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PHILADELPRIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

The bird cannot live on its songs in the sky. It has to come to earth for food.

### THANK GOD FOR PEACE

THE first impression produced by reading I the President's Thankegiving proclamation is that Woodrow Wilson did not write There are reasons enough for thankfulness to have inspired the master of so good an English style as he possesses to write a ment that might have become classic.

The proclamation most appropriately bens with a reminder that in a world rent wars we have been at peace. This outoding fact is enough to make the most irreligious and irreverent bow their heads in devout gratitude. If we never knew before, we know now what peace means. We can go to bed at night and wake in the morning without dread that the mail will bring us news that our sons have been slaughtered in battle. Our homes are not exposed to destruction by bombs, and when we go on a journey we have a reasonable assurance that we will reach its end in safety. Yes, we realize now what peace

The rest of the document is given up to elaboration of this thought. Because we are at peace and have been blessed with good crops and abundant financial resources we have been able to "exercise the privileges of succor and helpfulness." And with reverent faith the President announces his belief that we have been blessed with such prosperity as has come to us in order that we might better perform the functions which the great world crisis has laid upon us.

No man who believes that the course of history is ordered by a Divine Hand will be inclined to disagree with this view.

### A LEGAL ATROCITY

DULL reports have at last reached this country concerning the case of Edith Cavell, an English nurse, executed after ilitary trial by the Germans in Belgium. The reports are still vague on one point, the ntial. They do not make clear whether Miss Cavell confessed to being a spy. Every-

As a nurse, with a duty to the wounded of all nations, Miss Cavell refused to leave lgium. She confessed that she helped led soldiers to escape to the Netherlands, and that, it seems, was her chiefest crime. ested, she refused to appeal to the Kaiser, and was condemned to death. At that point American, Spanish and Papal reprecentutives in Brussels intervened. There was amount of red tape, and Miss Cavell was shot, facing the rifles with unbandaged eyes.

To what end does this bring Germany? Is er dominion over Belgium so weak that derate murder, however justifiable, must be oked to give it prestige and authority? Or is this simply another of the atrocities of war for which men in their saner moments can find neither justification nor excuse?

# DON'T FORGET THE CHILD

IN THE prevailing discussion of the imrtance of using the public school buildings eight or ten hours a day as if they cotton factories, there is some danger getting that the primary purpose of blic schools is to give the children an

The school buildings are idle a great many irs every day. If they were open 24 hours stead of six or eight and were used during all this time, much fewer buildings would odate all the children, just as a mill running day and night can turn at more cotton cloth than when run eight urs. In each case when the buildings are closed there is some economic waste,

The capacity of a child to absorb knowledge, however, is limited. Tests have dised that he learns most quickly between the hours of 16 and 11 in the morning. In ne New England communities there are only half-day sessions, and the pupils adce as rapidly with the shorter day as they used to advance when they were in the

oms both morning and afternoon, The chief occupation of a child is to grow. It is the most important thing that he can to His mind, of course, must grow with us body, but all broad-minded schemes of ation take into account the necessity physical development and allow for it. If ay can be found to accommodate all the seeking education by increasing the e of half-time charges here, it would etter than planning to decrease them by doption of any scheme to teach the chile all day. The schools really exist

# SERVIA AND BULGARIA

TERE is something profoundly just in the present desperate plight of Servis. It on disaster which comes to a nation fast to an ideal or an illusion. That he contrasting prosperity of Bulgaria A. Bulgaria has had no illusions. She hat "God is on the side of the greater

eathle that in the end, in victory at it will be Bervin that will be found Total and is buffered by contending

armies; her capital shifts from place to place as her own armies become incapable of defending it. The help she so richly deserves is not yet effective. In her case the illusion of freedom is literally being bought in tears

The illusion still remains! Today, as 14 months ago, Servia is ready to fight for the freedom of her national institutions, and for the integrity of her national character. With whatever personal motives she may have, she is fighting for the democracy of nations. She may be defeated and be enslaved, but her spirit has resisted much, and will not suffer Itself to be destroyed.

It will need only to look at Bulgaria for inspiration. Bulgaria played the game right. Bulgaria is prosperous. Bulgaria, the ally of Germany, will be less free in spirit than Servia as Austria's province.

