Roberts College did in Constantinople. Such an institution should be free from all sectarian influence, should be manned by instructors fully devoted to the work and should direct itself to training the future leaders of Mexico in a spirit of true sacrifice and devotion to the best interests of the country. No better task could be undertaken by those who have the real good of Mexico at heart. Neither the resources of the country nor the present complications permit her own citizens to undertake this work. It must be done by outsiders. It will be an intervention worth while.

Committee of Savants.

The committee is comprised of Dr. Norman Bridge, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank J. Goodnow, president Johns Hopkins University; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University; Harry Pratt Judson, president University of Chicago; Henry C. King, president Oberlin College; Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College; John Bassett Moore, formerly associated with the State Department, now connected with Columbia University; Arthur W. Page, editor of the "World's Work;" Theodore H. Price, writer on economics; Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; George B. Winton, of Vanderbilt University, formerly connected with educational work in the Republic of Mexico, and Charles William Dabney, president University of Cincinnati, who acted as chairman.

The committee brought to its assistance Senor Andres Osuna, formerly general director of primary education in the Federal district of Mexico; Senor Ezequiel A. Chaviz, formerly president of the National University of Mexico, and Prof. I. J. Cox, of the University of Cincinnati.

2773	2793	2798	2801	2809	2836
2838	2841	2867	2875	2878	2880
2888	2889	2898	2921	2929	2941
2945	2950	2957	2958	2963	2968
2969	2971	2976	2977	2978	2988
2998	3000	3033	3042	3060	3072
3086	3104				

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ELDERLY WOMAN to assist with housework and family mending, near 11th and York. X 135. Press.

EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; good home, good wages. Phone Germantown, 1207 W.

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GIRL, white or colored, for housework, family of two; Westview Street, Germantown. X 114. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, who is a good cook, for housework in family of four, 39th and Locust. X 131. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework in family of four, South 60th Street. X 162. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in an apartment, near Broad and Dauphin. X 158. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in family of two, 41st and Spruce. X 159. Press.

GIRLS, over 16 years, good wages, steady position. Friedberger-Aaron Mfg. Co., 4600 N. 18th St., near Wayne Junction.

GIRL, white preferred, competent and willing, for housework in family of four, Schuyler St., Germantown. X 116. Press.

GIRLS, 14 to 16 years of age, continuation school privilege. Friedberger-Aaron Mfg. Co., 4600 N. 18th St., near Wayne Junction.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in family of four, 69th and Market. X 213. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in Drexel Hill. X 250. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in Bryn Athyn. X 220. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in family of four; 46th and Chestnut. X 304. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in family of two, in small house near 63d and Haverford; good home; easy place. X 303. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, near 47th and Baltimore Ave. X 301. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, River-view Ave., Drexel Hill. X 300. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, Wilmington, Del. X 299. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, near 5th and Spruce. X 298. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for half-time work, small family, near 5th and Moore. X 297. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for part time work in small apartment house, near 21st and Race. X 296. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework, North 19th St., Logan. X 295. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for general work in boarding house, Woodland Ave., West Phila. X 196. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, family of four, 62d and Christian. X 199. Press.

GIRLS wanted in bindery, learners and experienced operators. X 96. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, near 31st and Diamond; sleep out. X 111. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, family of two, near 33d and Powelton Ave. X 212. Press.

GIRLS for light factory work on West Locust Street. X 144. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, West Gravers' Lane, Chestnut Hill, will take half-grown girl. X 244. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, who is a good cook, for housework, in family of three, Tulpehocken Stret, Germantown. X 239. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework, family of four, Elmwood Ave., Narberth. X 237. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework, family of three in Llanerch. X 248. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in Sellersville, Pa., no laundry work, home of all conveniences. X 245. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework, near 15th and Reed. X 234. Press.

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GIRLS, over 16 years of age, starting new machinery; good wages paid while learning. Apply Griswold Worsted Company, Darby.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework, family of four, 21st and Mt. Vernon; sleep out. X 235. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework in family of three in apartments; 46th and Sansom. X 242. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, in family of three, Sherwood Road, Overbrook. X 172. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, Protestant, for housework in family of three, West Hortter Street, Germantown, \$8 a week to a competent girl. X 210. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, who is a plain cook for general housework is family of two, Springfield Ave., Chestnut Hill. X 202. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in family of four, near 5th and Reed. X 174. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework, family of two in apartments, near 55th and Walnut; must be good cook, sleep in or out; good wages. X 154. Press.

GIRL, white or colored, for housework in Haverford. Meet employer at this office today at 11 o'clock. X 155. Press.

GIRL, white preferred, for housework, near 45th and Sansom; no cooking. X 121. Press.

GIRL for downstairs work and cooking; reference required, 1606 Wallace.

HALF-GROWN COLORED GIRL, to assist with housework, Broad and Christian, X 270.