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Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 3, 1922

## LIKE A WHIPPED DOG

LTER and his friends discovered yesterday that President Harding is too wise a politician to permit himself to be used for their purposes.

Mr. Alter called on the President in

company with Attorney General Daugherty and had a pleasant interview. If it had led there it would have been possible for the Vare machine to whisper about the State but the Washington Administration was ping that Alter might win.

But the President blocked this little game fere is what he said after the interview I want to settle this question for all time. The President is not participating any primary fight in any State. He cose not regard it as a seemly thing to

But this was not the only rebuff that Alter while he was in Washington. It was been sent to every member of the Danger sent to every member of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives summoning them to Washington to attend an Alter conference. There are thirty-six Pennsylvania Representatives. Exactly sixteen of them were willing to meet the Contractor-Combine candidate for the covernorship. The other twenty stayed away because they did not want to endanger their own chances for renomination in dis-tricts where the sentiment is overwhelmingly

It is very clear that the Contractor-Commust make its own fight without any from Washington. And it is clear also that the attempt to create the impression t the President is with the Combine has it worse off than it was before, because the President's statement shows that he does not intend to be entangled with the Penn-Ivania machine in any way.

So Alter returns from the national capital the a whipped dog.

## MORE TREATIES WITH EX-FOES

NOT even the dwindling ranks of treaty antagonists in the Senate are likely to raise much dust of protest over the extradi-Austria and Hungary, now in preparation.

The latter agreements are in reality a revival of former arrangements which the President is to recall to life by a senatorial resolution virtually assured of passage. The extradition covenant will restore the relations ormally existing among states of consequence should but an end to a situation embarrassing to the administration of justice in es of pence.

It will be interesting to learn whether the erman Treaty will result in the recovery of he person of Grover Bergdoll. If the Berlin vernment is desirous of regaining political offenders against Its authority or that of the preceding regime, it is significantly possible that some such exchange may be specifically

### SAFEGUARD OF REPUBLIC TIS a popular impression that irreverence

is written large in the catalogue of Amercan traits. This is confirmed by the in tensity of adverse criticism to which every as been subjected, as well as conventional inclations of Congress. In the public and branches of the Government are condered, indeed, fair game.

TI is not to these institutions alone, how er; that the destinies of the Nation are fided. The third division of the tripartite schinery has been called "the most august ounal in the world." and, with all their adness for iconoclasm, Americans of whatever status are extremely disinclined to questhis judgment of an outside commentator.

The Supreme Court of the United States, hasis upon the authentic majesty and stellectual distinction of which was renewed at the rededication of its early home at Fifth and Chestnut streets yesterday, unquestionably inspires a respect and confidence unique in the history of republican institutions,

There is in this attitude neither selfdeception nor disingenuousness. Regard for this tribunal, for the sobriety and dismination of its judgments, for its cauus yet vital reactions to the development society and political and legislative bought, is unaffectedly honest and today ost instinctive. Flippancy and irreverence wither at the bar of its decisions.

While it is extravagant to maintain that this feeling existed from the very foundation of the tribunal, it is remarkable that a novelty in jurisprudence, endowed with inique authority and powers savoring even autocracy, so rapidly acquired an aspect finality in the popular esteem.

This does not mean that criticism in those arly days was stilled. Anti-Federalists et's judgments in the direction of nasolidarity. Nevertheless its decisions vailed, each successive ruling shedding light upon the Constitution, adjusting that fundamental instrument to the need of times and demonstrating its adaptability to the demands of progress.

It is no exaggeration to assert that, while Constitution sets forth the framework the Republic, the Supreme Court gave and practical substance to the whole

ving structure. much of this monumental work was plated by the fathers it is not easy rmine. The first year of the court in York was by all odds the least exacting career. Upon its removal to Philahis in 1791 its period of inspiring acmay be said fairly to have begun.

the Chief Justices, Jay and Ellswho sat in this city prior to the of the capital to Washington. more than the preliminaries of

the implied powers of the Constitution, now grown to vast proportions, were first forti-fied by the weight of judicial utterance. Ruling after ruling imparted elements of cohesion to the Nation, effacing the assumed paradoxes existing in the scope of State and national authority. Taney, his successor, was avowedly a "strict constructionist" of the Constitution, and yet, except for the famous Dred Scott decision, a now admitted blunder, the reasoned and closely considered judgments of the court were often distinctly in line with the Marshall tradition.

