PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT—Receipts, 102,495 bush. Demand was fair and the market ruled steady. Quotations: Car lots, on export elevator—No. 2 red, spot, $2.07@2.12; No. 2 southern red, $2.05@2.10; steamer No. 2 red, $2.03@2.08; No. 3 red, 2.03@2.08; rejected A, $1.99@2.04; rejected B, $1.95@2.

CORN—Receipts, 3897 bush. The market was quiet but firm under light offerings. Quotations: Car lots for local trade, as to location—Western, No. 3 yellow, $1.31@1.32; do, No. 4 yellow, $1.29@1.30; do, No. 4 yellow, $1.27@1.28; southern, No. 3 yellow, $1.30@1.31.

OATS—Receipts, 27,511 bush. There was little trading, but values were well sustained. Quotations: No. 2 white, 75@75½c; standard white, 74@74½c; No. 3 white, 73@73½c; No. 4 white, 72@72½c; sample oats, 69@70c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1216 bbls. and 950,182 lbs. in sacks. The limited business done was chiefly in second-hand stocks at concessions. Quotations, per 196 lbs. in wood (cotton or jute sacks about 25c less): Winter, straight, $9@9.50; Kansas, clear, $9@9.25; do, straight, $9.35@9.75; do, patent, $9.70@10; first, clear, $8.85@9.10; do, patent, $9.50@10; do, favorite brands, $10.50@10.75; city mills, choice and fancy patent, $10.50@10.75.

RYE FLOUR sold slowly at unchanged prices. We quote, $8@8.50 per bbl., as to quality.

PROVISIONS

The market was quiet, but firm. Following are the quotations: City beef, in sets, smoked and air-dried, 34c; western beef, in sets, smoked 34c; city beef, knuckles and tenders, smoked and air-dried, 35c; western beef, knuckles and tenders, smoked, 35c; beef hams, $28@30; pork, family, $40.50@41; hams, S. P. cured, loose, 22½@23c; do, skinned, loose, 23@23½c; do, skinned, smoked, 24@24½c; other hams, smoked city cured, as to brand and average, 23½@24c; hams, smoked, western cured, 23½@24c; do, boiled, boneless, 37c; picnic shoulders, S. P. cured, loose, 18½c; do, smoked, 19½c; bellies, in pickle, according to average, loose, 22½c; breakfast bacon, as to brand and average, city cured, 25c; breakfast bacon, western cured, 25c; lard, western, refined, tierces, 21½c; do, western, refined, tubs, 21½c; lard, pure city, kettle rendered, in tierces, 21½c; lard, pure city, kettle rendered, in tubs, 21½c.

The market ruled firm, but there was little trading. Refiners' list prices: Extra fine granulated, 7.25@8c; powdered, 7.35@8.10c; confectioners' A, 7.15@7.90c; soft grades, 6.50@7.85c.

REFINED SUGARS

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER—The market ruled quiet but firm under light receipts. The quotations: Western, fresh, solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 46c; extra, 44@45c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 41@41½c; seconds, 39@40c; nearby prints, fancy, 47c; do, average extra, 44@45c; firsts, 41@43c; seconds, 39@40c; special fancy brands of prints jobbing at 50@53c.

EGGS were more plentiful and 15@30c per case lower. Quotations: Nearby firsts, $9.75 per case; nearby current receipts, $9.60@9.75 per case; western extra firsts, $9.75 per case; do, firsts, $9.60 per case; fancy selected candled eggs were jobbing at 36@37c per dozen.

CHEESE—Offerings were light and the market ruled firm, with a fair demand. Quotations: New York, full cream, fancy, held, 28c; specials higher; do, do, fair to good, held 27@27½c; do, part skims, 14@22c.

POULTRY

LIVE—The general market ruled firm under light offerings, but there was little trading. Quotations: Fowls, as to quality, 23@24c; exceptional lots higher; staggy roosters, 18@20c; old roosters, 16@17c; spring chickens, soft-meated, 24@25c; ducks, as to size and quality, 22@24c; pigeons, old, per pair, 28@30c; do, young, per pair, 20@25c.

