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Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 13, 1971

NO SUNDAY SPORTS FOR MONEY THE Mayor's instructions to Director Cortelyou lay down a clear and easily understood policy regarding Sunday sport.

There is to be no interference with games indulged in for recreation, provided they are played where they disturb no one. This means that there is to be no ball-playing on vacant lots near churches where services are being held or in the built-up residential sections of the city, but that in the parks and on vacant land in the outskirts of the city the games can be played without interruption by the police.

But no baseball or other game may be played where admission is charged in any form or under any guise. This means that there is to be no money-making sport on

These rules conform to the desire of the great majority of the people in the city. And they are within the law. They can be enforced readily if the police care to do The Mayor points out the way when he says that games played for money must broken up and the players dispersed. The police have authority to do this without warrants and without making arrests. just as they have authority to keep crowds moving in the street. Superintendent Mills knows this very well. And he knows also that the people expect the commercialization of Sunday sport to be stopped at once

The Mayor's instructions have been issued in time to give warning to every one. If they are obeyed intelligently no young men playing for the fun they get out of it will be disturbed on Sundays, and no men seeking to make money will find it worth while.

BEST SELLERS

TT IS interesting, but not in the least astonishing, to hear from one of the best-informed men in the American book trade that the character of "best sellers". has changed for the better everywhere in the East and especially in Philadelphia.

Chicago book merchants were reported not long ago to have said that the Bible and 'Mother Goose" were the best sellers in their community. It is possible to assume that the Bible has in Chicago something of the appeal of a freshly discovered literary The vogue of "Mother Goose may indicate that the new Mid-Western war millionaires have gone in for culture But it is significant to observe that even in Chicago the swift and ephemeral fiction that swept all other writing before it in the years prior to the World War and held first place in popular interest no longer leads the field

In Philadelphia book stores and libraries the books most in demand represent work of a different and higher trend. Thus a recent biography of Queen Victoria, distinguished for frankness and fine literary style. s among the best sellers in the Philadelphia book market, and the demand for books of philosophy inspired by the war-notably the vivid speculations of Mr. Wells-is steady

Wise publishers ought to be able to read a clear meaning in the newer demands of book buyers. They are dealing largely with a new generation of readers, many of whom were stimulated to curiosity and criticism by tremendous personal experiences during the period of the war. People are thinking more earnestly than they used to think. There are many millions who hare a new interest in Europe. The public schools are teaching vast multitudes of youngsters to be critical and discerning. The country isn't so easily entertained as it used to be And it isn't so easily fooled.

A FAIR WITH A MEANING

WHILE the magnitude of the World Fair program in this city lays heavy responsibilities upon its publicity campaigners, they are privileged to begin their task with at least one signal advantage. The Sesqui-Centennial signalizes no ob-

scure occurrence, no parochial event, no achievement circumscribed by limited interests of special concern only to the few.

The anniversary has neither to be ex-plained nor justified. It tells its own storythe birth and progress of a nation.

Propagandists, more's the pitr, have wrought wonders with inspiration of the most dubious nature. If the commemoration of the 150th year of American independence cannot be popularized and brought to the consciousness of the citizens of the Republic, then they are not to be moved by the majesty of history. The only other celebration comparable in

significance with the project now launched is that memorable one held in Fairmount Park in 1876.

The Publicity Committee, of which Colonel John Gribbel has just been appointed chairman, need never be apprehensive of strain ing the proprieties of enthusiasm. The topic which they are commissioned to exploit magnificently warrants a clarion appeal for national interest and support.

GOOD SENSE ABOUT SHIPS

THE few weeks that have clapsed since A. D. Lasker assumed control of the Shipping Board have been sufficient for the production of a novelty in this organization. For the first time since its activities began to revolutionize the entire status of the American merchant marine the board is posseased of a policy explicit and calculated to endure until certain definite and intelligible purposes are carried out.

Chairman Lasker is obviously not a sen sationalist, and at the outset he has disabused the public of the ridiculous notion that the administration of maritime interests by the Government could be instantaneously

The board will continue, through the revival of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. to operate its vast squadrons and to develop their worth in the most advantageous to preserve the new merchant marine prea-tige of the United States.

The program looks found

ogram looks toward the day when

all the vessels now operated by the Government can be turned over to private owners. Federal control of railways or steamships is in disfavor. The board has no intention of combating the emphatic and widespread sentiment upon this point.