Since the Civil War, shortly after which Chief Justice Chase made the memorable declaration that this Nation was an "indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States," the basic nature of the Republic has not been a subject for definition by the Supreme Court. Its functions, however, as a constitutional interpreter, as the ultimate authority upon legislation, as the arbiter in causes between States and as the final voice in matters of national moment have

Through all this process of adjustment public respect has gone hand in hand. The Supreme Court may be august, but it is not old-fogey, and though it be in a sense the embodiment of restraint, it has continued to display an elasticity and a sense of values which is a salient cause of its vitality.

The average citizen, not involved in some cause before its bar, is not accustomed to dwelling deeply upon the province and performances of the highest instrument of appeal in the land. The position, integrity, wisdom and authority of this court are automatically accepted.

The formalities in the presence of Chief Justice Taft in the charming old building yesterday serve, among other things, as a tonic and wholesome reminder that there is at least one institution which Americans are both bound and voluntarily happy to re-

### THE BACK-ROOM CANDIDATE INDORSED IN OPEN MEETING

Mr. Vare's Personally Conducted City Committee Says Mr. Vare Did Right In Hand-Picking Alter

TF ANY ONE expected the Republican City Committee to keep its hands off the contest in the primaries he has discovered that he did not know of what sort of stuff the committee is composed.

Pinchot and Alter are contending for the Republican nomination for the governorship and Pepper and Burke are contending for the senatorial nomination. Theoretically. the function of the committee is to see that the voters of the party have an opportunity to express their preferences at the primaries and then to exert itself to bring about the election of the candidates nomi-

But this committee is not now and never has been impartial in a contest for a nomination. It has always been for or against some one, and it has exercised all the power it possesses to bring about the ends which it sought.

It is not necessary to go any further back than the mayoralty campaign of 1919 to find it committed to the candidacy of Judge Patterson. It fought Mr. Moore and came within 1300 votes of defeating him. This is what Ed Vare and Dave Lune think the committee should do. It is what Jim Mc-Nichol and Is Durham and Dave Martin and Bill Leeds and Jim McManes did before them. Even if there were no formal indorsement of candidates such as was given on Monday afternoon, the party workers were quietly ordered by the committee to fight for the nomination of certain candidates.

All this has been done on the theory that it is the way to keep "The Organization" intact and to retain its hold on the offices. without which its power would decline. The nmittee has responded to the instinct of self-preservation. It knows that it is not a representative body, no matter what it pretends to be. When wards elect members out of sympathy with the group in control. seats in the committee are often denied to the opposition members and rump ward organizations are set up to elect men who will vote as they are told.

Therefore the indorsement of Mr. Alter is not an indorsement of his candidacy by the Republicans of Philadelphia. It is nothing but a renewal of the indorsement of him by Senator Vare, who was one of the men who selected him in the first place. Vare pulled the strings and the dummies danced.

The action of the committee has not made Alter stronger by a single vote, while the chances are that it has added to the strength of Pinchot. The independents will see in it justification for their opposition to a candidate selected in a private room by a group of contractors who happen to control the party machinery in their cities and are in politics for their private profit.

When Councilman Weglein asked at the committee meeting "Who in hell presented Pinchot's name?" he reflected the feeling of the men in control. What right has anybody to presume to question the wisdom of the organization leaders and run a candidate in opposition to the one the leaders have picked? Because Mr. Pinchot was asked by a large group of representative Republicans to become a candidate without first asking the City Committee whether they might do it. Mr. Pinchot is an outlaw in the opinion of those who train with Vare.

The situation of Senator Pepper is different from that of Mr. Pinchot. Just what influences brought about his appointment to the Senate by the Governor has not been disclosed. He is now a candidate for the nomination by general consent of the organization, while Representative Burke, of Pittsburgh, is contesting it with him.

The committee has given its indorsement to the Senator and he has accepted it with gratitude and graciousness. He wants the nomination and he wants the support from all sorts of interests, and he is willing to accept whatever support he can get. He might have told the committee that it was going beyond its proper function in indorsing him, but he is a practical man and he knows that whatever other vices the leaders of the committee may have, they do not practice the vice of hypocrisy. If they are individually for Pepper, they are not going to pretend to be impartial in their official capacity. Pepper knows they are for him and he is perfectly willing that they should say so. In return for this declaration he has told them that he is a strong "organiza-

What effect this declaration will have upon the esteem in which he is held in the community does not yet appear. It is to be hoped that it may have no serious effect upon his primary vote, for between Pepper and Burke every good citizen aware of the record of the two men must choose Pepper.

