### Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Thursday, August 4, 1921

#### A DESERVED TRIBUTE

THE Mayor continues to display a nice facility in the art of nomenclature. fitting revival of the fame of Phillis Wheatley in connection with the new municipal playground at Tenth and Lombard streets is followed by an admirable tribute to Budolph Blankenburg.

Mr. Moore has suggested that the name Philadelphia's picturesque, high-spirited and tireless reform Mayor be accorded to the city's newest fireboat. At the same time the present executive has rejected the pro-American municipalities are not always happy in their ventures with nomenclature. New York, however, has lately paid its re-

spects to one of its most eminent champions of clean government and efficient administration in launching the fireboat John Purroy Mitchel. The precedent is worth emulating in the fashion exemplified by Mr. Moore in a sister city.

#### EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?

WHEN the anthracite operators beg the people to buy coal, as they are now begging them, the consumers who have begged their dealers for coal in times past will be inclined to smile.

The operators are assuring the public that It can get all the coal it wants if it will only order it. And then, as if it were aware that the people are not ordering coal because they object to the price, it announces that there can be no reduction in price until there is a reduction in wages.

Perhaps not. But there is a law of supply and demand which works in most business relations, and it may be that it will work in the coal business. If the people will not buy a commodity at one price, the producer usually reduces his price until it reaches a figure which the purchaser will my. The price of coal must come down ne time. Why not now?

# FREIGHT RATES AND BUSINESS

T 18 potorious that many large building operations have been postponed because the high cost of structural steel. Why he cost is high was explained by E. G. dent of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the other day in a statement annauncing a new price of \$44.80 a ton for

Mr. Grace said that the freight paid on the raw materials used in making a ton of steel is now \$7.85 more than before the war; that the cost of the raw materials has reased \$7.10, and that the labor cost of meking a top of steel is \$5.64 greater. This amounts to an increase in present-day costs of \$20,59 over the pre-war costs. The price which the steel is offered now is equivalent to a pre-war price of \$24.21 a ton. The ten-year average price before the war WRS \$33.82

But even at the new figures quoted steel not moving rapidly. If freight rates could be reduced to a reasonable figure the railroads could move trains of cars loaded to capacity and the cost of the goods moved could be reduced to such a price as business

# THE WHITEWASHED SOX

TI IS almost useless to comment on the verdict rendered at Chicago in the case former big-league ball players who were indicted in the State of Illinois for conopiracy to defraud the public by winning or losing games at the dictation of gamblers. Cicotte and others of the old White Sox alt almost a deathblow to the national That they have been formally acmitted by a jury of deluded hero-worshipers besn't matter in the least. Their own testimony given on the stand showed that they didn't play fair and that they were involved a deals by which, for money, they were to betray the millions of fans who believed implicitly in their honesty and sportsmanship It is fortunate for the big leagues that they have a dictator in the person of Judge Landis, who said, following the acquittal. that none of the accused players would are egain appear in the major lengues. Any one who wanted to kill baseball as a professional sport could do no better than invite theorie and his group in again from under the cloud

# FOUR MILES FROM A TELEPHONE

TT USED to be said that the extreme of isolation was when one was four miles from a lemon. But four miles from a telephone, where President Harding now is, wight be described as the perfection of bliss for a man who has been encompassed by the

The telephone has penetrated into so many places that it is surprising to discover that secretary Weeks' cottage on the mountain car Lancaster, N. H., is not connected by ire with the outside world. Mr. Weeks dently wanted complete relaxation when went to Lanenster, and arranged to get If the truth were known, it would probably appear that the possibility of escaping from insistent calls of any kind was one of the reasons which led the President to accept the secretary's invitation.

The te'epiene is indispensable, but like many other indispensable things it has its innovances. No matter how busily a man may engaged in conference at his desk, he feels compelled to answer the telephone when the fill rings. If a man knocked at the door of office the caller would be told to wait. But the same man can go outside and send

a telephone call and get attention. It used to be possible for a business man escape the cares of his office by going to But the wireless has made that im-His business can follow him therever he may be on the ocean, and the ws of the world will follow him also. Few en have the moral courage to refrain from adding the wireless bulletins posted on shiprd, and no man knows when that bulletin rey his peace of mind. His bank may not contain an announcemet which will may destroy his place of business.