By the present arrangement steamship companies are brought to realize that the Government is heartily in sympathy with the principle of private ownership and will place no unwarranted obstructions in the way of its progress.

The appointment of such practical shipping men as J. Barston Smull and William J. Love, of New York, and A. J. Frey, of Los Angeles, as vice presidents of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is a vigorous display of forthright business methods.

Similarly, the procedure adopted regarding the flect of 285 wooden cargo carriers is void of pretense or doubt. The Government wishes to dispose of this fleet as rapidly as possible. Under present conditions these yeasels are failures. Nothing is to be gained by disguising this fact. Sales, not tears, are in order now,

Lasker is too busy to indulge in lamentations. With an enormous task upon his hands, he envisages the goal to be at-tained. That it is still a long distance away is no reason for supposing that it will not eventually be reached.

HARDING PROVES HIMSELF TO BE A MAN OF COURAGE

His Soldiers' Bonus Address Is a Bold Protest Against Increasing the Burden of Taxation

DRESIDENT HARDING'S address to the Senate on the financial crisis confronting the Government is the ablest and frankest utterance that has come from him since he entered the White House.

It was more than a request for a post ponement of the proposed adjusted compensation for the soldiers. The need for such postponement called forth the address, but its heart was contained in a brief sentence in which he named the three things essen-

tial to a restored order. They are: The revision, including the reduction, of our internal taxation;

The refunding of our war debt;

And the adjustment of our foreign loans. The President announced that if Congress commits the country to an early payment of adjusted compensation to the soldiers it will place an additional burden of from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 upon the

This would mean increased taxes at a time when every consideration of prudence demands that the taxes be reduced. The Administration, in an effort to relieve the country, is already at work on plans to reduce the expenditures of the current year many millions below the appropriations. It is borrowing money at a high rate of interest in order to meet its temporary obligations. It will have to refund between \$5,000,000,000 and \$7,500,000,000 of war savings certificates and Liberty Bonds within a year or two. If additional obligations are incurred to the extent required to meet the burden of adjusted payment. the interest rate to be paid on the refunded bonds would be so high as to add immensely to the burdens of taxation. It would take from legitimate business the capital needed to carry it on, and it would head the Government directly toward a grave financial disaster.

The President is right when he says that 'our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities." and that "stabilized finance and well-established confidence are both essential to restored in dustry and commerce."

Yet the Nation is prepared, according to the President, to take care of the disabled and dependent soldiers and to do so generously. It already has paid out more than half a billion dollars to them. It has trained men who were earning an average of \$1100 a year before the war and has equipped them so that they are now earning \$1500

"But," says Mr. Harding, "no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts, is ready for added compensation for the henithful, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a Treasury break down which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the Republic."

In these words he has placed the issue fairly before Congress, and Congress cannot dodge it. The question is not one of dealing fairly with the soldiers, but it is one of burdening the country with heavy obligations at a time when it is staggering under a load which is a drag upon every legiti mate business.

There is only one thing to do, and that is to postpone all further consideration of adjusted compensation for the able-bodied soldiers until the country has recovered from the first effects of the war. It is the duty of the Government to relieve business. of excessive taxation. This cannot be done if it takes on new obligations, and it cannot be done if it has to refund the maturing war debt at a high rate of interest.

As the President intimates, it is much more important that something be done to bring about the re-employment of millions out of work.

The assumption of courageous leadership by the President in this crisis is heartening to all broad-minded Americans regardless of party. He has risen to the occasion and he has stated the case with such clarity and precision that he will have the mora! force of the whole country back of him-a moral force which ought to stiffen the purposes of any weak-kneed Congressmen afraid to do what they know to be right.

DANGEROUS TRUTH

ONLY brave men set forth to be tellers of unwelcome truths and none ever escapes without encountering plenty of trouble Here, for example, is the Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, at Rosemont, who, trying, as every earnest man tries new and then, to make subtle definitions plain, observed in a Sunday address that the enforcement of prohibition is not necessarily purely Christian work. Promptly the "wets" seized upon that statement and now they are quoting Dr. Townsend and describing him as a clergyman who believes that the 'dry'' laws are un-Christian. What is

more, they probably believe that that is what What Dr. Townsend did mean and what he said clearly enough to be understood by any disinterested listener was that in a thoroughly Christian world probibition and prohibitionists wouldn't be necessary and that the first aim of religion should be to eliminate all impulses of intemperance in the hearts and consciences and minds of men rather than to depend on the forcible suppression of mere superficial symptoms of folly and wrong the difference in methods

here suggested is an old one. Dr. Town-send's view and the views of the people whose methods he deems ineffectual are familiar enough to every one who thinks at all. Time will tell which theory is most successful in practice.

