HOOLBOYS NEED UNIFORM RULES

Basketball Games Canceled Because Eastern League Code Is Used by Some Teams

The school basketball teams should have uniform rules. If the Eastern League code has been discarded and the intercollegiate regulations are accepted, then all the institutions in this section should turn to the newer style of play. If, on the other hand, the Eastern League rules are better, then why not return to the old system?

For the most part the schoolboys in th's section have taken up the Intercollegiate League rules and they are undoubtedly here to stay. The High School League season so far has been a tremendous sucdess. The intercollegiate rules, with a few changes, are in force. The higher aim of the school athlete is to enter college and become a varsity player. The intercollegiate rules among the preparatory school students are a step in this direction.

Catholic High, St. Joseph's College and La Salle College play under Eastern League rules, but it would be well for the officials in charge of sports at these institutions to make a change. Time and again the question of rules has come up and many games have been prevented because the old Eastern League code has been upheld as against the intercollegiate rules.

An instance of this was the recent misunderstanding between St. Joseph's College and the Georgetown University. Georgetown University canceled the contest because St. Joseph's College insisted upon playing under Eastern League rules. It is only natural to suppose that Georgetown University had no intimation that any but the college rules would be used and the cancellation therefore was justified.

Leaders Clash Tomorrow

The four leaders in the High School Basketball League meet tomorrow afternoon. Northeast High and Central High play on Central High's home floor. As the Crimson and Gold athletes are without a gymnasium, it is more than likely that the Germantown High gymnasium will be available, for the Manheim officials are very courteous in offering their building for league games when it is needed.

PATRIOTIC AMERICANS

A Well-Founded Order of Daughters as Well as Sons of America

The Patriotic Order of Americans is a benevolent, patriotic, protective and social institution, originally founded by the National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, under the name Daughters of America. The operation of the order was limited somewhat, through its connection with the Sons of America, and on January 1, 1888, it became an independent order by mutual agreement with the Patriotic Order Sons of America, adopting the name Patriotic Order of True Americans and making rapid progress thereafter.

Another with the same principles, under the name of Patriotic Order Daughters of America, was in existence until October, 1897, when at Pottstown, Pa., the consolidation of the two was made under the Patriotic Order of Americans. Since then the growth has been splendid, quietly and persistently over the broad land.

The national headquarters are at Philadelphia, N. J., which is the same town of the national secretary, George W. Smith, and of National President Emma J. Stevens, of Yonkers, N. Y. It has been owing to the consistent efforts of these two officers that the order is now established in almost every State in the Union.

The present State executive committee is composed of State President Amber Strausser, of Altoona, Pa.; State Assistant President Milton M. Delp, Philadelphia; State Vice President Clara Bergman, Ashland; State Secretary Mrs. Vida Tyler, John F. Nuzent, Philadelphia; State Secretary George W. Schaffer, Reading, Pa.; State Treasurer Margaret Weddle, Schuylkill; State Inside Sentinel Augusta Rogers, Reading.

Through its efforts the P. O. of A. has advanced tremendously throughout the entire State. The Philadelphia camps are grateful to State President Amber Strausser for the generous work of visitation here, who has always entered into the spirit of the occasion at hand and leaves behind the marks of her charming personality. The present State secretary, John F. Nuzent, is a successful business man and a leading light in both this order and the Sons of America. Some of the active Philadelphia sisters are Past State President Clara Williamson, of Camp No. 63; Helena Schuler, past president and orator of Camp No. 68, and National Trustee Sara Shuck, of Camp No. 61, who is also a member of the Executive Committee to the home corporation, P. O. S. of A., and who successfully feeds some 3000 to 4000 brothers and sisters every June at the annual donation day held at Chalfont.

The seventh Philadelphia district, comprising Camps Nos. 14, 115 and 195, with wide awake Sister Mary Hall as President and its leader, is prospering in a most unusual way. District President Reser is planning a massive district convention to be held some time in March in the hall of Camp No. 195. One of the features of the occasion will be the rendering of an amateur play by the members of the recently organized Live-Wire Dramatic Club. This club has elected the following "Live wires" as its officers: President, Lilly Reser; vice president, Walter Roy; treasurer, Albert Daubert; secretary, Robert Thomson. Among the membership they have been successful in enrolling several who have appeared professionally in public, viz., William Nathaman, James Ulrich, Lewis Disdin, George Feirt, J. McIntosh, Misses Alice Adams, Jemima and Helen Gunn, Viola Roy and Irene Stein.

Camp No. 14 has installed for the coming six months a staff of officers, promising women. The president is Sister Carrie Vanderslice. The recording secretary, Maria Brown, is an expert record keeper. Some of the leading lights in Camp No. 14 are Past State Assistant President Harry W. Pearson, State Conductor Theresa Pearson, trustee of Orphans' Home at Mount Airy, Sister Clara Snyder, and Sister Hannah Highland, who was one of the organizers of the Patriotic Daughters of America.

Camp No. 15 is the remarkable camp of the order, the other camps failing to understand how they "do it." The meetings are so well attended that it is sometimes necessary to resort to the usage of all sorts of artifices for chairs. The ranking members of this camp are men and women who have attained great achievements in other lines. This camp prides among its membership State Secretary of the P. O. S. of A. Charles Brumm Helms, District President of the Eighth District, P. O. S. of A.; Alfred McMannus, editor of Independent Americans' official organ, Maurice Hall, and Secretary of the Home Corporation Walter S. Cunningham, who is recording secretary of Camp No. 115.

