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Philadelphia, Thursday, April 6, 1922

#### MR. JOHNSON IN ERROR

ANY ONE who takes a properly imagina-tive view of the great fair project and pauses to consider the moral and practical possibilities of an international exposition in times like these will disagree sharply with Alba B. Johnson's suggestion that a managing committee is preferable to "a merely emamental" director-in-chief.

Whether a director of the fair would be an ornament or a driving force for unprecedented achievements would depend wholly on the character and equipment of the individual selected. A committee might be expected to navigate a ship-with some diffiealty. A committee might be able to direct en army in the field or run a business or do the work of the President of the United States. But committees are not relied on for such work because it has been demonstrated by long human experience that no erganization of men is susceptible to the quality of inspiration.

Committees are not imaginative bold or capable of inspirational effort. They are, on the contrary, useful in and out of leastness as checks and anchors to control and steady the flights of constructive genius, By their very composite nature they themcelves are incapable of flight or the vision

director general for a project like that of the Sesqui-Centennial, why isn't a robimittee substituted for the directing head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works: For what are presidents of banks and railway corporations paid? Could a committee have invented the incandescent lamp or the relephone or wireless? No. Committees uch as Mr. Johnson has in mind are useful only as forces of inhibition and control. They seldom are forces of incentive.

There must be a director general of the right type for the fair if the project is to amount to anything worthy of the times. Otherwise a committee might be a little worse than useless.

### PASSING IT ALONG

THE United States is not the only nation which lent money to other nations during the war. Great Britain lent enormous guins to France and to Italy and to Greece and to Russia. And France in turn helped her allies, and Italy went to the relief of one or another of the little Powers.

So when the United States demands the payment of interest from Great Britain she starts something which does not stone in London. Great Britain has already sent a note to her allies announcing that as she has agreed to pay the interest due to America, she reserves the right to call on her allies for the interest due on their debts to Great

be a note from France to her allies that she reserves the right to ask for payment of interest due her, and so on all along the line.

The collection of the interest due from Great Britain thus becomes something more than a matter of negotiation between Wash-ington and London. Its echo will be heard in every capital of Europe. Whether the Refunding Commission in

Washington has taken account of this does not appear, but it makes the settlement of the debt more complicated than has been realized by those enruest parriots who have been insisting that we should make Europe pay at once what we lent to her.

### LASKER PUTS IT PLAINLY

CHAIRMAN LASKER'S earnest appeal for non-partisan treatment of the merchant marine problem is consistently atrengthened by his straightforward defense of his predecessor in office, Admiral Benson. "When I took charge." declared the present head of the Shipping Board in a session before members of the Senate and House Merchant Marine Committees, "there was a certain indignation on my part as to conditions. But I soon found that Admiral Benson had done the best he could with the

Mr. Lasker's sincerity and discrimination are welcome amid difficulties that can never be solved by hunting for scapegoats or by viewing the case from the political standpoint. If the present costly chaos in American merchant marine affairs is to be considered from the positions of partisanship or sectional prejudice, it is useless for Congress to imagine that any adequate remedies can be found.

Mr. Lasker is not in the least a victim of Illusions. He admits the hopelessness of the present system of the government operation of ships and supports his contentions with alaquing figures. It has been proved that under the existing arrangement the Federal Government is losing \$50,000,000 a year.

Only 421 of the 1442 steel vessels owned are now in service. This is aside from the wooden-ship experiment, which Mr. Lasker regards as an irremediable failure. ten" was his spontaneous description of the results of this venture, although he later rejected the epithet as undignified and asked that it be struck from the record.

As depressing as any of his disclosures was his admission that a feeling exists that a few operators have purposely abused their operation privileges to prove govern-ment operation a failure." It should be plain that, if any real progress is to be made, governmental aid must be of such a nature that the prime responsibility for operation must rest upon the shipping com-

The Subsidy Bill now before Congress services a legitimate means of protection these descending to the sort of coddling to the way for flagrant

abuses. The subject has been exhaustively studied by experts,

The program of indirect aid, of incometax relief to importers who use American flag ships, of government patronage and of special immigration privileges for American ships has been carefully worked out. It will place the burden of operation where it belongs, enable private companies, even under the present Seaman's Act, which Mr. Lasker declares has been grossly misrepre-sented, to meet foreign competition and will permanently take the Government out of the

shipping business. With the Conference treaties oft Its hands. Congress can afford to give some at tention to the shipping situation. This is critical and demands prompt practical relief.

