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RESPECT THE PARK

PEW if any pleasure grounds in the world are so generously and sympathetically conducted as Fairmount Park "Keen-off. the-grass' signs are rare and apply only to particular areas under special cultivation. Such regulations as are increased are void of the least suggestion of patronizing inter-

Paris, famed for its solicitude for popular enjoyment, sees fit to drum the public out of the Tuileries and the Gardens of the Luxembourg every evening at sunset. There are spacious and shady squares in London which are actually locked up save to persons possessing inherited or acquired special privileges. No patron of Fairmount has ever had to contend with the restrictions and inconveniences of a closing time.

For these reasons and many others the Park Commission is well within its rights in counseling visitors to respect the responsibilities with which they have been so liberally intrusted. Picnickers and pleasure seekers are usually too thoughtless to be accounted vandals, and yet the trail of debris sometimes left by them is equivalent to the wreckage of ruthless invaders.

At the commission meeting this week it was stated that repairs to some 300 benches are necessary after a big Saturday or Sunday attendance. Shrubs, flowers and trees are abused and trash is scattered everywhere save in the properly provided receptacles.

A request to the superintendent of public schools stresses the need for an educational campaign to inspire respect for public property as one of the fundamentals of civic duty. The school assemblies on the Belmont plateau have been particularly blamed by Eli Kirk Price for indifference to the primary obligations of neatness and order.

It should not be difficult, if the suggested program is systematically carried out, to convince the children that it is quite as wrong to throw rubbish and lunch remains about the Park lawns as it is to violate the code of tidiness at home.

Considering the immeasurable benefactions contained in the foremost municipal park in the world, it is surely not too much to solicit a decent measure of public respect.

A LAW THAT DEPRESSES TRADE OWEVER well intended, the new pro-

portional immigration law has already begun to operate in a manner which was perhaps, but lightly regarded by the framers An instance of its effect is furnished by

the announcement that the large Italian liners Taormina and America, which have been calling at this port, have been diverted. As the allotment of immigrants for Philadelphia for the remainder of June is fixed at 630, the danger that established ratios of nationalities may be innovertently exceeded is obvious.

Loath to delve into the higher mathematics of the problem, the Italian steamship officials have preferred to ignore it altogether. Hence no passenger ship from abroad will visit this port until the Haverford arrives in July.

Similar drawbacks to commercial enterprise are probably being felt elsewhere throughout the Atlantic coast region. The unfavorable effect on foreign trade suggests that while the motive in restricting immigration was generally approved, the complexity of the arrangement is so formidable as to be stultifying to natural trade develop-

THE PERILS OF PEACE

"OLONEL GALBRAITH, head of the American Legion, who was killed in an automobile accident at Indianapolis, serven more than a year in France without serious injury. He fought in the Argonne. He was in the St. Mihiel drive and he served on the Baccarut and Ypres-Lys sector. On one occasion he led his regiment through the German fire

Of course, the chances of death are greater for a soldier in war than for a civilian in peaceful occupations, but the amount o ammunition that has to be fired to kill a man is surprisingly large. It has been estimated that for every man killed in battle about his weight in lead is used by the contending armies.

Colonel Galbraith is not the only man who passed through the war unharmed only to meet his death in an accident when he came home. A Philadelphian who went to France early in the war and drove an ambulance on all the fronts came home for a rest, only to have his face torn open in an automobile accident. When he got out of the hospital he went back to his ambulance in France, "where," he said, "it is safer than it is on the streets of Philadel

MUSIC AT TWO FAIRS

DOR the Centennial in 1876 Richard Wag ner composed a march of which he said that the only thing good about it was the price which he was paid. The disbanding of Theodore Thomas orchestra in 1879 was attributed in part to its disastrous sea son at the Philadelphia fair three years

Endoubtedly some consciousness of the worth of music moved the minds of the administrators of the memorable exposition. But at that time musical appreciation in the United States was in its infaner. The Boston Symphony dates its history 1881. Compositions apart from those of r purely "popular stamp" were deemed food

or super-esthetes.
Oddly enough. '76 was the great year of the first production of "The Ring of the Nibelungs" in Bayrouth. America was interested in the sensational undertaking of a musician regarded here chiefly in the of a peculiarly persistent freak. The Wagner march was a check-book bid for culture a circus-feat performance somewhat akin to Barnum's effort to transport Shakes-peare's house to our shores.

phonomenal and beneficent changes in appearant taste within the last half to constantly being exceptified

but the illustration assumes particularly convincing form in the program just advanced to provide the highest forms of orchestral cutertainment at the Sesqui-Centennial.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Association has offered its services for the appointment of a committee which shall have full charge. under the auspices of this organization, of all musical features at the World's Fair of

There is no dubiety about the advantages of this proposal. The struggle for culture which marked the exposition of forty-six years ago has given way to the certainty of sincere interest.

