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CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman, P. H. WHALEY......Executive Editor JOHN C. MARTIN.,..... General Business Manager Published daily at Puntic Langua Building, SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1913.

Only the rich can afford to be amateur sportsmen, for it is cheaper to buy venison in the market than to shoot it in the forest.

Put Big Business Behind Local Option THERE is not much "personal liberty" to L drink liquor among employes of great corporations. Modern industry has prohibited "booze" and there is no coubt about enforcement. To be sure, there are men who drink moderately and manage to hold their jobs, but Big Business, much maligned yet generally efficient, is more harsh in its treatment of "boozers" than of its competi-

Why, then, do not the men who have outlawed liquor in their own business get behind the Governor in the fight for local option? There are men in this State bigger than any political organization. Why are they holding back and keeping their mouths shut when the battle is on? They do not have to be moralists to be against liquor; the problem is economic. They should have their coats off and be in the centre of the fight. He who is not for local option is against it. Every passive citizen is an ally of the men who contracted to protect the liquor ring. Every good citizen must fight to prevent the politicians from delivering the goods.

The political immorality which has shamed and humillated the Commonwealth for years was born in saloons and has been nurtured in them ever since. They are the breeding places of foul politics. There are countles which have been betrayed and want a fighting chance to win back their political good standing. They are the counties in which the great battles will be fought when local option is an established fact. The liquor problem can be soberly settled and at the same time the way be opened to political redemption

More Trouble for Mexico

TTICTORIANO HUERTA is apparently imitating President Wilson and is pursuing a policy of watchful waiting. He has been In Spain, which is a long way from Mexico, and he has just sailed on a ship bound for Buenos Aires. Reports do not indicate whether the ship stops at West Indian ports on the way. But the former dictator can watch in South America as patiently as he can walt in Spain.

It may be that Porfirio Diaz, who trained him in the arts of war and statecraft, as

soldier. The Duke is not of kingly fibre or he would find a way to fight and to prove that he is worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Albert of Belgium. He is a man without a country because he has not tried to make himself worthy of any country's respect.

Watch the Chamber of Commerce Grow

ALL signs favor the success of the move-ment to enlarge and vitalize the Chamber of Commerce. It needs no argument to establish the wisdom of building up a single, strong commercial body through which the business community can speak and by aid of which it can get all the information needed for the intelligent management of great enterprises.

The promise of success lies in the realization of the need. Philadelphia is awake and is searching for ways and means for developing its great resources. The enlarged Chamber of Commerce will be a product of this new spirit and not the cause of it. All that is needed today is an intelligent organization of sentiment already existing. Everybody admits that there has been too much duplication of effort and too much rivalry among commercial organizations, and nearly every one takes the view expressed by William T. Tilden, at the Bellevue-Stratford luncheon yesterday, that the only way to boost Philadelphia is for every one to boost in the same direction. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has already committed itself to the new plan, and at the opportune moment will merge with the enlarged Chamber of Commerce. Whether the Board of Trade co-operates is of less importance to the movement itself than to the board, for the movement is going to succeed.

When the canvass of 12,000 business men begins next week, the committees are likely to discover such a willingness to join in the general boosting movement that their labors will be lightened beyond their present expectations, for Philadelphia business men have decided that the city has been loftering long enough, and that it will take its place at the head of the procession or they will know why not.

Early Presidential Booms

TT WAS not necessary for former Senator Theodore E. Burton to go down to Panama to find a safe place from which to let it be known that he is willing to run for the Presidency next year. He is from Ohio and Ohio is doubtful enough to make its sons think that their chances for winning the nomination are good. But Mr. Burton is not the only Ohloan who has been "mentioned" for the Presidency. Myron T. Herrick and William H. Taft are also from Ohio. Neither of them would refuse a nomination, and it is doubtful if either would dodge if he saw it coming his way.