#### HOW PASTEUR INCREASED THE RICHES OF THE WORLD

#### Scientific Research is Productive of More Wealth Than All the Gold and Silver Mines

NEW impetus is likely to be imparted A NEW impetus is many to the celebrations this year of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Pasteur.

Dr. Ernest La Place is to deliver an address tonight at St. Joseph's College on Pasteur and his work, when he will exhibit one of the sealed flasks of sterilized lamb broth used by the great chemist seventy-four years ago to prove that decomposition was caused by the presence of what we loosely call germs. Pasteur insisted that if the germs were destroyed by heat and the substance were protected from the air, decomposition would not set in. His theory was at first rejected, but he finally forced its acceptance. The broth in the flask that Dr. La Place owns is still unchanged after seventy four years.

The young French chemist-he was only twenty-six years old at the time-had made a discovery, the development of which has revolutionized medicine and surgery and has had an unmeasurable effect upon industry. Antisepsis in surgery has reduced the mortality from wounds, and women can go to a maternity hospital new with the moral certainty that they will return home alive.

In the old days the physicians used to talk of hospital fever, and they used to think that the air in the hospitals got contaminated after the building had been used for a long time. In order to get rid of the fever, pospitals were burned down and new ones built, but the fever persisted. No disinfectants could prevent it. But as soon as it was discovered that germs caused disease and efforts were made to kill the germs. "hospital fever" disappeared. Then search was made for the originating cause of va-

Pasteur proved by his experiments that chicken cholera and anthrax were caused by germs, and he discovered an antitoxin. Later i he found an antitoxin for hydrophobia. His successors have discovered preventives for typhoid and typhus fevers, and they are searching for, if they have not already found, an antitoxin for yellow fever. But they have learned what causes yellow fever and can guard against it.

But so recently as 1868, when the United States went to Caba, yellow fever was a mysterious disease supposed to be communicated by poison in the air. Leonard Wood disinfected the whole city of Santiago with corrosive sublimate, washing out all the houses and public buildings and jails and hospitals, in an effort to kill the yellow fever germ, but he paid no attention to the mosquitoes and the disease persisted. Then the army surgeons, with Pasteur's great discoveries in mind, legan their experithe tropics has been virtually wiped out.

And all this has come about because a young French chemist used his microscope and his test tubes and his imagination in an effort to find our why the fermentation of beer and wine did not always produce satisfactory results, and because he was able to convince others that his conclusions

There is no longer any doubt among intelligent people that scientific investigation pays. Huxley said years ago that the discovery by Pasteur of the cause of chicken cholera and anthrax had saved France more than the amount of the indemnity which she paid to Germany in 1871. What it has indirectly saved to the rest of the world in money and in suffering and death is bevend computation.

We talk about the mineral wealth of the country and are thrilled by the romance of the search for gold and silver, while we pay little or no heed to the quiet and patient chemists and physicists who are working in their laboratories, searching out the secrets of nature which, when mastered, are worth more to mankind than all the stiver and gold that ever were mined.

If this centennial year of Pasteur does not see a richer endowment of the tesearch departments of the colleges, it will not be because the money is not needed to maintain experts while they go about the kind of work to which Pasteur devoted his life.

## THE CAPE MAY-LEWES FERRY

J be called the Far South have been having great dream and now, for the time at east, it is over. It looked for a while as if the plan for a motor, freight and passenger ferry between Lewes, Del., and Cape May would be carried through without a day of unnecessary delay. By this means it was intended to establish a direct route between Washington and the South and the matchless beaches of Jersey.