DRESSED—The market ruled firm with supplies of desirable stock well cleaned up. The quotations are as follows: Fresh-killed, dry-picked fowls, 12 to box, dry-picked, fancy selected, 26c; do, weighing 4½ lbs. and over apiece, 25½c; do, do, 3½ lbs. apiece, 24½c; do, do, 3 lbs. apiece, 22@24c. Fowls, in bbls., fancy, dry picked, weighing 4½ lbs. and over apiece, 25½c; do, do, smaller sizes, 21@24c; old roosters, dry-picked, 20c; roasting chickens, western, dry-picked, in boxes, weighing 8@10 lbs. per pair, 25@26c; do, western, in boxes, weighing 7 lbs. per pair, 23@24; do, do, in bbls. weighing 8@10 lbs. per pair, 25c; do, do, do, weighing 7 lbs. per pair, 21@22c; broiling chickens, western, in boxes, weighing 3@4 lbs. per pair, 25@28c; chickens, weighing 5@6 lbs. per pair, 21@24c; do, mixed sizes, 18@20c; broilers, Jersey, fancy, 32@35c; do, other nearby, weighing 1½@2 lbs. apiece, 30@32c; turkeys, per lb.—Fancy nearby, 32@33c; do, western, 32@33c; fair to good, 30@31c; old Toms, 29@30c; common, 24@27c; squabs, per dozen—White, weighing 11 @ 12 lbs. per dozen, $4.50@4.75; do, weighing 9@10 lbs. per dozen, $3.75@4.25; do, weighing 8 lbs. per dozen, $3@3.25; do, weighing 7 lbs. per dozen, $2.50@2.75; do, weighing 6@6½ lbs. per dozen, $2@2.25; dark, $1.75@2.25; small and No. 2 50c@$1.

FRESH FRUITS

Demand was only moderate, but values were steadily maintained on choice stock of most descriptions. The quotations follow: Apples, per bbl.—York Imperial, $4@5.50; Ben Davis, $4@4.25; Baldwin, No. 1, $4@5; do, ungraded, $3@3.50; Greening, No. 1, $4.50@6; do, ungraded, $3@4.25; Kings, No. 1, $5@5.50; do, ungraded, $3@4; Winesap, No. 1, $4.50@6; do, ungraded, $2.50@3.50. Apples, northwestern, per box—Fancy, $2@2.50; Choice, $1.50@2. Lemons, per box, $3@4. Oranges, Florida, per crate—Bright, fancy, $3@7; russet, fancy, $2.50@5.50; poor, $1@2.25. Grapefruit, Florida, per crate, $2@5. Pineapples, Porto Rico, per crate, $3@4.50. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.—Fancy late varieties, $5@5.50; early black, $2@4. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per crate, $1.50@2; do, Jersey, per crate, $1@1.50. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 10@25c.

VEGETABLES

There was little trading and prices generally favored buyers, as follows: White potatoes, per bushel—Pennsylvania choice, $2.25@2.65; New York choice, $2.50; Maine choice, $2.50@2.65; western choice, $2@2.25. White potatoes, Jersey, per basket, $1.50@1.75. Sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, per bbl.—No. 1, $2.50@4.50; No. 2, $1.50@3. Sweet potatoes: Delaware and Maryland, per hamper—No. 1, $1.75@2; No. 2, $1.25@1.50; culls, $1. Sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket—No. 1, $1.2.@1.50; No. 2, 50@65c. Onions, per 100-lb. bag—No. 1 yellow, $7.50@8.50. Cabbage, Florida, per hamper, $3@3.75; do, Florida, per crate, $6.50@7.25. Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl., $2.25@2.50; do, Texas, per hamper, $2@2.25. Kale, Norfolk, per bbl., $1@1.25. Cauliflower, California, per crate, $1.50@2. Lettuce, Florida, fancy, per basket, $4@6. Lettuce, Florida, poor to good, per basket, $1@3. Celery, Florida, per 10-inch crate, $3@3.50. Beans, Florida, per basket—Green, $4@5; wax, $4@5. Eggplant, Florida, per box, $3.50@5. Peppers, Florida, per box, $6@7.25. Squash, Florida, per box, $1.75@2.25. Peas, Florida, per basket, $5@7. Tomatoes, Florida, per crate, $2.75@6. Asparagus, southern, per dozen bunches—Fancy, $4.50@6; choice, $3@4. Mushrooms, per 4-lb. basket, $1.40@1.75.

