

Pinchot Rips into Attack by Vore

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Pinchot, forgotten. His services to the State have made him many friends and his honest ambition for better government in the State and its redemption from the iniquities of the combine is unquestioned.
"Whatever feelings Republicans may have concerning Mr. Pinchot and his objection from the party in 1912 they say at least concede his honesty of purpose and have a warm admiration for his policies in the present campaign."
"As between Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Vore there can be no question for Republicans as to which they would prefer of their party and their State. Mr. Pinchot is clean, honest and efficient, and no Pennsylvania is in a better position than he to clean up the State's affairs and to lead the fight against the Harrarburg treasury raiders."
Pinchot Will Make Good
"His zeal, personality, honesty and experience in governmental affairs leave no doubt of his ability to make good his pledges."
"Clifford Pinchot should have the hearty support of every honest and patriotic Republican who seeks the success of their party and the restoring of the government of Pennsylvania to her people."
"Pinchot can be elected in November, while the other man is a menace to victory."
"With Pinchot as Governor Pennsylvania will be safe for the people."
"With Aliter Pennsylvania will be safe for the contractor combine."
The swing of the Grundy forces in Bucks County back of the Pinchot campaign may have been noted on the campaign of Franklin Gilkeson.
Mr. Gilkeson, a lawyer and fire chief of Bristol, is fighting for nomination as State Senator. He is opposed to Senator Clarence J. Buckman, Mr. Grundy's right-hand man in the county.
From the opening of his campaign Mr. Gilkeson declared for Pinchot. He was rounding up numerous Pinchot supporters in behalf of his senatorial bid.
Declaration of Independence
Mr. Pinchot believed a blow today to machine leaders who have been trying to weaken his candidacy by spreading propaganda that, because he has been seen conferring with different individuals, it must necessarily follow he has been bought.
"It is a common thing," said Mr. Pinchot, "to make a mystery about a candidate having been seen in the company of this or that person, or having spoken with this or that person, on the general theory that he has been bought so, is proof that he has been bought and paid for by both sides."
"I propose to see and speak to any and all persons who desire to see and speak to me during the campaign and afterward, as far as my time permits without relation to whether my going leads to this talk or not."
"A candidate who cannot be trusted to do so is not fit to be governor. No man can be governor of all the people unless he is willing to see and listen to all the people. I have seen during this campaign all sorts and conditions of people and shall continue to do so when the campaign is over. For example, I have seen and talked at length with the man whom I expect to defeat as a Democratic nominee in the fall—John A. McParfer."
Has Conferred With Labor
"I have talked with the leaders of organized labor and organized manufacturers. I have seen the campaign with James H. Maurer, president of the Federation of Labor, and with numerous other labor leaders on one side, and with Mr. Grundy and many other manufacturers on the other."
"I have talked with Mrs. Marion and Mrs. Miller, with Bishop Berry and Father McHugh, with Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews; with laborers, engineers and tradesmen; railroad officials, school teachers and directors, and many more."
"Almost none of them asked for any promise. Not one of them got an implied, that has not been made in public."
"No matter whom I may see during the remainder of the campaign, no one will, I desire to give public notice that I will see and confer with whom I please, provided they desire to see and confer with me, when I please, and where I please, from now until election day, and after election day."
"And if any one thinks the worse of me for it, he should vote for the contractor candidate, for he does not act in our case."
John J. McClure, leader of the notorious McClure faction in Delaware County, has sent a letter to leaders, urging them to attend a dinner tonight, in the interests of the contractor.
"An attempt is being made," the letter said, "to disorganize the Republican Party by Mr. Pinchot. As he was one of the followers of ex-president Roosevelt, who completely ruined the party in 1912, it is now time for all men who believe in Republican principles to become active."
Commenting upon the McClure letter, Mr. Pinchot said: "What would he expect? Roosevelt did substitute clean politics for Old Guard politics of the McClure vote, and a vast majority of Republican voters followed him. People who agree with McClure that Roosevelt ruined the Republican Party would naturally support the contractor candidate."
Pinchot has served notice on Senator Vore that any further poison-gas attacks in the interests of the political contracts will be dealt with as effectively as was the first.
In harmony with the progressive character of his program, Pinchot answered Vore's "blast" by radio from Wanamaker's store.
Mr. Pinchot's reply to Senator Vore, in part, was:
"Senator Vore's statement is better proof than anything else could be that the political contractors and their candidates select the chief contractor to speak for him as he has already selected Governor Sproul to answer his correspondence."
Might Be "Front Room"
"If Mr. Alter's campaign was not started from a back room in a hotel, what room was it started from? I understand the hotel owner is that it was a front room. No one denies, however, that it was started in a room with only a handful present. Will Senator Vore tell us who were present and what was said in that room? I understand he sent no one to Senator Vore to 'enlist his services.' Some of my friends and some of Senator Vore's friends went to him and urged that it would be wise for him to fall in with my candidacy, then already under full swing. By this time he knows that they were right."
"If Senator Vore objects to being called a contractor, as his statement indicates, he should get out of the political contracting business and stop making candidates while you wait."
"Senator Vore never bid on a party contract. What is his business record with Philip C. Elsie, chief clerk of the office, who did bid?"
Barclay H. Warburton, when elected a Baltimore, where she is attending the Pan-American Conference of the League of Women