But the hopes which are buoyant in the spring of 1915 may have disappeared altogether before the spring of 1916. The party leaders may lay their plans, but the great body of the Republican voters will decide on the nomination. Besides the three Ohio men there are Senator Borah and Justice Hughes and Governor Brumbaugh. And no political speculator should lose sight of the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has apparently recovered from the jungle fever which he contracted in South America and is talking and writing with all his old-time punch. He will have something to say about what is to be done. Senator Burton has planned well to spend he next few foreign lands, preparatory to a return and a triumphal tour of the country in the late fall or early winter when Presidential sentlment is crystallizing. When we see how he is welcomed then it will be possible to form a definite idea about his availability.

CREATOR OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Bismarck Was Born One Hundred Years Ago Today-His Work for "Social Legislation" - Gentle Traits of the Iron Chancellor.

By ROBERT HILDRETH

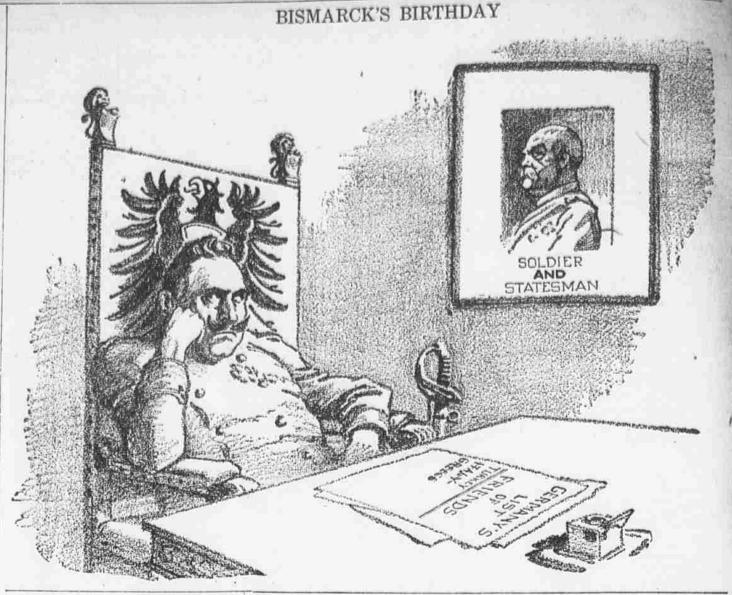
ONE bundred years ago today was born Prince Karl Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, first Chancellor of the German Empire, although at that time, of course, he did not have so much of a name. The pilot" was dropped by the Emperor William II in 1890. He died in 1898. The creator of the empire and engineer of the Triple Alliance, he was, for a quarter of a entury, the most important figure in Eurocan affairs. True it is that "the history of the world is the biography of great men. Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron," disliked war, yet he saw it as an indispensable means to an end. Thrice he deliberately brought on war for the attainment of that Denmark, Austria and France established the German Empire, and then the Chancellor's policy and task was peace and the development of a social and industrial order which should insure German independence and supremacy among the nations. He kept the peace of Europe-if not for Europe's sake, then for Germany's. He preached: "We Germans fear God and naught beside," and thus, as has been remarked, "he read into German history his own character."

A Fisherman in Politics

His physical qualities combined to give him Titanic force. His was a huge body. and his brain on post-mortem examination was found to be greater than that of any known contemporary. His intellectual qualities, too, were massive, though his insight and foresight were acute. Many of his political acts have been called cruel and ruthless. In his utterances he was often startlingly, even brutally, frank. He was always courageous. Never did statesman more thoroughly disdain falsehood. He himself proudly declared, "Lying I have never learned, not even as a diplomat." His opportunism was a mixture of caution with boldness. He said: "I began very early to he a hunter and fisher, and, in both pursuits, waiting for the right moment is the rule, which I have applied to politics,"