Mr. Stokowski and his orchestra are supremely well fitted to set the standards of taste and achievement. The Orchestra Association is to be congratulated upon its prompt display of genuine municipal spirit. and the Nation may rest assured that there will be at the fair good music in the most satisfying abundance.

THE DELAWARE BRIDGE IS ONE STEP NEARER

Recommendation of the Race Street Site by the Engineers Awaits Approval by the Commission

THE recommendation by the engineers of the Delaware River Bridge Commission that the bridge be built between Race street in this city and Pearl street in Camden puts the advocates of the other sites on the de-

The engineers are supposed to have exmined tuto the feasibility of all available sites. -and they have doubtless done so. They have made borings in the river bottom where the piers must be built and have discovered the depth to which they must go in order to reach bedrock. They have considered the length of the span which can be built with he greatest economy. They have studied the movement of traffic and the possibilities of opening adequate thoroughfares to the approaches on both sides of the river. And they have done all this with a full sense of their responsibilities to provide accommodation for traffic and to conserve the public funds and to interfere as little as possible with established business enterprises.

Their report will receive the respectful consideration that it deserves. It will not be adopted by the commission, however, until the people have had an opportunity to examine the plans in detail and until those who object to it have been called upon to explain why some other plan would be better.

Samuel M. Vauclain, now a member of the commission, has been advocating a bridge at Spring Garden street. Many things can be said in support of it, and Mr. Vauclain will doubtless say them with all the persuasiveness for which he is noted. There are also serious objectious to the Vauclain proposition, the chief of which is that it calls for a bridge too far north of Market street, with a terminal in Camden too far north of the thoroughfares leading east and south into the interior of New Jersey.

The site recommended by the engineers is about half way between Market and Spring Garden streets, and its approaches would be built on this side of the river through a district very much like that through which it would be necessary to anpreach a bridge at Spring Garden street. The cost of condemnation of the land in each case would be about the same. The Race treet bridge, however, would terminate at Franklin Square, an open space belonging to the city. The cost of land needed for an adequate plaza there would be much less than at the site favored by Mr. Vauclain.

G. O. Gillespie, chairman of the Bridge ommittee of the Board of Trade, has been unging a bridge at Market street with twin approaches, one to Spruce street and the other to Spring Garden street, with an escasengers at Market street. The obvious objections to this plan are that it would interfere with the ferry structures on this side of the river and that, unless the twin approaches are made to divert vehicular traffic from Market street, it would increase the congestion on a street that is already carrying as much traffic as it can

The Laird plan for a bridge with a terminus at Washington Square puts a bridge about as far south of Market street as the Race street bridge would be north of that Each bridge would end in a square owned by the city and neither would inter-fere with the ferries. The Laird bridge would enter Camden nearer the main thoroughfares of that city, and would thus provide better service for motorcars to and from Atlantic City. It is favored by many influential citizens of Camden and opposed by many influential citizens of Philadelphia.

There must have been good reasons for its rejection by the engineers of the commis-These reasons may not seem valid to those who have been urging it, but that they will be thoroughly examined at public bearings may be accepted as certain.

Indeed, the discussion is likely to concern itself ultimately with the Franklin Square and the Washington Square sites to the exclusion of the others. A layman would find it difficult to decide between them. The engineers will, of course, defend their recommendation. They have the advantage over very one else of expert knowledge of the physical problems involved obtained by their ong study of the question. The advocates of any other plan will find it necessary to meet the objections which led the engineers to

The great mass of people, however, who have been waiting for a bridge will not be deeply concerned about the site so long as they get the bridge. They will be impatient if time is wasted by a needless prolonging of hearings or by hesitation of the commission to reach a definite decision as soon as possible after it has shown proper respect to the desire of the public to express itself on the subject. Tife money is available to pay for all the work that can be done for a year or two. The public is hoping that this money will be used before it becomes necessary to ask for additional appropriations. I'nless the work is pushed with speed bridge cannot be completed in time for the Sesqui-Centennial celebration in 1926.

