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Philadelphia, Monday, May 29, 1916.

The path of sorrow, and that path alone, to the land where sorrow is unknown. -Cowper.

Losing four games in one day is one record that the Phillies and Athletics need not try to surpass.

The recapture of Cumieres by the French was not an important gain strategically; but thousands of German lives had been given to capture it.

We do not suppose it will do it, but what a fine thing it would be if the Democratic Convention would also nominate a Secretary of the Navy!

"Young Kid McCoy" is to leave the prize-ring for the pulpit. If he follows Billy" Sunday's example, he can get as much exercise in his new profession as in his old one.

The instruction given to 300 "little mothers" will doubtless be a great boon this summer for the babies they will tend. Equally important would be the instruction, so far overlooked, which would prove a great boon to the "little mothers."

"I'm pure German on both sides, Colonel." "Fine! You're the kind of American we want." Nearly every one of the 2500 persons (by actual count) who shook the muscular hand at the latest Oyster Bay levee was for some reason or other peculiarly American.

A lecturer attached to the Child Federation announces that if you tickle a crying baby under the chin and say "copseedaisy" he will stop. Now there is no longer any excuse for the father walking the floor half the night with his vociferous offspring who refuses to permit any one to sleep.

If 3000 of the Colonel's admirers should make a pilgrimage to Oyster Bay every day until June 7, it would take less than 30,000 of them. He certainly has that many. And he has friends able to organize such demonstrations of popular demand. But it is not likely that the cheering on the shores of Long Island Sound will make or lose him any delegates in Chicago.

There is no excuse for further delay in passing the Kern-McGillicuddy bill extending to injured Federal employes the protection similar to that guaranteed to private employes by the workmen's compensation act of this State. As the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation points out in a letter in another column, a poll of the House of Representatives has shown that a majority of the members are in favor of it. If they are allowed to vote on it Wednesday when it is on the calendar for the day, they will pass it. The party leaders are expected to redeem the pledges in their party platforms and allow the bill to come to a vote.

Before coming out with their peace terms, which they gave McNichol a chance to reject, the Vares, Martin and the Mayor should have considered the course of those less important allies who have studiously allowed all peace talk to originate east of the Rhine. It is not a sign of strength to be the first to seek a parley. And the curt and halfamused tone of McNichol's refusal to compromise puts the veteran Martin in a peculiarly shabby position, for it was just as much ability as New Yorkers. It partly to prevent his own defeat for the State Senate at the hands of Penrose-McNichol "knifers" that he raised the flag of truce. That a coalition with ing interest on loans because they fear Democrats should be resorted to is not the consequences of raising money enough a new or surprising thing in the Organ- to meet the bills as they fall due. tration. . The denunciation of the timehonored practice as inimical to party unity reflects no splendor of patriotism on the would-be peacemakers. Their offer to let the Mayor assume an unqualified leadership over both factions is s piece of unconscious humor, for the Mayor would have bossed every one in sight long ago if he had had the makluge of a boss or a leader in him. There is no hope of permanent party unity in any arrangement the two factions may patch up. Party unity is a boon which no leader in the Vare or the Penrose camp has the brains or magnanimity to bestow. It will come through national issues put up to the people, for in national affairs these petty factionists count as zeros.

President Wilson's much-heralded speech on pacification was not marked by the significant candor of Ambasaador thing can shake my confidence that w is on its way," and the President's. y do we become concerned that it be" will coment to accept Ger- stirring up enthusiasm.

many's difficult terms; whereas the British Government has just categor ically denied that it is prepared to con sider what Gerard calls "the wise and moderate words of the German Chancellor regarding Germany's readiness to make seace." The President did not play into Germany's hands as his Ambassador did, but that will not make his position any better if London abruptly asks Gerard what his great confidence is based on. If there is no such abrupt demand, there will be good ground for the belief that London, in spite of its professed refusal to parley, sees in the American Embassy at Berlin the most important centre for mediation in all Europe, Gerard's expressed confidence that peace is not distant is more significant than anything Mr. Wilson's office will permit him to say publicly.