Triumphant though his dealings usually were with men and nations, he knew defeat in one notable instance at the hands of Emperor William I, to whom he was devotedly nitached. Within a decade after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 there would have been another if Bismarck had had his way. Bismarck, firmly belleving in monarchical government, promoted French republicanism by whatever means he could. He frankly acknowledged that he did this in order to keep France weak/ divided between factions and unfit for war. The wonderful recovery of France from her reverses, the ease with which she paid the enormous indemnity, the skill and efficiency with which she remodeled and increased her army, all these facts, joined with the evidences of French desire for revenge, caused him to think that after all France might in future be able to do some mischief to the new Germany. Europe speedily became convinced that Blamarck was planning another war to cripple France. No ruler of a European State was more earnestly opposed to this scheme than Emperor William himself. William and his nephew, Alexander II of Russia, reached an agreement in conference which circumvented the eager Chancellor, who yielded in anger. It was the greatest check he ever received in his long career.

Bismarck's popular famè rests in considcrable part upon his domination of the Congress of Berlin, the most important



State. On the other hand, I believe that those who profess horror at the intervention of the State for the protection of the weak lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are desirous of using their strength for the benefit of a portion, for the oppression of the rest, and that they will be chagrined as soon as this design is disturbed by any action of the Government."

Bismarck was something of a humorist, and many are the examples of his quaint humor. He once said, "Prussian Government is like a flannel shirt-unpleasant at first, but very comfortable afterward."

Vallant trencherman, Bismarck was also a voracious reader of history, philosophy and poetry; a lover of music, especially of Beethoven and his wife's playing; a lover, too, of travel and of country life. Former Ambassador White, who knew him, writes:

"For the finest trees he had a personal affection, and for the birds among them he had an eye like Luther's-speaking quaintly regarding them, as did Luther. Coming in one day, at Friedrichsruhe, he said: "The starlings held a public meeting today, probably in connection with the coming of spring,' and then he described whimsically their doings and probable sayings. Another day, at Varzin, he chronicled the doings of the rooks in the tree tops-how they teach their children to fly-take them to the seaside for change of air and diet-and, 'as people of position, take a winter town residence'-in the neighboring church towers Comical was it that one morning at Gastein, sauntering in the park, he became so interested in the household economy of sundry birds which nested there that he utterly forgot and entirely missed an interview between the Emperors of Germany and Austria, at which his presence was especially

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-We were very much interested in read-ing the editorial in Saturday's EVENING LEDGER concerning the person who has \$50,000 to contribute to some good cause, and we are taking the liberty of presenting the Northeastern Hospital as a channel through which this money could be spent to the lasting benefit to this com-munity. This hospital is located in the northeastern part of the city, in a strictly industrial ommunity. We endeavor to serve a popula tion of 148,950, living in a territory covering 3.32 square miles. * *

Our supreme need is a modest, modern, fully equipped hospital building, sufficiently large to meet all requirements of this rapidly growing community. In addition we hope to establish a day nursery, in connection with an enlarged social service department that we may reduce the unusually heavy infant mortality now exthe unusually heavy financy more more and the unusually heavy finance is the stabilish such an in-stitution as a memorial to any person who will supply the funds, and it is hoped that after a careful investigation of the requirements of this community and the splendid work we are doing our hospital may receive favorable con-suderation. sideration

F. W. EICKHOFF, Financial Secretary, Philadelphia, March 29,

FOR THE WORTHY POOR To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I wish to offer the following plan to the gentleman who wishes to establish a suitable monument to the memory of his friends: monument to the memory of his friends: To create an establishment for the sale of food, clothes, coal and all necessaries of life to worthy poor people at a price within their means. My idea would be to sell to the gen-eral public at a small profit, thus not trying to undermine the small dealer. To those who

suggest that the EVENING*LEDGER reader in question could find no worthier way to per-petuate the memories of departed friends than to devote the \$50,000 to the erection of a central building as a permanent home for the Cosmo-politan Literary and Liberal League and settles apart a fund for the purpose of gathering, com-piling, circulating literature, tracts, pamphlefs, etc. CAESAR A. A. P. TAYLOH-Thild datable Summer Strengthering and the second Philadelphia, March 28,

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH \$50,000

Readers Respond to a Recent Editorial With a Variety of Sug-

gestions As to How the Sum Might Be Used to Establish

a Fitting Memorial to Friends of the Donor.

