

member unless she is a member of some denomination included in the Federal Council of Churches. This excludes from voting those who are members of other denominations or of wholly independent churches without denominational affiliation. By a two-thirds vote the Convention made eligible as a voter in any association that wishes to adopt the rule, any woman or girl over eighteen years of age who declares that she will uphold the purpose of the Association expressed as follows:

1. To associate young women in personal loyalty to Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord.
2. To lead them into membership and service in the Christian Church.
3. To promote growth in Christian character and service through physical, social, mental, and spiritual training.
4. To become a social force for the extension of the kingdom of God.

This change will not become effective until passed by a second Convention; but its adoption by this Convention indicates that youth is making itself felt in the thought and life of the churches and their agencies.

Nutrition and the School-Child

IN the "Survey" of April 15 Dr. William E. P. Emerson points out the extraordinary difference between the care of the infant and of the school-child. Parents have learned to watch infants and young children very closely, noticing weight increases, sleep, activity, and most certainly everything that has to do with food and nutrition. And then when the child goes to school the parents seem to think that the whole matter of health belongs to the schools. Unfortunately, the schools do very little.

True it is that here and there we have an attempt at medical inspections. Says Dr. Emerson: "There can be little satisfaction, however, in a programme which puts the health of thousands of children in the charge of a single part-time physician. Neither should we use the word 'medical' to describe the inspection given to the hurrying line of children passing before the inspector." And then he shows the almost entire ineffectiveness of any programme making for better health that confines itself largely to teaching such matters in schools. There must be individual attention. Says Dr. Emerson: "The mal-nourished child needs some one who will find the cause of his impaired nutrition, and then make use of

the means that will bring about its correction."

For some time The Outlook has been demanding an individual medical examination for every child, followed by such treatment as the examination would indicate. Obviously, then, we strongly indorse this plea of Dr. Emerson's for far more efficient and individual health oversight of school-children, however much we might object to accepting a child's weight instead of the judgment of a physician as an indication of health or ill health.

And we indorse this plea the more strongly because we believe that the practice of relying upon the weight of children as an indication of health has prevented schools from seeing the necessity of resorting to the judgment of physicians.

Delaware's Junior Legislature

DELAWARE has just tried a novel educational experiment. From the high schools of the State fifty-two boys and girls were sent to Dover, the State capital, to convene in a Junior Legislature under the direction of the Governor, the Hon. William D. Denney. A three-day session was held, with all the usual legislative forms, and the following are the more important bills that were introduced and considered:

House bills: Providing for health safeguards for school-children; providing an inheritance tax to raise money for a school building programme; providing for a physical director in each high school in the State; appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of wharves and docks at Lewes; compelling any one who has liquor in his possession to tell where he got it, under penalty of imprisonment until he does tell; forbidding the sale of paper-covered cigarettes; providing for the teaching of music in all high schools.

Senate bills: Providing for a State building programme for schools; providing for a Juvenile Court in each of the three counties; providing for the regulation of the sale of securities (weeding out wildcat stock promoters); providing for the consolidation of rural schools; providing physical training in schools; prohibiting the use of public schools for propaganda or commercial advertising.

In all the committee and floor work the young legislators were helped by Dover attorneys who have had years of experience with actual legislative work. The students had been working on the subject-matter of the bills for weeks be-

fore the Junior Legislature convened. Some bills were reported unfavorably from the committee, some died in the committees, some were defeated after full debate, many were passed.

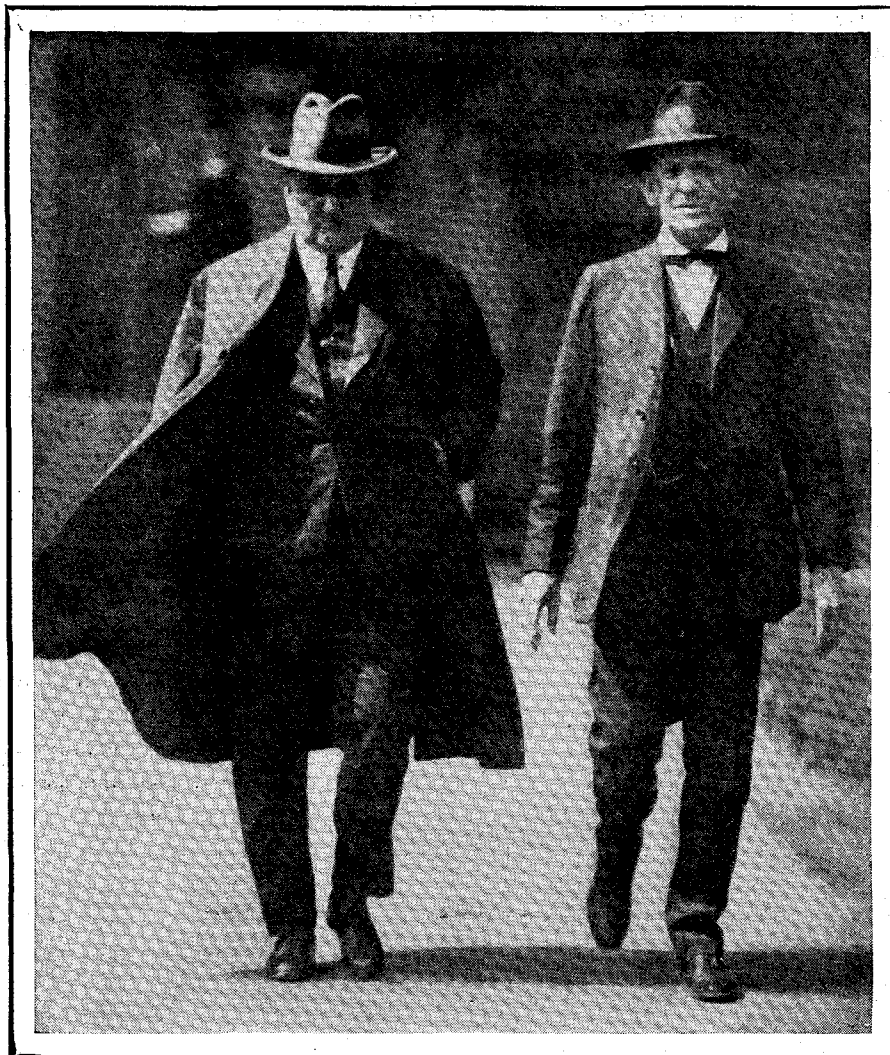
Of course the Legislature lacked many things. The members were not elected by popular vote. They had no constituencies to consider. They belonged to no party. And as their acts had no legal effect they were not restrained by thoughts of consequences. But they had at least one advantage—they were free to consider every question along purely social or economic lines, in true academic fashion.