Financial Briefs

The eighth annual report of Ray Consolidated Copper Company shows net profits of $12,084,165 from 1916 operations, equivalent to $7.66 a share, compared with $2.92 in the previous year and $1.64 a share in 1914.

Gross earnings of thirty-one railroads during the third week of March totaled $13,198,911, an increase of $633,824 over the corresponding week of the previous year.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was not in session today.

The Bank of England reports the amount of currency notes outstanding at £130,497,070, against £129,203,151 in the previous week. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes remains at £28,500,000.

The profit of the Arizona Copper Company in 1916 was $5,000,000.

Commercial failures this week in the United States were 279 against 294 last week, 269 the preceding week and 381 in the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada numbered 23 against 26 last week, 28 in the preceding week and 40 last year.

The New York Subtreasury lost $3,393,000 to the banks yesterday.

Offer Philadelphia Company Notes

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler are offering, subject to approval of issue by counsel, Philadelphia Company two-year 5½ per cent collateral gold notes, dated April 2, 1917, at 99 and interest, yielding over 6 per cent. The amount of notes authorized and to be issued is $7,000,000. They are redeemable on thirty days' notice at 101 and interest. The purpose of the issue is to refund $2,650,000 maturing obligations, to reimburse the treasury in part for capital expenditures and to provide $3,000,000 for the capital required of the Duquesne Light Company. The notes are the direct obligation of the Philadelphia Company, and are to be secured by deposit with the trustee of $8,400,000 common stock of the Duquesne Light Company, part of a total issue of $21,720,000 now outstanding. The Duquesne Light Company has no bonded debt and it is paying dividends of 8 per cent per annum. The earnings for the fiscal year just closed are estimated to be in excess of 10 per cent.

NEW YORK BUTTER AND EGGS

NEW YORK, March 31.—BUTTER.—Receipts, [illegible] tubs. Market slightly higher and firmer. Higher scoring, 46@45½c; extras, 44@[illegible]; firsts, [illegible]; seconds, [illegible]. [illegible]

HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES BIG AID TO HOME GARDENERS

Simple Seed Box in Sunny Window Makes Satisfactory Substitute—Methods of Preparing Each. Gardening Queries Answered

By JOHN BARTRAM

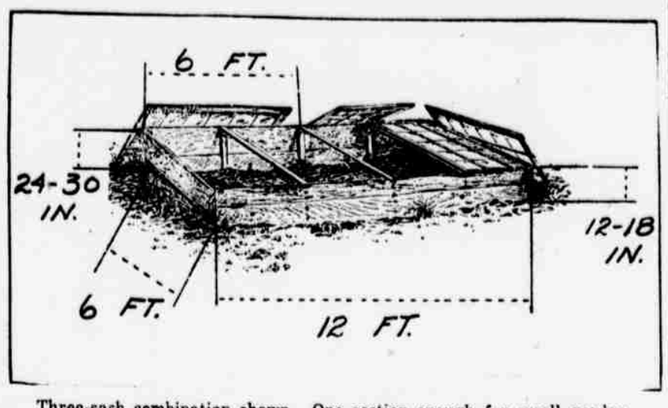
HOTBED and cold frame are big aids in raising early crops.

The hotbed enables planting seed and produces seedlings considerably before the seed planted out of doors has begun to germinate.

The cold frame enables getting seedlings produced in the hothouse hotbed or warm window hardened to outdoor conditions and to raise these into strong, sturdy planting stock by the time the garden is ready for them. It also is used for starting plants before the seeds can be safely planted in the open, particularly the hardier vegetables. Resetting plants from a hotbed into the cold frame gives them a better root system and makes them stockier for transplanting in open ground.

CONSTRUCTING THE HOTBED

Locate the hotbed in some sheltered but not shaded spot which has a southern or eastern exposure. The most convenient size is a box-like structure six feet wide and any multiple of three feet long so that standard three by six feet hotbed sash may be used. This can be bought cheaply at seed stores. The frame should be about twelve inches high in the back and eight inches on the front. This slope is for the purpose of securing a better angle for the sun's rays and should be faced toward the south or southeast.



Three-sash combination shown. One section enough for small garden. Hotbed is similar in construction, but handled according to details in article.