His wife may be killed in a railroad wreck, and a thousand and one different things may happen to prevent the rest to obtain which

he set sail on the ocean.

The only recourse left seems to be that of Mr. Weeks, namely, to get so far away from the regular lines of communication that one cannot be reached. Thus can rest and recreation be secured.

#### ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE

A SSUME that years have passed. Never mind how many, since it is not easy to determine how far obstructionism in Philadelphia can go. Most things have an end, and it is safe to assume that some day the Frankford elevated will either be in ruins or else in operation under the management of the Rapid Transit Company.

The prospects are perhaps not the only ones that can be fancied, but they are all that can be materialized. While it may be shocking to interpret all the maneuvering, all the wraugling over the lease, all the long succession of dilatory tactics, in purely cynical terms, the problem must be viewed realistically or it recedes into hopeless fog.

In the history of public improvements throughout the globe there can be few, if any, parallels to the vexatious tale of the Frankford L negotiations. The road has been well planned and admirably constructed. It has tangible existence and not a spark of life.

Imagine the Panama Canal completed to within a few yards of the Pacific Ocean and the opening of the waterway postponed by purleys and palavers, by lawyers and commissions, by politicians and financiers!

That picture is inconceivable. It staggers the imagination. Realization of the plight of the Frankford elevated, however, involves no strain upon the fancy. The sorry facts are all too

The road cannot be joined with the transit system of Philadelphia until a lease specifying the terms upon which that physical connection can be made is adopted by the in-

erested parties. Director Twining has announced that the high-speed line, duly linked with the Market street subway-elevated, can be put in peration within a year after the passage

As the vital point is the adoption of a definite compact, that forecast is not particularly specific. The famous Snarkchasing ship of Lewis Carroll sailed helplessly backward- because the excellent rule 'no one shall speak to the man at the wheel" was supplemented by the stern injunction "and the man at the wheel shall speak to no one "

Transit problems in Philadelphia continue to drift backward so long as the sham ypothesis of the operation of the Frankford levated by the municipality is entertained. Such a feat might be desirable, but the formidable fact is that the P. R. T. maintains a strangle-hold upon the situation.

Mr. Mitten and his organization are not morally reprehensible. In a business world they are playing a business hand, and their present object is naturally to take over the operation of the road upon the very best ems available.

The city, as was also proper, has been endeavoring to safeguard its interests. Numerous valid objections have been found to the lease in its present form.

But there are limits to what the weaker party in a controversy can accomplish. The extreme improbability of the discovery by the city of any competing organization to which the line could be turned over reduces the case to its elements. Since the P. R. T. is virtually bound in the end to be the operator, why not now? The pretense of protecting the diverse

interests involved has gone far enough. The city is losing about \$750,000 a year on its investment while the road stands idle. Neither side can get all it wishes. Is it not get the public improvement? The sconer the lease can be executed and

the Frankford elevated placed in running order the sooner will the citizens of Philadelphia gain a trifle of what is due them. Since, no matter what happens, a grand triumph of virtue is unlikely to be staged. the expectation thereof is something very like either hypocris; or childishness,

Philadelphians want the new L line pened and the Indicrous gap between the we systems filled as soon as possible. They are inured to apparently inescapable barter-What chafes and exasperates them now protracted backing and filling, which retard the inevitable, if by no means ideal,

# THE WET. WET SEA

SINCE the Government of the United States has no means of establishing an exclusive title to the Atlantic Ocean and no authority to regulate the habits of foreign skippers who labor thereon, it is idle to believe that random seizures of smuggling craft will solve the question raised by vessels like the Marshall and the Pocomoke in their venturings between the Bahamas and the friendly coves of Jersey.

If the people of this country have a sinere desire to make their land dry they must prepare to provide nothing less than an laborate patrol and espionage system over all the waters that flow between the beaches and the three-mile limit.

Two ships have been caught thus far in the illicit whisky trade. That means that hundreds or perhaps thousands of smugglers abor in peace and at an enormous profit What of the coast lines further South What of the interior harbors of the Dela ware Bay and all the rivers and inlets that seem to have been made for squerying little vessels with an intense desire to hide and unload eargoes in secret? And what of the dry and inviting stretches of the Northern

Prohibition history is repenting itself The earliest dry advocates felt that local option laws were the only things required to wipe out what they called the drink evil. When local option was established they felt that the social millernium was almost within sight. But local option wouldn't work be cause the bitter-enders among the thirsty could always find what they wanted on the off-side of an imaginary line in territory that elected to be wet, and wets were con stantly invading dev areas with contraband.

