

NIENTE SOLUZIONE CIRCA L'ADRIATICO

Il Supremo Concilio Interalleato Decide Lasciarla ai Negoziati Italo-Jugoslavi

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SAN REMO, 25 aprile.—Il Supremo Concilio degli Alleati, dietro richiesta del Primo Ministro d'Italia, On. Nitti, e di Trumbitch, Ministro per gli Affari Esteri della Jugoslavia, hanno deciso che la questione Adriatica rimanga ai negoziati tra i due governi italiano e jugoslavo. Ciò si è appreso egualmente dalle notizie precedenti, secondo le quali la questione era stata sistemata in base al progetto accettato nel memoriale del 9 dicembre scorso dal Presidente Wilson.

Precedenti telegrammi avevano riportato che nella seduta di ieri il Supremo Concilio aveva preso in esame la questione Adriatica e che l'On. Nitti aveva proposto una sistemazione che seguiva nelle linee generali le proposte di Wilson nella nota del 9 dicembre. In base a questa nota l'Italia doveva formare uno Stato cuscinetto, per il quale cosa si sarebbero opposti i Primi Ministri di Francia ed Inghilterra, osservando che il territorio avrebbe grandemente limitato il carattere del nuovo Stato.

L'On. Nitti avrebbe fatto osservare che la proposta italiana era molto vicina a quella del Presidente Wilson, ma ciononostante le due delegazioni inglese e francese non vollero accettare la proposta di Nitti. Essi avrebbero dichiarato che l'Italia avrebbe dovuto accettare il progetto Wilson interamente o

chiedere l'applicazione del Patto di Londra, il quale assegna l'isola alla Jugoslavia.

SAN REMO, 25 aprile.—Contrariamente a quanto è stato annunciato da alcune agenzie telegrafiche estere, il estere, il problema Adriatico non è stato ancora definitivamente risolto. Quanto al memorandum di Wilson del 9 dicembre esso è stato assunto soltanto come punto di partenza della discussione, ma non come soluzione unica.

L'On. Nitti ha presentato al Supremo Concilio un memorandum con il quale l'Italia accetterebbe di concedere l'autonomia alla Dalmazia.

CHILE GETS FIVE WARSHIPS

Accepts Offer of Britain, Which Includes One Dreadnought

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 25.—By A. P.—Five warships will be added to the Chilean navy as a result of negotiations between the Chilean and British Governments.

Chile has decided to accept the offer by Great Britain of one dreadnought, three torpedo-boat destroyers of 1800 tons each, and a transport.

Previous dispatches have indicated that the dreadnought in question is the Canada, one of two battleships originally built for Chile in England, both of which the British requisitioned for the war. The other vessels are taken by Chile to replace the second dreadnought.

Spanish Socialists Split
MADRID, April 25.—By A. P.—The Spanish Socialists have definitely split and henceforth the party will be divided into two sections, one of communists who demand the introduction of bolshevism, and the other moderate Socialists, who will follow the old political lines.

Many Die in Japanese Fire
HONOLULU, April 25.—Scores of persons were killed and 25,000 acres of valuable timber land destroyed by forest fires in the Kamo district, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, according to a cable from Tokyo, received here by the Nippon Jiji.

CHURCHMEN HEAR OF WELFARE PLANS

Director Tustin First of Mayor's Cabinet to Address Civic Instruction Class

Members of the Mayor's cabinet will speak during a course in civic instruction begun last night in the Chestnut Street Baptist Church.

Director of Public Welfare Ernest L. Tustin was the inaugural speaker. He described the working of his department and the good expected to come from it.

The Rev. A. C. Baldwin, pastor of the church, and the Men's League of the institution joined in planning the classes. Next Sunday Director of Public Safety Cortelyou will speak.

Director of Public Works Winston and Director of Health Furbush are among other members of Mayor Moore's official family who already have promised to tell the church-goers of their work.

Director Tustin outlined the organization and work so far accomplished by the recently created Department of Public Welfare. After stating that such a department of a municipal government was first conceived in Kansas City in 1908, the director explained that already under the department in this city two bureaus have been formed, the Bureau of Charities and Correction and the Bureau of Recreation. By tomorrow, said the director, he hopes to have formed two additional

partments and the good expected to come from it.

While talking about the House of Correction, Mr. Tustin said the question of whether the prohibition amendment would stand was answered by the results shown in an inspection of this city institution. Before prohibition became effective, said the director, 2000 inmates were housed there, while the present figures show but 436. Corresponding decreases in the number of inmates in the almshouses have also already taken place, the director said.