The idea of the Junior Legislature originated with Professor Thornburg, Principal of the Dover High School, and was supported by the Dover Rotary Club and the State Superintendent and Board of Education. Fifteen girls took part in the sessions, two as Senators and thirteen as Representatives, and gave a good account of themselves. The interest of the young legislators in public questions that their teachers had not known they cared for and the reaction of this junior session on the study of civics, history, and the Constitution made a very favorable impression on the Board of Education. Educators in other States are inquiring about the experiment.

A Criminal Governor

GOVERNOR WARREN T. MCCRAY, of Indiana, has been found guilty by a jury in a Federal district court of using the United States mails as part of a fraudulent scheme. Judge Anderson, of the Federal court in which McCray was convicted, was unsparing in his denunciation of McCray as a criminal and a willful violator of law. The jury convicted McCray after only ten minutes' consideration of the facts, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fines which will amount in the end to \$10,000. He resigned his office as Governor the day before he was sentenced.

This does not seem to be one of those cases of a semi-criminal, semi-political character in which a public officer corruptly influences contracts or commissions or otherwise favors the friends of politicians whom he wishes to please. In this case the Governor of a great State, if judge and jury are correct, deliberately engaged in an elaborate plan to obtain money by illegal means for his own personal use and profit. The people of the State are to be condoled with for having



Wide World Photos

Warren T. McCray (left) and the U. S. Marshal (right) at the Marion County Jail after the ex-Governor's sentence to ten years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta

had the ill fortune to see a man of his character at the head of the State Government.

The fraudulent process by which McCray obtained money included four indictable acts: forgery, for he signed false names to a very large number of notes; the violation of the State banking laws, for he was president of a bank and turned his fraudulent notes into money through that connection; violation of Federal banking laws; and, finally, using the United States mails for a fraudulent purpose. Several indictments were found by State grand juries, but in the only case tried a disagreement resulted. The United States Government was able to prosecute solely because McCray had used the mails in his scheme. Of course it is evident that the verdict of guilty in this case includes the assertion that he was guilty of the fraud to further which he was using the mails.

What this convicted Governor actually did was to sign names of employees and others to a large number of notes made payable to himself; to indorse the notes with his own name, and then to discount

the notes at banks, for his own use in a cattle farm scheme. He has made no denial that the names of the supposed makers of the notes were false, but he put up the extraordinary defense that, as he had indorsed the notes, he was liable for them, and therefore no criminal offense had been committed. Judge Anderson tore this flimsy defense to pieces. It is evident to any business man that, while the amount of each note could theoretically have been collected from the indorser (in this case Governor McCray), the person who held the note for payment was entitled to recourse not only against the indorser but the original maker of the note. As the names of the supposed makers were forged, the holders of the notes were deprived of a right, and deprived of it by the simple criminal process of plain forgery.

McCray has had a spectacular career as farmer, banker, and politician. His downfall and disgrace do not properly enter deeply into the political life of the State. Not the State but the man is in this case responsible for the wretched outcome of criminal activity.

Our Political No-Man's Land

ABOLISH the District of Columbia," shouts Representative Mansfield, of Texas. Aye, by the powers, while we are about it, let us do some abolishing worth bragging about. Let us make short shrift of it and at the first swoop abolish Congress. Why not? True, we should miss it after a while. Human beings deprived of anything that they are accustomed to miss it—a crutch, a boil on the back of the neck, a nagging wife or husband. We should miss Congress, and might go to perdition in the long run for want of it, but we should go, in the main, unpestered.

Does somebody object that it is not practicable to abolish Congress? Of course it is not. But neither is it practicable to abolish the District of Columbia. Among asinine proposals this is eminent. When Mr. Mansfield abolishes the District of Columbia, he must, in the nature of things, abolish State lines. It is not practicable in a federation of equal States to house the Federal Government in any one of them. Unless the Federal Government continues to have a home of its own, one of two things must happen—boundary-lines must be wiped away and the whole country turned into one field like France, or else one State must be supreme, as Prussia was in the old Germany.

Now there are persons in the United States who would argue that each of those changes would be good. There may be merit in what each would say, but this is no time to argue it. Mr. Mansfield himself would not agree to the wiping out of State lines, and, if there is to be a supreme State, there will be forty-seven other States to contend that it shall not be Maryland—as it would be if the District of Columbia were abolished and the seat of Government remain where it is.

Certainly the residents of the District of Columbia will complain that they do not vote, that they are overtaxed and generally imposed upon. Certainly there will always live in the District of Columbia persons who will prey upon the servants of the Government and upon the stranger within the gates.

Things might be better than they are; but to bring about the better state of things would require profound changes, and a Congress that cannot pass a dozen necessary bills is not one to deal with things profound.

There are evils, yes. But it is better