It was then that the cry for a dry country arose and filled the air. It was held by the prohibitionists that a Federal han on strong drink would be alone adequate to protect the dry principle expressed in local option laws. So provision was made for a dry ountry. Yet the country as a whole is now onfronted with precisely the same problem which incensed local optionists who couldn't prevent leakage into their particular com-

The ery for a dry world will grow stronger. But it will be many years before the world goes dry-if it ever does go dryand meanwhile, as the operation of restric ive liquor laws becomes more effective, the crice of contrabend liquor will go higher. It is not difficult to imagine a time when smonggling may become a business likely to tempt larger and faster vessels than any of

those yet designated as whisky ships, Citizens of the United States who can spice to thwart Federal laws, whether their on piracles operate on land or on sea, may of course, he put in jath. Foreigners who do that sort of thing may be similarly pun ished if they are caught on the soil of this country or within the three-mile limit. But when one country begins to seize the ships of another on the high seas, trouble of a serious nature is pretty sure to follow. Every Government is particularly sensitive

about the rights of its ships in deep waters. In the end the Government at Washington will make no effort to police the deep and it will not attempt to extend its authority beyond the bounds fixed by international It will have to enforce its laws by intensified police work in its own waters and by making examples of those of its citizens who enter systematically into the busi-

ness of whisky smuggling. So the prohibition question has suddenly become as extensive and as involved as the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines. It will be interesting to see what revenue agents who cannot dry the streets of an ordinary city will be able to do in the wilderness of harbors, beaches, rivers, coves and bays where the dry problem has unexpectedly presented itself in an acute form.

#### BITTER-ENDING AT PARIS

PARIS newspapers of the sort reputed to be "close to the Government" continue to say in unison that President Harding's conference for disarmament will end unsuccessfully and that the high hopes with which the world looks forward to it will be 'smothered in words.'

Let us assume for a moment that this cynicism is justifiable. If nothing but words comes out of the Washington Conference it will not be many years before the forces of war and organized fury and desolation stalk again over Europe. If the hopes of the world are smothered in verbiage at Washington the people of the Continent will be confronted with prospects even more bleak than those which they had to face in the years immediately prior to the war. Why, then, should there be powerful newspapers in Paris intent upon smothering the hope of the conference in words even before that hope has been given an opportunity to try for its life?

The British are obviously sincere in their desire to end the nightmare of renewed military rivalries. The Italians have accepted the President's invitation in a communication notable for its carnestness. Javan has entered with some reluctance into the scheme. But she has entered, largely because she could not long bear the odium and suspicion that would have followed a rejection of the President's invitation. China looks to the conference for emancipation. All the smaller nations of Europe look to it for security and relief from intolerable anxiety.

In Paris alone not in France, mind you. but in Paris-opposition to the President's plan is frank and apparently well organized. It ought to be remembered now that the press in Paris is generally representative of official rather than of popular opinion. It was natural to expect that certain clearly defined groups at Paris would look with little enthusiasm on a project intended to limit greatly the potentiality of militarists in international affairs. The French politicians now in power have at their command a very powerful army. The Government at Paris is naturally concerned about a debt of \$9,000,000,000 owed to French bankers by the Czar's Government and repudiated by the Soviets. It cannot be blamed if it still hopes to collect that money by direct or indirect pressure on Russia. Similarly, the French Government relies largely on the present potential strength of its armies to keep out of the hands of a suspected element in Germany the enormous natural resources of Silesia-coal, iron, chemicals, virtually all the means necessary for another onslaught in French territory. It is because the issues of Silesia and of Russia are still unsettled that the ruling politicians of the moment in Paris would prefer to see the discussion of international disarmament de-

What do the French people think meanwhile? Viscount Bryce is authority for the statement that "everywhere on the Continent the Versailles Treaty is regarded as The terms of the Versailles a disaster." Treaty are what the Paris press desires to see upheld by force. Does Bryce read not the Paris papers, but the mind of France itself? A Disarmament Conference that did not justly dispose of all legitimate French claims in preliminary discussions would get nowhere. But are not the French the last people who ought to believe that even a victor can win in a modern war? Aren't they the last who should feel that more can be attained by fire and blood than by the civilized processes of deliberation and rea-

