

### DEPENDS ON HOUSING, SAYS MRS. HORWITZ

Preserving of Traditions and Rearing of Good Citizens Only to Be Had With Clean Home Surroundings.

"If we are to preserve our national traditions, rear strong men who can approach great economic questions with a broad viewpoint reflecting the intellect of our forefathers, it is necessary to give the youth of our country an opportunity to live amid decent surroundings.

"The most essential, or what might be termed the fundamental principle that should guide us, deals with the housing problem."

This was the comment made today by Mrs. George Q. Horwitz, wife of the prominent lawyer who for years has been interested in the work of improving the juvenile court and probation system.

For years Mrs. Horwitz, a woman of great culture, has devoted her time and money toward what she terms her "tenet." Briefly that hobby deals with the developing of future citizens. Her day nursery, in which 100 youngsters in four Philadelphia have their health and proper breeding, gives illuminating testimony concerning her theories.

WORK TAUGHT HER HOUSING NEEDS. In her work Mrs. Horwitz has been able to study and learn by personal contact the necessity for good, clean, wholesome homes. Some of the pitiful phrases in her statement dealing with Philadelphia's problem are:

"The typical homes in which our average statesmen, physicians, lawyers and business men were reared differed considerably from the present-day homes in the city—on the former, or at greater percentage of them, were in the country, where good air, fresh water and an abundance of room to play were to be found.

"The typical city home in the crowded section lacks essentials that are conducive to the health, happiness and morals of the young men and women.

BAD HOUSING CAUSES VICE. "The home of two or three rooms in which a family must live is not a proper place in which to rear children, and when they reach the age of self-protection they are forced into the streets and there they become victims of vice."

"The rich man who educates his daughter in some European institution of learning and permits the daughter of a poor man to live in a wretched tenement with improper sewage, light and air should be given courses in citizenship; that type of man must be taught to realize that success in life must not be measured in dollars and cents."

"All the greatest discoveries of the 19th century is man's responsibility for his brother."

HER NURSERY MODEL INSTITUTION. Mrs. Horwitz has demonstrated to her own and to the complete satisfaction of many mothers and fathers that it pays to consider the housing problem seriously. Her day nursery is a model institution where boys and girls of poor parents are taught to be good citizens.

IMPROVEMENT SOON SHOWN. "But the young mind was plastic and in three days he was beginning to demonstrate by his conduct that he possessed gentlemanly qualities. Like the other children he returned home every night, but at the end of the week he demonstrated with his mother when she called to take him away."



GEN. T. COLEMAN DUPONT  
He announces he is willing to build a boulevard 100 miles long through the State of Delaware. It would cost \$3,000,000.

### DU PONT TO BUILD ROAD

Offers to Continue Work on Delaware Highway if Court Approves.  
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30.—General T. Coleman du Pont, president of the du Pont Powder Company, has announced that he will carry out his original plan, build a boulevard for 100 miles through Delaware, and present it to the State if the United States Supreme Court pronounces constitutional the law of this State giving him the necessary authority. The road will cost \$3,000,000 if the original plans are carried out.

Several months ago General du Pont began the construction of the highway, but the work was stopped by litigation. John Clendaniel, a farmer of Sussex County, sought to prevent the condemnation of his lands by the corporation organized by General du Pont. The decision in the Delaware courts was a defeat for Clendaniel. He then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but before the case was reached Mr. Clendaniel died, and his heirs declined to be parties to the suit.

The Supreme Court, as a result, recently dismissed the action without ruling on the constitutionality of the law.

### SCORES PRACTICE OF "CRAMMING" IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

F. W. Ayer Also Advocates Religious Teaching in Classrooms in Address Before Baptist Ministers.

That the "cramming" process of our public schools is destructive rather than constructive of ideals," was the statement made by F. Wayland Ayer, a prominent advertising man, before the Baptist Ministers' Association at the First Baptist Church, 17th and Sanson streets, today.

Mr. Ayer pointed out the private schools of this country were doing more in inculcating religious thought and ideals in the minds of the pupils than did the public schools. He deplored this fact and urged the necessity of greater religious education in the private schools, particularly because of the fact religious training and its benefits could only be soundly inculcated into the mind of a person during childhood.

Mr. Ayer pointed out, by figures obtained from the United States Commission of Education, that 88 per cent. of the men in "Whom Who in America" were college-bred men and that the proportion of college-bred men as compared with those who stand aloof in the affairs of this country was 7 to 1. The speaker gave high praise to the colleges. Urging the Baptists to take greater interest in the establishment of Baptist schools, R. W. Swepland, headmaster of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., said, while the percentage of boys and girls attending private schools had remained practically the same during the 33 years ending with 1910 the number has been steadily increasing beginning with that year.