A FUND FOR CHARITY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In Saturday's issue you ask what me

would suggest as follows: Divide it into fig Would suggest as follows: Divide it into five equal trust funds, the income of each trust fun-to be handed over semi-annually to a fir-clergymen to expend for the needs of person worthy of charity. Not to be used for the be-efit of his family or any relative. Select fire-clergymen from five denominations. No ad-vertising of the matter. No accounting to be required of the clergymen, except to have them state verbally that the money has been disstate verbally that the money has been dis-bursed. READERS Frankford, March 30.

"THE BIG BROTHER"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir- * * The late Judge G. Harry Davis put it very well when he said in open court: "The saving of a boy is not only the saving of "The saving the but dollars in the pockets of his immortal soul, but dollars in the pockets of our taxpayers." No work can be better-nons more needed. In asking for an organization to be called the "Big Brother" we request an an-nual offering from our churches, our banks, trust companies, fraternal organizations, Sunday schools and husiness houses generally, a wall

they are understood across the Rio Grande has been giving him post-graduate instruction while they were both taking their case in Europe. Not only is Huerta walting for an opportune moment for returning to his native country, but Mexico itself is waiting for the appearance of a strong man who can seize the petty revolutionary leaders by the scruff of the neck and shake them into docility.

And it is not likely that the Washington Government will be so squeamish about recognizing the strong man when he appears as it was two years ago.

What the Jitney Can Do

FIRERE is a place for the jitney bus in Philadelphia and in every other American city as a supplementary cab service. As a complement to the electric car service it Is so inadequate that It does not deserve consideration for a moment in any large community. It would break down in the rush hours when relief is most needed. But It is notorious that cab charges are unreasonably high. In London, for example, the charges start at eightpence, and for that insignificant sum a man can be carried farther than 50 cents will carry him in any American city.

When the cost of operation and depreciation are considered it is doubtful whether an automobile can be operated which charges only five cents for short rides. But if the fare were made 10 cents to any point within a mile of the Broad Street Station it is likely that automobiles could be operated at a profit. If a lady could get in a jitney bus at the corner of 8th and Market streets and ride to the Bellevue-Stratford or to the Ritz-Carlion for 10 cents she would not heaitate a moment. If a man and his wife from the suburbs wished to get to the Opera House from the Reading Terminal or the Broad Street Station they would gladly take the jitney at 10 cents a passenger. And if there could be a general headquarters from which the cheap busses could be sent on call there would be little else to be desired in the way of cheap and convenient transportation.

A Man Without a Country

TF THE Duke of Orleans were worthy of his hingly ancestry his present plight would be most pathetic. He has sought admission to the French army, but his request has been devind because he is under sentence of exile from France as a member of a former reigning family. The English would not accept his aword, either out of respect for their ally or because the support of the Duke cold he worthless; and the Russians, who make a member of the Napoleonic dynasty in their army, have refused to admit the Bourloss pretender to their ranks.

It is pashaps just as well that this doscandant of a long line of kings should remain in eath and he deprived of the opporof dring a soldier's death. If he ht such an appartually the Allies might an treated bly request with greater con bul he is positing to rehatilitate is increasing weating a midness. is why the right to pla feet of Same Right will the simple

Secret of Efficiency

ONE of the best things said on efficiency appears in a letter from Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, to the Independent. The Bishop writes:

The truly efficient man is so much of a unit, so absorbed in his vocation, that the self-consciousness due to self-analysis, which eats up strength, is unknown to him. If a fellow does a thing well he is caught in the arms of a joy that takes his mind away from himself: if badly, he becomes corroded by anxiety.

And right there is the secret of efficiency it lies in the joy of accomplishment. With out this foy there is no success, and with it every plan and device and scheme for getting better results from labor becomes worse than useless. This does not mean that labor-say ing devices are worthless, but it does mean that they will save no labor unless the man who uses them is more intent upon results than upon the kind of tools he employs.