To return to Alter, it is worthy of note that no one mentioned Governor Sproul at the committee meeting. There was no in-dersement of his Administration and there

was an apparently deliberate attempt to ignore the part which he had in bringing Alter to the attention of the contractor bosses who selected him. They were afraid if they said anything about Sproul and Alter that Pinchot would remind the voters that he is pledged "to clean up the mess" in Harrisburg that has become disgraceful during the Sproul Administration and that Alter is saying little about it. Indeed, Alter is still drawing his salary as part of the Sproul Administration, while Pinchot resigned as Forestry Commissioner as soon as he definitely entered the race, in order that he might be free to tell what he believed to be the truth about conditions in the State capital.

### **PUT-AND-TAKE**

FAR more significant and enlightening than a yard-long official communique from any diplomatist at Genoa was the sudden rumor of a British triumph in the general scuffle for exclusive oil concessions in Russia. All Russia's oil may have been bartered away by the Soviets. The rumor of a sweeping grant to British capitalists may be without foundation in truth. But the announcement of a British victory was needed to remind the world that a war is on and that it is not being fought without intense energy merely because it is being directed in silence.

The conference at Genoa is, in fact, an conomic conference-directed only on the surface by statesmen. European captains of finance have had more to do with it than any Government, new or old. And it remains to be seen whether Lloyd George and his associates were unaware of the enormous coup which the British and allied oil men have been trying to consummate under their eyes. It is seriously to be questioned, too, whether business men may safely assume to be dominant factors over the representatives of government in any great affair of international diplomacy. For, even while the leaders of the most powerful European oil combine were congratulating themselves upon what seemed like an unprecedented achievement at Genoa. Leon Trotzky was making an ominous speech at Moscow. He was addressing a part of the Russian Army, which is at the present time the most powerful and spirited army in the world. "Soldiers," Trotzky said, "be ready!"

Trotzky is not like the amiable Chicherin, who has been putting the natural resources of Russia up for sale in Europe. He is not like Lenine, who is a thinking machine, with a habit of surrender and compromise. Trotzky is the hardest-boiled radical alive. And he is commander-in-chief of the Russian Army and a man who can do with the Russians and with the other ruling Bolshevists about as he pleases. The significance of Trotzky would not have been lost on any European diplomatist worthy of his salt, though the foreign oil barons seem to be unaware of it. There is no treaty possible of acceptance at Genoa which, if it involved Russia, could not be nullified and

scrapped by Trotzky.
Suppose, then, that the British oil men have cornered Russian oil reserves; or suppose that they may corner them or that others may corner them. And suppose that, after a great deal of real money had been expended in the development of Russian of fields, Trotzky and his disciples were moved again to feel that the only decent thing to do n this world is to seize private property. Would the British send an army and a navy to protect "British interests"? Suppose the perpetual quarrel between Trotzky and Lenine leads to a split and an internal war in Russia. To which side must the con-cession holders look for protection?

The game at which the oil men are playing is but one of hundreds of similar ones new speeding up at Genoa. Russia is becoming to all of Europe what Mexico was to the United States until the advent of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding put a check upon the foreign investor bred in the belief that he may take desperate chances with his money and yell for the army or the navy get him out of his scrapes. A weak Government with enormous undeveloped resources to barter about is always dangerous-to its own people and to others.

Whatever is filched from Russia by headong opportunists will cost far more than it is worth in the end. What Russians and the outside world need is an open door in Russia. If the economic conference cannot perceive and meet that need it will be wors than useless.

The United States is in a difficult position with relation to the conference. Secretary of State Hughes is right in his present course. Without a stable and more or less representative Government in Russia the Russians themselves and any one who deals extensively with them will be in danger. And Washington, refusing to be tempted into an enormous game of put-and-take, which yet may lead to gunplay and bloodshed, is doing the rational and decent thing.

