HOWAT DEFIES LAW; WILL GO TO PRISON

Mine Leader Determined Not to Recognize Kansas Industrial Court

GENERAL WALKOUT LOOMS

By the Associated Press

Columbus, Kan., Sept. 30.—Kansas coal miners flocked today to the little district courtroom here, where their union president, Alexander M. Howat, and Vice President August Dorchy were scheduled to appear and give bond that they would call no more strikes in the Kansas fields or accept the Court's alternative—six months in jail and a fine of $500 each.

In statements made before going into court the union leaders asserted they would not give the bond and that the proposed to serve out the sentence which were imposed July 8 last following their conviction on a charge of violating the criminal section of the Industrial Court law by calling strikes in the district.

Every mine in the Kansas district was idle today, according to reports received at the operators' headquarters here. The workmen themselves made a holiday of the occasion, and many came in from the fields in chartered cars. Although no official statement was forthcoming that the men proposed to strike in the event their leaders went to jail, belief was expressed by John Fleming, member of the union's district executive board, that a walkout was almost certain.

In their statements that they proposed to serve the jail sentences Howat and Dorchy took the position that to furnish the bond would constitute recognition of the industrial court.

"We are willing to stay in jail until the industrial court law is taken off the statute books of Kansas and the miners of the district are willing to remain on strike until that time if the other miners of the country support them," said Howat.

"We will not give bond. To put up bond would be making complete surrender to the industrial court and to the coal operators' association."

The controversy between officials of the Kansas miners and the industrial court has been in progress almost constantly since the Legislature passed the law creating the tribunal. Howat has consistently refused to recognize the court or obey its mandates. The industrial court law provides that strikes may not be called in industries producing commodities regarded as essential to the general welfare.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America resumed voting today on a motion, the adoption of which, John L. Lewis, international president, said would brand the union's officers in the public mind as a "band of thieves" by requiring them to repay part of the 60 per cent salary advances paid since July last year. The early vote, which started yesterday, heavily favored rejection of the motion, but was too small to be decisive.

The motion, calling for restitution, came before the convention after it had voted its disapproval of the increases, which were said to have been twice as large as authorized. This statement was denied by defenders of the officers, who said the salary advances were in the same proportion as wage increases received by the miners.

ANOTHER YEAR STARTS AT PENN

Acting Provost Penniman is shown delivering the address of welcome at Penn today. Above are Lou Aque (left) and Edward Marenzana (right), both sophomores, giving Colt Williams, a freshman, instructions on proper scholastic behavior

pose in life—these should be yours as Pennsylvania students and graduates. The world has little time to listen to hard-luck stories about what might have happened. It would not have listened to Mr. Moriarty had he failed. In many instances the time spent in explaining why a certain thing, within a man's power, did not happen, would, if properly used, bring about the desired result. Be a self-reliant person, presenting no excuses for failures which it was within your power to have made successes. If you have stumbled, or have been tripped, get up as quickly as possible and go on, not wasting time in explaining, or in wrangling with other people, but proceeding toward your goal. I have been many years in university teaching and in administrative work and have come into close contact with thousands of students of all kinds, but, preponderatingly good (there are fewer bad students than the comic papers would make you believe there are, and many of these only think they are bad), and I have never seen one yet who was characterized by this constant making of excuses that ever attained desirable distinction as a result of his own efforts. These people are sometimes called 'lifers,' and 'lifers' come to no good end."

Changes in Faculties

In nearly all the faculties there have been a few additions and many promotions this year. The principal change is in the School of Education, where Dr. John Harrison Minnick succeeds Dr. Frank G. Graves as dean. Dr. Graves accepted the position of Commissioner of Education for the State of New York. Dr. Minnick, his successor, was Dr. Graves' assistant last year.

Another administrative change is the appointment of Dr. George W. McClelland as director of admissions, to succeed Dr. George G. Chambers, who has returned to his professorship of mathematics. Another addition to the administrative officers is through the appointment of J. J. Sutton, of the class of 1920, as bursar, to succeed Horace R. Barnes. Mr. Barnes resigned to accept a position on the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College.