All the people in the greatest of vacation States have reasons to regret the temporary collapse of the scheme, which is abandoned for the time being because of a lack of capi-tal and public interest. Motor road and rail systems now in existence tend to concentrate vacation crowds in the middle and

northern sections of the Jersey coast. A Lewes-Cape May ferry would instantly increase interest in the resorts below Atlantic City and it would indirectly benefit the whole State. Certainly it would enlarge the summer life of the coast by making it more accessible to the people of the Southern coast States, who would be diverted in great numbers from summer resorts elsewhere by the establishment of an easy way to the most famous hot-weather playground in this or any other world.

### BACK TO PRIMITIVE TRANSPORT

THE impression that this globe is ade-I quately girdled by steamship routes and ratiway lines in service is rudely dispelled by the report from Teheran of arrival of the new United States Minister there after three months of traveling. Joseph S. Cornfeld, who will represent this country in Persia, left New York on January 3.

As a diplomatic pilgrimage his exceeds by ten days all records in the history of the State Department. In point of time Persia

was more accessible to the Rome of the Caesars than it is to Western Europe today. Prior to the war the trip from Washingon to Persia consumed seventeen days.

The quickest route was to Havre by fast steamship, to Constantinople by the Orient Express, steamship transportation across the Black Sea to Batum, rail to Baku, on the Caspian, a short journey on that inland sea to Resht and by wheeled conveyance or pack train seventy miles due south to

Owing to demoralized transportation conditions and political circumstances in the Baku-Batum region, now under Bolshevist "protection," Mr. Cornfeld was forced to travel by way of Egypt and thence by routes more picturesque than speedy to Bagdad and from there into Central Persia,

still without railways, to the capital, It has been reported that during Mr. Bryan's incumbency of the Secretaryship of State a deserving Democrat who had been named Minister to Teheran rushed indignantly into the State Department, the day following his appointment, and propounded this startling question, "Do you know where Teheran is?"

Mr. Cornfeld at least can be counted upon to answer this inquiry in the light of intimate and arduous personal experience.

### MR. LODGE LOOKS AHEAD

HENRY CABOT LODGE has been accused by his foes of not understanding the Pacific and Disarmament Treaties, but there is no evidence of any such lack of comprehension in his views expressed in Boston at a meeting of the Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation.

Referring to the naval-reduction compact, Mr. Lodge explicitly said: "Do not imagine for a moment that I think the treaty is a finality. I think it is a beginning, and a very great beginning. I hope and believe that this will lead to further reductions by the Powers so that it will bring them to a point where they will have no more ships than are necessary to protect their coasts and possessions-what we might call the police duty of the seas."

Article VIII of the League-of-Nations Covenant begins as follows: "The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." The League, as is well known, has deferred consideration of this program while awaiting the results of the Washington Conference. The measure of achievement attained coincides admirably with one of the basic purposes of the international society.

The developments for which Mr. Lodge pes could come with particular grace from an association structurally fitted to take up the task. The Senator from Massachusetts has pointed the way

#### BOLSHEVISTS GO A-JOURNEYING

TCHITCHERIN and the others of the A Russian Soviet's delegation to the Genoa conference have been measured, draped, fitted and outfitted by the best tailors in Moscow. They shine. They have high bats of a sort ordinarily hated and suspected by the proletariat. Luxurious fur coats are theirs and fine linen. There is nothing modest, no trace of ideal

humility about a Soviet Grand Commissar when he is away from home or on parade. And while Tchitcherin and his buddies are proceeding in state to Italy to show the world that there is nothing cheap about them and that they know how to act like official gentlemen, and hold up their heads among the best tyrants of Europe, Emma Goldman leaps into print to inform the outside world that when the Genoa delegation gets back to Moscow the Soviet Government may not be there. For there are rumblings of a new revolution in all the hinterland of Russia. An increasing unrest that is pretty sure to lead to a Red overthrow is due to the cruelties, the relentless force, the inhumanity and the general unwisdom of dictatorship established by Lenine, who seemed to believe that a tyranny worse by far than anything ever charged against a barbarian monarch could be depended on to create and sustain a sort of paradise on

A lot of nonsense has been written about Lenine and Trotzky. Both men are intelligent and both have been in deadly earnest. Each of them appears to have wanted to do some good for the Russian masses. They have gone to unprecedented limits of tyranny and cruelty, and have made a vast nightmare in the general region of Moscow in a futile effort to give practical form to what ordinarily can be only a dream of the flightlest visionaries.