# A NEW USE FOR OLD CLOTHES

WHAT Belgium was in the war of Ger-many against the rest of Europe Armenia is in the terrific war of national religious and racial interests in the Near East. It is the point at which Eastern and Western civilizations meet and conflict. It has been trampled by invasions, swept by famine and pestilence. Its people have been mas-sacred, scattered and starved. Its children are orphaned and dependent for life on the pity of strangers.

For the desolate millions of the population, who will be barefooted and half naked when winter comes, Near East Relief, which is incorporated by Congress and acting in Armenia for the American Red Cross, wants your old clothes and shoes, and any other warm garments for which you have no use. All the schools are bundle stations today. Bundle your discarded things and take them to the nearest "bundle station." You, like the unfortunates for whom such gifts are intended, will be happier next winter.

# ANOTHER INTERSTATE LINK

INTERSTATE communications evince a notable development in the preparations, now virtually completed, for establishing frequent ferry service between Tacony and Palmyra, N. J. Two double-ended steam. ers have been acquired and will inaugurate the new cross-river run on Saturday.

It has been many years since any effective effort has been made to supply foot passengers and drivers of vehicles with new routes for passing the State line in this region. The Tacony ferry will obviate the necessity for a detour as far north as Bristol or as far south as the older sections of Philadelphia on the way to nearby New Jersey communities above Camden.

The new service is not in the least a makeshift pending the completion of the bridge. The structure will accommodate the municipal district on both banks of the Delaware, but increased communications at other points will continue to be desirable, as they are capable of useful expansion.

When the bridge is built it probably will be found that another span is needed, and even additional ferry lines north and south of the city.

The Dry Goods Economist says the summer girl of 1922 will be modestly attired in red, yellow and blue, with secondary colors of green, orange and violet, frequestly with a background of white to afferd the proper contrast. We foresee a brick trade in smood glasses.

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Sara Yorke Stevenson Made the Lot of Women in Journalism a Pleasanter One by the Example of Discretion and Dignity She Gave to Her Work

By SARAH D. LOWRIE COMETIMES I wonder if among all the

D activities in which Sara Yorke Steven-son was a moving force any has profited as much by her connection with it as that of journalism for women.

Perhaps better than most of her acquaint-

Area and the second sec shone in its ranks, but to ignorant and therefore prejudiced onlookers it has no

always seemed a gracious or worth-while always seemed a gracious or worth-while position of power.

Many persons felt that they were within bounds if they thwarted the getting and the giving of news. And many persons felt that they were quite within bounds if in the company of journalists they assumed that nothing could be left to the discretion of the journalist and almost nothing left to her honor.

MRS. STEVENSON, who was Peggy Shippen of the Public Ledger, swept away that ignorance and therefore much of that prejudice, and only the indiscretions of the women who are her successors can undo the work she so ably and quietly performed. It never occurred to the many persons who talked things over with her, and most

sons wished her to consider news; and that she accepted so much speaks volumes for her real kindness of heart, for she knew without the lifting of her hand enough to

Her acceptance of so much news gave many really timid souls courage to ask her to accept more, and in the end she got her whole great community of more than a million souls accustomed to the idea of sending that nave-little as light to the powerner. trust and gratification.

EVERY now and then one meets an old-timer who has a refrain of cautionary expurgations; every now and then one is bored by a sort of bantering taking for granted that nothing is safe when a news-paper representative is within earshot, but what used to be the rule among women is now the exception where Mrs. Stevenson now the exception where Mrs. Stevenson

I suppose the secret of her discretion was not only personal dignity and what is called worldly wisdom, but an instinctive sense of what would help and what would hinder a good cause or a good person or a good idea.

To make much of differences, to accent temporary maladjustments, and to tell the story in the exact words without the pervading atmosphere—to be, in fact, a mischief maker instead of a constructive observer in the end shuts the doors in the face of that particular newsgetter. People may read her, but she has to guess her facts or what she sends in as facts, and in the end she loses her usefulness, no matter how well

data concerning coming events, but she was to be trusted up to the hilt in the matter of atmosphere-what lay back of of atmosphere—what iay back of an event and constituted the reason for it. Her train-ing in society and life in general made her wary of interpretations offiand. She might have been racy—she and her set knew more racy things about the people that make up the world than the professional gossip journals; but she preferred discretion, chose to be kind to reputations and judicious rather

than amusingly malicious.