The hotbed not only must collect any heat it can from the sun, but also must generate heat of its own from fermentation in fresh manure. Fresh horse manure, free from stable litter, is best for generating heat.

If the hotbed is to be an annual affair, make an excavation eighteen inches to two feet deep, about two feet greater in length and width than the frame carrying the cash. Line the excavation with plank or with a brick or concrete wall. A drain to carry off surplus water is essential. After a sufficient amount of fresh horse manure has been accumulated, fill the pit, and while it is being filled tramp the manure as firmly and as evenly as possible. When the ground level is reached place the frame in position and bank the sides and ends with manure. Place about three inches of good garden loam on top of the manure inside the frame and cover it with the sash. After the heat has reached its maximum and has subsided to between eighty and ninety degrees Fahrenheit it will be safe to plant the seeds.

For a temporary or movable hotbed the frame and the sash are the same, but the manure is placed directly on the ground and the hotbed on top of it. Some of the hot manure is banked around the sides to hold in the heat. Six to eight inches of good garden soil is put over the manure in which to plant the seeds.

The hotbed should be kept partly dark until germination is effected. Burlap, old carpet or even newspapers can be used as sash covering for this purpose. After germination, however, the plants will need all the light possible, exclusive of the direct rays of the sun, to keep them growing rapidly. This is a crisis in plant life and ventilating and watering with great care are of prime importance. Too close planting and too much heat and water cause the plants to become spindling. Water the plants on clear days, in the morning, and ventilate immediately to dry the foliage and to prevent mildew.

STRUCTURE OF COLD FRAME

The cold frame is constructed in much the same way as the hotbed, except that no hot manure is used, and the frame may be covered either with glass sash or with canvas. A cold frame may be built on the surface of the ground, but a more permanent structure suitable for holding plants over winter will require a pit 18 to 24 inches deep. The cold frame should be filled with a good potting soil, say, sand, good garden soil and dark, well-rotted manure or bonemeal in equal parts and thoroughly blended. The plants should have more ventilation in the cold frame, but should not receive so much water. It is best to keep the soil rather dry.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT

In transplanting, remember that plants usually thrive better if transplanted into ground that has been freshly cultivated. Transplanting to the open field is best done in cool, cloudy weather, and in the afternoon.

This prevents the sun's rays from causing the plant to lose too much moisture through evaporation.

When the plants are from an inch to an inch and a half high, in frames or seed boxes, they should be thinned to one or two inches apart in the row, so as to give them space enough to make a strong, stocky growth. If it is desired to keep the plants which are thinned out, they may be set two inches apart each way in other boxes or frames. When the weather becomes mild, the seed box of plants should be set out of doors part of the time, so that the plants will "harden off" in preparation for transplanting to the garden later.

A good watering should be given just before the plants are taken out of the box or cold frame for transplanting, so that a large ball of earth will stick to the roots of each one.

In lieu of hotbed or cold frame many seeds can be started in a seed box in the house by a sunny window. Any sort of wooden box will do; deep cigar boxes answer very well.

The seed box should be three or four inches deep, twelve to fourteen inches wide and twenty to twenty-four inches long. A layer of about one inch of gravel or cinders should be placed in the bottom of the box, then it should be filled nearly full of rich garden soil, or soil enriched with decayed leaves or manure. Soil should be pressed down firmly with a small piece of board and rows made one-fourth to one-half inch deep and two inches apart crosswise of the box. The seed should be distributed eight or ten to the inch in the rows and be covered. The soil should be watered and the box set in a warm place in the light, in the sunshine by a window being best. Water enough must be given from time to time to cause the seeds to germinate and grow thriftily, but not enough to leak through the box. If a piece of glass is used to cover the box, it will hold the moisture in the soil and hasten the germination of the seeds.

Eggplant, pepper, cauliflower and early tomatoes as well as annual flowers are started in seedbox or hotbed. Hardier things, such as cabbage, brussels sprouts, late tomatoes and celery are started in cold frames.

BRING your problems of gardening to the EVENING LEDGER for solution. In addition to practical articles, timely to the season, the editor will answer, either out of his own experience as a small-scale gardener or through consultation with authorities, questions of readers. Address John Bartram, EVENING LEDGER, Philadelphia.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Favorable Sale of Treasury Bills Helps War Loan

LONDON, March 31.—Generally securities on the Stock Exchange were steady today, but trading remained light. The attendance as usual was small.