Left to themselves, neither Lenine nor Trotzky might have permitted butcheries of those who differed with them. They might not have organized the people into working regiments, or deprived the common people of the last vestiges of human rights for the sake of what they blithely call the Ideal State. But they have been surrounded by a body of fanatics, without sincerity or education or understanding, and to these Ministers of the Soviet state blame must go for the insane confusion and the really monstrons injustices that sovietism has inflicted on Russia. The Commissars, if they were in the

United States, would be the sort of men who aspire to be third assistant ward heelers or bootleggers of a minor, furtive sort. In Russia they follow their own devices for their own ends. But it happens that they have all the might and authority of the Bolshevist army and the Bolshevist bureaucracy behind them. From their committees there is no appeal. To question the wisdom or rightness of their judgments is to invite the attention of a firing squad. Long ago they ok from Free Russin the right to think. to criticize, to question or even to wonder. A Russian in the area controlled by the Central Soviets does the work allotted to him by the state. He has no freedom of choice, o right to complain, no court to appeal to. He has no wages. Sometimes he gets enough to eat. Most of the time he doesn't. The fat of this battered land goes to the Commissars and the friends of Commissars. Earnest people in this country who have

criticized the attitude of the outside world toward Russia are concerned about the Russian people. For no one in authority in or out of Russia seems to want to help the Russian people. There are allied Powers who want to save Russia-by the sword. There are others who want to save it-for themselves. Still others would like to save it in order that they might cut it up and distribute the fragments. No one talks of saving Russia for the Russians. Such a tope seems still to be latent in Washington. Little by little it is becoming possible learly to understand and admire the attiude of our own Government, which has firmly refused to do anything to strengthen either the Soviets or the outside opponents of the Soviets. The time for American cooperation in Russia will come when it is possible to co-operate with the Russian cople as a whole. That time is coming, and it may not be very far off even now.

House-Cleaning found crookedness Time Is Here the construction bustness, urges a general cleaning up and warns those concerned that if they don't get busy they may expect "the steady invasion of the regulatory hands of the Government." It is just another in-stance of the fact that the competitive sys-

### **GOVERNMENT THAT PAYS**

Busy Hives of Industry in Harrisburg That More Than Pay for Themselves While Protecting the Public at Large

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN HARRISBURG is something more than headquarters for a sorry mess of State

hears less of politics to the square foot of corridor in the Capitol than he does in the grim, gray City Hail in Philadelphia or the ugly City-County Building in Pitts-burgh.

The State Capitol was once regarded as

the most magnificent monument to organized graft in this country.

The public is forgetful, and the Capitol's reputation in that respect is diminishing

with the years.

Particularly since it has been meta-morphosed into a hive of beneficent indus--with exceptions in some departments, course.

There are more intensely interesting things going on within the walls of the stately building than anywhere elso within the same area in the Commonwealth.

Day after day hundreds of men and women scheming, planning, working and devising ways and means to make our 8,500,000 happier, healthier and, if possible

It seems almost paradoxical.

Let us take a few concrete examples to prove the assertion.

ROM one division alone there stretches forth a network of police protection that saves thousands of lives annually.

The public never thinks of it as a part of the police power of the State.

Its officers wear no uniforms. There are women as well as men on the staff.

Three prosecuting attorneys are employed in the division.

Six of the cleverest analytical chemists in

the State are constantly at its beck and call. Last year it cost \$92,000 for operating It was the best investment of money, on the basis of direct returns, the State ever made. Why?

Because it turned into the State Treasury \$600,000 in cash as a result of its operation.

That was the visible result in dollars and The actual value of lives protected and saved is impossible of computation or esti-

THE Bureau of Foods is the name of the division. James Foust is its director.

Its function is to ferret out every dealer in impure, adulterated or tainted foods or

beverages.

The butcher in Bucks County who loads his "country sausage" with rice flour water; the creamery man in Mercer who adds water to his butter to increase its weight; the farmer in Fayette who adulterates his "pure honey" with glucose; the Pittsburgh or Philadelphia pushcart merchant who dispenses disease and death to unsuspecting children in coal tar and saccharine drinks and ices, or the retailer of fish who palms his putrid product on the poverty-stricken housewife, are all grist to Mr. Foust's mill, With two exceptions, last year was the banner year in actual work since the department was organized.