### SMITH SAYS NO

THE voice is the voice of Smith, but the hands are the hands of the Organization. Consider, Mr. Taxpayer, the absurd position in which this candidate for Mayor places himself.

He says that he cannot tell how he stands on the universal five-cent fare because he does not know whether the lines would pay. But the P. R. T., in a public agreement, has said that they would pay. Is it Mr. Smith's idea to save the P. R. T. from itself? Surely that great corporation knows how to handle its own business, and officially it is on record as a party to an agreement for universal transfers in a forward direction and the elimination of exchange tickets.

But "Dave" Lane's candidate is in doubt. He does not know. His mind is not made up, although this whole transit question has been discussed for months in every phase. He wants to be Mayor because, his supporters say, he knows all about the needs of the city; yet concerning the most exigent enterprise, about which every citizen is supposedly fully informed, he pleads intense ignorance. He cannot tell the people before election whether or not he will hold the P. R. T. to its agreement. He cannot tell whether he will fight for universal transfers. He does not know about the elimination of ex-

change tickets. Well, the people know. They know that they can have one great transit system, operated by one company, with a five-cent fare from any section to any other section of the city. They know they can have this if the Mayor, Councils and City Solicitor are in favor of it.

If Smith does not know the same thing, if he is not ready to pledge himself, then, as between Smith and transit, the people will

Smith is not avoiding the issue. He is following orders. He is doing as "Dave" Lane and the others would have him do.

There will be no comprehensive transit system; there will be no universal five-cent fares and no elimination of exchange tickets; the agreement between the P. R. T. and the city will never be carried out if Smith and Connelly and an Organization Councils are

They must, therefore, be defeated.

# WHY MONEY MUST BE BORROWED

THE country must choose between two evils this winter. It must postpone preparation for national defense for lack of money, or it must borrow money to pay cur-The Washington dispatches are reporting

that the Administration leaders are considering a bond issue to raise money for national defense. Special emphasis is placed on "national defense" by the people who talk. But this should deceive no one, although it is a trick of the Democratic financiers. They resorted to it years ago when the reserve fund in the Treasury was exhausted by the presentation of greenbacks for redemption. They talked then about the importance of a bond issue to replenish the reserve, whereas if the revenues had been sufficient to meet the expenses there would have been no run on the Treasury by the holders of greenbacks. It was the deficit, constantly increasing, that caused the banks holding greenbacks to demand gold while there was a chance to get it. Bonds to the amount of about two hundred and fifty million dollars had to be issued before the run stopped.

If the Democratic revenue laws now in force produced revenue there would be no need for a bond issue. Current expenses could be paid out of current receipts and money could be found for the necessary increase in expense attendant on the enlargement of the navy and the army.

Because the country believes in national defense it will stand for the bond issue as one of the penalties it must suffer for permitting the incompetent minority party to get into power. But at the first opportunity it will turn out the amateurs and put men who know their business in charge in Wash-

Going to see the Suffrage parade tonight? They cannot bluff the Mayor off the plat-

Mr. Smith must be one of those men too

The Organization has absorbed the Keystone party and lost the key.

The suffrage bell is sympathetic. It skidded when it heard of the N. J. elections.

Villa went up like a rocket and is coming down in the usual way of such things. There is a growing demand in England

that the "slackers" be given the slack of The "clone-shave" joke will reappear in

Senator Clapp's friends think he is the Moses to lead the Republican party out of

all its glory now that the barbers have gone

The trouble with the striking barbers is that when they stop work at midnight they have nothing to do until they start work again at 5 o'clock the next morning.

The woman who sued for \$5000 for the loss of her husband's affections and got a ver-dict of \$100 ought not to forcet that it was a jury of men which appraised a man's love,

# NEW ATHLETICS "ALL-FOR-GLORY"

The Growth of the Amateur Spirit in American Sports is a Greek Revival-No Hindrance to Record-Breaking

By MARTIN J. B. McDONAGH

THERE is an age-old maxim about "noth-Ling new under the sun," and some philosophers have contended that history is a succession of cycles and that the same old things inevitably turn up again at more or less regular intervals. Now we have the recurrence of the "all-for-glory" idea in athletics. History repeating itself.