A POOR LITTLE RICH CITY

The city is rich enough to meet all demands on its treasury. The time has come to stop talking about deficits and to increase the municipal income.

T MAY be that George W. B. Hicks has obtained information about sources of revenue in other cities that was not secured by the Advisory Committee on Municipal Finance, appointed by Councils in October, 1912. Other cities may have modified their taxing customs in the last four years. If so, it is important that the Mayor and his ad-

But what the city is suffering from at present is really not lack of information but lack of political courage to grapple with the issue before it. There seems to be uncertainty about the wisdom of increasing the tax rate, as if there were something sacred about the prevailing rate of \$1 on every \$100 of assessed valuation. In every other great city the tax rate is flexible and changes with the changing costs of government. In New York the Board of Estimate makes up the annual budget. Then its total is divided by the assessed value of the property in the city and the quotient is the tax rate for the year. Of course, the revenue from special sources, license fees and certain special taxes is deducted from the amount to be raised by a general tax be fore the sum to be divided by the assessed value of the city is obtained. Here we fix the rate arbitrarily and then struggle along with accumulating deficits. It has just been decided to wipe out the accumulated deficits of more than \$4,000, 000 by a bond issue. This is simply postponing the day of final reckoning, for the bonds must be paid out of sources of revenue or by an increase in the tax rate. Money must be found to

the current receipts. The Commonwealth takes from the business of the city about \$1,250,000 every year by special taxes that in other States are turned over to the cities in which the business is done. We cannot get posses sion of this revenue without a change in the laws. New York city, for example receives between \$3,600,000 and \$4,000,000 a year from the proceeds of a tax of one per cent, on the book value of the shares of the banks doing business there. The tax is uniform throughout the State and the city treasuries rather than the State treasury profit by it.

meet the current expenses also, which, as

every one knows, are still greater than

Objection has been raised to an increase in the special tax on various forms of business. Forty-two forms of business are already taxed or licensed by the city or the State, but in other States more than 150 forms of business have to pay pecial taxes. They are justified by two valid reasons. One is that when a barber, for instance, is required to take out a license for which \$5 is charged, the police department has control over him, and that if he does not observe the rules laid down by the Board of Health his shop can be closed summarily by revoking his license. The other reason is that the small fees charged, while not oppressive. produce in the aggregate a large amount of revenue.

New York and Chicago tax a large number of businesses which are exempt here Some of them are bakers and confection ers, special bar permits, bill-posters bowling alleys, the sale of cigarettes cleaners of clothes, dancing schools, dealers in second-hand goods, delicatessen stores, druggists, dealers in fireworks, gasoline launches, shooting galleries, handcarts, ice dealers, lumber yards, medical dispensaries, slaughter houses, roofers, skating rinks, common shows, boarding stables and undertakers. Pittsburgh has a tax of \$200 a month on transient merchants, who open a store and sell goods in ruinous competition with the established houses. Louisville taxes the small loan brokers \$1000 a year. Amusement places in Chicago are taxed from \$25 to \$1000.

We are not advocating levying any of these special taxes. We are merely calling attention to the ability of the authoritles in other cities to raise revenue for current expenses. Philadelphians have is about time that they exercised it and put an end to the extravagant practice of piling up deficits each year and pay

A GOOD CAMPAIGNER

The Republican party makes appeal to public confidence as the most import-ant political agency for conservation and progress. By virtue of its achieveand progress. By virtue or its achieve-ments, its leadership and its aims, it stands forth as an efficient instrument for strong and capable administration, as a safeguard of stability and of the prosperity which depends on stability, and as an unrivaled power for the cor-rection of abuses. It stands in strong contrast to the record of vaciliation and stitude presented by the chief opposing party.

