

HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School Is the Family."—Froebel

Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. These articles are appearing each Sunday in the Mail Tribune.

MATERIALS FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
Edith Lochridge Reid

Julia's mother brought from the kitchen a tray on which were a small dish of corn flakes and one of oatmeal. The tray was held before Julia. She considered a moment and said, "Corn flakes, please."

At luncheon she was allowed to choose between apple sauce and sugared orange for her first course.

After luncheon her mother asked, "Will you start your nap at one o'clock or five minutes after?" Julia, being already sleepy, chose the earlier time. "If she isn't sleepy she will say, 'Five minutes after,' or 'Ten minutes after,' depending on what I name as the time," the mother explained to a guest visiting in the home, who expressed some surprise at this program of choices.

"But isn't that very much more bother than telling a child what to do, and demanding quick obedience?" asked the guest.

"It takes, perhaps, a little more effort on my part, but I wouldn't call it bother," replied the mother. "You see, that is the method I have always used to start my children in habits of decision. Instead of choosing with Julia about her nap time and telling her she must go, I encourage her to say that she will go. She understands that her choice will be respected."

The guest was much interested in the plan of discipline in which the children's volition was given some range instead of being characterized as stubbornness, when exercised, as is the case in some homes.

Later when Bobbie came bounding in from kindergarten she called out, "Clarence and Bill are going over to the vacant lot to play ball."

"Are you going?" his mother asked.

"Well," considered Bobbie, "I've been thinking about it out there on the porch. I didn't finish

making my leaves last night, so I guess I'd better do that first."

"Oh, yes," replied mother, speaking in a tone of equality instead of "making a down" to Bobbie. "You do feel as if you wanted to make those first, but of course that isn't a long job and you'll soon be through and ready to play with the boys."

A little later Dick came in and said he was going to spend his whole week's allowance on a kite. "You think the kite is worth that much?" his mother asked, having seen them in the corner store that morning, at which time she thought they were priced too high.

"Yes, they're all right; everyone is buying them," said Dick.

"It's six days until another allowance," smiled mother. But she didn't say, "No, you can't waste your money on that kite. It isn't any good."

At dinner Dick confessed frankly, "That kite wasn't any good. It split the first thing. That's what I got for not using my thinking cap before buying," he added. But neither mother nor dad censured him. Mother didn't say, "I told you so," and dad didn't remark, "You're old enough to know better." They both regarded it as an experience which would be helpful later—probably much more helpful than if mother had forbidden him to spend 60 cents for a worthless toy. In later life he may be saved much greater grief simply through having had these opportunities which his parents are offering him for exercising his will and making free choices even at some sacrifice.

Children can be taught to choose at a very early age, although at first it may be only between two toys to play with. By making these selections, habits of considering and judging are formed. Later the child more naturally looks at the two sides of a question or the several phases of a real moral issue.

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At Hunt's Craterian Today



Walter Huston and Katherine Francis in a scene from the "Gentlemen of the Press"

"Gentlemen of the Press," latest all-star drama of newspaper life, is at Hunt's Craterian today. On the stage it was the sensation of New York and the story has been faithfully reproduced for the screen. A master cast headed by Walter Huston, includes six members of the original stage cast.

The story deals with a veteran newspaper man who has given up everything in life for his business. When his daughter was born, he was covering a prize fight when

his wife died, he was on assignment covering a Mexican uprising; when his daughter graduated from high school, he was writing about Lindbergh.

It is this character that Walter Huston portrays on the talking screen in "Gentlemen of the Press."

Another big feature on the program is "Sally Laughs and Oliver Cries" in their hilarious comedy, "Caucusdemon as We Are." It's a whole show in itself.

Coming Attractions

That comedy team, Karl Dane and George K. Arthur, are at the Rialto theater with a laugh producing vehicle, "China Bound."

The story takes Dane and Arthur to China. Dane as a stoker, and his little playmate as a lesbian stowaway, whose sweetheart is on the liner with her crashed father and her maid, Josephine Dunn is the girl and Polly Moran is her maid. Polly is the long lost sweetheart of the stoker and through the slowway they stage a reunion on the ship much to the disgust of Angus McAlister, the Scotch father, and the hard-boiled officer in charge of the "Black Genie" of the stokehold.