Haldane Admits It, Too

VISCOUNT HALDANE is the latest dis-tinguished Englishman to admit that his Government is disregarding the old principles of international law, now that it is confronted by new and unprecedented conditions. He justifies it, as Mr. Balfour justified it before him, by the rule of necessity. Great Britain, according to him, is fighting for her life and she must use extraordinary means.

The admission from Lord Haldane is pecultarly significant, for at the beginning of the war he was distrusted by his countrymen because of his known admiration for Germany and the Germans. He cannot afford to take any position which will justify their suspicion. So his interpretation may be regarded as a conservative statement of the views of the leading English authorities. But their own admission that they have to make new precedents has not yet prevented the Englishmen from denouncing the Germans for pursuing the same course. That is too much to expect, but Americans ought to be sufficiently impartial to recognize that all the belligerents are tarred with the same atiok.

"Oliver" Osborne had 14 suits of clothes but he is still in hiding to cover his naked villainy.

The suffragists who went to Troy to watch the casting of the "Liberty Bell" are convinced that it will be rung in November.

No recognized moralists yet admit that euthanasia, even though induced in an aged grandmother by a devoted grandson, is ever funtinia ble

One hundred years ago today Bismarck was born in East Frussia and the German Empire was ins twin. He died a long time age, put an one prove how much longer the is related group the grapes of a graphre will service Num-

European conference since the Congress of Vienna, which closed the Napoleonic wars. In that body sat the most eminent statesmen of the time, and the German Chancellor was both its president and its master spirit. Out of that event of 1878, among other consequences, grew the Triple Alliance-Germany, Austria and Italy.

Service to American Union

From an extreme absolutist Bismarck became tolerant of democratic institutions and bellefs. In the period of this development a strong influence was exerted on his mind by George Bancroft, then the American Minister at Berlin. It is interesting to Americans, also, that history records that "while Germany was in strong and effective sympathy with the American Union during the Civil War, the Prussian reactionaries were bitterly against us: they longed for the downfall and disgrace of American republicanism; they gloried in the anti-American utterances of Gladstone and Carlyle; they besought the King to recognize the Southern Confederacy-but all this Bismarck brought to naught-he felt that no alliance between Germany and a nation based on slavery was possible."

One result of his conservatism was momentous. To check the growing power of the Socialists he made many features of their program his own and laid the foundation of the State socialism of the present Germany. The motive of repression, however, was not all. 'The "laissez-faire" theories to which he had once subscribed became more and more offensive. The arguments of the Socialists for the centralization of all power in the State took fresh hold on him. So his governmental humanitarianism was paternalistic.

He urged and secured the adoption of the most daring socialistic measure which had then been adopted by any modern nation. Compulsory State insurance for workingmen was one of the great achievements of Bismarck. Like Gaul, it was divided into three parts: insurance against sickness, accident insurance and old age pensions. Thus the great statesman's name is linked importantly with "social legislation." From his conception of the State's duty to the workingmen have arisen other forms of protection, notably the system of labor exchanges.

Parable of the Flannel Shirt

In a speech in the Reichstag in 1884 Bismarck said: "Give the workingman a right to work as long as he has health, assure him care when he is sick, assure him maintenance when he is old." At another time he said: "Yes, I acknowledge unconditionally the right to work and I will stand up for it as long as I am in this place. * * * The healthy workman desirous of work is entitled to say to the State, 'Give me work.' Again, as Chancellor: "I do not think that doctrines like those of Jaissez faire, laissez aller," 'pure Manchesterdom in politics,' 'Ho who is not strong enough must be knocked down and trodden to the ground," "To him that both shall be given and from him that math not shall be taken away even that which he hath -- that doctrines like there should be applied in the State, and capa-scally in a under stall, paternally governed

important."