Prof. C. B. Bazzoni Promoted

In the college department, Prof. Charles B. Bazzoni has been promoted to a professorship in physics. Dr. Bazzoni graduated from the University in 1911, and has been connected with this department for several years. During the war he had a notable record as a sound ranging observer. Dr. George G. Chambers, who becomes professor of mathematics, was until this year director of the school of admissions. Dr. Howard H. Mitchell, who becomes professor of mathematics, has been a member of this department since 1911. He was made assistant professor in 1914. Dr. Karl G. Miller, who becomes assistant professor of sociology, graduated from the University in 1917 and received his degree of master of art and doctor of philosophy in 1918 and 1921, respectively. Dr. Jean B. Beck has been made professor of Romanic languages. He joined the University faculty in 1920, coming from Bryn Mawr College.

Wharton School Changes

In the Wharton School, J. Russell Doubman and Franklin R. Cawl have been promoted from instructors to assistant professors of merchandising. Thomas A. Budd has been made an assistant professor of accounting, and Dr. Robert Riegel has been promoted from assistant professor to professor of insurance and statistics. R. H. Lansburgh and A. H. Williams have been promoted from assistant professors to professors of industry.

Dean Emory R. Johnson announced the addition of a new course in accounting. In explanation of this new course Dean Johnson said that the various accounting courses have proven more attractive to the students of this school than any other group of subjects.

"We have found," said Dean Johnson, "that there is also a demand on the part of those students who are not specializing in accounting, but who are entering the field of banking, merchandising, law, etc., for a comprehensive knowledge of accounting as an indispensable aid to their other courses. For their benefit this new course has been offered. How popular it is is shown by the fact that 250 students have already registered for it. It will be given by Thomas A. Budd."

The Wharton School will also continue to give the course in industrial research for seniors, which was initiated last year. No student may graduate from the Wharton School without having taken this prescribed course.

Farm Bloc Turns Guns on Tax Bill

Continued from Page One

above $20,000 a year. On retaining the excess profits tax they do not agree with the farmers.

Legislation in Melting Pot

It will be seen that tax legislation is in the melting pot. Either thing may happen, a Republican agricultural bill which will provide a large share of revenue from a tax upon sales collected where the first sale is made at the factory, or a Democratic agricultural bill which retains the burdens upon corporations and upon incomes above $20,000 a year.

In this situation tax legislation may be greatly delayed. Although the belief prevails that somehow or other a tax law will come out of Congress before the present session is ended no one can say with certainty that agreement before December is possible.

If the Finance Committee reports a new bill which is not assured of farmer support and if the farmers and Democrats get together upon some program of taxing corporations and larger incomes, a long fight upon the floor is in prospect.

Test for Party Authority

President Harding will have to use all his influence upon the Republican members of the agricultural bloc while the new bill is being prepared and again perhaps when the fight upon it is in progress to induce them to vote primarily as Republicans and not primarily as representatives of a bloc.

Party authority is likely to have its severest test in this effort to bring the Republican farmer Senators to support the Republican tax program, and party authority is now very slight.

The President and his party are committed to a repeal of the excess-profits tax which the agricultural bloc wishes to retain. It is felt here that if the farmers and the Democrats keep this tax in the bill the President will have to use his veto when the bill comes to him.

SENATOR SMOOT URGES SALES TAX

Washington, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—A manufacturers' sales tax of 3 per cent was formally proposed to the Senate today by Senator Smoot.

The Senator explained that this would be in substitution for "all of the various war taxes, the excise taxes, luxury taxes, stamp taxes, capital stock tax, transportation, telegraph and insurance taxes, the taxes on soft drinks, ice cream, cosmetics, admissions and dues, and all of the other 'fifty-seven varieties of obnoxious, discriminatory forms of taxation,'" which would be repealed on next January 1 under the series of amendments to the Revenue Revision Bill offered by the Senator.

Repeal of the excess profits tax as of last January 1, instead of on next January 1, as planned by both the House and the Senate Finance Committees, also was proposed by Senator Smoot. Under his amendments the corporation income tax would remain at 10 per cent, but there would be no change in the present tobacco, liquor and inheritance taxes.

Text of Amendment

The sales tax amendment reads:

"That in addition to all other taxes there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon every commodity manufactured or produced, when sold, leased or licensed for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, a tax equivalent to 3 per cent of the price for which such commodity is sold, leased or licensed; such tax to be paid by the manufacturer or producer."

"It should be noted," said Senator Smoot, "that as the tax is imposed only when articles are sold 'for consumption or use without further process of manufacture' that the tax will be non-cumulative in effect and will give the integrated business no advantage over the disintegrated business.