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Genoa, April 25.—(By A. P.)—In view of differences over the name of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, head of the Russian delegation, inquiry has been made as to whether it is "Tchicherin" or "Chicherin." The minister himself prefers to have his name spelled "Tchicherin," when it is to be read by English-speaking people, with the accent on the second syllable.
The Russians seldom agree on how to approximate the sounds of Russian letters when used in the Roman alphabet, so that the name of the minister, in various spellings, is an official secret, and there is the same variation in nearly all countries of Europe using the Roman alphabet, owing to their different pronunciations of the Roman letters.
In the official documents of the Genoa Conference the minister's name has been spelled "Chicherin," Italian spelling.

Voters, made a statement in reference to Mr. Vore's attack.
"The women were not represented at any of the real conferences which led up to Alter's candidacy, she said. The group of women who are responsible for his selection were careful not to allow me to know about the deals concerning it."
Women's Choice
"I did say to Mr. Vore personally only what I have said publicly many times—that Mr. Pinchot was undoubtedly the choice of the women and that I believed, for the good of the party, he should be chosen the harmonious candidate."
Robert C. Miller, State Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding and chairman of the Republican Committee of Adams County, conferred this morning with W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Miller would not concede that the candidacy of Mr. Pinchot is making a widespread sweep, but admitted that the latter is making a showing in the southern part of the State, where he is one of the organization leaders. He admitted that Mr. Pinchot is showing up strong in Franklin and York Counties, but denied that the independent was making any inroads in his own bailiwick, Adams County.

Genoa Meeting Again Threatened

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decide what claims it considers just."
"Chicherin continued:
"There is not the least difference between my letter to Mr. Lloyd George and our proposals of Monday. It is obvious that the only serious obstacles to peace with Russia and to reconstruction are the pretensions of a few former owners."
"Russia has gone far in its concessions, but it cannot return to the old social and economic system. We are faced with the great work of reconstruction and a general pact against aggression. It is only the pretensions of a very small body of former owners of property in Russia, that stand between us and these aims."
The situation is made extremely critical by the French Premier's frank warning in his address at Bar-le-Duc yesterday that France will withdraw from the conference if she is unable to see that the ideas expressed by the French Cabinet before Parliament can triumph.
These French desires include maintenance of the reparations figures, exclusion of all disarmament discussion and no changing of existing treaties at Genoa. In addition, France insists on rigid adherence to the Cannes resolutions, which call for the payment of Russia's pre-war debt and the restitution by the Soviet of foreigners' property in Russia.
Balk at Russian Offer
The conference of experts on the Russian question broke up yesterday and experts representing the Powers found the Russian's offer of proposals for an absolute and final settlement of the Soviet note accepting the Allies' terms as a basis for future deliberations.
Yesterday the Bolsheviks announced their declination to restore private property because of the proposition to nationalize in Russia, but in their note of acceptance they had voiced willingness to restore such property or indemnify the owners provided the country's war debts to the Allies were cut down and financial help for Russia forthcoming.
Instead of accepting the Allies' demands for the payment of war debts, the Soviet spokesmen held that the debts should be scaled down and the arrears in interest either postponed or remitted in part, the Bolshevik came in with an empty offer of proposals, and refused to accept the complete annulment of all war debts.
Ask Thirty-year Moratorium
Whereas they had previously agreed to the payment of the financial obligations due to foreign nationals which are usually referred to as the pre-war debts, this would amount to granting a moratorium of thirty years on these debts and the cancellation of the interest, according to the allied version of the meeting. This cancellation was to apply both to the past and to the period of the moratorium.
Finally, the Russians made clear that, in refusing to restore private property in Russia, they were not asking a surrender by Russian citizens of their rights to hold property in fee simple in foreign lands, "bourgeois countries," where the right to possess property went with the bourgeois system.
Such, said the Bolshevik, were their terms, but they could only grant them on condition that the Powers represent the Allied nations agree to recognize the Russian Soviet Government, and accord it adequate financial help for its proper economic reconstruction.
"Cannot Discuss Further"
"Under these conditions," said Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, chairman of the meeting, "we cannot discuss any further." We must refer this matter to our respective Governments.
It was then decided to adjourn the sittings sine die. All the experts, with the exception of the Russians, arranged to meet this morning and go over the entire situation.
The Russians content that their general attitude as to making a treaty with the Powers has been misinterpreted and one of the delegates charged that treaty translations had been made of their counter-suggestions last week.
Despite the serious outlook, the heads of the various delegations have not abandoned all hope. Some, however, frankly informed the Associated Press last night that they saw no possibility of making an arrangement with the Soviets unless the latter radically modified their program.
While the Bolsheviks have abandoned their counter claims for damage charged to foreign nations in Russia, the story went the rounds of the delegations last night that they would hold the United States morally responsible for the presence of the Japanese troops in Siberia, since the Japanese occupied the territory not only jointly with American troops, but actually at the request of the American Government.
"In this case," said one of the jour-