Mr. Swepland said the number of private preparatory schools conducted by the Catholic Church in this country was greater than the number of such schools conducted under the auspices of all the other denominations. There are more Catholic preparatory schools than non-sectarian schools, the speaker said. Mr. Swepland urged the Baptists to increase their number of such schools.

The association, in a resolution, warmly endorsed the efforts of the Emergency Aid Committee in trying to alleviate distress in this city and pledged its support to the movement. The resolution urged greater and more careful study of the questions of unemployment and industrial unrest for the purpose of dealing more scientifically with the amelioration and final solution of these problems.

Woodbine Suffragists Hold Meeting  
WOODBINE, N. J., Nov. 30.—Many persons were unable to gain entrance to Borough Hall last Saturday night when the first meeting of the Woodbine Equal Suffrage League was held. The speakers were Mrs. Anne Lowenberg and Miss Della Hastings, of Philadelphia. Rabbi Louis J. Haas, a recent convert to the cause, made an able address.

### \$100,000,000 FUND BASIS FOR WORLD UPLIFT PROJECT

John D. Rockefeller Designs Benefaction to Aid in Task of Human Betterment in Years to Come.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Rockefeller Foundation, which is now leading in the imposing task of feeding 7,000,000 starving Belgians, is John D. Rockefeller's latest and greatest benefaction, an institution with \$100,000,000 capital to carry through all his future philanthropies.

It will not absorb Rockefeller projects already definitely established on a scientific, businesslike basis, like the \$20,000,000 General Education Board, but it serves as a standing organization ready to take up any new work of human betterment that suddenly presents itself.

The object of the foundation, as stated in the Federal charter which the House of Representatives passed only to see it die in the Senate, is to "promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

Giving up his efforts to obtain a Federal charter, Mr. Rockefeller and his associates then appealed to the State of New York. Senator Foley sponsored a bill to charter the foundation, which passed both houses of the New York State Legislature in April, 1913, and was signed by Governor Sulzer. It gave the foundation much wider powers than the proposed Federal charter, but Mr. Rockefeller was somewhat disappointed that the work was not given more of a national character by the national incorporation.

Besides sending the steamship Massachusetts with a \$275,000 food cargo to the Belgians on November 3; holding out a general offer to deliver free of charge all American gifts to the Belgians up to December 31 next, with the probability of a renewal of the offer; hurrying a commission of three experts to Europe to study the general distress situation, and promising to expend "several millions" if this commission reports the advisability, the foundation has done these things:

Organized a labor investigating commission to study the working conditions of the world. This work will be conducted along the line of the Rockefeller Bureau of Social Hygiene.

Organized the world-wide fight against the enervating hookworm plague. This continues work done before the foundation's incorporation.

Purchased the Grand Chenier tract of 85,000 acres in Vermillion and Cameron Parishes, Louisiana, for the purpose of establishing a winter refuge and preserve for migratory birds on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

Co-operated with the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York city, a semipublic body which keeps a watch on the municipal government and conducts a training school for municipal government experts.

500 "BEGGING LETTERS" A DAY. For one thing, the foundation investigates hundreds of thousands of requests for assistance every year. Mr. Rockefeller, it was explained when the foundation was proposed, wished to make it a "clearing house for begging letters," of which he receives 500 a day.

Before the foundation began its corporate life its work had gone on for years. There had been an informal committee, composed of men closely associated with Mr. Rockefeller, which had passed on philanthropic projects and considered activities such as the foundation now systematically studies and takes up when approved.

The foundation, like most of the Rockefeller activities, was started and has lived in a storm of criticism. Mr. Rockefeller's desire to establish the foundation was made known first in March, 1910, when United States Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced the Federal bill. It was contended by critics the foundation should not be perpetual, but subject to termination with a distribution of its funds, and that its control should be vested more specifically in Congress. Amendments were made providing Congress might limit the objects of the corporation as the interests of the public might demand, and that all gifts or property should be subject to this provision. The total amount of property the foundation might hold was limited to \$100,000,000—the amount which Mr. Rockefeller had named as the extent of his donation—and it was provided that the income should not be accumulated or added to the principal, but should be disbursed currently. There were also suggestions for the distribution of all the principal at the end of 100 years. But Congress did not pass the bill.