"There will be but one tax. If a commodity is sold for consumption or use in a further process of manufacture no tax will be imposed. For example, crude oil sold for fuel would be taxable, but if sold to a refinery for the making of gasoline or like commodities would not be taxable.

"In order to avoid administrative difficulties with small sales the bill provides for an exemption of all sales of less than $6000 during one year. This will exclude about 1 per cent of the manufactured goods in the country, according to the census of manufacturers. It will practically exempt all the agricultural products, since the average value of products of farms for this year has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture at between $1000 and $2000, but as most agricultural products would find their way into manufactured products, they would be exempt anyway under the definition of the tax.

Levy on Imported Commodities

"Provision is made for a like tax upon similar imported commodities so that there can be no discrimination against American products.

"The yield of this tax has been carefully estimated and approved by one of the foremost economists in the country, Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Harvard, to produce during the calendar year 1922 $750,756,000. Conservatism has been exercised throughout this estimate. The yield will undoubtedly be close to $1,000,000,000, but the figure given is more than ample to provide the revenue which will be lost by the repeals which I propose.

"I want to see a real revision of our tax laws and not the perpetuation in times of peace of revenue laws which were devised under the emergency of war.

"I want to see a return of prosperity for the American people and believe we can bring it through the enactment of a proper tax system.

"I believe that these amendments will accomplish the desired result and I know that the people throughout this country are of similar belief, from general approval which the plan has received."

JUDGES OF CORN SHOWN BY CHILDREN

Charles M. Clark.

W. E. Krah, principal of the Marple-Newton High School (left), and Watson Atkinson, County Farm Agent of Delaware County, ready to judge corn exhibited by the school children of Marple Township at a community fair. It was held at Broomall

HUSBAND THRASHED WIFE'S ADMIRERS

Threw One Over Balcony and Pummeled Another in Broadway Cafe

SUES WEALTHY CLUBMAN

New York, Sept. 30.—A prominent Fifth avenue clubman will be made defendant in a suit for alleged alienation of affections to be filed soon by George J. Ainslie, athlete and society man, his counsel, Mirabeau L. Towns, announced yesterday.

Towns has prepared for his client an answer to the complaint in Mrs. Marie J. Ainslie's suit for a separation. The answer contains a counter-claim for divorce.

Ainslie (a son of George H. Ainslie, widely known art dealer) alleges that in his efforts to protect his beautiful young wife from the attentions of wealthy admirers he found it necessary once to thrash an army captain in a Broadway lobstery.

On another occasion, it is alleged, Ainslie, who was an aviator in the war, threw a man over a balcony in another White Light cafe.

On fifteen separate occasions, Towns said, Ainslie appeared in Broadway places and broke up parties in which his wife was a guest.

Whenever he saw her in a cafe, he would telephone her from a nearby booth, warning her to depart immediately, it is alleged. Upon her failure to do this, the athletic young husband would appear and introduce himself to his wife's escort. If the escort was willing to depart in peace, Ainslie was agreeable. If not, battle invariably followed. It got to be the talk of Broadway, Towns said.

Ainslie lays all his trouble, his attorney said, to a wealthy married man who fawned upon Mrs. Ainslie, took her riding in automobiles, dined and wined her and gave her money. This is the man who will be named in the alienation suit.

Mr. Ainslie objected strongly, his attorney said, to the employment of his wife as a singer and dancer in a Broadway jazz place. In this employment, it is recited, she dressed in "diaphanous gowns and clothes of parsimonious dimensions, in extreme decollete or tights, and in filmy, nymphic costumes, displaying for form and figure to the public gaze and to the vulgar, leering stare of morbid multitudes."

Despite her husband's exhortations, the answer relates, Mrs. Ainslie declined to give up her cabaret work and "deserted and abandoned and refused to live with him."

In her separation suit Mrs. Ainslie said that her husband tried to disfigure her by throwing iodine in her face. The couple were married in 1917, and have one child, Lloyd N. Ainslie.

Klan Ordered Out of Quarters Here

Continued from Page One

Terrell was told it would be best for him to wind up his connection with the Klan or "go back to Georgia."

"We kept the old murder organizations like the Mafia away, and our policy has not changed," Inspector Grant warned.

Meanwhile, United States Attorney Peyton Gordon has announced he will submit to the Federal Grand Jury any evidence presented to him in support of charges that the Klan is engaged in unlawful conspiracy.