"All-for-glory" sport, just now booming in Philadelphia, is by no means a modern institution, though there are many officials and athletes who think so. Centuries upon centuries have elapsed since this ideal of athletics was inaugurated and found popular. To be exact, the first successful "allfor-glory" meet was in 776 B. C., in Greece, In colleges something like this spirit is found, though these institutions are not entirely free from taint; but it is elsewhere that the "amateur spirit" finds its most significant manifestation at present.

Tonight in Philadelphia

Tonight, when the young athletes of the city of Philadelphia straighten out the wrinkles in their muscles at West Branch Y. M. C. A., 52d and Sansom streets, in the first run of the season, they need not think they are fostering an original athletic scheme. Due praise and credit will certainly be their due, for it takes a good sportsman to show his mettle without a chance of remuneration. During the past twenty-five years experts have made an effort to revive the old form of athletics, but the time was not ripe. Today is the acceptable time, it seems. From present indications a wave of "all-for-glory" idealism is almost certain to break. Then "all-for-glory" competition will become the rule rather than the exception.

Philadelphia is doing all it can to foster the growing idea and to apply again the rules of the ancients.

One year ago today the athletes of the city were introduced to the idea of "all-for-glory" athletics, and since that time there has been unusual interest. West Branch Y. M. C. A. was the pioneer organization here. In the first runs of the West Philadelphia association, champion athletes competed, and they gave no thought to prizes. They worked just as hard in the race as though a big cup had been placed at the finish line, the very same spirit that compelled the athletes of 776 B. C. to show their skill and prowess on

Only the Beginning

Following the West Branch successes other organizations asked how it could be done. A representative of West Branch lectured on the subject, and before many months the seeds well sowed netted a great harvest. The Germantown Boys' Club and the Starr Garden Recreation Centre followed suit and promoted similar events. Germantown officials promoted several sets of "all-for-glory" games, and recently a big crowd of local athletes entered the lists for competition in a track and field meet. Tomorrow afternoon another cross-country race without prizes is to be run, and a big entry has been announced by Secretary Bainbridge. In a number of instances the star athletes who will attend will be able to do so only at a sacrifice to themselves.

In the olden days athletes who entered the games swore to uphold the decision of the officials, and to be sportsmanlike, while the officials were bound by oath to render unbiased judgment. Harmony was the keynote and gentlemanly all-around sport the result Today the same rules are being observed, and the improvement has been marked.

In the games of 776 B. C. the prize of the victor consisted of a crown of wild olive, a palm branch and the right to erect a statue in the Altis, or central inclosure, of the sacred precinct. Zeus was the chief delty to whom the festival was devoted. Now the athlete has the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing his level best for the sport. He doesn't receive even a wreath or palm, and in this he goes the ancients one better.

Teaching the Young Idea

Young America is being taught in the playgrounds of a number of cities the ideal in sports-i. e., to compete without the thought of prizes. Courtesy and manliness are the chief things demanded and received. Gentlemanly conduct and "all-for-glory" ideals complement each other admirably. Indeed, they are much the same. So the principle of "sport for sport's sake" is taking a strong hold on the young generation, appealing to the best that there is in character and helping to develop it. It establishes a kind of competition which leaves no room for petty jealousies or derision toward the vanquished. It is the very opposite of materialism in athletics. It is play in the real sense of the word; it is organized play in athletic pursuits which at one time seemed likely to fall into a degenerate state from too much professionalism and too much commercialism. The results, wherever the ancient rules have found favor, are such as to rouse optimistic confidence in the future. The causes of these results, moreover, are rapidly spreading throughout the country. In December of 1909 the first "just-for-

fun" contest ever held in America took place under the auspices of the Civic Games Committee of Baltimore, an organization formed for just such a purpose. In all the events held since that time wonderful records have been established.

The Public Athletic League of Baltimore became interested in the sport in 1910, and assumed the responsibility of promoting sport without prizes. This great athletic body was fully equipped to popularize the games, and it did, even beyond the dreams of the promoters. Dr. William Burdick, secretary of the "P. A. L.," a former Philadelphian who was connected with the Central Y. M. C. A., was instrumental in obtaining the desired results. Hundreds of "all-for-glory" contests have since been held, and as a developer of clean-minded athletes they have no equal.