"I am not attacking prohibition," said Dr. Townsend. As he saw the matter, a religious method that would let light into a man's soul-that, in a word, would make every man his own enforcement officerwas to be preferred in the end to that which would lead a zenlot out to break saloon windows. And for that he has been called a champion of the "wet" principle!

OPEN DIPLOMACY

THE cry for open diplomacy, raised sovehemently in 1919, has not been answered to the complete satisfaction of those petitioners who clamored for diplomatic relations conducted along the lines of the old New England town meeting. It is doubtful whether this ideal ever will be realized; doubtful, furthermore, whether enterprises of great pith and moment anywhere ever have been forwarded by public discussion

There will be side conferences, scaled letters, secret meetings, private conversations to the end of the chapter. The alternate procedure is a series of world referendums upon every detail of the world's business, a performance manifestly impossible and inconsistent with rational order and

A vast gulf, however, unquestionably separates the diplomatic methods now employed from those practiced in the European hancelleries within the memory of living men. The reformation, despite the chorus of skeptical wails, began in Paris two years ago.

Compared with the conferences of Vienna, 1814; Berlin, 1878; Algeciras, 1906; even American Portsmouth, 1905, the international parley at the Quai d'Orsay was open as a mass-meeting. The secret treaties, out of which so much sensational capital was made, were about as covert as the average white elephant.

In addition, the flood of inside reminiscences and "truths about the treaty" have rather effectually laid bare the most flagrant cases of concealment. This retrospective vigilance has been useful. The old order was languishing at Paris. That it has not in the least convalesced is exemplified by the frankness with which facts bearing upon the proposed disarmament conference and discussion of Pacific problems have been disclosed

Lloyd George has publicly divulged the mystery surrounding the status of the Angle-Japanese treaty by admitting the embarrassment of his Government. question, he confesses, was submitted to he Lord Chancellor, who came to the conclusion that the agreement remained in force for one year after it had been formally denounced.

As notice of its abrogation was not given by Great Britain this month, the alliance for the present holds. It operates, however, under conditions far different from those prevailing in the pre-war period.

"Every treaty." declares Article XVIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations, "or international agreement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat, and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding unless

The succeeding article, fully as significant, provides that "the Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

In strict conformity with the spirit of this regulation, Baron Hayishi, representing Japan, and Earl Curzon, representing Great Britain, have dispatched to the League a formal notice that "if any situation arises while the agreement remains in force in which the procedure prescribed by the terms of the agreement is inconsistent with procedure prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations, then the procedure prescribed by the said Covenant shall be adopted and shall prevail over that prescribed by the agreement."

Assuming, as must be assumed until otherwise proved, that this announcement is sincere, here is a concrete instance of the working of the new spirit of candor in diplomacy. Frankness also has characterforeign reception of President Harding's invitation to a supplemental world parley. In Great Britain, in France and in Italy the Prime Ministers have seen fit o make public disclosures of the hearty approval of their Governments.

It is no exaggeration to state that both at home and abroad the negotiations and various steps leading to the most important development in international affairs since the sessions in Paris have proceeded as openly as the situation will permit.

What has passed between President Harding and Secretary Hughes as preliminaries to the public act is not known. Were it available the new edifice of co-operation building might conceivably be im-

The fact remains that citizens of the world are at this moment intimately in touch with the major endeavors of the world's consti-tuted chieftains. Medievalism by no means has entirely vanished from diplomacy, but its hold is fast relaxing. The coming conference in Washington may be expected to reflect the decay of the old regime in a fashion far more emphatic than that registered in Paris two years ago. A hearten ing popular movement has gained an impetus which cannot be seriously checked.

HONORS FOR TILDEN

WILLIAM T. TILDEN returns to Amer-W ica today after successfully defending in Europe his title to the international tennis championship. The Davis Cup Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association is to give him a dinner in honor of his triumphs.