THESE sentences are from the address Lof a Republican leader, delivered at Youngstown, Ohio, on September 5 1908, at the beginning of the Taft campaign. At the close of the address every friend of Taft present demanded that the speaker stump the West. Ten days later, Republican headquarters in Chicago was beard's statement. There is a world of flooded with telegrams demanding his wence between Gerard's words, services, and the chairman of the Kansas State Committee said that the Youngatown speech had had more influence on he longer the war lasts the more the Kansas voters than anything that had happened to date in the campaign. Who id he brought to an end." For the was the speaker? Oh, it was only Charles at inference from Gerard's optimism | Evans Hughes, who, we are now told, is but the Allies within certain "weeks cold and nonmagnetic and incapable of

Tom Daly's Column

TIO BECOME the Peristyle of Popular Ity we should be we will do, at least once, anything not downright dishonorable to achieve circulation. We have never yet made a deliberate play for readers in Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon and such-like counties. Here goes. One of the prominent poets of eastern Pennsyl vania during the last century was Henry Harbaugh (1817-67). Among other things

BUSCH UN SCHTEDTEL Dheel Buschleit hen keen Luscht deheem, Sie hankere' nooch der Schtadt; Vor mel' Dheel, ich hab immer noch Kee' Noschen so gehatt.

S mag gut genung im Schtedtel sel'-Geb mir das griene Land; Do is net alles Haus un Dach, Net alles Schtroos un Wand

Die Buwe guke matt un bleech; Die Mad sin weiss un dinn; ie hen wol scheene Kleeder a'. 'S is awar nix rechts drin.

Kee' Blumme un kee' Beem; Wann ich 'n Schtund in Schtedtel bin, Dann will ich widder heem.

This literal translation is for the benefit of dwellers in Philadelphia, Bucks, Delaware and other such-like countles:

COUNTRY AND TOWN (OR CITY). Some country-folks have no pleasure at home. visers should have the facts before them. They hanker for the city;

> For my part, I have never (ever not) No notion of this sort had. it may good enut in the city be-

Give me the green land (country); There is not all house and root, Not everything street and wall.

(Here) The young-fellows look feeble and pale: The girls are white and thin;

hey have in-truth pretty clothes on, There is, however, nothing right inside. for-me (there) is too little green here,

No flowers and no trees; When I one hour in-the city have-been Then I want (to go) home again.

THE Decoration Day contributions are L coming in finely. The winner of the bunch of roses will take the place of honor at the top of the column tomorrow. No other announcement will be necessary.

HERE, upon the brink of mencement season, let us take a peep at the busy young high school proessor. One writes:

We finish the term on the 8th of June, and there is a constant bustle about ora-tions, honors, amateur dramatics and the other ornaments of a complete edu-cation. My part consists in the business of coaching the class prophet and of drill-ing the class in a 20-minute march that will insure every member of the class being seen by every member of the audience. They parade in circles and squares, by twos and fours, at the sound of my whistle, and to the eminent satisfaction So, in this profession one must be an

artist, some Whistler.

We Have Yet to See A politician who isn't a patriot first, last and all the time. I. McKidden.



You no can baylieva da newsapaper. Dey say da gran' Italian army eesa gona back Dat'sa lie. You know w'at I theenk? Da boss for da newspaper ees go to da boss for da newspaper ees go to da movies. Ees com' peecture dat show dat gran' Italian army chasin' dose porco-porco Austrian lika hal—but da fallow dat run da machine he ees sleepy an' he put da peecture een oppaside down. Se den da newsapaper boss he go to hees offeece an' "Da gran' Italian army eesa gona. Alla right! dat'sa baycause you don't wanta know som'theeng!

Archbishop Ryan will go to Buffalo next week to take part in the installation of Bishop Dougherty as head of the Buf-falo diocese, which will be held in St. Joseph's Cathedral on June 7.—A Morning Contemporary.

Those who attended the eloquent Archbishop's funeral some five years ago understand that this journey will be made only in spirit.

> Show Him to Us We'll lift our hats, we all agree, To any man more bright than we. But not a soul of us you see, Believes that such a man can be

When 18 years old, on the right side I had wisdom tooth pulled, and when 28 years old, into left side I had another pulled. Now the nist wants me to believe I am cutting still a ird—ie that possible?—from O. O. dear paper.

