

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Cassel in the Baltimore News



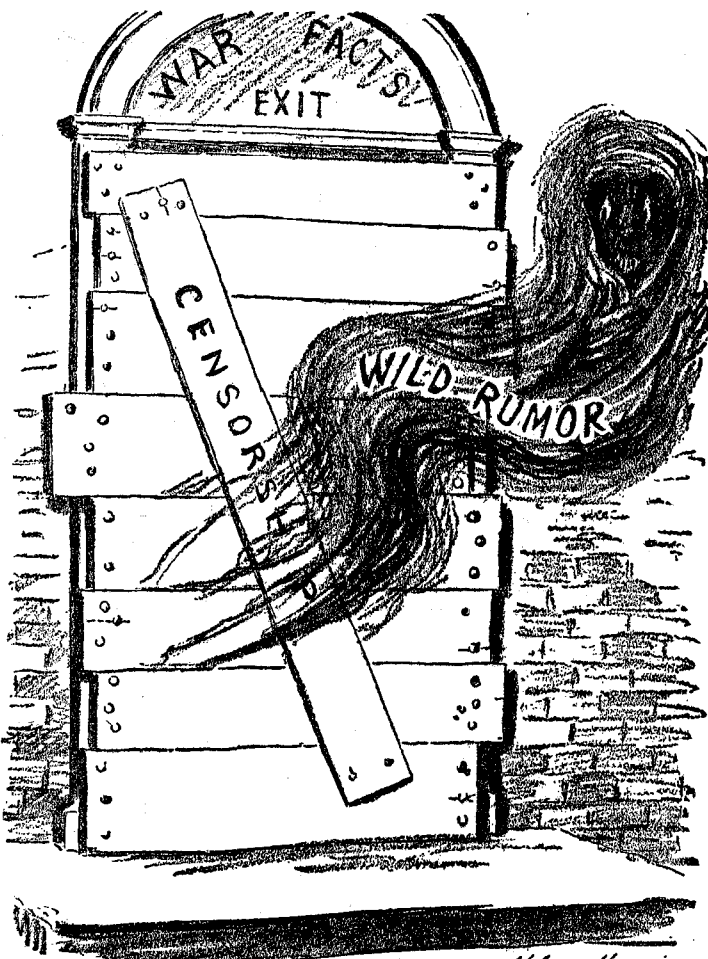
GETTING THERE!

Cassel in the Milwaukee Sentinel



NOTHING SEEMS TO GROW

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



BETTER THE TRUTH THAN THIS

Rehse in the New York World



METROPOLITAN MOVIES

"Vat you tink of dis var mit der Vaterland, Schmidt?"
 "Vell, your Heinrich he joins der National Guard und my Ernst he goes mit der Boy Scouts. Now vat YOU tink?"

which had proceeded to extreme height in the imposition of the income tax, had imposed a pernicious retroactive tax, had continued the present unjust and unworkable basis for a doubling of the excess profits tax, had failed to exhaust the resources of stamp taxes (a bank check tax which might have brought in \$250,000,000 being omitted), had included a confiscatory second-class mail matter provision, had levied taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities, and upon commodities had imposed unwarranted burdens. The revision now made of the income tax, excess profits tax, and the whisky and tobacco taxes, the elimination of the flat tariff advances, and the inclusion of taxes on tea, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, on freight transportation, on automobiles, and on club dues and luxuries, should produce the amount desired.

Of these taxes the one which has attracted the widest attention is that on whisky. It unites one of the objects of the Food Bill with one of the objects of the Tax Bill—that is to say, it would conserve the foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits and would also curtail liquor consumption. The provision imposes a tax of no less than \$20 a bushel upon all foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits for use as beverages (a tax designed obviously to save grain for food purposes) and doubles the present tax of \$1.10 a gallon on liquor. Thus, if the bill as revised in the Senate becomes law, a man who now pays about a dollar a quart for whisky will then pay nearer three dollars for it. The tax on beer as fixed in the House bill will stand, the Senate being indisposed towards prohibiting the brewing of beer or other malted beverages.

The next most discussed change is that embodied in the resolution adopted by the Senate Finance Committee against increasing second-class postage rates and favoring the levy of a direct flat two per cent tax upon advertising receipts—one, in fact, which the publishers of the country have volunteered to pay. This is a reasonable tax, and if applied on all classes of advertising would certainly raise as great a revenue as the proposed postal rates it would supplant—indeed, a much greater revenue, for it would not destroy the source of revenue itself. Only one of the seventeen members of the Committee voted against this resolution.

