

STEVENSON JUMPS TO PENROSE "FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE"

So Political Observers View Washington Party Magistrate's Switch to Support of Liquor Candidate.

Magistrate Maxwell Stevenson, Jr., who was elected on the Washington party ticket, has announced that he will support Senator Penrose. Political observers say he has jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

Magistrate Stevenson's explanation for supporting Penrose, the candidate of the Organization and of the liquor interests, is that he "refused to be dominated by the Van Valkenburg-Flinn machine."

Three pictures of Senator Penrose are hung up in the Magistrate's room at East Girard avenue and Marlborough street. One picture is posted on the window. On the wall of Magistrate Stevenson's private office are two other pictures.

Magistrate Stevenson has appointed Otto Zimmerman, an Organization man, as his constable. Zimmerman is a member of the Board of Governors of the Union Republican Club of South Philadelphia, of which Senator Vane is the president.

Magistrate Stevenson said that he did not believe the liquor dealers of Pennsylvania were behind Penrose. He said he would "rather be a member of the Organization than belong to a party when being dominated by two bosses" whom he described as Van Valkenburg and Flinn.

When Magistrate Stevenson was interviewed today in his office, he said he was justified in deserting the Washington party. He said that instead of helping him to be elected, Van Valkenburg and Flinn, through their agents, did their best to "knock" him at the last election.

"I am for Senator Penrose first, last and all the time," said Magistrate Stevenson.

"I cannot see where Mr. Pinchot, if elected, will be able to do anything. Mr. Pinchot has never been identified with business or liquor interests here."

"Have you received any overtures from the Organization to support Senator Penrose?"

"I have not," replied Magistrate Stevenson.

"Have you held any conference with any of the agents representing the Penrose-McNichol-Vane machine?"

"I have not," he said.

KEY AND WATER THIRST QUENCHER IN EARLY TIMES

The Soft Drink Is Not a New Diversion.

The soft drink is no new diversion, and the inference from this fact might be drawn that not all dwellers in the dim, remote past were hard drinkers of hard stuff, a fact which would seem to contravene much literature descriptive of the habits and thirst of our ancestors.

A suggestion, or perhaps a taste, of some of these very old soft drinks and innocuous tipples may be had by reference to the advice given by patients by a venerable physician who lived when our present business forms and social customs, which many are pleased to call civilization, were young, or perhaps unborn. The name of that physician is now of no especial importance, but if the reader insists upon having it, why here it is: His name was Sangrado, and he was a Spaniard. No doubt there are old chroniclers, which will give more information than that relating to him. He was a great believer in the efficacy of pure water as a potion or potation, and he wrote this:

"Health consists in the suppleness and humectation of the parts. Drink water in great abundance. It is a universal medium that dissolves all kinds of salts. But if thou feelst in thyself any reluctance to the simple element, there is no innocent aid in plenty that will support thy stomach against the insipid taste of water. Sage for example, and balm will give it an admirable flavor, and an infusion of cornflower, gillflower, rosemary will render it more delicious."

Before the virtues and the vices of the grape were suspected, before the headaches, quarrels and good-fellowships were distilled from the peach or cherry, and long centuries before the intoxicating possibilities of barley, rye and corn were recognized, a home and house in which was made of honey and water. It satisfied the same kind of a thirst which many old-fashioned children of a recent age slaked with sugar, lemon and water-sweetened water—nothing else. Honey water goes back to the youth of the human family, for honey as a sweetener is as old as the first antediluvian sugar of cane.

Water flavored with the essences of flowers, herbs and roots were common family preparations. To them was ascribed medicinal qualities, and it was easy to confer this reputation upon things grateful to the taste. It was good for the palate, and therefore good for the rest of the body. Today's elaborate curative properties to certain liquids, while other men and women cry them down as poison. Perhaps there was a very widespread belief that these palatable preparations were remedial for many of the ills of the flesh, but they were cynically drunk because they were very agreeable.