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Paris, April 25.—(By A. P.)—Premier Poincaré has not adopted any plan for the further military occupation of Germany in case of a default in the German reparations payments on May 31, it was asserted in official circles today. The Premier's speech yesterday, in which he declared France would, if necessary, undertake alone to see that the Treaty of Versailles was executed in case of a default, is said to have been intended to make the Government's policy clear and put an end to the criticism that France was persisting in an obscure attitude.
There is plenty of time to consider what should best be done to oblige Germany to resume her engagements, to be put out, but M. Poincaré desired to clear the ground right now, before action at Genoa on Prime Minister Lloyd George's plan to commit all Europe to a policy of hands-off was taken. The French Premier, it is explained, considered it necessary to let the Genoa Conference know exactly the attitude of France in this connection, and to stand which the French delegation found itself unable to approve.
The sentiment expressed by Premier Poincaré in his declarations of yesterday at Bar-le-Duc was echoed throughout France by leading public men at the sessions of the general councils of the departments.
The monarchists are worked up to the highest pitch, and have placed demands a march on Berlin. Officials close to the Premier, however, deprecate the idea that he will take any such step at this time. They fear that an earnest effort to find some means of putting pressure upon Germany without employing the army.

Good Citizenship Goal of Women

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system resulted in "either fixing of prices, or curtailment of production to produce a panic buying market," he said.
"As long as those who control them are human beings," he added, after recounting the experience in several industries, "it is possible to avoid the fixing of prices and the tendency to curtailment of production."
The speaker concluded that it was "time we should open the channels of trade, so that the flow of goods to consumer and back again should be unfettered."
Social Hygiene Related
Fifty-five measures relating to social hygiene were passed by State Legislatures out of 182 introduced in 1921, Mrs. Ann Webster, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters, said in her report today. Declaring that preventive measures were of primary importance, Mrs. Webster said: "We often hear, now that the war is over, that there is no longer necessity for continued vigilance; that, after all, segregation is the only way to control vice and to prevent crimes against women."
"These are all defenses of the underworld and of those who profit by its success. We have been educated away from tolerance of vice, and it is too late to turn back. The day of no tolerance is succeeding, and with a body of informed voters we will have no fear of the repealing of laws decent citizens have fought for."

Child Welfare Work
The work of the Child Welfare Committee of the league has met with great success in the passage of the Sheppard-Towner act for the public protection of maternity and infancy, Mrs. Larkie Brown, Brookline, Mass., chairman of the committee, told the convention.
"Only nine States," she said, "California, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Washington—have not yet taken the steps necessary to enable them to receive the benefits the act offers. It is important for us to bear this fact in mind, for the experience of New York and Massachusetts, both of which refused the advantage of the act, has shown that in regions where anti-suffrage feeling is still strong, and where the modern version of the 'States' rights' sentiment is effective, a deliberate campaign of education will be necessary."
"The significance of the passage of this act will only be fully understood when it has been in effect for a year or more. It must be proved by actual experience that the services of public health nurses, and education in prenatal and infant care can be made available by the aid of this act, and under the direction of the State health departments, to women in the most remote parts of our country. When this is demonstrated and when it is shown that life and health can be saved by these simple methods in the rural regions of the United States as they have long been saved by private effort in our great cities, there will be no longer any need to argue that it is worth while for health education."