THE TASK OF THE RED CROSS

The Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, Mr. Henry P. Davison, has issued an appeal to the country which is an inspiration to service and sacrifice. He has asked the country to raise a fund of one hundred million dollars, a sum which, in view of the resources of America and the size of the task which confronts it, seems none too large. Mr. Davison said:

The most stupendous and appealing call in the history of the world to aid suffering humanity confronts our Red Cross. Millions of men who have been fighting for liberty lie dead or wounded; millions of women and children are homeless and helpless; hundreds of towns and villages have been destroyed; disease and distress are rampant.

Up to now our own people have not suffered. While Europe has been pouring out her life-blood, America has experienced a prosperity she had never known before.

But now we ourselves are in this gigantic war. We now see that the struggle against autoeracy and tyranny which our allies have been making is and has from the first been, in reality, no less our struggle than theirs. We ourselves must now share the suffering which they have endured; we, too, must bear the burdens, and we must do our part in a very real way.

What Mr. Davison has here outlined ought to be known in detail by all our people.

The task before the American Red Cross is to support the American doctors and nurses already at the front, to care for the great armies which we are to raise, to watch over the dependent families of our soldiers who are called to the colors, to provide recreation and sanitary protection for our troops after they are sent to France, to take over the work of guarding France against the ravages of tuberculosis, to care for the women and children of the devastated districts, and to bring to Russia a concrete message of help which will strengthen her wavering resolution and her faith in democracy and discipline.

Such a task is appalling in size, but if carried out with the

support of every individual American it can be accomplished. Canada, with eight million population, contributed money and material to a value of sixteen million dollars for her Red Cross and the relief of her sick and wounded. If America does as well, instead of the hundred million dollars which Mr. Davison asks, two hundred million dollars will be the contribution of America to its Red Cross.

A COMMUNITY AND ITS CHILDREN

Children who live in the country have some very definite advantages over those who are city bred. It is, however, for the children in the larger cities that most of the expert work for the benefit of childhood is done. Outside of these large cities people who are trying to better the conditions under which some children live, to improve the schools, to make up for the neglect of parents, to do whatever should be done for the children if the next generation is to be better than this, do not know one another very well, do not exchange experiences, do not work together, because they do not meet together.

One such community has supplied a means for bringing people of this sort together by establishing a "Child-Helping Conference." Its membership is recruited almost wholly from the Pennsylvania towns of Allentown, Bethlehem, Butztown, Coplay, Easton, Lehigh, Mauch Chunk, Nazareth, Northampton, Palmerton, Slatinton, South Bethlehem, Tamaqua, Trexlertown, Pen Argyl, Port Carbon, Pottsville, Redington, Walnutport, Windgap. This is an honorable list.

This Lehigh Valley Child-Helping Conference was established in 1910, when one hundred and fifty men and women spent a day at the William T. Carter Junior Republic, Redington, Pennsylvania, for a conference on the best means of helping children intelligently and effectively, with special reference to the problems of the children of every type in the Lehigh Valley. Since then the Conference has been held annually. Last month it was held at Bethlehem.

Typical of the sort of speakers at the Conference this year and in former years are the following: Dr. John Dewey, of New York, one of the foremost authorities on education; William Wirt, famous as the leader of the so-called Gary system of schools; Dean Herman Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, who has won an international reputation in developing vocational education; Professor Steiner, of Iowa; Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; William Byron Forbush, a writer on the problems of the boy; Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of the National Kindergarten College at Chicago; Dr. Luther Gulick, who, with his wife, has developed the organization known as the Camp-Fire Girls of America.

Not less important than the character of the speakers has been the intercommunication of ideas between those who have attended the Conference. In one year, for example, at the luncheon which is always the noon feature the members were seated at tables with relation to their special interests, with prominent outside workers assigned to certain tables to lead the conversational discussion on the respective topics.

Strong pressure has been brought upon the Conference to extend its territory, but the Executive Committee believes that the secret of its success has been its community spirit, and advises, therefore, that similar organizations be started in other restricted areas. That Committee is right. Such local conferences about children should be held all over the country. We have no doubt that the President of the Conference, Mr. J. S. Heberling (Superintendent of the William T. Carter Junior Republic, Redington, Pennsylvania), would be glad to give information to any persons who want to know how such conferences may be established elsewhere.

THE BACH FESTIVAL AGAIN

No recurrent musical event in the United States has quite the distinction of the annual Bach Festival at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. To be more exact, it is now transferred to South Bethlehem, across the river from the Moravian center where it was first established in 1900. But it is, however, the same community now as then that sustains it and makes it possible.

The twelfth Bach Festival was held in the Packer Memorial