# COMMON-SENSE DIPLOMACY

THE kind of diplomacy now employed by Secretary Hughes may not commend itself to champions of the megaphone school, but it unquestionably is productive of re-

Blazoned abroad, the recent interchange correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the theme of preliminary parleys to the Disarmament Conference would possibly have created the aspect of ension between the two Governments. is, responsible parties have effectively disosed of the question. According to official circles in Washing-

on. Britain has dropped the idea of fore stailing the meeting with preludes of her wn and has agreed to a fresh discussion of the problems according to the original plan aggested by President Harding.

The outcome is not in the least a triumph for secret diplomacy, the meaning of which has been so unwarrantable distorted in some parters. The Treaty of London, whereby France and Great Britain pledged their support to Italy in certain divisions of the war poils, was indeed secret diplomacy. Mr. Wilson and the American Government consistently refused to acknowledge such a

What Mr. Hughes and the British Foreign Office have exemplified is common sense, as legitimate as it is necessity to progress.

#### A TEST OF BRYANISM THE police officials at Autloch, Ill., who

I refuse to say whether the tall man with the broad black but whom they arrested as the occupant of a speeding motorcar was of was not William Jennings Bryan, are withholding information of a particularly valuable and significant sort from the country. The constable intimated broadly that the

accused in this instance was none other than the great Nebraskan. What, then, did Mr. Bryan de when he was stopped, mauled verbally, hustled and subjected to the hardships which always await motorists caught in the toils of a country 'squire? From Chantauqua forums and in the Department of State the Commoner always insisted that one subjected to pain or injustice should in variably turn the other check. If on this occasion he lost his temper and spoke harship to the constable we should know it. Here at last was provided an adequate test of a theory of action that has been loudly de bated in recent years.

tiently and smilingly Mr. Bryan may have blessed the constable and begged to be arrested again. If he did that, the victory of his spirit ought to be proclaimed upon all the winds. If he didn't, then Bryanism is nothing more than a meaningless and

Booksellers iff on books of 20 per for revenue, but a high protective tariff and virtually prohibitive, if you get what we mean. Which, of course, is not news. If omebody were to assert that some one its of the Fordney Tariff Bill was as it should be, and proceeded to prove it beyond per-adventure, why, that would be a big news story. It would be in a sense dramatic, as it would contain the element of surprise.

## LEM ACKLEY, REPORTER

An Anecdote of the Lawyer Who Was Assassinated in Chicago—The Lost Washington Portrait-Ed Naulty's Proposed Flight Across the North Pole

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN EMUEL ACKLEY, a member of the

Chicago bar, was assassinated in a courtroom in that city last week.

He had prosecuted a wealthy police sergeant so vigorously that, maddened by defeat, the culprit first tried to kill the Judge and then shot Attorney Ackley to death in and then shot Attorney Ackley to death in the presence of his wife and daughter in Den court. Lemuel Ackley was one of the finest news-

paper reporters I ever knew.

He was the most conscientious of his craft, in the matter of professional honor,

it was ever my fortune to meet.

Born and reared in Pittsburgh, he read law during the years that he passed as a

reporter.

Tall, slender, intensely active, he was so near-sighted that he was compelled to write with his eyes following his pencil at a dis-tance of four or five inches. The city room wits used to say that Lem Ackley rubbed out with his nose what he wrote with his pencil.

HE WAS, if I recall aright, the support of a widowed mother. About thirty-five years ago he left Pittsburgh, went to Chicago and entered on the practice of his profession.

One night in the early eighties Lem Ack-

ley brought into the city room of the Pitts-burgh Dispatch what was regarded, in those They were the sanguinary times when fine old John Jarrett was president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers of the United States and strikes were frequent.

William ("Billy") Martin, who still resides in Pittsburgh, was secretary.

The iron and steel manufacturers met annually, or at the expiration of their contracts with the Amalgamated, and formulated a new sliding scale of prices for labor.

To secure a copy of this scale in advance of any other paper was, in the Iron City, a "scoop" of first magnitude.

Ackley brought it in that night.

I asked him, being city editor at the time, where he obtained it.