Can you tell me when the writer was 18 ears old on the right side, what age he van on the left side and when 25 on the eft what age on the right side? A. L. A. We can't, but some of our bright read-

ers may. P. L. calls our attention to the am-A. biguity of this head from a recent

CAN WOMEN JUDGE DOGS AS WELL AS MEN?

issue in our own dear paper:

And, for no particular reason at all, it eminds us of Edwin Austin Oliver, of the Yonkers Statesman, who is the dean of lokesmiths and who was the first to popularize the so-called conversational joke. A good many years age Oliver confessed to having perpetrated up to that time no fewer than 75,000 gibes and Japes. We are under the impression that one of the first of the 75,000 was this;

He (enviously watching her caressing her poodle)—I wish I was a dog. She Oh, you'll grow.

The Man for the Job T SENT for you," said the man of the

house, "to fix a key in my daughter's "But." protested the man, "I don't know anything about planes; I'm a locksmith."

"Exactly. I want you to make it possible for me to lock the blamed thing up. The Best Counsel

How shall see reach perfection? List, My poor misguided brothers; Just follow this advice you give So freely unto others. A. Ground



"WELL, WELL, HUSTLE IT ALONG!!"

OUR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

An Eyewitness Describes the Meteoric Shower of 1833-Passage of the Kern-McGillicuddy Bill Demanded-Silence of Justice Hughes-Other Matters

THE METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833 To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Your recent mention of "shooting stars," under "Quiz," brings to my mind a view I had in my youth of the remarkable meteoric shower which occurred in the fall

of 1833.

I was then at the age of 4½ years, and was awakened by my parents to behold the most wonderful sight which has ever been presented to my eyes.

This, termed by ordinary observers "falling stars," was what appeared a veritable rain of fire on all sides of the house. We trotted in our nightdresses from one point of outlook to another, finding the same appearance in every direction.

ers have stated is that the horizontal den-sity of the "shower" was much the same as that of a dense fall of hallstones, with the additional feature of the appearance of long streams of fire passing down in an inclined direction.

These long lines were, apparently, seen to reach the snow then lying on the ground, between our point of observation and a building perhaps a hundred feet away, but nothing was seen on the snow next day to ndicate that anything had fallen on its

surface. I was too young to reason as to why the sparks were elongated and why they seen sparks were elongated and why they seemed to pass to the ground, but I have since reflected that this appearance was the result of "persistence of vision," as in the case of the sparks from a wood fire, which, as they pass up the chimney, appear like long streaks.

In the accounts of meteoric, showers in the cyclopaedia Britannica, the text states Encyclopaedia Britannica, the text states that the shower of 1833 was exceptionally brilliant and that it occurred on November 12. A tabular statement of such showers, in the same work, gives the date as the 13th. It might have been both dates if its occurrence was about midnight. The record gives one of lesser brilliancy as occurring on a corresponding date in 1832. Of this I have no recollection, and do not recall that it received special attention in the place of my residence. My own recollection of the shower I saw was confirmed in after of the shower I saw was confirmed in after years by statements by my parents.

Lesser exhibitions of meteors are frequent. Single ones may be seen upon almost any night when the conditions are favorable. I recall one which was observed by a neighbor of mine who was interested in inspecting the heavens by means of a telescope of his own construction, or without such aid. He was accustomed to rise very early, and on the occasion in question was sitting at his doorstep before daylight at a time when some business call required at a time when some business call required me to rise also. Lighting a lamp with a match. I threw the burning stump out of the window. Shortly after some one passed, and was informed by my neighbor that he had just seen a most wonderful meteor. His description seemed to tally with the fall of my match. I never compared notes with him on the subject of the "meteor."

J. A. ANDERSON. or." J. A. ANDERSON. Lambertville, N. J., May 14.

MORE ABOUT THE McC'S.

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—Don't you think the fellow who signs timself "One Who Bears the Mc" is to be

armly congratulated? warmly congratulated?