These developments, while discouraging to Klansmen in the capital, have not prevented them from assembling. They have met under cover of darkness in the Virginia hills near Washington during the last few days. Grand Goblin Terrell is authority for the statement that they meet regularly.

Death Threat Is Anonymous

A death threat came to Terrell in the following anonymous and penciled communication, written on plain ruled paper and mailed in a plain envelope:

Dear Sir—In reading the paper about your Klan you had better watch out for yourself for you know that your life is not worth 2 cents of ours it is enough Negroes and Jew to fight to a finish and also Catholics so you start in when you are ready. We Catholics and Jews and Negroes are preparing for all the Ku Klux Klan. But I dont think you will live to see it for we are working own you now a special meeting are called tonight to see what is best be done with you.

P. S. SO DON'T WORRY WE WILL SEE YOU SOON AND WILL LET YOU KNOW AS THIS GOING TO BE A FIGHT TO A FINISH BELIEVE ME.

The letter was not signed.

After reading it over, the Grand Goblin took it to Inspector Grant, of the Police Department.

Inspector Not Hoodwinked

At the outset of their conference the conversation swept to the organization's purpose in the district.

"What do you want to organize in the district for?" asked Grant.

The Grand Goblin began to explain, but Grant cut him short, saying:

"Before you go any further, let me tell you there is no use talking to me about the Ku Klux Klan. The name is enough for me. It signifies the men who go about hooded and cloaked in the night, take a man who is supposed to be a respectable citizen from his home, strip him and apply a coat of tar and feathers to him. Then the man would be turned loose in a prominent spot in the city where the populace could see his condition."

"I think you have the wrong idea about the Klan," interrupted the Grand Goblin.

"I know enough about it," replied Grant.

"You have got your accounts from false reports appearing in the papers," said Terrell.

"My good man, I went on record in a statement in March, before anything had come out in the papers regarding your organization and I have not changed my opinion in the least and I'm here to tell you that neither you nor any one else can change that opinion," the inspector came back.

Rabid Anti-Catholic

"Will you let me send you some of the pamphlets of the organization?" asked the Grand Goblin.

"Certainly," retorted Grant. "Send them in. I'd like to look at them. But they won't change my opinion in the least. Why, you people even tried to hold a meeting in a Masonic hall here. I stopped it. I found that the master of the district did not know anything about the real purpose of the meeting and that the secretary did not. The Masons are not in existence to fight against any creed, or to prevent any person from worshiping in the manner in which he desires.

"Right, and we are not either," replied Terrell.

"Yes, but you had one of the most radical men, one of the most rabid anti-Catholics known, as a speaker at that proposed meeting," Grant said.

"Well, I came to see you, not to ask police protection, because I personally am not afraid, but I considered that the right thing to do was to hand a letter of this kind over to the legally constituted authorities," Terrell rejoined.

"Encourage Such Threats"

"You're liable to get millions of those kind of letters," Grant said sternly. "And when you advertise yourself as the chief of such an organization I don't see what protection can be given you. You encourage such threats. The easiest way for you to rest secure is to get out of that office, get out of the limelight."

"But we are legally chartered in Georgia."

"Well, stay in Georgia."

"I don't think we need to stay in Georgia. We are in virtually every State in the Union."

"Well, you'll have to stay in Georgia eventually. I'd be willing to bet $10 that you will and that your whole organization will blow up."

The letter was turned over to the inspector. Grant read it over and turned to the Grand Goblin, who throughout the reading had been smiling widely at the threat.

"I carry a .32-caliber revolver on my person and am well protected. But if I were in your place, I certainly would have fears for my safety," said Grant.

"I have not fears for my safety. I am willing to take the risk," Terrell replied.

DAUGHERTY TO REPLY TO SIMMONS TODAY

Washington, Sept. 30.—Federal activity in regard to the Ku Klux Klan took a new turn yesterday when officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau became interested in the charge of Representative Ryan, of New York, in the resolution he introduced in the House on Wednesday "that the income tax reports do not show proper returns for the vast sums of moneys realized by this organization, and makes no mention of the enormous profits derived from the sale of material and paraphernalia."

Heretofore the bureau had not considered the income tax phase of a Federal investigation, but they were eager to today for information about the order. It is expected Congress eventually will call upon the bureau for information regarding the income tax payments of the Klan.

Officials asserted Mr. Ryan had not had access to the records before introducing his resolution.