ICEBERG SEASON

A CCORDING to Rear Admiral Chandler, head of the Naval Hydrographic Servnatural conditions upon the Atlantic markedly resemble those which prevailed in 1912 when the giant new liner Titanic was sunk upon her muiden voyage.

But if Nature is grimly repeating herself, it is a satisfaction to note that man is fighting her ruthless endeavors with all the resources at his command. Though not precisely in its infancy nine years ago, wireless was the safeguard chiefly of the larger types of vessels, and the interchange of reports upon berg conditions at sea had reached nothing like the proportions exist-

How efficiently the radio, now installed on virtually all North Atlantic vessels of 2000 tons and over, works has been demonstrated in the instances of the Philadelphia-bound freighter Charlot and the British cargo ship Seapool, both of which have collided with big ice. Assistance has already been given the former vessel, while the latter, which is proceeding under her own steam, is keeping the world well informed of her condition.

Both ships have contributed valuable in formation upon the southward progress of ice drift and definition of secure trans-Atlantic routes at this season is now pos-Atlantic routes at

Fog. of course will overturn the most

scientific calculations, and icebergs in the courses are perverse. No practical detection devices have yet been discovered. The sea will ever be mysterious, but wireless and the prompt co-operation of shipmasters can do much to modify those perils which formerly made mariners entirely helpless.

THE CLEAN STREETS ISSUE

FTER the unquestionably satisfactory showing of efficiency made by Mayor Moore's Administration of municipal street cleaning in the two central districts this year, it is inconceivable that the city should go back to the old system of contracts as a fixed or even a temporary policy.

So successful has been the experiment that it must be a hardy spoilsman indeed who would dare to suggest abandoning the

The question of which method should be followed thus being virtually settled, the only question remaining for City Council to consider is whether citywide street cleaning under direct municipal operation shall be attempted October 1 or January 1. The ormer date is assigned in the draft ordinance now before Council with the request for au dequate appropriation to finance the pur chase of necessary equipment and supplies.

As the matter stands, Mayor Moore and Director Caven, under whose direction the work has been inaugurated and performed. have declared in favor of the carlier date. and since they are charged with the responsibility of performance, their opinion ought to have predominating weight with Council. They have asked for the funds to go ahead; they are ready and willing to assume the esponsibility and it should be granted.

Cautious scrutiny of possible legal com-plications is not undesirable; that is a perectly proper attitude for administrative officials at all times. But since the Mayor and the Director are both enthusiastically committed to municipal work as a fixed solicy, and they are the responsible adminstrators. Council ought not to put unneces-

ary obstacles in the way. The clauses in the present contracts providing for a termination on October 1 were discussed when the agreements were unde before the first of the year. The contractors were put on full legal notice by the inclusion of these clauses, and by every rule of logic and law they would be estopped from raising that issue if the option were properly exercised by the city.

Failure to grant the request of the Mayor and the Director for sanction in the form of appropriations to begin citywide municipal street cleaning on the earliest possible date would shift the responsibility of evading the plain mandate of the City Charter from the shoulders of the Administration squarely

to those of the Conneilmen themselves The public is well satisfied with the results in the two central districts, and there is no doubt that every taxpayer would be glad to have the benefits of the plan extended to every section of the town before midwinter makes the work more difficult to organize. The voters are exceedingly touchy and sensitive upon this subject after years of suffering under the private contract chemes, and are in no mood now to stand for further shuffling and shilly shallying.

THESE MEN WERE CAUGHT

THE dismissal of three policemen attached I to the Twelfth District station house for their connection with an effort to bring whisky into the city will make the other policemen, if any there be, interested in protecting the bootleggers a little more care-They will say to one another that it does not pay to get found out.

Only the unsophisticated think that the police are ignorant of what the bootleggers are doing. The failure of some of the officers to enforce the law is not due to their ignorance of its violation. If they would be frank they could explain why they are doing But it is not likely that they will

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT

TOW that passions have cooled Tulsa is N digesting some unpalatable facts. A Negro who stubbed his too and grabbed at an elevator girl to right himself; a re-

parter who printed a sensational story of an "attack": faulty English which led to progressive hysteria on the part of the popuace; which led, in its turn, to murder and arson-and so Tulsa's shame was proclaimed o the world.