Not because he gets historical facts, well attested. In a scramble, but because the scramble indicates that perhaps he knows more about American history than the history of Scotland or Ireland. It is pathetic for a fellow to learn at this late date that "the real Scotch-Irish, you know, are the descendants of those unfortunate Scots who left their beloved Highlands in the reign of Bloody Mary." It is deubly pathetic to learn at this late date also that there was ever a Scot who thought himself "unfor-tunate." It has always seemed to me that the Scot thinks all other nationals are the

If the accepted histories on both sides of a certain controversy are to be believed, and they both have hitherto agreed upon this one point, it was the daughter of a Highland chieftain who was the bitterest for of the Protestants of the north of Ire-

land.

Further, the settlers in the north of Ireland were not from the Highlands, nor even from the coast fringe of the Lowlands. They were from the interior of the borders of Scotland. It is not even certain that they could be called "Scotch." They, with sure certainty, leathed the Highland robber, because of competition most likely, though, nowadays, they do not rob, being, by prefer-

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.

ence, steel magnates, publishers, promoters, statesmen, politicians and candidates for the presidential chair. Quite often they views of its correspondents. other hand, they have done many worthler things. Sometimes they produce men who

things. Sometimes the get history scrambled. Yet, after all, why should any one care what his name means; except that meaning his own character gives to it? I remember once that an insurance agency wondered why it got so many reports of a fire from a client named Connor. A special investi-gation produced the fact that the client had been refused an insurance policy again and again because of his name, so he chose a good Irish one significant of honesty. What was his real name? I don't know, but I do know that the termination of the name he used when he was refused a policy kle." Names are just what you make

Philadelphia, May 20.

SILENCE OF JUSTICE HUGHES To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—The conditions that seem to compel
silence on the part of Mr. Justice Hughes,
with reference to the greater issues of the
day, in no way or degree alter the fact of such silence. Whether Mr. Hugkes will not or can not declare himself "aggressively, openly and specifically," has really nothing whatever to do with the fact that he does

In this time of crisis the Republican In this time of crisis the Republican party should not for a moment consider a candidate whose position on the practically new and unusually momentous problems that now confront us is not made perfectly clear by the candidate himself, no matter at all what may fortunately or unfortunately hinder such a definite and specific declaration of principles.

declaration of principles. The writer is not surprised that you should make the public statement of Mr. Roosevelt, from which the above quotation is made, the basis of another bitter attack upon him; but we are somewhat surprised that pure prejudice should so far dominate the Evening Ledger as to permit the publication of a leading editorial, like yours of today, that is so manifestly stupid.

HENRY A. BOMBERGER.

Philadelphia, May 24

A BILL TO DO JUSTICE

Philadelphia, May 24.

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—I beg to call your attention to the critical situation of the Kern-McGillicuddy

Sir—I peg to call your attention to the critical situation of the Kern-McGillicuddy workmen's compensation bill for injured Federal employes, now before Congress, and to ask you that you will point to the urgent duty of the floor leaders, Congressmen Kitchen and Mann, to bring this bill to a vote in the House on May 31.

When reported on May 11 it was understood that the bill would be called on May 24 or May 31, which were to be calendar days for the Judiciary Committee. Already May 24 has been absorbed under special rules and it is now hinted that the leaders in the House may further delay the opportunity for a vote on this measure in order that members of Congress may attend their national political conventions.

Piedges given by members of the House show that when a vote is taken the bill is sure to pass. If there is further delay too little time will be left to make sure of its passage through its final stages this seasion.

There is general agreement on the need

There is general agreement on the need for passing this measure. Both the Republican and Democratic platforms contained a plank pledging adequate compensation for injured civilian employes in their platforms in 1912. It would be of great assistance to the passage of this just and necessary measure if your paper demanded that it be brought to a vote on May 31.

JOHN B. ANDREWS, Secretary American Association for Labor

Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation. New York, May 25, 1916.

A CORRECTION

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Permit the writer to call your atter Sir—Permit the writer to call your attention to an error in the letter he sent to you dated May 22 and published in this evening's edition entitled "Vain Talk of Peace." On the sixth line from the bottom on the first column it states the "French and Russian armies will enter Berlin." This should have been Paris, as there is to be a conlition of the Allies' armies in Paris when peace is declared. Preparations have already begun for this perpose.