At the Department of Justice it was announced Attorney General Daugherty probably will return today and answer the message from Imperial Wizard William J. Simmons offering to cooperate with the department in its investigations. Frank Gibbs, Mr. Daugherty's secretary, yesterday sent Colonel Simmons the following telegram:

"Your telegram received in the absence of the Attorney General. Permit me to thank you in his behalf for your proffer of co-operation in an investigation of your organization. Your telegram will be brought to his attention upon his return."

It was stated at the White House that the message addressed to the President by Colonel Simmons, who asked for a full investigation, will be turned over to the Department of Justice. This indicates the President will officially keep out of the governmental investigation and that he approves such steps as the Department of Justice has taken.

EXTOLS MONROE DOCTRINE

Chilean President Welcomes New United States Ambassador

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 30.—William M. Collier, the new American Ambassador to Chile, was received yesterday afternoon by President Alessandri. The Ambassador was escorted to the presidential residence by a squadron of lancers and was received with military honors by a regiment of infantry in front of the lamoneda.

Mr. Collier in his address at the reception referred to the friendship between the two countries and described the Monroe Doctrine as having been a means to this end. He mentioned the fact that American capital invested in Chile equaled that invested throughout the whole of the remainder of South America.

In his reply President Alessandri spoke of the Monroe Doctrine as a friendly policy based on the equality of nations and recalled the spirit of the United States in aiding the independent movement in Chile. The President praised the spirit of the American enterprises in Chile.

DETECTIVE AND SONS HELD

Sergeant on Force 22 Years Accused of Auto Thefts

New Britain, Conn., Sept. 30.—Andrew J. Richardson, detective sergeant of the New Britain police, his two sons, Andrew F. and Wallace, and Jacob Winkle, were arrested by State police yesterday on warrants issued by Judge Wolfe, of the Superior Court, on charges of receiving and concealing stolen automobiles.

The officers recovered three expensive automobiles, alleged to have been stolen.

The four prisoners were given a preliminary hearing and bonds were fixed at $50,000 each for Sergeant Richardson and Winkle, and at $15,000 each for Richardson's two sons.

In default of bonds the prisoners were taken to the county jail at Hartford and locked up.

Sergeant Richardson has been on the New Britain police force twenty-two years.

TO DEDICATE TABLET

Bronze Will Show Where Chester County's First Courthouse Stood

West Chester, Sept. 30.—The Executive Committee of the Chester County Historical Society's council announced its plans yesterday for the dedication tomorow afternoon of a fine bronze tablet on the site of the first courthouse in Chester County, which stood on the northeast corner of the present grounds about the new structure.

Addresses will be delivered by Judge J. F. E. Hause and Judge William B. Broomall, of the Delaware County Courts. Members of the historical societies and the Judges of Berks, Lancaster, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, once a portion of Chester County, are invited to be present.

LAY ASIDE ARGENTINE PLAN

League Assembly Refuses to Accept Amendments at Present

Geneva, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—Previous decisions that Argentine amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations cannot be accepted at the present time were reaffirmed by a resolution finally adopted by the Committee on Amendments of the Assembly.

The resolution referred to the "regretable absence of the Argentine delegation," and postponed final decision on the amendments introduced last year by the Argentine delegation. Failure of the Assembly to act upon these amendments at its first session resulted in the withdrawal of Argentine representatives.

NO U. S. PRESSURE AT ARMS PARLEY

C. B. Warren, Envoy to Japan, Hopes for Mutual Agreement on Peace Principles

UNDERSTANDING ON PACIFIC

By the Associated Press

Tokio, Sept. 30.—The coming Washington conference, said Charles B. Warren, the American Ambassador, in speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the American-Japan Society, would be a conference by common consent among foreign States—a conference upon which the United States was not seeking to impose its will.

"The President," said Ambassador Warren, "is rather seeking a frank discussion with a view to bringing about as a concrete result a declaration of principles by the nations participating which in their practical application will prevent a clash of conflicting interests and remove the causes for armament.

"The way to bring about the permanent limitation of armament," continued the Ambassador, "is permanently to remove the reasons for armament. It will not do to meet and say they must limit armament and preserve peace. There should emerge from the conference a concrete basis for limiting armament."