THE "COUNTY FAIR" IN CHINA

Persons who find a delight in the "county fair" will appreciate a little story by Miss Rose Alice Mace, in the Woman's Missionary Friend, of "The Mintaing Fair," held in Mintaingheien, Chine, on February 15. This fair has the distinction of being the only one of its kind held in China. It is held on the spot where a temple once stood. A wealthy old gentleman who admired the spot and coveted it as a burial place for his family by a clever runs got the temple moved and tombs for his ancestors safely sreeted when the deception he had employed was discovered, and the people determined upon revenge. There is a superstition prevalent there that it the arave of a porson be trodden upon that person will be unfortunate through life. There it was de-

cided that on February is of each year the people of the surrounding neighborhood should meet and tramp on the graves of this man's friends. Later they began taking a few articles with them to exchange or sell. This gradually increased, until now thousands of people meet there and bring all kinds of things for sale. The people seem to have about forgotten the original purpose of the gathering, and now think of it only from a social and business standpoint.

But the interesting thing to us is that the missionaries have taken advantage of the portunity of so large a gathering for spreading the Gospel. Benches with awnings are erected nearby, a large Chinese sign placed in a con-spicuous place extending a cordial invitation to the people to come and listen to preaching and singing. Large Sunday school lesson pictures are exhibited, and smaller ones distributed containing the Scripture texts in Chinese, and so interest is maintained. "The people in general," says Miss Mace, "seemed pleased to have an opportunity of learning something of our belief and doctrice. Many seemed favorably impressed, and several seemed really interested and anxious to learn more about the great truth presented to them."—The Christian Work.

### DR. JEKYLL IN REAL LIFE

Nurse's Remarkable Story About a Patient Who Was Two Men

It was while I was nursing in a small hospital in Alaska—a place where one has many experiences with "d. t."—that late one night a experiences with "d. t."—that late one night a man, or the remnants of one, was brought in suffering from the effects of a proionged debauch. I knew him as a habitue of the dancehalls and a musician who, according to gosslp, had made his bow before all the crowned heads of the world. In the maudlin, flabby, blear-eyed, drooling wretch it was difficult enough to recognize a human being, much less a man who had ever achieved a place in less a man who had ever achieved a place in

The doctor told me to give him a dose of veronal and repeat it in two hours if neces-sary. He did not sleep at all, even with the second dose. Next morning the doctor said:
"Give him the veronal every two hours until
he does sleep. It won't hurt him, and I don't
like to give him anything else." I obeyed
orders, though at bedtime that night I told the doctor he had had the veronal every two hours all day and still showed no inclination to sleep. He answered, "Keep on giving it." I did so.

As 2 a. m. he had a dose, and I saw no change in his condition. A half-hour later, as I was passing through the hall, he came to

s door and spoke to me.
I did not recognize him. He was fully dressed and stood as straight as a soldier, with dressed and stood as straight as a soldier, with shoulders back and head up, his lips firm and his eyes clear. Most courteous was his manner as he said in a voice deep, rich and musical, "If you will permit me to walk around the block I think I can go to sleep when I come back." He talked to me for the next 15 or 20 minutes, cleverly, brilliantly. Never before nor since have I listened to such a symphony in English. The man was entirely symphony in English. The man was entirely

I was mystified, puzzled and at loss just what But it seemed ridiculously absurd to refuse such a personage anything so simple as walk around the block. He went and returned about 15 minutes-but how different! heavy-eyed, slouching figure-dazed, drowey and

snoring loudly before I could get him in bed. He continued to sleep like this, breathing very heavily, all that night, the next day, the second night and until noon the following day. I cared for him just as for a patient in a comatose condition. His pulse was good, and the doctor did not feel worried. The doctor laughed at me when I told him of the wonderful transformation which had preceded sleep. But I was not dreaming or "se things," and have often wished I might know just what had taken place to make him for the moment the man I saw.—Margaret Morris, in The Nurse.

### THE CORRECT FEMININE

How far should we distinguish the sexes in the world of work and art? The "woman actor" has fust been mentioned by an eminent critic-instead of "actress," which seems short-"Poetess" we regard as somehow deroga tory, and recall the Latin tongue in which realms of poetry and prophecy the word was common property. In that language of strict genders there was a list of common genders, which embraced the poet, priest, the artificer, the wealth-bringer—no distinction of sex in the generic name so long as the woman was doing that particular job.