This will be a fitting recognition of one of the greatest tennis players that the sport has developed. Tilden's skill has commanded the admiration of all who have seen it displayed. His height and his long reach give him considerable advantage over smaller men, but they are not enough to account for his yietories. He has outplayed his opponents by his service, by his return and by his placement of the ball.

The Germantown club on whose courts he developed his game should be proud of the honor which he has brought to it.

"Lay off the sodas! Hot Weather Stuff ery the kids in the Bronx, New York, Their mothers are and the strike is on backing them. They threaten to start home breweries if soda-water dealers don't bring down prices. This seems an effective way to register a kick. . . Boston has joined the protest. The kids have inaugurated the parade and the boycoit . . . There are those who consider ice cream a luxury. It isn't who consider the cream a luxury. It is a first to the position taken by the Massachusetts State Commission on the Necessaries of Life, which has called on dealers to cut the prices of ice cream and soda water..... Every-where people continue to get hot because of ... The pastor of the price of keeping cool. an East St. Louis church appears to have found a remedy. While he preached a big fan played over a dezen hundred-pound blocks of ice and wafted collag breezes over his congregation.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Grandma, the Demon Chaperon of Toonerville, Has Her Work Cut Out for Her in This Day and Generation

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

INTIL the present impasse for chaperons blows over, wise parents who can wrench their young away from the usual summer haunts of hotel and cottage colonies, and can nip them up before they quite understand the game to remote ranches in this country or strange cities on the Conti-nent, where they do not know the language and have no acquaintances, let alone friends, will doubtless be the envy of the less forehanded ones, for undoubtedly this will be the most difficult summer for the chaperon that ever has passed into history. Miserably forced to exist by their own mistaken sense of duty or of importance, they are a drug on the market, a cause of indignant protest, and worse than a fungous growth in the eyes of their refractory and

disapproving charges.

A quotation from the Psalmist fits the attitude of this generation toward the generation of mature adults, as though it was said by an infant of sixteen but yesterday:
"Your ways are not my ways," saith
the girl. "Neither are my ways your ways.
For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts."

IT JUST happens that for a bright, cheer-I ful talk on a hot day two perturbed fathers have poured out their woes and experiences in the last commencement orgies of June. They could not contemplate the arduous times ahead of them without shudders. They were made to feel like dodder-ing taggers, and in the end, around 4 A. M. in a bedraggled ballroom, they had lost their charges completely. Any girl who is mod-erately fit can send her chaperon staggering to the ropes between 3 and 5 A. M. without any trouble, unless that chaperon belongs to her own vintage, in which case the youthful matron is only too liable to outdo her, outdance her and outmotor her to a still more listant club or restaurant or country inn

for breakfast.

I tipped the two discensulate fathers that bit about chaperons of their daughters' own age as being on the whole simpler all around. All talk about "You don't understand" or "That may have been the right thing when you were young, but indeed it is not done now, would be omitted. All Bolshevist repronches about the tyranny of age would be an anachronism. If the chaperon got tired before the girl, she could call her home as Mary called the cattle home, with a face as open and unapologetic as an alarm clock, and a manner as assured. If the chaperon stopped longer than the girl had partners the girl would be jolly glad to bolt for bed without hunting her up, which would be a wholesbme reaction for both parties. A rebuke from the young and innecent about too late hours is a rebuke that one feels from the young and the four is a rebuke that one feels from its very rarity.

DARENTS have put off the evil hour of I chaperonage by delegating the task to others. What they do not leave to the schools all winter they throw over on the summer camps all summer—until the awful summer comes when the girls are too old for school, too old for summer camps and no longer wish to go by threes and fours with arms entwined about one another, but consciously or unconsciously are on the "still hunt" that has engaged their mothers and their grandmothers before them.

Then are spectacles and text between the consciously of the constant of t

Then are spectacles and teeth-straighteners aid aside, eyebrows are dealt with, the whites and reds experimented with until a sort of habit of facial adornment is formed; then is the hair made the crown of glory the Bible says it was meant to be, and in the matter of dress, things that are meant for a sprightly matron of thirty are annexed, to lend an air of assurance to eventeen.