Its officers—they don't call them police-men—had 7500 samples of food analyzed

by its chemists. DO YOU get the idea of what that means?
If those 7500 samples of impure, adulterated or poisonous foods or beverages, from all parts of the State, were handed in in one-two-three order, it would mean that one sample was examined every hour of the twenty-four for every working day in the

Laws under which Director Foust operates are police regulations.

Many of his cases are of oleomargarine venders who evade the license or tax law.

Other offenders are concerns who misbrand articles of food. But in all cases the chemists must analyze

to be sure of the fact so the culprit can be "It is all in the day's work," said Mr Foust, who has been director for fifteen years. "To keep the food for eight and a half millions of people free from adulteration,

though, requires a vast amount of work, was his comment. IN ANOTHER department of this great Collocation of men, women and progress they are planning free fun for Boy and Girl cout troops and juvenile pleasure seekers. Recreation for tired business men and shop, mill, store and office is

under consideration. Roadside camps for automobile tourists, with plenty of water and wood, are being plotted for this summer. Camp grounds deep in the forests are being fixed up, and they can be had for the asking, rent free.

Maps are being made that show the topography of the country around these resorts.

Reads, hills, paths, trails, trout streams and rivers are set forth so that danger of getting lost is minimized for daring explorers in the forest glades. in the forest glades.

Booklets on the shrubs, bushes, trees

vines, wild fruits and nuts are in course of They're designed to make the boys and girls of the State familiar with woodcraft and the secrets of the great outdoors.

CORESTRY" is the name of this magic department. They deserve to be known as "joy bringers," the workers in this rare domain

Gifford Pinchot, who knows more about trees than any other man in the country— at least Theodore Roosevelt thought so when he appointed him National Forester—is its chief magician. He is custodian of 1,126,236 acres of

forests owned by the State. In the last two years he added 77,000 acres to the total. Arres to the total.

It is in the cool shade of these forests, on mountains, beside rivers, along trout streams and on rolling lowland that all this work for the pleasure, health and recreation

of the people is being laid out. WITHIN recent years a lot of money has been spent in drilling for oil in eastern and southeastern Pennsylvania.

It was a chase after "Fool's Gold."

There is no such thing as oil in paying quantities east of the western slope of the Alleghenies.
But the oil prospectors plunged ahead.
They spent their money like drunken sailors.
It was money wasted through inexcusable

Again the blunt query: Why?
If these citizens had only bethought them selves to apply to a certain department in the Capitol they would have displayed amon sense and saved their coin. There is a particularly able and experienced scientist named George H. Ashley in the employ of the State.

His official title is State Geologist. He knows all about the coal seams that thread the sub-surface. been the particular study of himself and

is associated scientists.

Through long years they have been working out the conformation of these fields. It isn't guesswork; it is scientific re-

Search.

Director Ashley could have told the oily
Argonauts before their drills began to drop
or the "bull wheels" began to groan that
they were foredoomed to failure—as they found out later. you want to know where to drill for oil or gas, where to prospect for copper or iron ore, or mine for coal, write and ask Director Ashley.

It will 'save you time, money and labor,' as the soap advertisement used to read.

Our Own Meterological Sharp insister that the way it should read is, "If spring comes can snow be far behind?"—and shivers while he insists.



CORKED

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DAVIS H. FORSYTHE On the Friends' Yearly Meeting

THE Society of Friends of Philadelphia has just completed one of the most successful Yearly Meetings that it has ever held, according to Davis H. Forsythe, clerk of the Yearly Meeting and editor of The Friend, the official publication of the

interested in the Friends were taken up," said Mr. Forsythe, "and one of the most important of these was the matter of birth right membership. The practice from the Friends has been that a person born into the society always remained a member of it by virtue of birth. However, there has been some discussion as to whether the Friends might not, with advantage, follow the practice of some denominations and at a certain age require the young persons to announce their preference and decision in the matter. Of the meetings to which the matter was referred, three replied that they felt that no change in the existing practice of the Friends was desirable and this seemed

to be the sentiment of a majority. Membership of Friends

"The district covered by this Yearly Meeting includes Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware and a small portion of Maryland, small because there is also a meeting held at Baltimore, which embraces most of that State. The membership in our district is now about 4500 and there was a slight gain reported during the last year. The total membership of the Friends in the United States is about 100,000.