We are continually puzzling for the correct feminine of this or that, and find that this unchivalrous language has thrown us back on such expedients as doctoress, and even lady-typewriter, to the confusion of sex and ma-But though the male has in most cases collared the name which the female must amends he has in one case been-mistressed. In one profession he has to call himself a "male '-London Chronicle.

"LINCOLN REPUBLICANS To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-When James G. Blaine, one of the ablest statesmen of his day, was defeated for the Presidency of the United States on the Repub-lican ticket did that hurt the Republican party? ls it not true that four years later the Repub-lican party came back stronger and firmer ever?

Yet here we have a "Peter Funk" Republican party so called howling about what may hap-pen if our money-grabbing, boss-contracting

"confidence operators" lose their fight.
Well, with all due regard for those truly honest voters who have the wool pulled down over their eyes let an old Lincoln Republican, one who carried a torch light in the ranks of the "Lincoln Wide Awakes" of 1860, say this, that if our martyred President could look down upon the Penrose, McNichol and Vare Gang, he would call them his worst slanderers and defamers. A PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICAN. Philadelphia, October 19.

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

A man came by our house last week and gave a dime to me, If I would only let him skin our slip'ry ellum And so I did and he did, and he certainly knowed how: He skun the bark off of that tree up to the low-

est bough, And left it standin' in the lot all straight and mooth and white; I liked the way it looked, I thought it was a pretty sight.

I wished I had a heap of trees like that one to And that he would give me a dime to let him skin each one.

But now I do not wish it, sence my father found that tree-I bet if he knowed what I did he'd take a trace to me! I do not think I ever seen my father quite so

mad—
If I had not of met that man I would be mighty My mother says: "Son, did you peel that tree of bark like that?" But father butted in and said: "What are you

gettin' at?

It wa'nt no boy done that there job, that was a man; I bet

If I had ketched him at that job he would be

runnin' yet!" My father says the tree was peeled a way no A kid peels slip'ry clium off a tree enough to chew.

But no one peels a tree like that, or peels it half so well, Unlessen he is gettin' slip'ry slium bark to If my dad would forget that tree I guess that
I'd be glad.
But every time he looks at it he gets three times
as mad: as mad; And when my mother kisses me and takes away the light

My conscience comes and bothers me and sats by me all night. And so I took the dime I got, first time I got And so I took the dime I got, aret time I got a chance,
And went behind the door and slipped it in his Sunday pants;
But that night when I thought I'd sleep and I was feelin' glad
My conscience bothered me again and I felt twice as bad;

lwice as bad:

If anyhody ever wants to peel an slium tree
Around our place he better not come round
here asth' me.

Sometime. I guess, when I'm growed up, and
I'm three times as afrons.

I'll maybe tell my father—if I can hold out that

long. Jude Maritane Lawle, in Maurice, Po

# A WOMAN SUFFRAGE 'PROTECTIONIST"

Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, Didn't Have to Be Converted to His Present Belief-The Story of His Career From Cabin Boy to United States Senator

By ROBERT HILDRETH

DHILADELPHIA has several distinguished I visitors today, in town for the woman suffrage parade and for the great massmeeting at the Academy of Music in the evening. Among this group of well-known,

devoted citizens of the republic is Miss Katherine Bement Davis. one of the many American women who are doing big work in a big way. She is commonly referred to as "doctor," a title which erases a few distinctions based on the old notion that achievement in public life is the prerogative of men. The Commissioner of Correction

of the City of New York has received a goodly number of MOSES E. CLAPP honorary degrees from colleges and universities. She is between 40 and 50 years old, and is one of the hardest workers in the country. Early and late she is busy with the important tasks which go with her office.