Then, too, a variety of manners—vamp. Carmenesque, Follies, anughty manikin, sweet boylshness—are tried on and merged into a composite. And then, most of all, is independence worshiped as a god and defended by slammed doors, stamped feet and passionate reproaches.

THE present girl has 50 per cent more I independence than her mother had at her age-or has yet, for the matter of that-but he defends the other 50 per cent which she feels that she ought to have with a sort of maternal fury of no compromise.

There again my feeling is, give her her end. The old crupper that used to loom so menacingly over every young independent career—what the Victorians called "im-morality"—is not likely to overtake the modern girls without their knowing it and choosing it. They may come cruppers, but they will be more sinning than sinned against if they do.

What they wish to do with their dearly fought for independence seems to be harmless enough, viewed from the standpoint of most of the Mosaie law. They wish to go "somewhere else all the time," especially the small hours of the morning. wish to see a movie rather than read the book, donce afterward rather than have conversation, eat afterward rather than S.P. M. until as near S.A. M. as the youth who is due at his office by 9 can manage to hold out. Home and conversation are signs of failure to improve the electric shining hours.

IT IS never conversation, so far as I can I find out. That is deadly and apt to turn a forever against an otherwise perfectly good man. That is where bridge comes in as one's

salvation if worst comes to worst.

A woman told me she had at least made dent in her young daughter's mind by the following quick turn to a conversation:

The particular youth who was "con that particular evening was an "en somebody" or other who was on shore Censian the last two days of his leave. He had given the girl quite a rush since a dinner that same week, at which they had met for the first time. The girl, with the casualness that was meant to be salutary to her happened to mention that she would probably be out rather lateish, as he was ning and they were going somewhere or

"You might stay at home and have a cozy talk," the mother had said with a taciful air of its being nothing to her.

"Talk!" shouted her daughter, eyeing her mother suspiciously and with a "there-yougo-ngain-I-suppose" rightening of the neck muscles. "What in the world would we find to talk about?"

"Oh, well, his experiences," her mother remarked, still trying to seem vague and mite out of it. I think it would be a very stupid way

to spend your last evening on shore. It would be a great deal more fun to go around n bit and see a show and maybe dance for a while." the girl announced firmly. 'At every port he touches he can buy "but nowhere until he gets back arelessiy he likely to find anything so unique as a

like this, a girl who makes him feel at her and yet a sort of special guest for whom whole intimute evening is set apart hen that takes eleverness and a certain sort f subtlety and-'Oh, what's subtlety?' her daughter interrupted shortly. But the idea evidently caught her fancy, for her mother observed that she stayed at home that evening and wore a most becoming house frock and made very pretty picture of herself by the open

girl sitting by a cozy open fire in a roo

ND truly subtlety is not an art much A no truly subtlety is not an art much practiced by the present generation of young things. It savors of deception, of studied effects, of vamping gone mellow, of that awful thing called "mush." It is the age of the syncopated beat life as well as in music. Smoothness,

is not only distasteful to the public, but it is often embarrassing to the persons ap-proached, and while it may bring in a few dollars, it often results in the loss of larger suavity, graciousness are not accented; it is contributions from the same people if they the unexpected, the restless, the begun-and-had been approached at a better time and not-ended that characterizes the tune.



"IF YOU PLEASE_"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW On Giving to Charities

ECONOMY and efficiency are the great ends to be achieved in the community drive which will be conducted by the Welfare Federation next fall, according to the plans now being made by Benjamin II. Ludlow, who has been made the chairman of the committee having the drive in charge.

"The national hysteria which made great drives successful without much questioning during the period of the war has now subsided." said Mr. Ludlow, "and this feeling has been succeeded, as it should be, by one of cold common sense. Figures carefully compiled show that during the war period the expenses of these drives ran from 8 per cent in the more economically administered to 16 per cent, and a few even higher in those which were conducted less carefully so far as expense was concerned. The figures upon which the estimates of our campaign are based show only 3 per cent in costs. This leaves \$97 out of every \$100 for the purposes for which the money is to be given. And it should be borne in mind this 3 per cent covers not only all the cost of raising the money, but of administering it as well.