It would seem, said Mr. Warren, that the conference would furnish opportunity for a declaration of principles with regard to the problems of the Pacific, insuring the development of the legitimate national interests of all the Pacific Powers, and lead to a path of co-operation in friendly commerce. The nations, he said, require relief from the burdens of excessive armaments and the re-establishment of stability so that they can work out their serious internal problems.

"The nations about the Pacific are seeking an uninterrupted flow of commerce, the ties of which should grow increasingly stronger," the Ambassador said, "until finally comes that mutual understanding which alone is the foundation of continued peace."

The Ambassador emphasized the necessity for repairing the ravages of war by adjusting international relations so as to permit the streams of commerce to flow freely.

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 30. —(By A. P.)—Discussion of limitation of armaments at the Washington conference will be impossible without raising the principal phases of the Pacific question, Premier Hughes said in the House of Representatives here today.

He added it was unnecessary to remind the House that Australia was a Pacific Power, and that her destiny lay in the Pacific problem, which, so far as Australia was concerned, was the problem of Japan, which must expand.

"Talk of disarmament is idle," he added, "unless the causes of armaments are removed. Frankly, I see no hope of disarmament until problems relative to the Pacific are settled."

Referring to the imperial defense, Mr. Hughes said that, whatever should be decided upon at the Washington conference, Australia must have a naval defense adequate for her safety, and that "peace in the Pacific means peace in the empire."

Wharves Director Spikes Hall Attack

Continued from Page One

952,371. In 1900 the exports were worth $81,145,966; the imports, $49,191,003. In 1920, the exports were valued at $451,043,216, and the imports, at $282,157,831.

"These figures, it must be remembered, are only for foreign trade. In addition, we have a very large coastwise trade. In 1920, 1751 foreign vessels arrived and departed; in the same year the coastwise ships arriving and departing totaled 2378; a grand total of 4129. The total net tonnage for both foreign and coastwise vessels using the port in 1920 was approximately 17,000,000 net tons. The net tonnage is capable of moving 42,000,000 tons of cargo.

"In my judgment, based on thirty-five years of intimate acquaintance with conditions, this tremendous increase in the port's activities is due principally to the city-built and owned piers. If we are to cease making improvements and let other cities go ahead, we simply are bound to fall behind. My own view is that we have every reason to be proud of our piers. No port in the world can handle cargo more cheaply or speedily.

"Just because there is a present stagnation in business is no reason why we should no go on preparing for the greater prosperity which is sure to come. If it is Council's policy to halt development of our pier system, then Council must be prepared to accept the responsibility."

POLICE GRAB WOMAN WHO TRIED TO LEAP INTO RIVER

Husband Out of Work, She Tries to End Life

Just as she was about to throw herself into the Delaware River in a fit of desperation, Mrs. Mary Kulik, thirty-five, of 803 South Second street, was prevented last night by two patrolmen.

Patrolmen Moss and Lenare, of the Second and Christian streets station, watched the woman as she approached the wharf at Delaware avenue and Bainbridge street. They saw her walk slowly to the edge of the wharf and remove her hat. Just as she was poised, ready to jump, they grabbed her arms and, after a struggle, took her to the police station.

The woman said she had given her husband the last of their savings of $500 and, as he was unable to obtain work, she had become desperate. The Kuliks have been married six years and have a nine-months-old baby.

FLAG FOR SCHOOL

Bible Also Will Be Presented at William T. Tilden Institution

A Bible and an American Fag will be presented to the William T. Tilden School, Seventieth street and Buist avenue, tomorrow afternoon, by the Order of Independent Americans, Woodland Council 170, of this city. Prominent officers of the organization will attend.

Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of Public Schools; Edward L. Kruger, past State councilor of the Order of Independent Americans, and Dr. George Wheeler, associate superintendent of schools, will speak. W. A. Pike, State secretary, and James H. Hoyt, organizer of the Philadelphia Council, will present the Bible and flag. Dr. Henry Deininger, principal of the school, and William Rowen, president of the Board of Education, will receive them.

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Just get a few ounces of plain liquid stimerine at your druggist's and apply a little with a clean tooth brush before doing up the hair, drawing the brush down one strand at a time from root to tip. In three hours your hair will be as beautifully wavy and curly as though Mother Nature did it, and it will be quite manageable, no matter what style of coiffure you adopt. The effect will be much prettier than if you used a waving iron, will last much longer, and the health of your hair will not suffer. Stimerine is not sticky or greasy, but is quite pleasant to use.—Adv.

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