"China Bound" moves rapidly from laugh to laugh.

Dane and Arthur Comedy Team at Rialto Today

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STAMBOUL (AP)—Turkish moonshiners and bootleggers are leading the police of the republic, which has made moonshine one of its fifteen state monopolies, a merry chase. The most recent roundup centered round a grave-digger in the old Muslim quarter of Eyoub.

In the cellar of his home the police found two ancient coffins stolen from the cemetery made famous by Pierre Loti, and in the coffin also still alive, when the grave-digger was making the beady and popular native drink of douglou.

Other contrabanders have been caught distilling gallons of the beverage in the back depths of one of the ancient Byzantine cisterns which wind in a mysterious labyrinth beneath the modern city. After a lively battle underground, the police hauled out to prison a score of the cistern peddlers.

British engineers are experimenting with a different type of "cyroplane," a flying craft intended to make nearly vertical ascents or descents for landing or taking off in restricted space. This one has motors mounted on the tips of the revolving wings, thus providing a direct drive for the rotating members.

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State Board of Health

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NITROGEN PROBLEM BROUGHT TO FORE BY MUSCLE SHOAL

By Fran I. Weller.

(Associated Press Farm Editor.) WASHINGTON (AP)—Reintroduction of bills to dispose of the government's \$127,000,000 war-time surplus at Muscle Shoals, Ala., has brought before congress the details of an unsuspected nitrogen situation in this country.

Last year private industry produced 50 per cent of all the nitrogen used in the United States. This year, it is estimated, it will produce 65 per cent; next year, 80 per cent, and by 1932 erase the actual necessity of importing any nitrogen at all.

More nitrogen was used in 1928 than at any time in history—7,234,000 tons. By current calculation American nitrate plants are capable of producing 10,000,000 tons annually without extra effort.

To increase further domestic production of nitrogen, a \$20,000,000 plant soon is to be erected at Marion, La., by the famous I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G. of Germany, the forerunner of all inorganic nitrogen production.

A group of banks headed by the National City bank of New York already has acquired \$30,000,000 of capital for the new concern. On its board of directors will be Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Eldest Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company; Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City bank, and Paul Warburg, chairman of the International Acceptance bank.

This year the production of inorganic nitrogen in the United States will amount to about 375,000 tons, or more than six times the quantity hoped for at Muscle Shoals when congress authorized the plants 13 years ago to supply nitrogen for munitions and fertilizer.

For 10 years efforts to dispose of Muscle Shoals, now principally a power project, have included the manufacture of fertilizer either under lease to private industry or by government control.

The same proposals again are before congress, despite the rapid increase in production of synthetic nitrogen in the United States and abroad, and the accompanying decrease in price.

Nitrogen long has been the most expensive element of fertilizer. The prices of both natural nitrates and the synthetic product are falling with increased production, and

private industry proposes that government nitrate plants be used only in an experimental capacity so far as fertilizer is concerned.

Russia is seeking to attract homeless youth to sea life, and in an experimental capacity so far as will establish training ships on the Caspian sea.

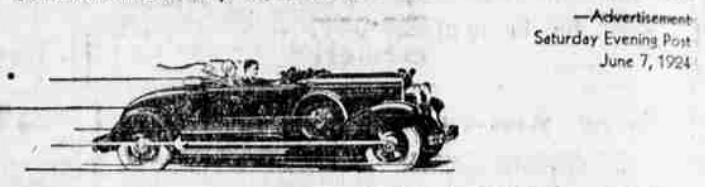
French censors object to fighting and war scenes in films but "sexy" bits rarely arouse their ire.

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JUNE 7 1924

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—Advertisement—
Saturday Evening Post
June 7, 1924



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Brilliant Colors of Birds Adopted For Airplanes

Airplanes painted with the brilliant colors and markings of the birds have begun to make their appearance. The striking color combinations of wings and bodies lend themselves to easy reproduction on the corresponding portions of the planes, while the tail feathers can be reproduced in the elevator and rudder and horizontal stabilizers. The bird-plane idea, originated by Henry Ford of Detroit, whose lacquers were used, was first applied to a Stearman "Detroiter," painted to resemble the redstart.

Artificial musks that sell as high as \$275 per ounce, are being manufactured in the chemists' laboratories.