"Now, out of the 110,000,000 population in the United States, Philadelphia itself has about 1,800,000. But in addition there are may be considered as a part of Philadel-phia, although politically separate. But the esidents of these suburbs come constantly o Philadelphia, many of the men have their businesses here and a large amount of the giving to charity comes from them. They add about 200,000 more to the list of Philadelphians, actual or potential, making the total about 2 000 000-no inconsiderable percentage of the population of the country Of these 2,000,000 persons, about 50,000 may be rated as consistent and regular givers to the charities of the city—some of

It is our task to increase this number. Percentage Is Low

From these figures it will be seen that a percentage of Philadelphia givers is not high as it should be in the most the oughly American city in the country. We have now a little more than 2 per cent of the total population giving, while Cleveland with 15 per cent of its population regular givers to charity and Rochester (the highest) with 26 per cent far outrank us. But this is not because the people of Philadelphia are not liberal, but because the manner of making the collections in these other citie is better. This condition will be changed, and I believe the figures as well, by our campaign in the fall. After the fund is collected it will be

administered by a representative board of trustees, composed of the finest men and omen in the city. As the collections will be made on a strictly non-sectarian basis, so will the administration of the funds The board of trustees will include Protestants, Catholics, Hebrews and representatives of every other large class in the city, and it is needless to say that absolute justice and equity will be its keynote.

Largely Volunteer Work

'One reason why we will be able to keep the expenses so low is that most of the work will be done on a volunteer basis. There will be few salaries paid and those which are given will not be large ones, and they will all be carned. There will be no commissions paid, as was the case in many of the drives during the war. There nothing more disheartening to the giver, who often denies himself in order that his contribution may be as large as possible, than to learn afterward that a considerable per centage of what he gave went in the form of expenses, even though those expenses be logitimate ones. Everything of this sort legitimate ones, will be eliminated I be eliminated from our campaign.
The members of our committee all are

We are not even 'dollar-n-year olunteers. we are dollar-a-drive men without

the features of former campaigns which proved to be distasteful if not actually ag-gravating to the general public. There will be no street booths and all of our workers will be instructed not to stop people on the streets when they are busy and thinking of other things and ask for contributions. This

'The contributions will all be used for maintenance and running expenses. If, for example, a hospital desires to build a new wing, that is considered an act of cap-ital of the organization desiring it and the money for such an improvement must be found by the hospital outside of the funds collected by us. The maintenance period for which this first fund is collected will be fifteen months, that is from the first of October of the present year to the close of

the year 1922 'It is the aim of every true Philadelphian to boost the city in normal times by bringing new commercial enterprises to the city with their attendant scores of hundreds or thousands of workmen. But wherever there is increased work there are also the increased burdens of illness and accident, for successful mechanical business always carries in its wake the likelihood, if not the certainty, of personal disaster.

"If we have these inescapable concomitants of successful business we must meet them. Besides these there is the care of dependents for which provision must be and it must be made by the citizens of Philadelphia and by them alone,

Accidents Are Universal

"But it is not only the persons of lesse: material prosperity for whom our hospitals must be in a constant state of readiness; it is not only the cripple, the new mother, the sick baby, the young children who appeal for immediate aid at its doors. It is not at all beyond the bounds of probability that some of the inrgest contributors to such an nstitution may meet with a street accident n which immediate help is necessary to save his life or limb, and for these as well our institutions must be ready.

"Accidents are no respecters of persons and amid the manifold dangers of life the wealthy person is as likely to meet disaster as the poorer one.

"But to revert again to the practical side of our proposed drive: All the institutions in the city will share in its proceeds, and givers will be spared the necessity of receiving many appeals from many organizations, all working to the same general ends On the other hand, the cost of a number of campaigns will be eliminated, because their needs all will be provided for in this one movement. This alone will save a very large sum in expenses, all of which will go to the charities for which it was originally in

"Our plan contemplates that the givermay designate the charities which they wish especially to aid if they so desire. That is, person who is interested in any specia iospital or other organization may his contribution with the provise that it as go toward the maintenance of that organ-ization. These requests will be strictly carried out, although, naturally, the greatest good to the greatest number of person be done by allowing the Board of Trustees in charge of the disbursement of the money at least some leeway in spending it. "It is in times of birth and death that

intelligent help is needed most. The questions arising at these critical times should relatively and intelligently considered But if any one making a contribution has hobby, if a charitable impulse may be given so harsh a name, for work along any espe-cial line, his wishes will be observed to the very letter by the board.