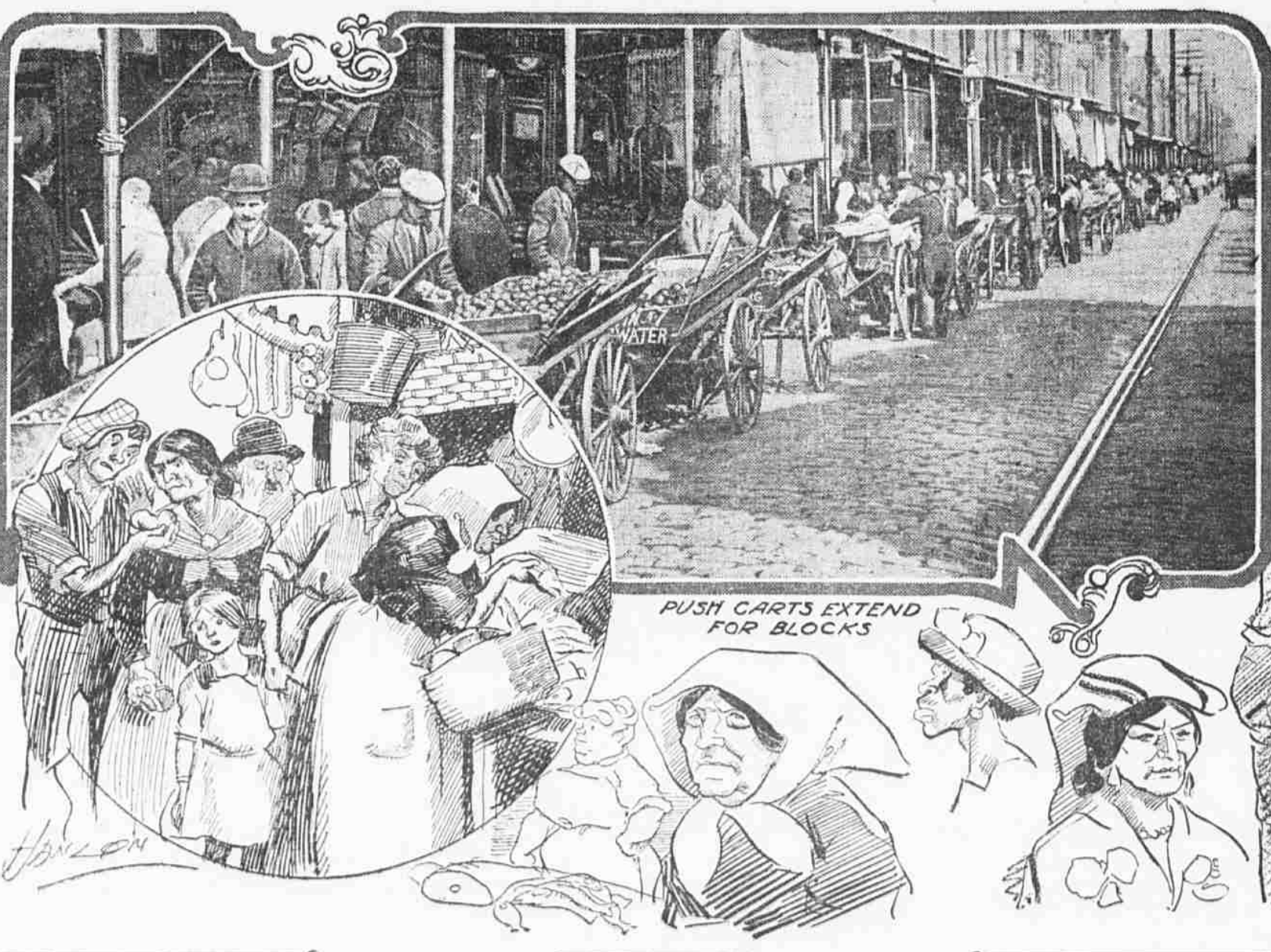
Sage tea was an old beverage and asafra tea had a great vogue, a vogue which lingers to some extent among us. It is a medicinal tonic, and it is a very aromatic and fragrant and even to some to-day's palate has a pleasing flavor. It is one of the things which impressed the all-forgotten white settlers in this part of the Malabar, and of which they gloriously fashion one of the charms and appeal of a feature of the new world, a most abundant of asafra.

Very seldom was a temperance drink in early times, and before it was perverted, or imbibed, or, according to the point of view, was a potent liquid. Among early Americans, it was a potent liquid. Among early Americans, it was a potent liquid. Among early Americans, it was a potent liquid.

DOWNTOWN CURB MARKET CUTS THE COST OF LIVING



HOUSEWIVES TAKE KEEN PLEASURE IN DICKERING FOR LOWER PRICES



PUSH CARTS EXTEND FOR BLOCKS

BELIEVE MISSING GIRL IS KIDNAPPED; WIDE SEARCH ON

Relatives of Elizabeth Quigly Believe She Is Abducted or Injured—Worked to Enter College.

Heartbroken friends and relatives are aiding the police in a search for Elizabeth Quigly, 16 years old, who, until her disappearance on Tuesday, was enrolled at the home of Herbert P. Whitehead, 536 Carpenter street, as a rooming girl.

The young girl, who was preparing to enter college, left the house on Tuesday morning, to purchase grapes. She never returned. Mrs. Whitehead and this girl's relatives believe she was either kidnapped or injured.

