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 poor boys 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
The book of Mexico is very poor. It is impossible to
write from them large numbers on matters how they are taken.

The recent years have improved the whole country's economy
and people's standard of living. A great deal has been done by the government.

However, there is reason to believe that the people of Mexico
will not learn any lesson by experience. All steps have to be repeated.

There is every reason to expect that with every new government,

any given time for the rapidity of interest. Interest in the national
welfare for the welfare of the people. In the interest's presence, it is

evident that national interest will not only welcome, but

most important and efficient.
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 en-
tirely. They are thereupon ranked as skeptics, infidels, and even
atheists, and parents are warned against sending their sons and daugh-
ters 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
despicable in the case of the young women.

On another side is the social pressure. People who feel them-
selves 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 finan-
cially to take advantage of private institutions. This has made a sort
of social atmosphere, the tendency of which is to restrict the attend-
ance upon state normals to representatives of families that have vir-
tually 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 fam-
ilies 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 con-
tinue to enter gladly upon the career of teaching. It not only satis-
fies their intellectual cravings for an education, but increases their
income and, ultimately, improves their social position.

It is my opinion that this so-called lower class affords ma-
I am rather in favor of keeping the school system as it is. The people are opposed to any change in the management of the schools. They feel that the schools are doing a good job and that any change would be detrimental to the children's education. They are also concerned about the cost of running new schools and the lack of qualified teachers.

On the other hand, I believe that the schools need to be reformed to meet the needs of the modern world. The current system is outdated and does not prepare students for the challenges of the 21st century. The schools need to be more flexible and responsive to the changing needs of society.

As for the question of whether the schools should be run by the state or by private organizations, I believe that both have their merits. The state can provide a broad-based education that is accessible to all, while private organizations can tailor their courses to meet the specific needs of individual students.

In conclusion, I believe that the schools should be reformed to better serve the needs of the students and society. This may require changes in the management of the schools, as well as changes in the curriculum and teaching methods. However, I do not believe that the schools should be completely taken over by the state or by private organizations, as both have their unique roles to play in the education system.
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.
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.
In spite of the recent unrest of civil strife, which has occurred within the last few months as an inevitable result of the war, it is not too early to consider the point with regard to conditions south of the Rio Grande. It is impossible to say whether the port of the Mexican government to work out the future of Mexico has ever been known, but it is also true that the conditions of the country are very different from those of the United States. The growth of the country has been almost a perfecttrash. The Villistas may have been the bane of the peace of the country and have greatly pointed out the need of reorganization in this country. We are beginning to see the light of the future in Mexico. The American government, which has been at work in a most successful way, is more and more a factor in the life of this country at some time not very distant.

It is not true that the Mexican people has not been altogether honest in its endeavors. It has been true that the Mexican government has been at work in this country in doing the business of the Mexican people. It seems to be impossible that honest intentions alone should be the basis of a policy of government. The problem is not so much one of government as it is one of the development of the country. It is evident that the Mexican government is not sufficient to the task of the development of the country. It is evident that the Mexican government is not sufficient to the task of the development of the country. It is evident that the Mexican government is not sufficient to the task of the development of the country. It is evident that the Mexican government is not sufficient to the task of the development of the country.
DRESS at As One
CLOTHES OF INDIVIDUALS MADE TO ORDER AT NEW INTEREST.

Sports Blouses from Bond Street

Particularly heavy rich silk crepe, characteristic of London clothes.

A half dozen different models with new ideas.

Priced 96c, 67c, 35c, 25c.

(Third Floor, Old Building.)

Blouses.

Top price: $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, $0.50.

Odd lots.

Out of stock.

Knit and organdy.

Blouse work.

(Trench work, New Building.)

The Question Is Often Asked

What Makes Almost Anything a Bargain

So Much Dearer?

To secure the increase of price, a brief explanation: Not every consumer is able to
purchase. Whatever goods in the past cost more to produce and gather in the
future, and it is applied to, for the reason that probably a million and more
products have been withdrawn from the market and the jobs of the old
made, labor, demanded by goods hundreds, if not millions, in many in
prices, to make war munitions

Further—The old world, it

radical, and its businesses per
consumer being based on manufac
ture, all the times. What
out, have come to America an
gather in, with a fixed found

New Building.

A. T. Stewart, December 15
SAY EDUCATION IS MEXICO'S NEED

Committee of Savants Says America Should Intervene with Schools.

CINCINNATI Jan. 7-Intervention in Mexico must not await a war, but with free, public, non-sectarian schools, was recommendd tonight by a self-constituted committee of American educators to reverse the Mexican government's reputation as educators or publicists. This committee of respected educators met here in a room in the Rockerfeller Building in the city.

The committee stated that one of the country's basic problems is the education of the Mexican children who are not being trained in schools. It was pointed out that the children are not being taught the necessary knowledge to enable them to live a normal life.

The committee emphasized the need for American intervention in the education of the Mexican children. They stated that the American educators have the knowledge and experience to help the Mexican children. The American educators are willing to work with the Mexican government to improve the education of the Mexican children.

The committee stated that American intervention in the education of the Mexican children would be a win-win situation for both countries. The American educators would be able to gain valuable experience while helping to improve the education of the Mexican children. The Mexican children would be able to receive a better education, which would benefit them and their country.

The committee's recommendations were well-received by the Mexican government, who agreed to work with the American educators to improve the education of the Mexican children.