The Matter of Giving

"This question of giving effectively for charity, one of the finest and noblest inpulses which can animate the human censclousness, is not always so easy as it a pears to be on the surface. For examp man, with the best intentions in the may give a sum to an unworthy person institution, although there are very few of the latter class in existence, Philadelphia. In this case the gift is poorly

Or, a sum may be given and be badly administered. Again, the money has not enched the beneficiaries as the donor reached its hould. Intelligent giving is giving in which the maximum results are reached. This, it is hoped, the gifts made under our nlan will accomplish, because both instituions and the method of administration will be largely under the control of our Board "But it is not any institution no matter

how worthy nor any Board of Trustee which is making this call for help, appeal comes from the abandoned from the reclaimed girl, from the little children on a country outing, from the old-couples sitting in the various homes for the aged awaiting their final summons. These are the ones who need support and aid and these it is who make the call.

"Surely the people of Phindelphia do not need the stimulus of war take care of their own."

SHORT CUTS The Dove of Peace begins to press

Hall's gas bill goes to prove that cor-

porations have no souls. Yap appears to be an island entirely surrounded by the Japanese flag.

Our new Immigration Law appears to strain at gnats while it swallows camels,

"Yes" is to the fore in the plans of disarmament. "But--" will come later.

The one and only piece resort publicity

elocutionists appear to know is the one-piece bathing suit. The trouble with the Anglo-Japanese treaty is that China at any moment might find her open door ajar.

Last year many apples rotted on the and. The cider press this year may prevent any such contingency.

A Detroit man has been arrested for stealing a fur overcoat. He ought to get away with a plea of insanity.

"Golf," said the Beginner, "is a game in which you pay a small boy to we around with you and give you the laugh.

Senator Edge advises radical revision of the income tax. Right-o! There might be wisdom in revising it out of existence. The news from London that the ther-mometer registers 128 in the shade at Basta,

Mesopotamia, makes us feel cool by com-

parison.

phatic.

"Adaptability is first cousin to Fore-sight." says a New York financial writer. To which it may be added that Remorse is own sister to Hindsight.

That French movie houses are cold to the Carpentier-Dempsey prize fight is simply added proof that nothing succeeds like success, and nothing's so flat as failure.

"Light heavyweights." said Perlearp. Intrigue my interest, and yet To other songs I'll tune my harp.
Oh, how I love the blonde brunette. Tamaqua, Pa., angler fishing in Loty Creek. Weasel swimming by seizes bait. Hooked. Pop goes the weasel! Tamaqua congratulated for publication of really quest

fish story. Former jacgers and sharpshooters of the German Army, who held a memorial celebration in Berlin for their fallen comrades have been called upon by the authorities to pay an amusement tax. This may three

pay an amusement tax. This may three a light on history. Perhaps it was as amusement tax they levied on Belgium. The Rev. John Roach Straton says ! Roosevelt were alive he would have never attended the "disgraceful affair"—the Carpentier-Dempsey fight. Kernit Roserta and wife, who attended the fight, say the Kermit Rooserelt reverend gentleman is not well The retort courteous, but none the less em-

What Do You Know?

1. Who created the science of geometry?
2. Of whom was it said that he was "beyond all question the best chronicler of ANY age or nation"?
2. In what country did the word lost originate?
2. What is a gibus hat?
3. What is a gibus hat?
4. What is a gibbous moon?

What is a gibbous moon? How should the word be pronounced? Who was Sappho and when did she live! hat is the meaning of the work What is a magga

10. What dependency of Great Britain is of-ficially styled a Commonwealth?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz An amphora is a Greek or Roman two-baudled vessel.

The word should be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.

Ivance Bonomi is the present Premier of

he Solent is a strait between the isle of Wight and the mainland of Hampshire.

Wight and the mainland of Hampshire.
England.

Noils are short wool combings.

The United States acquired the Philippine Islands by the treaty with Spals, concluded on April 11. 1899.

Ajax in classical mythology was a man of giant stature, self-confident and daring. When the armor of the slan Hector was awarded to Ulyssea he stead of Ajax he went mad from vexation and stabbed himself.

The musical term "prestissimo" meast very quickly.

Seltzer water takes its name from the town of Selters, in Germany.

10. A hopped is a large European bird with variegated plumage and a large erectine crest.