To the names of others who have added prestige to the camp and order must be added those of President Emma Taylor is a faithful worker, conducting the transaction of business in the most up-to-date manner. Among the membership of Camp No. 195 are such sterling workers as Junior Past President Fox, of Camp No. 478, P. O. S. of A.; Past District President Earl O. Meadows, of eighth district, and others. There could hardly be three more ideal camps contained in a harmonious effort for the protection and uplift of American institutions.

FRATERNAL PATRIOTS IN AID OF NATION

Resolutions and Principles of Congress of Constructive Patriotism in Session

The Congress of Constructive Patriotism, under the auspices of the National Security League, just held in Washington, made a notable gathering of the men and women of the country who are interested in ways and means to provide an efficient and adequate military and naval force, industrial and commercial preparation and the economic union of social life with the true spirit of patriotism that means peace, because of well founded and aggressive force ready to repel attacks of any kind.

The Order of Independent Americans was the only patriotic order represented through its delegates: Brothers Isaac Dando, State councilor; R. D. Dickson, Jr., State vice councilor, and William A. Pike, State Council secretary.

State Secretary Pike sends the following report and statement: "In a formal discussion in the committee on universal military training, when the development and formation of the Council Guards of our order and the splendidly equipped First Regiment of the Order of Independent Americans, together with the military encampment at Warminster in August, 1916, were explained, the sense of appreciation of the order's work in the direction of adequate preparedness was manifested by round after round of hand clapping and personal expressions of approval. When the statement was made that at the meeting of our board of officers action would be taken looking to membership in the National Security League the response was an ovation of unanimous approval.

"The sessions of the congress were inspiring, the enthusiastic, sincere and earnest thrill of patriotism filling the very atmosphere. Opinion and discussion gave evidence that our fancied security from attack, because of isolation was a myth and that the scene of the times indicated that we might be put to the test to defend the life of the institutions and the territory of our land whose welfare means safety, fortune and nation is in jeopardy. This may come how soon I cannot tell—I hope never—but if it does come, are we prepared to meet the conflict? I fear not.

"The patriotism of today seems to be but a shadow of that of the old time kind when the hardships, suffering, self-denial and devotion to the cause of a pure democracy gave us the Declaration of Independence, a written Constitution guaranteeing life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness, a union of indissoluble States and the flag of our country. We have got to do more than sing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner' or praise and adore Old Glory. We must reverence these typical and signatory emblems and show a genuine appreciation of the American ideals of government, of the precious privileges we enjoy and the power of individual sovereignty and the wealth of personal freedom and universal liberty.

"This lack of a real 'live-wire' patriotism is mainly due to a feeling of personal security, a too often easy mode of life and riches, of individual selfishness and the ignorance of a great number of our people in regard to the conditions of the various nationalities who are prepared for war. The call of the hour is to arouse ourselves from this debasing condition, to realize that we may be overwhelmed by the enemy because of our weak and pusillanimous defenses and to lend a helping hand to construct a complete military and naval force that will command peace because we are prepared for war.

"The history of our country is replete with deeds of daring and heroic action upon the field of battle and the conflicts upon the seas, of industrial and commercial activity we have more than the average inventive genius has attained high rank, of a great people, our citizens have been famed for brilliant achievements, and the beauty, magnitude and grandeur of our country's wealth and natural resources have no equal in the world. Surely these manifestations of national life ought to inspire us to a real patriotic pride in their enjoyment and a patriotic devotion to their preservation.

"But that which concerns us more intimately is patriotism from a military and naval point of view. The consensus of opinion expressed during the session of Congress relating to adequate and more efficient preparedness was: Universal compulsory military training and service carried on under Federal supervision as may be decided upon by the military staff of the President. The Federal Army. Our country is just as secure as the means we have to protect and defend it are efficient and adequate, and no more. We must not overlook the fact that we owe a duty to our country to defend and preserve it for the many privileges we enjoy.

"The youth of our Republic should at the proper age be given an intensive continuous military training to prepare them to be soldiers and take their place in the line of reserves and the front rank when called upon. This training should be compulsory on all alike. The rich man's son and the poor man's son would engage in the training in a common duty and would promote a mutual feeling of personal respect and solidarity. It would instill into our boys the qualities of obedience and discipline, which are just as necessary in civil as in military life. It would promote a true spirit of patriotism by making all men realize the obligation as well as the privilege of citizenship. It would promote democracy, because it would recognize no class distinctions in the training, disciplining, organization and service of this great army of a citizen soldiery. It would enhance the virility, wealth, physical condition, clean thinking and clean living of all who joined therein.

"If such universal compulsory military and naval training and service were adopted we would have a reserve force of millions who, quickening to the defense of our country and awakening to a genuine patriotism, would inspire a universal patriotic enthusiasm that even a concert of nations could not prevail against.

"It is well to remember that the broad Atlantic and the peaceful Pacific are no longer natural defenses. A short time ago a German submarine passed within the harbor of Newport. What is to prevent an army of submarines attacking both the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts? Suppose England and Japan would form an alliance against us, or Russia and Japan, or Germany and Russia? Could not an army be landed in Canada and marched over the boundary line? A Japanese naval station founded in Mexico or the peninsula of Lower California would afford an easy approach to way of Mexico.

"Again, we must protect the Monroe Doctrine in all that it implies, and if we do not then the foreign powers would find the United States helpless to indemnify for all damage to their possessions and industries and the loss of their citizens' lives, and if we did not account therefor the doors of foreign aggression would be for the doors of foreign aggression would be for the doors of foreign aggression would be for