PENNSYLVANIANS ARE ACTIVE AT MEETING

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By a Staff Correspondent
Baltimore, April 25.—Promptly at 9:30 this morning the sharp crack of the President's gavel marked the official inauguration of the third annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, meeting on the Garden Theatre roof, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the league, was in the chair.
Although the congress comes into official being today, it was preceded by a day of hectic activity and organization in which the business of the convention was ordered, reports prepared, and a thousand and one details completed by the officers of the league, while the numerous delegates, from every State in the Union, wrestled with so many problems of accommodations, sight-seeing and shopping.
Yesterday morning the standing committee of the league met in executive session and formulated their recommendations for the pleasure of the convention.
The Committee on Uniform Laws for Women, while refusing actively to ap-

pose the blanket amendment supported by the National Women's Party providing for full equality under the law for both sexes, did advocate specific laws to remedy special instances of inequality.
The committee refused to endorse the proposed amendment on the ground that it would nullify certain existing laws which confer special benefits on women, as in industry and so forth.
The Committee on Food Supply and Demand declared against the so-called "filled milk," a preparation made of skimmed milk and vegetable oils, designed to take the place of real milk, but without the food values of the original. It also advocated an investigation into the reasons for the wide divergence of coal prices at the mine and to the consumer.

900 Visit Annapolis
In the afternoon 900 delegates, including thirty-five from Pennsylvania, journeyed to Annapolis, where they visited the Naval Academy, the Maryland State Capitol and other points of historic interest. Governor Ritchie received the delegates at tea in the Governor's House.
At 8 P. M. there was a forum in the ball room of the Belvedere on the subject of "Why is the High Cost of Living Still With Us?" After an explanation of present-day methods of production and distribution by Henry T. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, H. H. Thompson, of the Federal Trade Commission, criticized the "open price associations" of manufacturers and distributors, which, he said, has tended to keep prices at a high and ever higher level, and urged his hearers to do all in their power to combat this tendency.
Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who dealt with remedial measures for

the present high cost of living, advocated a permanent and prosperous agricultural system; the development of the Muscle Shoals project; co-operative marketing; lower freight rates; adequate systems of credit for farmers and stockmen; Federal control of grain exchanges and meat packers; the Truth-in-Fabrics Bill, which applies the Pure Food Law to clothing; State and Federal laws to protect the people's savings from swindlers, and development of our unused water power.

Philadelphia Thore
Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton and Mrs. J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, arrived in Baltimore after a hurried trip, especially for this discussion.
The Committee on Reduction of Armaments, which held a special meeting Monday morning, adopted a resolution calling for a code of international law under which the waging of war would be a crime and punishable under the terms of the code.
Philadelphia delegates initiated a novel practice this morning by meeting for breakfast at a small but artistic tea room near the Belvedere, where they indulged in informal discussion on matters of immediate interest.
Those undelayed by the early hour of 8 o'clock included:
Mrs. George A. Dunning, Mrs. Albert E. Burns, Mrs. Maud Burt McCall, Mrs. Franklin T. Cheney, Mrs. Morris Lee, Robert Mills Beach, Mrs. F. J. Giering, Mrs. P. C. Rafferty, Mrs. F. J. McCaw, Dr. E. A. Dourdoure, Miss Jennetta Kain, Mrs. Oscar McCall, Mrs. Harold Delaney Downs, Dr. Martha Tracy, Mrs. E. W. Jaffin, Mrs. Charles B. Leavitt, Miss Ann B. McInnes and Mrs. George Warner.

Other Pennsylvanians present at the conference are:
Mrs. John O. Miller, Pittsburgh, State chairman; Mrs. Adelaide Confort, West Chester; Mrs. Paul Tappan, Ardmore; Mrs. T. W. Duncan, Jr., Montgomery County; Mrs. S. W. Twinning, Yardley; Mrs. Edward Twaddell, Radnor; Mrs. Florence A. Pyle, West Chester; Mrs. C. G. Hoss, Havertown; Mrs. Warren Marshall, Swarthmore; Miss K. H. Penneck, Coatesville; Miss M. A. Penneck, Coatesville; Mrs. F. P. Maxwell, Lansdowne; Mrs. Edward A. Schmidt, Radnor; Mrs. J. O. Hervey, Radnor; Mrs. Margaret McK. Wilcox, Orwyn; Mrs. Harry Kohn, Merion; Mrs. William C. Perkins, Lanshoro; Miss Mary Blanchard, Bellefonte; Mrs. Thornton James, Sunbury; Miss Ernestine L. Friedman, Bryn Mawr; Miss Elizabeth Baker, Coatesville; Miss E. H. Lines, Bethlehem; and Mrs. Florence M. Dibert, Johnstown.

One of the most interesting of the delegates, and by far the youngest, is Miss Louis Kenny, of Nashville, Tenn., who is only fourteen. She is a duly accredited delegate, however, in addition to being an honored member of the Kentucky State organization.
Oldest and Youngest
With her mother, who is also a delegate, she is taking the keenest interest in all that goes on, which is considerable. While not yet within the legal voting age, she regards that as an idle technicality, and is said to have her own definite ideas on politics and philosophy, although a certain natural shyness has prevented their expression up to the present time.
The oldest delegate, by popular acclaim, if not by virtue of statistics, is Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston,



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This list may well be called a page from the "Blue Book of Business."

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