"I can't tell," he replied. I insisted. It necessary to protect the paper in case "fake" scale. Besides, a city editor is supposed to know,

in confidence, such things.
"I can't tell you. I gave my word that
I wouldn't tell a living soul. You see I'd be a liar if I told even my city editor." was There were no heroics about his manner.

He was naturally cool, rigid and, in his way, stubborn.
"You needn't be afraid," was all be would say.

The manufacturers' scale was published. It raised the very devil. Amalgamated men stormed over the terms. The manufacturers,

though, were the hottest.

though, were the hottest.

They demanded the name of the man who had furnished it to the paper; not the reporter, but the one of their own number.

But it never leaked out.

Years afterward the late Joseph D. Weeks, long secretary of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and editor of the Iron Age, told me that he had given the scale to Lemnel Ackley with the provises scale to Lemuel Ackley with the proviso

And Lem Ackley kept the secret, I pre-sume, to the day of his terrible death.

A NEWSPAPER friend tells this un-A usual story in connection with the un-warranted run on an uptown bank last week. In the crowd lined up at the doors of the institution was a man who had a deposit of \$500 in the bank. He was in doubt about the advisability of

ining in the run. In conversation with one of the officers e was told that the bank was solid and ready to pay every dollar.

The citizen began to waver in his determination to make the withdrawal. He didn't want to lose his funds, nor did he

care to figure as an alarmist.
"Say," he said to a friend with him,
"tell you what I'll do. I'll let my 'toddle-Pulling from his pocket one of the little gambling devices so popular just now, he stooped and spun it on the pavement. "Take all," the top said.

And he took it with a check for the full

SOME time back I quoted my friend C. S. Bradford, genre photographer, in the statement that he knew of ten or more Gilbert Stuart's Washington portraits. Whether or not this was the inspiration, Morris Earle recalled that somewhere he had heard there was an unfinished portrait

of Washington by Stuart. He began looking up the matter. It is a matter that not one person in a housand, possibly, ever heard of. It belongs to the odd and remote in American art his

There is an unfinished portrait, but not of Washington, somewhere, and I am in-debted to a learned friend for the answer to Mr. Earle's quest and the story of the pic

THE full length portrait of Washington known as the "Lansdowne" portrait was engraved in fine-line by Heath, a celebrate engraver in England, after it was finished It was originally ordered by the Marquis of Lansdowne, but Stuart allowed William Bingham to pay for it.

Bingham then presented the portrait to e nobleman. When Stuart saw the engraving and dis-

covered that he had neglected to copyright it he felt that he had been cheated and grew very indignant. He quarreled with the Binghams over the

matter and in revenge refused to finish a portrait of Mrs. Bingham of which he had ninted only the head. It was this incident that gave rise to the

legend of the unfinished portrait of Wash-EDWIN FAIRFAN NAULTY, according to New York dispatches, plans a trans-Polar flight across the frozen North from Polat Barrow, Alaska, to the North Capes,

Norway, in September, Mr. Naulty, who is an inventor, news paper and magazine writer and amateur astronomer, is well known to older newspaper men in Philadelphia.

special writer on the old Press. About ten years ago he, with the aid of several New York financiers, patented a solid steel building that was guaranteed to withstand the attack of any mob or any ody of armed nen.
The model he had constructed was a

magnificent product of the model maker's It cost something like \$5000 and was ex-hibited by him in New York and Wash-

It was a burglar and mob proof bank suthling, in which, he claimed, millions of dollars might be stored without fear of to date no structure after the Naulty model has been built, so far as I have

It was Edwin Fairfax Naulty who pointed out that the artists who reproduced the signs of the Zodine on a certain great public allding in New York had the Rams, Fishes Scorpions and other zodiacal symbols running in the wrong direction.

Fifty-eight allen were turned back from the port of New Needed York on Monday because of their unfitness for citizenship, but because the month's quota for immigrants of their nationality permitted to land has heen exhausted. wrong with a system which allows a man to stake his all on being permitted to land and then sends him back broke. It is just one other reason why the examination of immigrants should be undertaken by American vice consuls at the port of embarkation.