This tragic version of the story of the Three Black Crows is destined to endure onger than the original. It is a parable that has for its moral the criminal fatulty f becoming hysterical.

It may be, as alleged Private Property in opposition quar-Present Issue ters, that Secretary Hughes' message to Mexico is a trifle dictatorial; but the fact

hould not be lost sight of that recognition of a Government validates the previous acts of a Government so recognized. If Uncle Sam wishes to put his foot down, this is assuredly the time to do it.

So the skip-stop skips with glee and on't stop.

Gasoline drops one cent-a mere drop the bucket.

Would it be permissible to remark that Admiral Sims is more successful as a sailor than as an orator?

Republican factions probably buried the hatchet so that no George Washington would do damage to the plum tree.

The lifting of the liquor ban for the benefit of Pueblo flood sufferers is going to provide lots of material for argument.

And there is always possibility that

Germany will grow rich paying her debts while the Allies remain poor spending money on armies to keep her everlastingly at it.

ing suit declare that it is necessary to swim ming, as it gives them a chance to kick. But if they get what they want they'll have no cause for a kick.

Chemists of the West Virginia Probt-bition Bureau recently found half an ounce of prussic acid in a plut of moonshine whisky. That stuff would surely make a man forget his troubles. Sims' trouble is his inability to "keep things separate." Mr. Sims is entitled to

any opinion be cares to entertain. Admiral Sims should have observed the amenities and put his country above his personal opinion. The probabilities are that many per sonnges will keep right on discovering that water wars, five burns and the Sesqui-Centennial is not merely of local but of na-

tional, not to say international, interest.

Because he is a wise man who doesn't cross a bridge until he reaches it. Demos-thenes McGinnis says he is not going to get cross about the Delaware bridge until some ecision is reached as to where it is to be

The present unanimity of Republican and near-Republican opinion as to the de-sirability of returning Philander C. Knex to the United States Senate is perhaps in the nature of salve for what is happening to his

An Asbury Park Judge has ruled that when a girl breaks an engagement she must return the ring. Here we have sad illus-tration of the fact that the acquisition of rights too frequently implies the relinquish ment of privileges.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Government So Busy Being a Father to Disabled Soldier Boys It Hasn't Time to Mother Them-So One . Woman Does, It

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TWO-THIRDS of the college boys whom A one asks what they mean to be can't make up their minds. There is nothing surprising if within the somewhat limited field of their horizons they see nothing that impels them as a life work. They have their father's business for one thing, and that has generally betrayed a seamy side either as not worth the struggle if their fathers are overworked and poor, or too confining and benumbing if their fathers are

overworked and rich.

Moreover, to start in to work under the parental eye is too much like all that has gone before to exactly seem a novelty and a glorious career. Besides, in the curious play and counter-play of influences that a son feels in his home, ten to one his mother, without meaning to, has prejudiced him against his father as a person not always satisfactory to have money relations with Or if there is none of this undercurrent of prejudice, it sometimes happens the relationship as business associate is an impos-sible one because the father cannot get it into his head that the careless youth whe has suddenly grown to look like a man is actually a man. He would sooner trust his office boy, who has to do a thing his way or leave, than his son, who probably has enough of his father in him to have a way of his own.

BUT if it is easy to turn one's back on one's father's career, choosing a satis-factory one for oneself is not easy. Because until you have tried how can you know what you want to do, not to speak of what you can do, especially as nothing that happens to you in your undergraduate years gives you any sense of being better at thing than another, unless you count

This last was the way one boy summed it up, at all events, and I rather think he for the majority. healthy, sound young fellows feel at loose ends on getting through college, what must be the sensations of the boys who are dismissed from the army these days, sans a leg or arm or hand, or who are blind or shell shocked, with a new career to make out of the fag ends they have left?

DOSSIBLY the boy is sound of body, so a telegraph operator—an indoor, nervous, confining job; the physical examination shows that he will be a mental wreck if he goes back to that after shell shock must find an out-door job that is not likely to strain him nervously. How is he to determine what and where that is? Every day counts, for he probably has some one dependent on him. He appeals to the Government that has pledged itself ready to help him get into harness again, but the question for him and for the Government is. What harness? What harness?

From the Red Cross Bureau he goes to the Public Health Bureau to be examined and

mother to support an additional \$30 a month. Each child under age will bring him an additional \$10.

A disabled soldier of the third class re-ceives only a training for future occupations without a money allowance.