So in a very real sense she built up a feeling of security, what one might call a trust, which it will be an honor to her felow craftswomen to carry on in this town,

DO NOT know what was her leading motive for taking up that career at a time when her life was at the heyday of its multiplied activity: perhaps it was the need of money in the first place; but her discriminating mind very soon made her aware ow much journalism carries with it that is not money and is more than just power. It is a great fellowship, and once aware of that side of it. Mrs. Stevenson accepted that as its chief asset for herself, perhaps the greatest asset her varied and interesting life had brought to her. Its democracy palpably broadened her and probably kept her spirit the clear and buoyant force it was through

work for her daily bread.

Work is not a curse; working for one's daily bread or for one's daily luxury or to nass one's time isn't a drag. It is work done against the grain, or without an in-spiration, or under the discouragement of failure or for no good thing, or, worst of all, to prolong an existence that is in itself

The New York police Policeman's Lot force is being ignored by Not a Happy One brokers who have lost \$500,000 in bonds and

Misfortune comes to all Tragic Story of us, but only once in a while does it cut more poignantly than in the case of the Ellenyille, vears. altogether? ture.

Entertaining the Burglar to have so successfully vamped a burglar that he left without the loot. Nor was he arrested. On the other hand, Hazleton, Pa., has a flapper burglar. But the was pinched, There seems to be discrimination here. Or perhaps burglars in Establishment of the accordance of the seems to be discrimination here. Or perhaps burglars in Establishment of the accordance of the seems to be discrimination here.



BEWARE! TAKE CARE!!

persons who had news private or public that affect the welfare of this town were wont to talk things over with her-it never occurred to them to say: "This must not be written On the contrary, her word was waited for whether a thing should be made public and how and when.

She was inundated with items that per-

fill her space twenty times over. And she was given more liberty than any journalist before her day to write what she pleased. Out of the long experience of her life and the varied personal experience of her days Out of the long experience of her days the varied personal experience of her days she had "copy" and to spare concerning things that belonged to her life, but she allowed other interests and other persons to use her as a mouthpiece to a most generous degree.

I think this was due to a perennial youth

in her that would not permit her to stag-nate or lag on the forward march.

their news—little or big—to the newspaper.

Perhaps the "space manager" sighs over
this idee fixe as an inheritance he would gladly forgo, but to the gatherers of news it is really a godsend. For they meet a response to their perfectly reasonable interest which actually goes more than half way. That is, if they are known to be ready and able to publish news, the news is vouchsafed with a very generous gesture of trust and gratification.

was known.

I. for one, am immensely grateful to her, and I wish with all my heart that I could tell her so face to face.

MRS. STEVENSON was sometimes curiously absent-minded about dates and

sorrow, toil and pain."

I think she would be the first to testify that she got as much from journalism as she gave, which is only another way of saying that she was happy in her choice of a profession and at her best in her daily work for her daily bread.

all, to prolong an existence that is in itself a living death that is a curse!

Whether we women are fitted for our daily work by technical training or are trained for it by the changes and chances of life, as was Mrs. Stevenson, the great point is to fit it with the grace and dignity and real enjoyment that marked her career

a private investigation is being made. Per-haps the brokers think the cops already have their hands full with the bandits. This may also explain the charge of the Police Commissioner that they neither shave their faces nor brush their clothes.

Y., printer who dropped and shattered clay pipe he had smoked for forty-two ears. What will he do now? Quit smoking altogether? Take to smoking eigarettes? There is room here for interesting conjec-New York flapper is said

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. WILLIAM C. BRAISTED On Combined Curative Research Work

RESEARCH work and the co-ordination of all the healing agencies will be one of the greatest works of the present century, according to Dr. William C. Braisted, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and in this great work for the benefit of humanity Philadelphia will play a leading part.

"The work which we have in mind," said Dr. Braisted, "will begin at the very beginning, that is, with the raising of our own medicinal herbs and plants. In this branch, as well as in the later ones, the most exhaustive research will be conducted. We plan to experiment with all the now known medicinal plants and to experiment not only with these and with combinations of them, but also to raise many plants the medicinal value of which is as yet not definitely known, and, in short, to make a thorough and prac-tical survey of the entire botanical field.