HENRI LEON DUBOIS.

Philadelphia, May 24. Philadelphia, May 24.

IT CAN'T BE DONE!

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be anneered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

1. What American came within one elec-toral vote of being elected President and was later tried for treason?
What is meant by "bas relief"?
A delegate was called the "Warwick"

of the Presbyterian General Assem-bly. What is meant by "Warwick"?

What is "a sybarite"? About how far from Philadelphia are the Blue Mountains and where do they cross Pennsylvania? 6. What is signified when it is said an engine has an 80 per cent. efficiency?
7. How many amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been

adopted and to what do the last two Who is Hilaire Belloc? 9. Who wrote "Paradise Lost"?

Name the seven points in the compass between North and East in their proper order.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. There are 48 States in the Union.

 A "pourparier" is an informal discussion preliminary to negotiation.
 The "General Sherman Tree," Sequoia 'National Park, California, is the largest tree in the world; 279.9 feet high, with a base circumference of 103.8 feet.

4. The apparent absence of atmosphere is the basis for the hellef that the moon is not inhabited.
5. About three-fifths of the world's copper

is produced in the United States.

6. Silas Wright, who was nominated for the Vice Presidency with Polk, refused 7. The referendum is the submission of

measures passed by a legislative body to a vote of ratification by the 8. The bridge of a ship is a platform

raised some distance above the deck for the officer directing navigation. 9. Alexander Selkirk, marooned four years on a desert island, was the original of "Robinson Crusoe." 10. Cobb's Creek forms part of the western

boundary of Philadelphia Metropolitan Philadelphia

Editor of "What Do You Know"-What is meant by the metropolitan district of Philadelphia? What has been the growth of population in that district in recent years, and what is the estimated increase in population in the next few years?

The United States census recognizes zones comprising areas within 10 miles of the legal limits of large cities as their metropolitan districts. From 1900 to 1910 the 10-mile zone around Philadelphia comprised within its metropolitan area grew in population at the rate of 28.7 per cent, from 367,825 to 466,552. Metropolitan Phila-delphia, including both the city proper and delphia, including both the city proper and this suburban zone, grew from 1.661.552 to 2.015.560. If the same percentage, viz. 21.3 per cent, is maintained the actual ad-dition to this entire metropolitan area during the decade that will end with the last year of the present municipal adminis-tration will be 450.000, of which nearly one-half will be added during the next four-balf will be added during the next fourhalf will be added during the next four

Sir Roger Casement's Capture

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Kindly state whether Sir Roger Casement was captured on land or water. L. J. C. The official report of Sir Roger's arrest said that he had been captured "from a German ship" which attempted to land arms in Ireland, and was sunk. Two days later it was stated that Casement was taken from a collapsible boat, and another account on the same day had it that he and two companious had rowed to shore where two companions had rowed to shore, where they walked into the arms of Secret Service

Army Recruits Editor of "What Do You Know" — Can ou tell me how many men have enlisted in he United States army since the passing of the bill to increase the regular army to 120,0007 W. L. M.

Pigures to noon May 12 show that up to that date, since the passage of the joint resolution of March 17, 1916, authorising the President of the United States to increase the strength of line organizations of the United States army to their statutory maximum strength without regard to the limitation of 100,000 enlisted men provided by the act of March 2, 1901, the total number of accepted applicants for enlistment in the army was \$118. This does not include re-enlistments or enlistments at military posts. The actual number of enlistments during the entire period is not yet known as the intures received are not complete.

VISUALIZING THE WHOLE CITY

The Purpose of the Today and Tomorrow Exposition Is to Develop Greater Civic Patriotism

By GEORGE W. NORRIS IN MR. FREDERICK C. HOWE'S IN teresting book on the activities of European cities, he refers particularly to the rapid and orderly growth of German cities, and uses these expressions;

The German cities are thinking of tomorrow as well as of today, of the senerations to follow, as well as of the
generation that is now upon the stars
Germany, almost alone, is building hecities to make them contribute to the
happiness, health and well-being of the
people. The business men who rule
them seem to think in social rather
than individual terms. They have a
sense of team play, of co-operative elfort, of being willing to sacrifice their
immediate individual interests to the
welfare of the community.