From the West Senator Clapp is expected to come to speak at the meeting tonight. The "Black Eagle of the Northwest" is one of his political appellations-picturesque enough for a man of his masculinity of appearance and manner. He was born in the State from which, according to an after-dinner story, very many great men have come, and the greater the faster. Moses Edwin Capp left Indiana when he was a youngster, the family moving to Wisconsin. His father was a logger. Young Moses attended the public schools of Wisconsin, later entering the law school of the State University, from which he was graduated in 1873. He began to practice at Hudson, Wisconsin, and has been a member of the bar of St. Paul since 1891. Three times he was elected Attorney General of Minnesota. From his youth he had a considerable reputation as an orator, and in all respect to the matter and manner of his speeches the people likened him to the eagle when they came to find a nickname, (or sobriquet, if you wish) for the rising young attorney and politician. For fourteen years he has served in the United States Senate. In politics he has always been a progressive-and always under the party designation of Republican. At the time of the break in 1912 he was quite as heartily in sympathy with political progressivism as any of the men who helped in the formation of the new and short-lived party headed by Colonel Roosevelt. Ask him in conversation if he is a Progressive and he will answer, "Yes," for the capital letter does not appear in oral speech. But when he writes down his "political preference," it is "Republican." He is 64 years old, is married and has two children living, a son and a daughter.

Two Kinds of "Protectionism" Senator Clapp is strong for protection. He is a protectionist on the issue of woman suffrage. He himself states the matter thus: "The time is inevitable when the American people will confer upon American womanhood the only peaceable weapon known to free government for her own protection, for the protection of her property and the protection of her children, and that is the ballot."

But there is another theory of protection on which he has some definite views. The man, the husband, is supposed to be the protector of his household; of his wife, to make the matter plainer. "There are thousands of wives," he believes, "who would be better off in every particular were they deprived of the 'protection' given them by their husbands." That, however, he considers a very painful subject. He prefers to leave it alone, but cannot refrain from occasionally paying his compliments to the assumption that the husband is ideal in all ways and, therefore, entitled to do all the voting. In other words, the family does not get the representation it should have in the male voter. To this extent the protection theory is unsound.

To the assertion that women, as a rule, would vote with their husbands and their fathers, he replies: "Oh, that may be so, but you are again wasting your time along the edges of a very grave question. No matter how she uses it, the right to vote belongs to woman. Property cannot be withheld from a legal heir because of a fear that it would be employed imprudently." Senator Clapp, therefore, does not believe that the way women have used the ballot or may use it has anything to do with the matter. With him woman suffrage is simply a matter of

# AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS. WHOLE BILL OF HITS! HENRY LEWIS OFFERING "A VAUDEVILLE COCKTAIL" VIOLET DALE IMPRESSIONS OF STAGE PAVORITES

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH & CO.; GEORGE EAST & CO.; McKAY & ARDINE; 7 COLONIAL BELLES. OTHERS

BROAD NIGHTS AT \$:15 MATINEE TOMORROW HENRY DADDY MILLER LONG and LEGS CHATTERTON 500 TO \$1.50 AT WEDNESDAY MATINEES MARKET ST. ABOVE 16TH

CONTINUOUS Stanley 11 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. Geraldine Farrar IN WONDERFUL PIGTURIZATION OF "CARMEN"

STANLEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WALNUT MADAGEMENT OFFINE VALO PENN PLAYERS in "THE MAN FROM HOME

"A Night With the Poets GRAND Thomas Potter Duan; Lawrence A Museumary Lucille; Feint Trio; No PEOPLES IN OLD KENTUCKY

right. And he is a thoroughgoing advocate for he favors a woman suffrage amendment to be added to the national Constitution, That, of course, is not a woman suffrage issue, but a matter of constitutional theory.

The Story of a Speech

Clapp has believed in the right of women to vote ever since he was a youth of Is. At that time (after he had been a cabin boy on a Mississippi grain boat) he was studying law in the office of John C. Spooner, who later served through a long period in the National Senate. Clapp accompanied his mentor to a neighboring town, where Spooner gave an address on democracy. It was from this address, which contained no ref. erence to woman suffrage, that Clapp dress his initial faith in the cause of which today he is an ardent advocate.

While we are on the subject of ballot protection we might make note of the Senator's views on tariff protection, for this, too, is a question of timely concern. "The greatest enemy of protection," Clapp declares, "is the man who would abuse the policy because he has the power to do so." The friends of protection must agree that tariff legislation has suffered not least from a group of the most active proponents of the Republican idea. It is to get the tariff out of the hands of this group that a tariff board is proposed

But it is on "the joke of the ages" that the Senator is expected to speak in the Academy of Music tonight if he reaches the city in time. He tells the story of William H. Bright, who secured the incorporation of a woman suffrage resolution into the territorial law of Wyoming, and who, when men laughed at him, laughed with them, remarking: "Sure it's a joke-but help it along." Wendell Phillips, too, was willing to be laughed at for the sake of his convictions. There's a story of 1850 that shows how Phillips felt. A clergyman, according to Cellier's Weekly, had announced a suffrage meeting by saying: "Tonight, at the Town Hall, a hen will attempt to crow." Phillips met Theodore Parker after returning from the Women's Rights convention, the clergyman said to him:

"Wendell, why do you make a fool of yoursolf?"