"The result has been that we now have about 1400 cells, clean and ready for occupancy, with no one to put in them," said the director.

"It is now planned to use these cells for first offenders, men or women, who are not criminals, but who have committed a crime through a fit of temper or through just once yielding to temptation," continued the speaker. "In this way it will be possible to keep this class of offenders apart from the hardened

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criminal, the old offender, and prevent any contaminating influences, which has always tended to cause a first offender to leave jail a criminal, although not such when committed."



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THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

What Is Philadelphia Going to Do About It?

Every death by tuberculosis entails an economic loss to the country of \$8000, statisticians estimate. The country's average yearly death toll from tuberculosis, in round figures, is 150,000. That means an annual economic loss of \$1,200,000,000. In Philadelphia, during 1919, tuberculosis in all its forms caused over 3000 deaths, an economic loss of over \$24,000,000.

The purpose of The Phipps Institute is to prevent this loss. In its attack it aims at fundamentals—a cure for tuberculosis or a method of prevention. Propaganda and regulation are necessary palliatives. Laboratory research must some day, somewhere, hit the target. *Why not here—at The Phipps Institute—with your support?*

The facts about The Phipps Institute's work and needs were told recently at the Bellevue-Stratford by the country's most distinguished medical scientists.

What is Philadelphia going to do about it? then asked Owen J. Roberts. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, after what you have heard there is only one query I am sure you will put to yourselves, and that is: 'What is Philadelphia going to do about it?'"

"We like to say we are the world's workshop, we like to say we are the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. The tuberculosis propaganda has been so well done, and so widely spread, that if you put the industrial benefit to Philadelphia by the continuance of The Phipps Institute as the only reason why Philadelphia should keep it going, you could prove to the business man in Philadelphia how, in dollars and cents, The Phipps Institute would return manifold the dollars invested by Philadelphians.

"Philadelphia is charitable. If you question the people of Philadelphia whether a hospital or an outpatient department is doing good work, and whether it should cease to go on, you have asked the question, the answer to which with regards to The Phipps Institute would be that the people of Philadelphia wanted that hospital work to go on.

"If you put to the people of Philadelphia the query whether the best kind of sociological work that could be done in the crowded centers of the community, and is being done for the citizens of Philadelphia, should stop or go on, you ought to get the answer from an enlightened community that it ought to go on; you ought to get from a community that knows the work the answer that it ought to go on. But, really, that is bricks and mortar. That is purely the economic side of it.

"It certainly ought to appeal to the people of Philadelphia. There is a spiritual side to these, as the gentlemen who have spoken have pointed out, that is far more material to the matter of stopping the aid to the work of The Phipps Institute. The question is, shall the people of Philadelphia, who cannot do the work themselves because they are not equipped to do it, sit by idly and not lead the work in research for the country when, it has been pointed out, we can lead that work by our dollars if not by our brains?

"Shall this work go down, or shall this work be done even better than it has been? Shall we in Philadelphia, while we actually are putting dollars back into the treasury of Philadelphia by our services at home, do a larger, greater spiritual service outside of this community than in this community by putting up what we can toward it; that is, a few dollars toward keeping the men who are giving their lives to this work at this work? It seems to me, as every man here has said, that the question has only one answer, which is that it is absolutely unthinkable this work should stop.

"It is our business as Philadelphians, who have learned much of this work and are willing to learn more about it, to ask our community to support this work as it has got to be supported. Let us understand it is going to take, over the course of a few years, practically a tremendous sum to put this work where it ought to be. It is not to be crippled, it is not to hobble along. We had better close it and put a 'For Sale' sign on the building and quit now than make a failure of backing that Institute in the way it has got to be backed. It has got to be backed with a good many dollars.

"You and I have to give all the dollars we have, and find people who are so interested they will put up the extra dollars that are so necessary to make the work a credit to this city and a boon to the country."



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What Is Philadelphia Going to Do About It?

The Family of Henry Phipps Pledges \$500,000

toward a \$3,000,000 endowment fund, CONTINGENT upon the remainder being subscribed. When this gift will become available is, of course, problematical. The gift does not obviate the necessity for paying current expenses after May 1, when the Institute's treasury will be empty. \$100,000 must be had to keep the Institute open through 1921, or until an endowment is obtained. \$76,000 of this sum is still lacking.

THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE FOUNDATION FUND

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