# The Physicians' Part

"When we have discovered drugs which "When we have discovered drugs which appear to be of value in the science of healing, the next step will be to have them thoroughly tested. This we shall do ourselves in our own laboratories, up to a certain point, and then we shall have them thoroughly tested by the best physicians in the country, many of whom have already signified their willingness to co-operate with

"When the time arrives that these great physicians are convinced that certain drugs will always have certain effects, then we shall give the formulae to the manufacturers. We shall not do any of the manufacturing ourselves, as it is essential for us to keep ourselves entirely away from the commercial side; we are simply doing the work of discovery through research and experimenta-

"We already have two acres of ground under cultivation, and there are 200 acres at our disposal near Philadelphia upon which place our experimental botanical From the work which is to be gardens. lone on this land we have high hopes of making some important medical discoveries.

# Combining the Factors

"Our plan contemplates the working together in a closer manner than ever before, since medicine and pharmacy separated about a century ago, on these two great and to them will be adde work of the chemists, bacteriologists and all other agencies which are now working more or less separately toward the same end.

"A practical demonstration of the value of an institution of this kind was given in a notable way at the American University Experiment Station in Washington during the war. Amazing results followed the labor of the experts in the various lines, among them being chemists, physicists, biologists, pharmacologists and pathologists from many sections of the country and all working under one roof in close co-operation and in conference almost hourly. "This is what we hope to establish as a

permanent thing, and if the work is carried out along the lines now planned, as there seems to be every likelihood that it will be, it will constitute one of the great movements of the present century. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives are now Thousands being lost needlessly because of insufficient knowledge concerning chemical, physical and biological changes.

#### Higher Standard of Drugs "With all these agencies working to-

gether, it will be quite possible to obtain new and higher standards of drugs. Research and experimentation alon much, but we plan also to have the co-operation of many of the largest and mest responsible chemical and drug houses and to take full advantage of their practical knowl-"Together we shall approach the prob-

"Together we shall approach the prob-lems which constantly beset the physician and the pharmacist; problems relating to the variability of drugs, their pathological action and the results of combining them. Perhaps the greatest deterrent factor in the combating of disease in the past has been that there was so little co-operation among the sciences of healing, which are all striving for the same goal but by highly different

THE MORNING WHEN THE CHILD

Philadelphia will play a leading part, and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science will be the vehicle for the move-ment. We have thus far received the heartiest co-operation which could be asked from all those who have been approached, and all the allied branches of medicine have expressed hearty approval of the idea. This has been the case with the manufacturing houses as well as houses as well as with the scientists. It is no part of the program to interfere in any way with private enterprise. Our work will in a measure be to stand as a sort of clearing house between the medical arts and sciences and the manufacturers. The problems of the former will come to us, we shall solve them if possible, and turn over the results, after they have been thoroughly tested and approved both by us and by the

physicians to the manufacturers. "As to our plans for the college, they are already pretty well known. We have assurance of the sale of our present site, and will take a new location which will permit the expansion which is now essential to our college work as well as to the research work which we have in mind. The new buildings will contain ample room and all modern facilities for the great task which is ahead of us. The Philadelphia College of Pharager and Science is the oldest institution of macy and Science is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States, and at its tes kind in the United States, and at its centennial anniversary, which was observed recently, the alumni proposed to raise a sub-stantial sum to be devoted to the endowment of the new college.

# Public Support Essential

"We have secured thus far the most cor-dial co-operation of all the various elements which we shall combine in our new plan of research. But the support of the public is research. But the support of the public is also a necessary thing in a movement such as this. We are going ahead with what we believe to be one of the most important movements of the present century; a movement which when its present century; ment which, when its permanent value is demonstrated, will receive the unquestioning support not only of the citizens of Philadel-phia, but of the entire world as well.

"The alumni are working hard for the endowment fund which we must have if we are to do this work to the best advantage are to do this work to the best advantage and in a manner which will make it the blessing to mankind which we have no doubt it will prove to be. The general public, who, in the end, will be the chief beneficiaries can show that it indorses our efforts by giving us practical as well as moral support.

The sum of \$400,000 has already been assured, and plans to bring this to \$1,000,000 are now under way.