As soon as the examiners at the Bureau

of Health have diagnosed his condition and specified what types of labor he is safe to try and what not he is passed on to the Federal Roard Before the officers of the Federal Board

Having begun by befriending a young chap here and there, her task has now grown beyond her single power to cope with it, for the boys whom she had helped over their hard stiles sent still other boys to her she had helped over What they want most is to talk it all over and weigh the pros and cons for this life work or that with some one who has a knack of listening and putting the right word in now and again, and somehow of

guiding without dictating.

First they talk over what the chap used to do and can now do no longer. Then they discuss the things that a fellow without a leg or without a hand or with tubercular tendencies or with broken nerves can do.

Then they look over the particular open-

ing that seems on the whole to promise best. Then they find out together how one may learn that trade or profession, and

all this sensible and kindly thrashing out done, for it can only be a father to the disabled soldier and set him up in business; seing a mother is not much in the Gov

During the period of study, and the after period of turning that study to account, these wards of the Government turn once more to Mrs. Laing to report progress, to report discouragement, to report worry very often about their families. She gets

Some men are studying mechanical engi-sering, others milling others have taken husiness courses, some are at the Industrial Art School learning designing or weaving or illustrating, some are at the Williamson School learning some agricultural specialty, some are learning to be paperhangers, some poultry-raisers.

They have talked it over with her, and

are in many cases touchingly ready to fol-low her advice, for which reason she is very quiet almost charv of giving it.

SOMETIMES they are so hopeless that it takes a great deal of gentle humorous boosting to get them self-confident. She and her committee had a pretty and comprehending way of helping some of these discouraged and hopeless ones. They had a party and invited to entertain the guests men who were disabled and had made good. There were a hind musician and other handleaped men who glady illustrated in their persons the possibility of earning a living, even though they were crippled. To the partys, of course, the discouraged disabled soldiers came and gathered courage to begin life again from the ones they met there.

soldiers came and gathered courage to begin life again from the ones they met there. It is a great work that Mrs. Laing does. And she is so natural and easy about it that you could sit all day and talk about your own affairs to her without her ever seeming to have a thing to do but enjoy your society. I imagine that gift of unburried serenity is what "gets" the boys!

Bide a Wee Bide a Wee the Appropriations Committee, suggests that the wooden ships held by the Shipping Board be sunk rather than that the Government should be compelled to pay \$440,000 a year to guard them. But why be in haste? They may come in useful for carrying coal in tows from Alaska if the Government at last is forced to buck the big coal operators.

And Query imps twict wint is not an And what is simply his n.

Thus Justice, still behind the bar Dispensing mild and bitter, twest a close-up to the movie star. A homer to the hitter.

EXCEEDING THE LIMIT

I far as appearances go, and only threat-ened with ill results if he returns to his previous occupation. Perhaps he has been

The appeal to the Government goes through the Red Cross Bureau, where the disabled soldier files a report, giving his record, his disabilities and his intentions. classified for compensation.

There are two classes of disabled soldiers, the second and the third.

A soldier allotted to the second class is entitled to \$100 a month during a specified period of time. If he has a wife an additional \$35 a month is added, if he has a

he makes a request for training in an occu-pation that will eventually support him. It is just at this point that he needs help eight

times out of ten. T WAS talking to a woman the other day , who has given some 300 disabled soldiers elp in just this dilenma. This woman is Mrs. George Laing. Like most persons who fit their job, she just naturally came by hers from being ready to do the next thing with-out much thought of the consequences to herself. She was on the woman's nuxiliary herself. She was on the woman's nuxiliary to the Federal Board during the war, and knowing the ropes by that experience got into the kind way of showing those who were strange and shy among the disabled soldiers the way to get what the Government was ready to give for the asking, if only the asking was done according to form and with the red tape all attended to.

Having begun by beforeading a course

THE Government is glad enough to have

as many as forty letters a month from the men who are at their trades and beginning the long climb up the ladder of self-support.

Chairman Good, of But when Babe Ruth was pinched we learn

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

All Have Equal Voice

"The Welfare Federation is not governed by just a few people, but by the governing bodies of all the members. It is simply a

'getting together' for the common good.
The experience of each individual body will be at the command of all the others and

overlapping expenditures will be eliminated.
"And in federated cities it has been dis-

covered that through the operation of such a system not only was the total number of

contributors increased, but it was also

found that there was a greater proportion-ate amount of money subscribed.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

ONE of the most remarkable things about

men, be they of high or low estate, is that they never grow up.