The gilt-edged section was maintained. The new war loan was firm on the favorable result of the sale of Treasury bills. The average rates were not stated officially, but for the three months' issue the figure was believed to have been 4¾ per cent, for the six months 4⅞ per cent and for the yearlies 5 per cent.

The South Australian 5½ per cent Government loan of £1,400,000, maturing in five to ten years, was oversubscribed. The proceeds will be used to meet bonds maturing this year. The price was 97.

Americans were nominally higher. Canadian Pacifics were steady. Home rails were quiet but harder. Argentine rails showed fresh weakness. The feeling in Allied bonds was cheerful. The tone of the Paris Bourse was firm on the improvement in French exchange. Brazilian descriptions were good and rubbers and diamonds were in favor.

Standard Bearing Election April 7

It is understood that at a special meeting of stockholders of the Standard Roller Bearing Company on April 7 the Marlin Arms Company, which purchased the assets of the local company for $2,000,000, will elect its representatives to the board of directors.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, March 31. — HOGS — Receipts, 12,000 head. Market 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $14.85@15.55; good heavy, $15.25@15.60; rough heavy, $14.90@15.20; light, $14.45@15.50; pigs, $12@14.35; bulk, $15.20@15.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head. Market steady. Beeves, $8.60@12.95; cows and heifers, $5@11; stockers and feeders, $7.75@9.90; Texans, $9.85@11.85; calves, $12.50@14.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2000 head. Market steady. Native and western, $9.50@12.75; lambs, $12.50@15.70.

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY
To aid men and women in obtaining medical training for foreign service.
Mrs. Thos. F. Branson, Pres., Rosemont, Pa.
Mrs. Thos. J. Richards, Treas., Merion, Pa.

ACRES OF OPPORTUNITIES
An illustrated booklet FREE. Michigan has hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin land. $5 an acre up. Healthful climate. Growing season for all crops. Ample rainfall. Write W. P. Hartman, A. & I. agent, Room 371, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Diamonds Bought
HIGHEST PRICES
Wm. Fisher
137 SOUTH 8TH STREET

Ready Money
United States Loan Society
117 North Broad St.
414 S. 5th st. 2548 Germantown ave.

GLI INGLESI AVANZANO SUL FRONTE DI CAMBRAI

Conquistano Altri Tre Villaggi Mentre Nivelle Concentra le Grosse Artiglierie per l'Attacco

SULLA FRONTE ITALIANA

Un Reparto Nemico Attaccante sul Carso Annientato dal Fuoco delle Mitragliatrici di Cadorna

ROMA, 31 Marzo.

Mentre il generale Nivelle ammassa le sue artiglierie sulla fronte che da St. Quentin va all'Aisne, le forze inglesi che sono schierate sulla meta' settentrionale della fronte Cambrai-Laon continuano ad esercitare una forte pressione sulle linee nemiche per avvicinarsi alla base di Cambrai. Su di un tratto di questa fronte, dalla strada Bapaume-Cambrai alle rive del fiume Cologne gli inglesi hanno avanzato nella giornata di ieri ed hanno occupato i villaggi di Ruyalcourt, Fins e Sorel sulla strada che da Peronne va a Cambrai. Un comunicato ufficiale inglese dice che ora la fanteria britannica e' in contatto con tutta intera la nuova fronte tedesca da Arras ad un punto a sei miglia a sud-est di St. Quentin. Il comunicato aggiunge:

"Nella parte settentrionale della linea si ebbe ieri un violento bombardamento delle nostre linee da parte dei tedeschi, ma le batterie nemiche furono ridotte al silenzio dal formidabile fuoco concentrato delle nostre artiglierie. Un bombardamento da parte del nemico con mortai da trincea nel saliente di Ypres fu pure domato dalle nostre batterie."

Sulla fronte francese le operazioni di guerra sono state ritardate anche dal cattivo tempo, ma il generale Nivelle non intende fare un attacco a fondo prima di avere trasportato sulla linea del fuoco un numero di cannoni tale da poter ridurre al silenzo le batterie nemiche. Reporti francesi hanno riconquistato gli elementi di trincee che i tedeschi avevano conquistato il 28 corrente nella zona di Maison de Champagne. Si dice che il kaiser ha dato ordine che si mantenga la linea Cambrai-Laon a qualunque costo, e questo spiegherebbe il fatto che in questi ultimi giorni i tedeschi hanno combattuto con maggiore energia che non avessero fatto precedentemente.