"This figure shows little change from ear to year. We make no effort to get year to year. We make no effort to get members and there is no proselyting of any kind. In this vicinity the Friends belong to the more prosperous class of people and, as is always the case with prosperity, the families are smaller than they were years ago. The same thing applies to the meetings in other large cities, and while Pennsylvania may, in a sense, be said to be the home of the Friends, largely because of the settlement of it by William Penn and his followers, it will be seen that we have a relatively small number of the total mem-bership of the society in our district. The Maryland Anniversary

"The meeting also appointed delegates to represent Philadelphia at the 250th anni-versary of Baltimore Yearly Meeting next month. This anniversary has a peculiar terest, because it will commemorate the fact that George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, sailed up the Chesapeake Bay in 1672 and attended the first Yearly Meeting

of Quakers held in Maryland. It was not, however, the first meeting of Friends in this country, although it was one of the very early ones. "This date, it will be noticed, was ten years before William Penn came to this country.

"There was considerable tension over the matter of sending delegates to the five years' meeting next fall. This, in a sense, may be considered as the national meeting of the society, and the tension arose over the fact that some of the meetings seem to hold that it is necessary, for purposes of worship, to have a minister present. Our attitude is that it is not necessary and that we can worship in silence in our time-honored way It was finally decided to send delegates to the meeting, but without in any way compromising our clearly recognized position in the matters of worship and the ministry. The session at which this discussion took place held for more than four hours.

Friends in Germany

"The meeting received letters from Friends in a number of foreign countries. Among these were Ireland, West China, Australia, these were treiand, west china, Australia, New Zealand and three letters came from Germany. This is very unusual, because, prior to the war, there were no Friends in that country. The compulsory military that country. The compulsory military service and the conscription made it obli-gatory upon Friends there either to give up their religion or to leave the country, which by far the most of them did.

"The work which the Friends have been doing in Germany since the close of the war in feeding the people has made the society very well and favorably known there, and these letters simply go to show that such is the case. Under the new conditions in Germany it would not be surprising if the society showed large gains in membership

there.

'During the coming summer there will be a large meeting in Indiana of all those bodies of Christians who maintain an active position against war and military service of all kinds, and the members of which will meeting them take my arms. There are suffer rather than take up arms. There are about forty of these bodies in the United States. Virtually all of them will be represented at this meeting and we appointed delocates. delegates to represent the Philadelphia

### The Marriage Question

"Authority was also granted to perform the marriage ceremony in other buildings than regular meeting houses. We do not encourage this practice and, in fact, strongly discourage it, but there are cases where it seems to be necessary to give this authority.

"Contrary to a general belief, there has never been a rule that Friends must marry only in the society, although this practice is strongly encouraged. The reason for this is not that the Friends feel themselves superior to persons of other creeds, but simply that we do feel that it is of the utmost importance for the husband and the wife to be of one accord in a matter so important to themselves and to their children as that of religion. So strongly we feel in this matter that we would rather lose a member than have any discord on the subject, and if the one who is not a Friend cannot see his or her way clear to join the society, we would rather see the Friend join another religious denomination than to have any disagreement.

#### Peace Service Committee "The work of the Peace Service Com-

mittee has been of the greatest value to the Society of Friends both within the membership and outside of it.

"Outside of the society the work has been of great value in extending the knowledge of the Friends, their work and their aims. Entirely unwittingly, it has made known to a large part of the world what the society means and what it is striving to accomplish One of the members of this committee, who has just returned from abroad, told me that the name 'Quaker' is now better known in Berlin and more frequently heard in the streets of that city than it is in Philadelphia.