Take, for instance, that group of elder statesmen in the United States Senate. Here

the trick they were caught playing on

Sims is a preacher and great biblical au-

thority when he is not shaving Senators. He is profoundly religious. He has confidence

Sims, the old Negro barber at the Capitol, who has been shaving them and their kind

for forty years.

his fellows:

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best a drive for money, the Welfare Federation will institute one big drive a year. This will reduce expenditure and save unlimited

SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY On Practical Welfare Work

SIVING alms to beggars only serves to GIVING alms to beggars only serves to thwart the purposes of charitable or-ganizations which seek to rehabilitate injured people and give them a self-respect-ing means of support, according to Sherman C. Kingsley, executive secretary of the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, 1500 Spruce

"I don't mean that all beggars are not deserving of sympathy," said Mr. Kingsley. "but the giving to those who exhibit injured parts of their body, seeking public sympathy, is the least satisfactory method of dealing with the question. It is also the most expensive for the general public and accomplishes nothing other than the eucouragement of the practice. "You've heard the story of the man who

was running for the ferry. He got aboard just in time and leaned against the railing in a helpless and exhausted manner with his hat in his hand. People nearby began dropoing money in the hat. That was the

Beggars are nothing more than para-sites on society. They've found that it's far easier to go out on the street and make a living than by self-respecting labor. Place Even for Handicapped 'In a way, it's society's own fault. The

old attitude was that a man once injured by the loss of his sight or an arm or leg was no longer able to work. Society's attitude is changing and charitable organizations are oing their utmost for this class of people. "But they can't help the man or woman. as the case may be, unless the individual is willing to be helped. As long as there remains a vestige of character and moral iber in the injured individual the organiza tion can help. I have personally dealt with many people who have been permanently injured and as long as they had any char-acter something could be done for them. The greatest trouble is that possibly

while under the care of an organization the ndividual may discover he can make an ensier living by begging on the streets. get out of touch with the organization become a parasite on the public who supports the organization which was charitably inclined person should

cal with the association whose purpose is a help disabled people. Notify them that t a certain time and place an individual vas seen. The proper authorities will in-estigate and offer training for self-support. If the public would rely on charitable rgunizations and not take the matter into s own hands the situation all over the country would be cleaned up. An adequate and humane method of handling the question could accomplish more than is being done

Work Is Co-ordinated "But I don't want to confuse you on the work of the Welfare Federation. We deal with charitable orders of every description. In this city there are approximately 300 such organizations eligible for membership. The movement is nothing more than the co-ordination of the work of philanthropic and welfare associations and elimination of

ste in effort and expenditure.

'In time, when we are federated, instead each association seeking contributions its work, each will bring before our body a hudget for the ensuing year. That budget will be studied thoroughly. The sum necessary to carry on the work of all mem-bers will be calculated. The amounts which they earn, together with the interest on udowment funds, will be added to The difference between the sum nec essary for their work and the income of which they are assured will be the amount which will have to be contributed by the

"Instead of each association carrying on

Babe and Bebe

WHEN Belie Daniels got ten days In jail because she speeded, It served to give to certain plays Publicity they needed

He get one day in prison— And Query limps 'twixt what is her'n

century? In what year did the great steamship Titanic sink on her maiden voyage? 3. What American State has established a special Court of Industrial Relations?

6. What is cinnabar?

famous French sculptor? S. What is a gobemouche?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams diston the same day—July 4, 1826,
2. The official name of Italy is Regnod'Italia—Kingdom of Italy.
3. The displacement ton of a ship, approximately equal to a long ton of seawater, is thirty-five cubic feet.
4. Antonio Jose de Sucre was a noted Span-

So, when Sepator Harry New, of Indiana, told Sims that he had a present for him, the venerable barber walked into the trap The Senator said he wanted to bestow his present in private. He and Sims went into an antercom. The Scuator squatted down

and Sims did likewise. The Senator took from his pocket a large-sized pair of dice and rolled them out on the carpet. Sims At just this moment a group of Senators, n the plot with New, burst into the room. There, apparently, were Senator New and the old barber, despite his protestations of religion, shooting craps. The statesmen were geography dealing with mountains.