Store Opens 8:30 A. M.
WANAMAKER'S
Store Closes 6 P. M.

## Tomorrow in Philadelphia—at Wanamaker's

### Give Us Your Idea of What a Store Should Be

and if it is in the power of human beings to make it you shall see the realization of your idea at Chestnut and Thirteenth, for the down deep purpose of this enterprise is to construct the conveniences, provide the most complete assortments of wanted articles, establish the fairest prices and systematize the service to give the fullest satisfaction to the public.

(SIGNED) *John Wanamaker*

November 30, 1914.

### Between Now and Christmas There Will Be a Rush for Furs

The Fur Salon is ready for the rush. Every day the big boxes hurry in, and the furs inside them are inspected, tagged with their right names and hurried down to the Fur Salon to keep the racks filled up with all the beautiful warm coats and muffs and neck-furs that women are eager for.

Splendid novelty furs, snowy foxes and ermines; sheared muskrat combined with ermine or monkey; broadtail or mole with ermine, and skunk with fish.

STAPLE FURS, such as skunk and natural mink; black pointed, red and blue foxes; lustrous black lynx, Hudson seal, monkey, and lesser furs, like natural racoon and wolf.

FUR COATS—Hudson seal (sheared muskrat) from \$85 to \$450; caracul at \$60 to \$300; nearseal (sheared muskrat) starting at \$65, and the luxurious mole.

AUTOMOBILE FUR COATS of marmot, muskrat, natural racoon, hair-seal leopard and tiger. Prices are \$55 to \$165.

FUR-LINED COATS starting at \$37.50.

(Third Floor, Chestnut)

### Clear-Away Goes Merrily in the Fashion Salons

If we were to pick out some of the best things that have been reduced from a third to a half for this sale they would be—

**FIRST—A group of 150 suits at \$25 to \$75.**

All the \$25 sorts have short coats and include rich broadcloths with fur-cloth trimmings; plain diagonals, severely tailored; and a very interesting miscellany.

Those at \$30, \$35 and \$37.50 are black and navy broadcloths with fur-cloth trimmings and gabardines fur edged or with military braiding.

Those at \$50, \$65 and \$75 have just arrived from the manufacturer and are exquisite individual suits, very special indeed at their prices.

**SECOND—A lot of 150 afternoon and evening dresses at \$19.50 to \$75.**

The \$19.50 styles are wonderful velvet dresses with fur. Those at \$25 are of broadcloth with velvet boleros. At \$29.50 are some remarkable serges, including a beaded style.

Between \$37.50 and \$75 are the fluffier afternoon gowns and evening dresses, and black effects with long net sleeves, lace and charmeuse combinations of many kinds, and the lovely nets and chiffons and other filmy confections which will take part in many a gay gathering this winter.

Please remember that all of these things are from a third to a half less than earlier in the season.

(First Floor, Central)

### On the Subway Floor

1000 silk waists at \$1 to \$2—including striped tub silks, crepe de chine and messalines.

500 cotton waists at 45c.

200 silk petticoats with jersey tops at \$2.

(Subway Floor, Market)

### We Brought Some New Embroideries from Turkey

And we regard them as the most attractive and useful things of the kind that we have ever had at these low prices.

One group of covers, scarfs and mats is delicately a-glitter with silver, gilt and tinted embroidery applique on silk or linen in Turkish fashion. The designs are lovely and the uses to which they may be put are many. Several sizes and shapes from \$2 up to \$22.50.

The others are very old linen pieces of odd sizes, exquisitely embroidered in the dullest Oriental colorings, the ground being natural linen turned saffron with years. Women will like these pieces to cut into odd dress trimmings. They cost \$2 and \$4 each.

(Fourth Floor, Chestnut)

### Christmas Sale of Silk Hosiery

**23,000 Pair of Women's Silk Stockings  
17,000 Pair of Men's Silk Half Hose**

All fresh merchandise of the first quality or "seconds" so good and so low priced that they will be among the first to go.

Save From One-Third to Two-Thirds—An Average Half

Remember, these are fine goods—the very things that nine people out of ten would choose for gifts. And this sale is possible only because during this month's marketing we laid aside all the "plums" in the Christmas Sale basket.

Where else can you find genuine Paris embroidered silk stockings at \$2.50—or really fine silk hosiery at 50c and 75c?

Why pay more than double \$1.40 for six pair of fancy silk half hose?