Both the Whiteheads and Miss Quigly's sister, Mary, who resides at Woodbury, N. J., are very anxious over the disappearance of the young girl. The Quiglys are orphans, and until the fourteenth of last month both resided at Woodbury, New Jersey.

Mrs. Whitehead had heard of the young woman's struggles to earn sufficient money for her college career and decided to aid Elizabeth by offering her a position as a companion.

CURBSTONE MARKET SOLVES COST OF LIVING PROBLEM

Housewife Saves \$1.10 When She Goes A-buying There And Dispenses With The Luxury of High-Priced Delivery By Uniformed Messengers.

By the investment of a little energy and 10 cents a day, housewives can save \$1.10 every time they go to market. If they are particular and like to see provisions and artistic surroundings before buying, then they must give up hope of effecting this economy. But if they simply want the provisions on their merits the amount mentioned can be saved by those who go to market three times every week.

It is generally known by those who have been investigating markets in Philadelphia and other cities that the style and convenience demanded by the people has been largely responsible for the high cost of food. For instance, a head of cabbage, which may be bought for five cents if a woman picks it up from a basket and carries it home, is greatly increased in price if it is sent home in the dealer's fancy automobile and delivered in a fancy wooden box by a uniformed messenger. In such a case it is plain to be seen that the cost of the auto, the wages of the chauffeur and the cost of the gasoline has entered into the price of the simple head of cabbage, which will not taste any better than if it were carried home by the housewife herself or one of her children.

The experience of the cabbage applies to all kinds of food bought in fancy markets. If a housewife desires to economize and get down to simplicity in buying she cannot find a better place than the curbstone market. There are several of these unassuming institutions in this city; one of the most reputable is located on South 7th street, from Dickinson to Mifflin street. Here can be found everything in the produce line, devoid of frills, at low prices.

A reporter for the EVENING LEDGER took a trip through this open-air market today and compared the prices of provisions there with prices at the Rending Terminal Market. As most of the patrons of the curbstone market buy in the half peck and dozen quantities, he used these measurements as a basis for comparison. It can be stated incidentally that many patrons of the terminal market buy in the same quantities.

The reporter found that in 17 articles of food given in the accompanying table, the housewife could save \$1.10 by patronizing the curbstone market instead of the Rending Market. Deducting 10 cents for cartage for those who live beyond walking distance from the curbstone market the saving would be \$1.00 on each trip to market.

BELGIAN PAINTER EDGAR ALLAN POE OF PICTURE WORLD

Realistic Works of Joseph Wiertz Were in Brussels Museum When War's Flames Enveloped Europe.

If when the Belgian Government moved itself to Antwerp it did not also remove to an absolutely safe place the contents of the Musée Wiertz, consisting wholly of paintings by Antoine Joseph Wiertz, it was guilty of an inexcusable oversight.

The collection has been housed since the death of the artist in 1881 in a great studio which was erected for Wiertz by the government and was named the "Musée Wiertz." For originality of conception and execution it has nothing like its counterpart in all the world. It is unique and always held the interest of the artists of the world.

It has been called "historical, allegorical and idealistic," but that fails far short of even a suggestion of the real character of the collection.

The pictures are often ghastly in their portrayal of human civilization, in war and in peace, in lives of the great ones and of the most humble. Wiertz was the Edgar Allan Poe of the brush. In painting within the solitude of his immense studio he also studied the chemistry of pigments, the laws of harmony and contrast, and he evolved what was called in French "peinture morte," which means a dull surface. He created a "distemper" which was a secret and which has been the despair of thousands of artists who have made a study of his work.

Other large canvases are "The Carnival at Rome," depicting the extravagance, luxury and recklessness of this spectacle in the city where the artist studied for a time, "Napoleon in Hell," picturing "the Prince of Murderers" in ghastly and ghastly caricature, surrounded by flames and suggestions of the agony of his hosts of victims, the contemplation of which was more horrible to endure than the sulphurous conflagration. "A Second After Death" is an indescribable fiasco of the separation of a body and a soul. "The Precipitate Inhumation" shows the agony of a premature burial. "The Child Buried," "Hunger, Folly and Crime" and "The Suicide" may be imagined from the titles.

Every one who has hunted art galleries has seen visitors look through half-shut shutters, or through a tube, to enhance the effect of a picture, or a constructed booth for some of his smaller and ghastlier paintings like those last mentioned. In the front of the booth, the canvases being at the back, holes about two inches in diameter were made, and looking through these the pictures became startlingly like real life.

Wiertz was born at Dinant in 1826. At the age of 16 years, without any instruction, he painted a striking portrait. At 12 he had done some remarkable wood carving. At 15 he was studying under the great Flemish and Dutch painters.