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### MRS. WESLEY L. BLITHE On Aiding Poor Children

THE impetus given the impressionable A child by intimate and constant contact with people of force, character, ability and purpose is the most valuable feature of the vacations given poor children by the Chil-dren's Country Week Association, according to Mrs. Wesley L. Bifthe, president of that

"When you consider that the children affected run from six to twelve years,' Mrs. Blithe, "which is conceded to be the most impressionable period in their life, and that they come from homes and environment where none of the above-mentioned desirable conditions exist, actually living with such people as I have described for a period of two weeks, the importance of that feature can be readily seen.

The Country Week Association, while independent of any other organization, nevertheless forms a connecting link and works in harmony with other social service associations of the city in tackling one im-

#### portant phase of the whole big problem. Outings Have Lasting Results

"We then not only give a large number f children each year an outing that improves their health and gives them a lot of pleasure but we do an important work in giving them a good start at a critical period, and orming in them certain useful ideals and habits that will stand them in good stead

"The association, founded in 1875, started with annual outings for a dozen children. It was more or less an invitation matter in the early days and handled, farough force of circumstances, in a none too nanner. Thus one hostess would write that she wanted to care for a period for a chubby ittle girl with blue eyes and light hair; another preferred brown eyes and red hair, while another would designate twins as the type of guests that she would entertain. It then resolved itself into a hunt for the type of child desired, which meant that from every standpoint desired results were not Now we are giving 3000 children a year

a two weeks outing, we have entire control of the matter and we can organize and carry out plans in our nine camps and farm cen-ters that we feel will produce the desired

# results. "Working in co-operation with social agencies of known reputation we are able, supplemented by some investigation on our part, to select the children who appear to

#### most need our services. How Vacation Starts

"A week before going on the vacation ach child is carefully examined by a physician as to condition, cleanliness and other details concerning its physical stand-Just before taking the train to its destination each child is re-examined and, naving satisfied requirements, is sent on his her outing.

or her outing.
"Taken in groups of twenty-five to sixty, each child immediately upon arriving at the vacation spot comes under certain influences. The childish heart, delighted by the fact that there is something doing, usually Each one is shown his quarters, his bed

and other things that will be more or less important to him during his stay. He is taught to make his bed and required to take care of it. He is introduced to the house other, the counselors and other people about the camp with whom he is going to in contact during his stay. "Relations having been established and the child having absorbed some of the atmosphere of the surroundings, he finds himself

faring a program calculated to develop order, system, good health, good times and a score of other important fundamentals for This program, carried out for two weeks, will do a lot to develop health and character in the young child and give him a purpose in life that he probably never had before

#### Groups Handled Separately But this is not all that is done. Groups

of boys and girls are bandled separately, as are also groups that vary in race and color, Thus, under the very happiest conditions are social instincts developed that will mean much to the happiness and well-being of the child in later years.
"We also have a center for girls from

twelve to seventeen years and a senshore center at Cape May Point for children and mothers, whose health may require that kind of climate. "One of the great needs of the city that we hope some day to provide is a place for

aspirate. convalescent children. This is a need the

ciated by one in some phase of social service "There are many children who have been taken from their miserable homes in a weak ened condition who, having been discharged from a hospital, are yet in no condition to return to the squalid conditions under which

urgency of which can only be fully appre-

MUFFED

they had been living. "If they could be place, where they could gradually return to full health and strength under pleasant and relpful surroundings, a great work would be accomplished in giving them that bodily vigor and cheerful mental condition that would remove the handicap under which they

The accomplishment of such an objective would mark a fitting climax to a kind of service that the association has labored for years to provide for the less fortunate chil-

# HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY THE Hon. Richard Ballinger, who used to L be Secretary of the Interior under President Taft, met an old friend on the street in Washington the other day and was so full of chuckles as to arouse that individ-

Ballinger had just been looking in a bookstore window and there he had seen a letter exhibited and offered for sale for the modest The letter was written in the true hand

of Mr. Taft while President, and it roundly denounced the individual to whom it was addressed for selling to tourists facsimiles of the signature of the writer And now the denunciation was being offered for sale. Dr. Luther Pfahler Eisenhart, lecturer on

mathematics at Princeton, is one of the twelve men said to have understood Einstein's relativity before the recent popular Dr. Allen Smith, professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, is a no

less erudite individual. Both these gentlemen went down to the College of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, not long ago to get degrees from that institution. Between them on the platform, likewise being honored with a degree, stood William Joseph Showalter, one of the editors of the National Geographic Magazine, Mr. Showalter has acquired the learning that entitled him to the degree of doctor of science by working as a newspaper reporter as-signed to "cover" the scientific bureaus of

# What Do You Know?

the Government in Washington

Of what realm was Justinian the Grea-

 What was the first name of Barnum, the famous shownan?
 Where is Lusitania? When was Spain a republic?