THE EIGHTH PSALM

O Lord our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! who has set Thy glory above the Heavens. Out of the mouth of habes and sucklings hast Thou ordained strength because of Thine enemies, that Thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger. When I consider Thy Heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained: what is man, that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that Thou visitest him? For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and tonor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet; all sheep and oxe and the beasts of the field; the fowl air, and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever such through the naths of the seas. O Lord our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

HAIL, MOTHER ENGLAND!

We hall thee. Mother England, from our homes

across the sea. In the struggle of the world, all we have we pledge to thee

crush the Scythlan spirit, to banish the book of blood. To And lift again to statehood the land where the

Vandals stood.

We hall thee, Mother England, in the struggle

of the free, For the countless years to come may your colors deck the sea, From the frozen Polar mountains to the deserts

of burning sand. While floats the nation's ensign, we are safe

in every land.

Far over seas, where freemen dwell, can be heard the world-wide call,

The mighty host is moving and the watch-word sounds for all. Cheering as pipes at Lucknow, yet a thousand times more grand.

Awake your sons to duty, guided by the unseen

From the cradle of the race, where the sacred

Ganges flow. From Australasia young and strong, to the land where the maples grow. All hall thee, Mother England, as their hope

and guiding star, To lead in paths of progress and defend in time of war,

Years will come and pass away and tablets grow dim with age. But long in the heart of man will survive the

noble page-"Not all for your own you strove, but the world's eternal right-To live in peace and freedom, secure from a despot's blight."

We hall thee, Mother England, from New Eng-

land's rockbound shore, Where rose the Western Empire, from the seeds your children bore; We feel the racial impulse, and our hearts are warm for thes. Land of our Pilgrim Fathers, their old home across the sea.

We hall the promised dawn, when shall pass the night of war,

When one great vacial union may extend to every shore. When swords shall cut the furrows in the

land where strifes abound. And shall bloom the grain and elive, God's ban-ner on sacred ground.

Forgot thes, Mother England, while your altars are affame? While millions of your sons are battling to save

Your name?
May the hund forget its cunning, and the toogun forget to spnak.
Yf wa forget that all you have is pistiged to extra the was.
Churtes 15 Made Teering it, do to the Teroste Mail and Teroste Mail.

are really needy and apply for aid. I would sell at cost. Of course, I would do this only where an investigation proved the statement of such applicant to be correct.

The profit that would be made from sales to general public I would use as follows: After setting aside whatever surplus was needed, would aid destitute people deserving such aid for any purpose, but especially for medicine and food. I would suggest a committee to decide on any worthy person or project to help, the toea being to aid humanity in any way and every way

On the stationery and literature of the establishment I would have a suitable inscription abowing its purposes and with names of the persons to whose memory the establishment would be a monument. I would erect a tablet in the building used-also stating its purpose and also with the names of these same persons; in fact I would make the memory of these peo ple prominent in every advertisement, act or deed of this establishment. * * *

This plan would not interfere with the small tradesmen, because I believe it would take away from them the poorest people, sometimes have to eat and cannot always pay for it. It would be a blow to the interest-grabbing money lender and also the high-priced instalment men, who hore poor people to death and charge them 50 per cent. to 100 per cent more than an article is worth.

C. B. NEWCOMB. Tacony, March 27.

A CHAIR OF FLORAL NECROLOGY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Memorial suggestion: Establish a chair of floral necrology as a part of our educational course at our Plant Research and Botanical In-Fourse at our Plant Research and Botanical pur-pose to develop loftier classic ideals, particularly in the North Atlantic climate group. PROF, HENRY G. WALTERS, President, Langhorne, Bucks County, Pa., Mach 28,

FOR A CIVIC CAMPAIGN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-One of the peculiarities of journalism is that it is quite impossible to determine when a paper is serious and when humorous.

To ask for suggestions as to ways of using \$50,000 for the good of mankind is so unusu a request that it is hardly conceivable that is merely newspaper humor. I shall Lake you seriously and suggest that you use it to keep Philadelphia politically clean, to hold the present independent government in power until we can have a commission government that will

do away with Councils, boss rule, bad men in power and reduce taxes and the city dobt. This talk of giving this \$50,900 "to uplift the youths," "for charity" or for "animals" is not consistent with the great need of "uplifting" the average citizen, who has not the courage of woodpecker. It is not money that is needed for such a crusade, but a moral crusade organ-ized just a little better than the almost perfect conspiracy of "the gang." WILBUR FORCE.