"Pharmaceutical experts estimate that the people of the United States now spend the sum of \$500,000,000 annually on drugs used for medical purposes. A very small portion of this sum would enable us to reduce materially this enormous annual toll by the use of fewer but better and cheaper drugs, besides discovering other means of preventing disease and giving relief from

The international con-Excellent gress of the Federa-tions of Trades Unionists, meeting in Rome, has declared it to be the task of all organ-ized workers to prevent war by going on strike. It is an excellent way of belling the cat. By the time all the workers of the world have reached agreement, the Gov-ernments of the world will have nothing left to counted about. But, of course, the charges to quarrel about. But, of course, the the cut will catch a lot of mice before the bell is adjusted.

One Thing Leads Genou conference is over to Another it is expected Britain will tak toward paying her debt to the United States Congress may then endeavor to change the provisions of the Liberty Loan Acts so that instead of retiring war bonds the money may be used for a soldiers' bonus. Has this fact anything to do with Secretary Mellon's reported intention to resign?

If | bor unions realize Restraint their ambition and unite Untermyer, limitation of apprenticeship or the same goal but by highly different aths.

Philodophis to Lod

To this great work from which we hope marked Demosthenes McGinnie, is something noticed to the coming generation. The obvious, remarked Demosthenes McGinnie, is something nubody over sees until somebody points it out.

## SHORT CUTS

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Indiana is now holding its head after the New-Beveridge bout.

Most of the jazz at Genoa is in the side-shows rather than in the big tent.

Japan may have reason to view with alarm recent happenings in China.

Making a success of an organ registle during Music Week ought to be a pipe. In the matter of an efficient army, perhaps Pekin gives point to Pershing's plea.

Russia has an idea she is showing her friendliness by expressing her willingness to borrow money.

"If you want a better country, get out and vote for it," said Lady Astor to women. Excellent advice for men to follow. The capture of Pekin's navy by Can-

Dr. Parkhurst blames the crime wave on Tammany. This enables Tammany share honors with jazz and the flapper.

ton's air fleet is not without its application to all limitation-of-armament plans.

The City Committee's attempt to read Pinchot out of the party shows a lack of acquaintance with its proper functions. One's interest in the record-breaking trip of the Mauretania across the Atlantic is dimmed by the possibilities of the air-

The leader of the French Communists was kicked May 1, 1921. On May 1, 1922. he was slapped on the face. Next May 1 he may escape with a pat on the wrist.

Irish irregulars raided South Ireland banks and got a hundred thousand pounds. As they gave receipts for the amount, there is evidence that they did their best to make

Music Week, Clean-up Week, Postal Improvement Week and Physical Culture Week—twenty-eight days rolled into seren. Just in a little while we'll have Bad Boy Week, Panhandler Week, Fireplug Week and Rest Your Hat Awhile Week; but we don't expect to be entirely happy until whave a Seven Weekly Pay Days Week.

# What Do You Know?

1. Where did the first Supreme Court of the

United States meet?
2. Who was Andre Gretry?
3. Who wrote the parallel lives of famous
Greeks and Romans?

Greeks and Romans?

4. What is a banderole?

6. What is the meaning of the legal phrase "in bane"?

7. What are the States of the Commonwealth of Australia?

7. Who were the two Secretaries of War in the Wilson administrations?

8. What is a cryptogram?

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9. What are the cross-trees of a ship?
10. What kind of a weapon is a partisan?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The trans-Atlantic liner Resolute and her sister, the Reliance, of the same tornage, are the largest privately owned pussenger steamships under the American flag.

2. Gailleo Galliel, the famous Italian astronomer and mathematician, lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and the first part of the seventeenth centuries. His dates are 1564-1642.

3. Cobh is the Irish name for the port of Queenstown.

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4. Table forks first came into use in Italy in the fifteenth century. The first royal personage to use them in England was Queen Elizabeth, although it is doubtful whether she employed them on ordinary occasions.

5. Oklahoma includes much of the territory of the former Indian Territory.

6. William E. Gladstone died in 1898.

7. Thomas Jefferson, for his first term, and John Quincy Adams were elected by the House of Representatives.

8. The Aral Sea is a large inland salt-water lake east of the Caspian Sea, in Russian Central Asia. Its greatest length is 230 miles and its greatest length is 230 miles and its greatest breads 182 miles.

9. Rebellion is organized armed resistance organized government or any authority. Revolution is a complete change a turning upside down, a great, versal of conditions, fundamental construction, especially forcible stitution by citizens or subjects new ruler or polity for the old.

10. Beise is a French was lately important and process are the saltery was lately important and process and process are researched.