6. Why is a schooner so called?
7. What is the meaning of the Scotch word feekless?
8. What kind of an anomal is an oryx?
9. Who was Turnsgno?
10. What is sortlege?

#### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Delaware is called the "Blue Hen State.

French revolutionist, pro pamphleteer and journalist. He was guillotined in 1794. le scenes of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliel" are laid in Verona and Mantua, trait

traly.

4 Genghis Kalin was a Mongolian conqueror. He completed the conquest of Northern China and captured Pekin in 1215 and conquered Central Asia in 1218-21.

The Acticles of Confederation were finally

5. The Articles of Confederation were finally adopted in 1781. 6. The Administration of Martin Van Buren ac Administration of Martin Van Buren was described by its opponents as "Andrew Jackson's Appendix," is mints of the United States are located at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Curson City The lost named is equipped as an assay office.

office

8. Romanesque is the style of architecture prevalent in Romanized Europe between the classical and Gothic periods.

9. The word lasso originated in Spanish America and is a corruption of the Spanish "lazo." a lace.

10. Lanolin is extract from sheeps' wool, as the basis of ointments.

nation cuts both ways. A rate war is a portion of scissors held by two persons, and all cuts is legitimate profits.

# SHORT CUTS

When Jupiter Pluvius talks the corn is Frankford L is sadly in need of an

It was Caruso's fate to see Naples again and die. Rum runners' speed boats proce that

Old Hooch is running in fast company. Hay-fever sufferers realize that weeddestroying week is not to be sneezed at.

said to improve the chances of the Penrose Why is a polka dot? asks Lord North-

Why, to make the eyes toddle, old top. The Greeks as yet have failed to get the Turks' Angora. Mustapha Kemal must

Perhaps it will be time enough to worry about the treaty with Germany when we

Northeliffe got a rose and a kiss from

have a camel.

a pretty girl in New York. That should take the curse off Curzon. Russia seems ready to demonstrate that though Hunger may lack skill as a revolt leader, it is terribly effective.

The baseball players left the court without a stain on their characters. It was only baseball that was smirched. The fact that Maloney appears to have

been released twelve days ahead of time is causing concern; but not to Maloney. The new Commissioner of Welfare says he will conduct his department regardless of politics. He has a big job ahead of him.

Mayor Moore showed commendable modesty in waiving in favor of Rudolph Blankenburg the honor of having a fireboat bear his name. Viscount Bryce denies the assertion

that the hour brings the man, and points to the Versailles Treaty as proof. But perhaps in this case the hour was postponed and the The National Wearing Apparel Asso-ciation, in convention in Chicago, has de-clared that women's style for next winter

vill call for straight lines. Hard lines for Asbury Park life guards had to pumme a man on Monday before they could induce him to get into safe waters. It is me reck-less swimmer who does most to swell the list of shows fertilities.

list of shore fatalities. . Great Britain has withdrawn her plet for a preliminary session to the Disarma-ment Conference. There is liere a probable realization that informal conversations can

complish everything possible to a set The New York Citizens' Advisory Com-mittee, appointed by Postmuster General Hays to aid him in improving postal facilities there, is in a position to register a close quarters a kick in the matter of three-

An offer by the Rockefeller Institute of \$2,000 000 for the right to use a tuberculosi serum in the United States has been accepted by a Swiss bacteriologist. Everybody will hope that this is where the white plage

It is alleged that British ships have been chartered for the Egyptian cotton trad to British and American togts in preference to American ships offering themselves & lower rates, and the Shipping Board's Lon-don agent is making a superior of the same state. don agent is making a strong protest agains the discrimination and, it is said, threaten ing retaliatory measures unless America get half the trade. There appears to be root here for exact information. There is no us in playing a cut-throat game unless the player holds more trumps than all Lis oppositions. nents or has a sure lead to rob them, an no one country in the world is in such position. Cargoes will best find their bo toms through rates and service. Discrim