Philadelphia, March 28,

FOR THE COSMOPOLITAN LEAGUE to the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Having read with interest your editorial relative to the reader of the EVENING LEDGER who has \$50,000 to invest as a memorial to some dead friends in a most fitting manner, and in-vites suggestions anont the same, I beg to sug-gest the following:

vites allegeations anoth the same, i beg to alg-gent the following: There was organized one year ago in this city an erganization known as the Cosmopolitan Literary and Liberal League. The organizers ware plain, well-meaning Negroes and white men unknown to the pressigs of fame, who united to a new emandpation movement; mak-ing an effort along practical lines, and unlike any other. Bits century movement; a vehicle row a unitation of interest among blacks and whites, and calling upon every max and woman of whatever race who believes is human her-tion is same with them * * * Now, i would

hools and business houses generally

as from all who love their younger brother. No memorial could be more appropriate or lasting than a home to be called "The Big Brother Home," like to that of the Bernardo Home, of London, which since its organization has forund homes for each other that for the second has found homes for more than 38,000 boys. "Am 1 My Brother's Keeper?"

DAVID L. WITMER. Philadelphia, March 27.

SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Your announcement of a friend who de-sires suggestions of what best to do with \$50,000, so as to henor and perpetuate the memory of some of his deceased and sainted friends. mit me to suggest that a splendid and lasting monument would be lifted to their memory by "Walters Institute," of Warren, Ark. 14 Christian and industrial training school for cel-cred boys and girls. These people would never forget the source from which they were blessed. REV. J. M. CORNELL, Philadelphia March 22

Philadelphia, March 27,

A FREE CLINIC

Tq the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-In your issue of last Saturday you asked suggestions as to what could be done with \$30,000, What can be done with \$50,000? I would sug-gest that it be spent in the foundation of a free clinks for the treatment of injuries by tisepsis and a research laboratory to standardize the technique of antisepsis. • • A small amount invested in the practice of antisepsis would do more good than much greater expen-ditures in the old methods of treating disease. P. A. MAIGNEN.

Philadelphia, March 30.

SUGGESTION FOR A MEMORIAL To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-1 would recommend in answer to your inquiry an industrial or manual training school for the mountain whites of our Southwest States as one of the noblest and most needed charities of our day and country. For further information apply to Mrs. M. S. Gielow, Park Avenue Hotel, New York, who is the founder of the "Southern Industrial Association for Mountain Whites." I hope this "project for doing good" may have your earnest cou-sideration, as there could not be a more "us-ful" use. MPS W w Witt could USe. MRS. W. W. WILSON Germantown, March 27.

A BOY SCOUT BANK To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Permit me to give my humble suggestion regarding the memorial: Hoy Scout Trust Company, deposits \$1 and upward. WILLIAM H. SHORT. Philadelphia, March 27,

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I notice that you ask for suggestions as to the spending of \$50,000 which one of your readers withes to use in providing a suitable memorial of some dead friends. I venture to suggest the erection of a hall of science at Lincoln University and this for the following reasons: reasons.

First: The country as a whole cannot ad-ance unless all the classes of society com-oning it ale given egsal educational oppor-unities. vance unie tunities.

Second: The institutions for the advanced education of the new orace lack exceedingly adequate equipment for higher scientific

training. Third: For the ack of such equipment the work in agriculture, industry, medicine and allied professions is grantly hindered. Fourth: if this science hall were added to the economic of Lincoln University, the course already given and the endowment al-read in mand would enable good time to be urise of it and would hashes for he urise of it and would hashes for he urise of it and would hashes for he warthy manner

GEORGE JOINAON. Down of the College. Chastas Gaunty, March B