Intanto anche a nord di Arras sembra vadano delineandosi operazioni importanti, giacche' gli inglesi preparano l'attacco di quella linea per costringere il nemico a ripiegare anche in quel settore.

SULLA FRONTE ITALIANA

Ieri sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca:

Nella giornata di ieri si ebbero azioni intermittenti di artiglieria lungo l'intera fronte di battaglia. Piu' violenta l'azione e' stata nella valle dell'Adige e sul Carso.

Dopo una violenta preparazione di artiglieria un reparto austriaco tento' di prendere di assalto le nostre posizioni sul Monte Faiti. Il nemico fu respinto ed il reparto presso che annientato dal nostro fuoco di mitragliatrici. Attacchi successivi operati dal nemico furono respinti nella stessa maniera. Gli austriaci soffersero perdite gravissime e noi prendemmo anche alcuni prigionieri.

Sugar Futures Irregular

NEW YORK, March 31.—The sugar futures market opened irregular, 1 point higher to 2 points lower, with sales on the call 1750 tons. There was a little selling by Wall street and local trade interests due to the slightly easier tendency noted in the spot market, where free offers of prompt and afloat Cubas remained unsold. There was enough scattered support to absorb the offerings and the tone held steady.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRLS WANTED — Exceptionally good opportunity to make money. Apply at once. National Metal Edge Box Co., 1229 Callowhill st.

WOMEN WANTED — Exceptionally good opportunity to make money. Apply at once. National Metal Edge Box Co., 1229 Callowhill st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRIVER—Steady, reliable, sober man for two-horse team; no stable work; good wages to satisfactory man and a permanent job. H. K. Wampole & Co., 426 Fairmount ave.

MEN WANTED—Exceptionally good opportunity to make money. Apply at once. National Metal Edge Box Co., 1229 Callowhill st.

BOYS WANTED — Exceptionally good opportunity to make money. Apply at once. National Metal Edge Box Co., 1229 Callowhill st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

SHOULD CHRISTIANS BE FOR WAR or peace? Interested persons will show war side Saturday; other persons, differently interested, invite you to hear peace side, Sunday, 8 p. m. South Broad Street Theatre, auspices of Non-German Emergency Peace Federation. Free. All welcome. Clergymen of all denominations please urge attendance.

Girls Wanted
In the Welsbach Factory
New, up-to-date buildings flooded with daylight and fresh air. Light, clean work; good wages, short hours, ideal working conditions. Apply Employment Bureau, 9 to 10 a. m.
WELSBACH COMPANY
Gloucester, N. J.

Try Our
Sunday
Dollar
Dinner
The high cost of living and the week-end rest are two excellent reasons for bringing the entire family here tomorrow.
Special Music
The New Hotel Hanover
Twelfth and Arch Sts.
(Entrance on 12th St.)
CLAUDE M. MOHR, Mgr.

A Million Belgian Children Need Your Help

There are 2,575,000 children in Belgium.

Fully 1,000,000 of these are destitute—absolutely dependent on charity for food. For over two years they have existed on half rations.

They are undernourished—weakened—half starved.

They must have an extra ration every day—an extra biscuit and a cup of cocoa.

A Dollar a Month Will Save a Child

This supplementary "meal" will cost one dollar a month for each child.

Philadelphia has assumed responsibility for 100,000 children in the province of Antwerp for the next six months.

The money — $100,000 a month — must be pledged by the end of next week — *Belgian Children's Week.*

Hundreds of "Ration Clubs" are already at work in Philadelphia. Each has undertaken to provide for the children of one town. Many others are being formed every day.

Join one! Or, help organize another. Or, contribute as an individual. Help keep alive Philadelphia's tradition of brotherly love.

Every dollar you give means one dollar's worth of food to some little unfortunate.

The need is urgent and irresistible. What is your answer?

The work for relief of Belgian children will positively continue—even in event of America entering the war.

Belgian Children's Relief Committee of Pennsylvania
1524 Walnut Street, Philadelphia