Wiertz settled finally at Brussels, where he became the Belgian capital as famous a figure during his life as any other of the great Flemish and Dutch painters. His fame, however, being different in his unique individuality.

This, the most amazing "one-man" art in the studio built for the artist by the Government, if obliterated by the fortunes of war, would utterly extinguish Wiertz, the reason that the museum is all there is of Wiertz. Other great artists have had their productions distributed over the world, in public galleries and private collections. Wiertz's whole soul and whole work were in the one place.

BUSINESS MEN CALL FOR A NEW SCHOOL IN CHESTNUT HILL

Buildings Now in Use Antiquated and Dangerous and Mass Meetings Will Voice Protest.

In efforts to obtain safe school buildings for the children of Chestnut Hill, the Business Men's Association has arranged mass-meetings of protest and appointed a committee to familiarize the members of the Board of Education with the dangerous condition of the Joseph R. Gilbert Combined School, 29th street and Highland avenue.

According to J. H. Webster, secretary of the Business Men's Association, Franklin Spencer Edmonds has declared the schools of Chestnut Hill to be antiquated, in a deplorable condition and a disgrace to that section.

"The buildings surely are antiquated," said Mr. Webster. "They have had no improvements for the last 25 years. There are many cases where parents prefer to send their children from Chestnut Hill to the Allen Lane School in Mt. Airy rather than subject them to the dangers of the Gilbert School. This makes considerable inconvenience, because the children are small and the school is far from their homes."

"The annex to the Gilbert School was not built for a school building. It is practically impossible to ventilate this building, and as a result we have a great many colds and a lot of sickness among the children."

On the main building of the Gilbert School there is no fire escape. For the 400 children in the building there are three stairways. One of these has been separated from the building and makes what is called a fire escape. The building is full of wood panels, and is generally considered dangerous.

The only access to the second story of the annex on Germantown avenue, below Abington avenue, is a narrow stairway, such as those in ordinary dwelling houses. About 50 6-year-old children occupy the second story room, and in event of the stairs being choked up in a fire there is no means of escape.

Miss Isabella McFarlan, principal of the school, has done much, according to the residents of the neighborhood, to improve conditions in the school. Miss McFarlan said this morning that in case of fire, with all the stairs open, the building could be emptied in two minutes. With one or two of the stairs open, it would take four minutes to empty the building.

Members of the committee working to secure better school conditions for Chestnut Hill include Dr. Oscar Gerson, A. K. Schock and A. Aultin.

HOW CREDIT UNIONS ARE DRIVING OUT THE LOAN SHARK

Employees of Many Firms Have Formed Co-operative Organizations to Provide Ready Money.

Borrowing money in small amounts, even for necessary use has been in the past one of the most dangerous as well as one of the most difficult things for the average man to do.

Unless he had a friend who could make the loan to him on easy terms, he was usually forced to go to a loan agency, and from that time his troubles were likely to be many and serious. He was faced with the demand for a high, often times ruinous, rate of interest from the loan shark, which was calculated to eat well into any small income that he had.

At the end, if he was unable to keep the pace with the drain upon his resources, he ran the risk of having the case taken to his office and of losing his position in disgrace at the hands of an employer who considered it a sign of unpardonable moral fault for one of his men to have borrowed money from a loan shark.

Nowadays, fortunately, movements are on foot to change all that sort of thing. Co-operative credit unions, formed among the employees of the firms with the approval of the managers themselves, are beginning to drive the loan sharks out of business and furnish a way both of encouraging the workers to save money and a reputable agency for securing small amounts to meet emergencies.

The first step, in many cases, has been to convince the employers that borrowing was often necessary for man of entirely respectable and even thrifty habits, living on small incomes, and that it did not indicate an incurable lack of managing ability and character. With this accomplished, however, the record of credit unions has been one of popularity and marked success.

Many big New York firms, among them a leading insurance company, a powerful banking corporation, one of the two great telephone companies, a department store employing thousands, and a real estate firm with a wide-spreading business, are beginning to organize credit unions, under the remedial law which was one of the acts of the Legislature of 1914.

There are indications that other corporations, not only in New York, but elsewhere, are preparing to get into line, and that the near future will see a spread of these societies for thrift and honest living which will mark an important new era for the man on a small salary.

AN EXPLANATION

"Every now and then we read about a lot of small fellows who have a hen up the road," said the summer boarder.

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornstalk.

"How do you explain it?"

"Nonsense is ways. Sometimes the phenomenon is due to the fact that lots of people don't know the difference between a quail and a young brown leghorn."—Washington Star.