"This relief work, which was so sadly needed during the war and immediatel afterward, is still being continued. Only afterward, is still being continued. Only a few days ago the Peace Committee received the largest check that it has ever had from a single contributor. The sum given was \$65,000, and it will be applied to relief work in Russia. The same contributor formerly gave the sum of \$50,000, which was used in Poland."

### What Do You Know?

1. What was the Renaissance and when did

1. What was the Renaissance and when did it begin?
2. Who is the present Governor of the Philippine Islands?
3. What country was formerly called the Hermit nation?
4. What is a Gorgio?
5. Who was Paul Verlaine?
6. What is the literal meaning of "papler mache"?
7. Of what city was Mozart a native?
8. What is the regular meeting day of the President's Cabinet?
9. What is the original meaning of the word plazza?
10. What kind of a structure is a gazebo?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A carton is a pasteboard box, also the white disk within the bull's-eye of a target. A carton is a large bletorial sketch, especially a pletorial carleature; also a drawing on stout paper as a design for painting tapestry or mosaic. 2. It is an insult in France to call a man a

2. It is an insult in France to call a man a camel.

3. The daily egg production of the queen bee of a hive is from 2000 to 3000.

4. A marguerite is an ox-eye daisy.

5. The city of Buenos Aires is situate on the Plata River.

6. Oliver Cromwill died in 1658.

7. Winston Churchill was the British statesman chiefly responsible for the dispatch of the ill-fated expedition to the Dardanelles during the World War.

8. A prie-dien is a kneeling desk; a chair with tall sloping back for use in praying.

9. Priming is the acceleration of the tides, taking place from neap to spring tides.

10. Trolley cars in Great Britain are called

#### SHORT CUTS

Crime is your great reformer, prods Virtue into action.

It is the allied hope that famine may yet make a conservative of Lenine. Every candidate for Governor is a lead-

ing one, to hear his henchmen tell it. Gloucester's case of Katcher seems to prove that little pitchers have big cars.

It is thought that from Genoa's ark there may fly a doveski of peaceovith. When a political Ajax defies the light-ning it is usually with a come-on er-

"Bosses Tearing Hair to Stem Pinche Tide." Evidently going to stem it with mattress.

New York has issued 25,000 pistol per s. Blue funk may now proceed to ki more than banditry.

A drifting mine has been sighted in to pathway charted for Atlantic liners. Ford is said to be backing Burke in Pepper's seat. Rumor probably based of Henry's known interest in flivvers.

One possible combination may pungency to Pennsylvania's political now a-simmering: a Pinchot-Pepper.

Reparations Commission to decide just wh Wonder if that Bucks County bar who plays a harp couldn't be induced provide the party with some harmony?

What Congress needs to appoint is

There is strong suspicion that men is dulging in guerrilla warfare in Dub streets are making monkeys of themselve

Atlantic City school superintendent warned teachers not to bob their hair. "Medignified," he says. Some men love trook so much that they deliberately go out a

Airplanes are to be used to check the smuggling of whisky from Canada. The flights, we presume, will be referred to Slight earthquake shocks in Washington departments may be merely preliminary bigger one in Congress round about

Rochester, Minn., doctor is able to by your finger tips whether or not arteries are hardening. Gee whizi other thing to worry about!

Haven't yet begun to feel the effect, the coal strike. But we will. And we the pinch comes we'll begin to wonder w the matter is being permitted to drift.

If it were not for the pork barrel that navy appropriations were being cut patriotic citizens who whole-heartedly lieved in the necessity for economy.

in West Virginia are striking in any esiderable number it may have the effect shortening the strike by forcing the the party to the dispute, the public, there its servants to take action If it is true that non-union coal m its servants, to take action.

The awful possibilities of the wire were depressingly set forth when Sens. New stumped his State by radio. The of the plight of the radio fan with his ner ous system attuned to jazz being force, The awful possibilities of the

"Bottled Sunshine" is what Jersey company calls a new "cold livecently invented and soon, it is said, be placed on the market. But down shine until they've seen and sampled it.

the Pennsylvania party machine while the ordinary citizen would never sent to drive an automobile of the mod let us say, 1308, he is always willing to trust his welfare, his fortune, the is his children and even his sacred he political machines that haven't since 1882.