The existence of this spirit in General

The existence of this spirit in German cities and in some English cities, and the absence of it in most American cities, impresses him as the most striking of all the contrasts between American and for eign cities. Thinking men must agree with Mr. Howe. If he were to write a review of the activities of American cities, it is to be feared that he might cite Philadelphia as a conspicuous mustration of the American method of haphazard and unregulated growth, of the subordination of community interests to private interests, and of the lack of "teamplay" or co-operative spirit. These defects underlie and are responsible for much of the failure to provide for community needs, lack of co-ordination in charitable effort and failure to take advantage of natural opportunities for conmercial growth and development.

Visualizing the City

It was with a view to visualize these conditions that the Civic Exposition was planned. It is appropriately called a "Today and Tomorrow" Exposition. "Today" is not represented in a spirit of muck. raking or fault-finding, nor is it illustrated by any "Chamber of Horrors." "Tomorrow" is not pictured as a millennium. The exposition is designed to show the defects and omissions of today only so far as a clear understanding of present conditions is necessary as a basis for improvement. The future conditions which are represented are only such conditions as may reasonably be expected in the near future.

No branch of civic activities is more fully or interestingly exhibited than those pertaining to the municipal administration, and this exhibit is particularly time ly, in view of the fact that an over whelming vote of the people has an thorized the expenditure in the next few years of more than \$100,000,000 in municipal improvements. If this money should be injudiciously expended, it would be a calamity. If judiclously expended, it should be productive of untold good to

every citizen. The city is a big collective enterprise Its officials must have something of the same vision as the railroad executive who abolishes curves, reduces grades and builds cut-offs with an eye to economy the elimination of waste and greater and better service to the shipper and the

traveling public. We propose to spend \$57,000,000 in providing rapid transit facilities for the public. Plans for the expenditure have been made after careful and elaborate study, but the approval of these plans and adherence to them should be founded not upon the fact that they were devised by any one man or set of men, or that they are approved by any political party or faction, but because intelligent citizens, having the interests of the city at heart, and willing, if necessary, to "sacrifice their immediate individual interests to the welfare of the community," understand them and are prepared to insist upon their adoption. The same is true of the \$10,000,000 to be expended in the improvement of our port facilities. Other, large items include (in round figures) \$9,000,000 for the Parkway and the same amount for the great piece of work in South Philadelphia which will abolish two crosstown surface railroads, provide adequate river frontage for municipal port development, construct an open belt line railroad and create out of what are now waste lands within a few miles of the centre of the city an enormous area for industrial and residential development along approved lines of modern city plan-

ning. Every intelligent citizen, and partieslarly every taxpayer, should have personal knowledge and a personal conviction as to the propriety of these expendi-

Peril in Sectional Politics

More than \$5,750,000 is provided for sewers. This expenditure should not be controlled by the influence or activity of sectional politicians. The public should thoroughly understand where these serers are to be built and why. There is an authorization of nearly \$3,500,000 for new municipal buildings, in addition 10

\$3,000,000 for the new General Hospital City officials, I believe are anxious that the public should understand the seed of these buildings, and there should our tainly be a corresponding desire as the part of citizens to have this knowledge. More than \$2,500,000 will become available for streets, bridges and roads. This expenditure, properly made, will probably earn its carrying charges in the increase of assessments resulting from converting what are now farm lands late building lots, but infinitely greater will be the return in the saving of time and money by providing smooth and convenient highways upon which hauling may be done more expeditiously and at less

No study of councilmanic ordinances or department reports will begin to give the average citizen anything like the information on all these subjects that ha can get by viewing the pictures, models and other exhibits of the various city departments in the Today and Tomorrow Exposition. He can get more information there in an hour than he could get in any other way in a week, and the infer mation will be given him pictorially and in a vivid and easily understandable way. No citizen having the interests of the city at heart, or interested in even a small degree in the way in which the money is to be sport, should inthe this