"Theodore," was the reply, "this is the greatest question of the ages; you ought to understand it." The laughing days have gone by, and

serious thought, despite the obstacles of custom and prejudice, will win the victory for woman suffrage. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The women of Chicago turned out 28.86 strong to vote at last spring's election, and this in spite of the fact that suffrage in Illinois is only partial and was established but a short before.-Chicago Journal. Now that we have recognized Carranza per-haps it would not be impertment to suggest that Mr. Carranza prevail upon his enthusiastic fol-lowers to recognize the United States. We do lowers to recognize the United States. We do not wish to exaggerate a mere play of the Latin-American temperament, but, after all our stock of noncoms is limited.—Chicago Tri

The Springfield Republican, one of America's most influential newspapers, thinks that Speaker Clark should have included Massachusetts in the list of States that are likely to signify their approval of woman suffrage. The Repub-lican probably knows the temper of the people of Massachusetts on this point better than any other newspaper.—Nashville Tennessean.

Might it not be a good idea for Christian lay men, many of whom are realous against the tendencies of the industrial system to pay "starvation wages," to look from the factors to the manctuary? The cituation which must move many a minister to reflect that he and his family would be better off if he were a strest aweeper can hardly be termed ethically justifiable.—Chicago Herald.

AMUSEMENTS

FORREST-Now Mats. 2:18 Evgs. 8:15 TWICE DAILY D. W. GRIFFITH'S THE BIRTH OF A NATION

3000 Horses

Academy of Music, Tomor. Aft., Oct. 23, 2:80 MADAME MELBA BEATRICE HARRISON, 'Cellist

18,000 People

ROBERT PARKER, Baritone FRANK ST. LEGERE, Piano Tickets, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, Boxes, \$18 and \$18, at Heppe's Sat. Aft., Nov. 6. Geraldine Farrar & Concert Ca. Wed. Aft., Dec. 15. Paderewski.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 8. Fritz Kreisier.
Direction, C. A. Ellis, Symphony Hall, Boston, Mana. NIXON'S Colonial Theatre

GERMANTOWN AND MAPLEWOOD AVENUES

-TODAY AT 2:80, 7:80 AND 8:15Take Car Lines 28, 55, 52, 75 direct to door
All North and South Lines Transfer or Exchange Singer's 25 Midgets Elephants, Pontes, Bears, 6 Wendrous Acta SEATS AT GIMBELS STORE

GLOBE Theatre JUNIPER STR. A. M. to 11 P. M. 10c, 15c, 25c. "TEN SONS OF THE DESERT" BLACK AND WHITE REVUE

AND OTHER FEATURE ACTS TRIANGLE PLAYS THIS Charles Murray is "A Game Old Knight." "The Martyre of the Alarmo." Half Hamilton in "He Painted Hero." William E Hart in 'The Disciple. Evenings at 8. Mathress at 2.—Lower Score, Sec. Balcons, 15c. Evening Prices Lower Score, Sec. Evenings at 8. Mailiness at 2. Lower floors, Sec. Balcony, Mos. Evening Frices Lower floor, Soc. \$1. a few at \$2. Balcony, Ede and Soc. Chestnut St. Opera House, Chestnut St. below 11th

CHESTNUT BELOW 16TH Arcadia ETHEL BARRYMORE

"THE FINAL JUDGMENT" MARKET BELOW 17TH TODAY and TOMORROW REGENT HILDA SPONG

in "DIVORCED" MATINES UNDER COVER

1314 MARKET STREET PALACE Donald Brian-"Voice in the Fog" PHILADELPHIA TODAY TOMOR. AT SOLOIST JOHEF HOPMANN. Pignist

Trocadero CANDO OFFIC AND KYTS