horrified. An employe of the Senate had been caught gambling. Sims, of all men, had gone wrong after forty years; Sims, whom they trusted implicitly. It was a case that called for drastic action. Dr. Robert Koch, of Germany, the disoverer of the relation that the bacillus has a tuberculosis, visited Dr. H. M. Biggs, New York Bureau of Health, away

"We have disclosed the scientific princihe said, "and we are waiting for on Americans to show us how to use Sure enough, the United States has le he world ever since in the develop nethods for preventing the spread of tuber-

A little while later Europe developed an antitoxin for diphtheria, the most perfect antitoxin yet discovered. It used to cost The New York Bureau of Health sent Dr. The New York Bureau of Health sent Dr. William H. Park, director of its laboratories, abroad, and he found out that the antitoxins were obtained from the carcasses of horses. He cabled back directions for its manufacture and almost overnight it was being usade and distributed from

being made and distributed free.

Any poor child suffering from diphtheria in any well-organized American city can now get its life saved for the asking. It is such demonstrations as these that make the world watch to see what men of science over here are going to do. John L. Cable, of Lima, O., is a baby 'ongressman; that is, he is serving his first

term, and it therefore happened that he was

term, and it therefore happened that he was one of those who appeared before the Na-tional Press Club when it put on its "Baby Night" some time ago. So John told these journalists a lot of things they did not know about the beginning of newspapers.

There are "Gazettea" all over the country, he gaid. Almost every town has its Gazette. Well, do you know why papers It all happened back in the beginning of newspapers. A newspaper began as a leiter. Numbers of these leiters were printed in the

rude way of the time and began to be sold.

In Venice in those early times there was a small coin known as the "gazetta." It was the price for which these first newspapers sold. They took their names from it. So have Gazettes come into being all over the world.

What three nations were partners in the partition of Poland in the eighteenth

What Do You Know?

Who wrote "The History of Moll Flan-

6. What ocean was formerly known as the What was the first name of Rodin, the

What is the salary of the American servetary of State?
 What is a wombat?

4. Antonio Jose de Sucre was a noted Spanish-American general, one of the liberators of South America. He was the trusted lieutenant of Bolivar and during his absence gained two of the most decisive victories of the War of Independence, the Battle of Pichincha, is 1822, which freed Ecuador, and that decisive victories of the War of Independence, the Battle of Pichincha, is 1822, which freed Ecuador, and that decision rule in South America. He was assassinated while returning to his home in Quito in 1829. Sucre was bons in Cumana, Venezuela, in 1793.

5. A cenobite is a member of a religious order dwelling in a convent community. The character of Faistaff appears in three plays by Shakespeare—"Henry IV." Part 1; "Henry IV." Part 2, and "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

7. A pangolin is a scaly ant-eater in Malaysia.

8. Ixion in classical mythology was a king bound in Tartarus to a revolving wheal for aspiring to the love of the godden

Hera and boasting of his success. Jacopo Robusti, the celebrated Venetiss painter, was called Tintoretto in alle-sion to his father, who was a "tintore," Tintoretto means "Little Orography is the branch of physical

Top Floors for Policemen rom the Police Bulletin

It is a singular fact that most policemes live on the upper and often the top flost of apartment houses. There is good reason for this. It is remote from the noises of the street and the disturbances of neighbor going up and down, in and out of the house. The top floor provides sunshine and free air and splendid light for the habitation of

KANSAS SUMMER

DAY dawns!

All the flowers yawn and stretch. The birds awake with fitful flutterings. The clouds, that made their beds upon the Arise and go their way. The south wind stirs softly.

And heat as thick as golden honey. The cattle seek the shade and drowse,

Knee deep in running brook
Drink lazily and blink at dragon flies.
The wind blows hot across the fields
Where the wheat, heavy headed.
Dips and swells in never-ending waves.
Noontide, and on topmost branch of convocal

tonwood A redbird swings-and sings. Day sits disconsolate, There in the west swings low

The chariot of her departing lover. The darkening hills ring closer. Like the kiss of summer rain the twilight falls. Silly turtle doves mourn sadly Flowers droop—trees rustle lazily— From out their swaying cradle Hushed bilinbies—drowsy bedtime murmus

The cloak of night is black. Thick and soft, like layer on layer of tulk Nor stirs a fold. A naughty breeze comes flaunting by, The chiffon blackness blows away, And when the moon comes slyly peeping.
Earth lies revealed in all her paked lett

A sleeping beauty in a silver frame. Sarah Schnierle Elrich, in the Ka