At 35c (3 pair for \$1)— Boot silk, black and colors; "seconds." At 50c—Black and colored silk; "seconds." At 75c—Black and colored silk; "seconds" of better grades. At 85c—Black, all-silk and cotton top; first quality.	At \$2.50—Paris embroidered styles; first quality.
Men's Silk Half Hose At 25c (6 pair for \$1.40)— Black and colored plain and fancy silk and silk-and-cashmere; first quality. At 60c—Black and colored silk; "seconds." At 65c—Black and colored silk, with clocks; first quality.	

(Main Floor, Market)

### 15,000 Women's New Christmas Handkerchiefs Have Come in Gray Boxes

We mention the Gray Boxes because a good many of our customers ask for "handkerchiefs out of the gray boxes."

The handkerchiefs in the gray boxes come from a Belfast house that has been making better and better Irish linen handkerchiefs every year for over a hundred years.

These new handkerchiefs came in on the "Haverford," and will be shown for the first time tomorrow. They are all very nicely hemstitched, and every one has one corner hand embroidered. Some for as little as 25c each, good pure linen and very dainty at that, and others going up to \$1, where there is a wide range of the very prettiest things for Christmas gifts.

You will want to see the handkerchiefs that are in the Gray Boxes.

(Main Floor, Central)

### Aisle Sales Tomorrow

Women's shirtwaists, sweaters, bath robes, underclothes and silk petticoats at special prices—many even as low as half.

(West and East Aisles)

### Christmas Sale of Cut Glass Starts Tomorrow

About 2000 pieces of fine Cut Glass — \$10,000 worth—made a little more carefully and artistically than any we have ever shown and with prices one-third to one-fourth less than the actual values.

It is surely a gift-seeker's assortment, for there is in it every known article of cut glass, and the assortment of moderately priced pieces is the largest any store has ever shown at the same good savings—puff-boxes, hair receivers, bureau trays, salts-bottles, perfume bottles, and the like.

A list of the pieces would come near filling the whole page. They go from \$1 for flower vases in a wonderful variety up to \$50 for a lemonade bowl worth twice as much. These are a few of the more exceptional pieces:

Tall-footed Compotes, \$1.50 each. Nut or Bomba Bowls on three feet, \$1.75 each. 3-pint Water Jugs, \$2 each. 4-pint Water Jugs, \$3 each. Fern dish and mirror, complete, now for the first time, \$3.75 (for two pieces). Salad or Fruit Bowls, \$2 to \$13.50 each. Celery Trays, \$1.85 to \$5.50 each.	Sugar and Cream Sets, \$2.25 to \$5.50 each. Mayonnaise Sets, \$2.25 to \$3.75. Some Unusually Handsome Pieces Footed Dishes, \$13.50 each. Sweet Pea Vases, \$12 each. Footed Fruit Bowls, \$12 each. Flower Baskets, \$22.50 each. Flower Vases, \$22.50 each.
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Besides ice tubs, cream trays, hatpin holders and scores of other pieces.

(Fourth Floor, Central)

### Time to Outfit the Boy for Winter

Suits of Norfolk styles, made of all-wool materials, come in cheviots, worsted, fancy mixtures and plain serges.

Prices, \$5 to \$25. Sizes, 8 to 18 years.

Good overcoats made of sturdy fabrics can be had in gray, blues, browns and chinchillas. Suitable for all-winter wear.

Prices, \$7.50 to \$25. Sizes, 3 to 18 years.

(First Floor, Market)

### FRANK MAKES LAST APPEAL

Supreme Court Now Asked to Grant Writ of Error.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Counsel for Leo M. Frank, of Atlanta, Ga., convicted murderer of Mary Phagan, made a final appeal in the Supreme Court today to prevent his execution by having the high court intervene with a writ of error, which would save Frank's life until the court could review the case on its merits.

Counsel for Frank, who already has been refused such a writ by Justices Lamar and Holmes, asked leave of the court to file a brief in support of a petition for writ of error.

River Pollution Suit Sustained  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The request of New Jersey on the summary dismissal of the suit of New York State, to prevent the waters of the Hudson river from being polluted by the Passaic valley, proposed in New Jersey, today was granted by the Supreme Court of the U. S.

**NEWTON COAL**  
Answers the Burning Question

ONE THING IS SURE, WHEN YOU BUY  
**NEWTON COAL**

YOU HAVE TREATED YOUR HOUSEHOLD TO  
THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS

Choice Pieces: Egg \$7.50; Stove \$7.50; Nut \$7.50; Pen \$8.50  
25c added if carried.

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## JOHN WANAMAKER