nd we are grat-ful for England's ightful appreciation in offering them. and that ends it with dignified declination. our curious democratic temperament hint of an American aristocracy. The psychology of it is, of course, the in bred and deeply grained republican dis taste for caste and ranks, not because we grudge recognition to merit, but be cause we distrust the abuses that go with titles. We do not condemn Britain at Pranic Landen Building. for its titles; we simply cherish the genius of the American people. and and Chestnut Street.

Press Union Building

200 Metropolitan Tower

L. 5000 WAINET KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Philadelphia, Saturday, December 1, 1917

THE TIGER THAT WALKS

LIKE A MAN

ange by a shrewd observer:

**WE following description** is given of a

He came from his study, his arm ound his wife's waist, and looking down

on her from the height of his won-rful carriage with such loving eyes.

while on the other side, walking close to lim and hanging on his arm, were his we daughters, like two playful children, aughing and talking to him.

This is not a picture of a Philadelphia

ng politician, whose brand of public

e of family virtue. It is a descrip-

joy when the Lusitania was sunk and

vanted all the boys and girls in the

song and festival, the murder of enemy

It is important to discriminate be-

the mind of an individual. Time and time

right of self-government for a mess of

of no less a personage than gentle

iral von Tirpitz, who wept tears

of Germany to celebrate, with

private gentleness and public

city when they meet and mingle in

iental pottage. Not many years

a man ran for the vice presidency

campaign biography which showed

humble log cabin, like Lincoln's.

re he was born and told of his hard

nents expressed did him credit and

stything in the book was noble and

hilarating. The only trouble with it

we how keen is the professional poli

plot, the getting of money under false

pretenses, chicanery of contract-grabbing

-in a word, the whole gamut of evils

which reached its logical development in

the Fifth Ward murder—this is the life

which is indulged in or condoned by

and considerate as that old murderer,

It has been said that a humane tiger

support his right to plunder. But the

little tigers to feed its own young. The

es are not similar. An exact parallel

ald be that of the tiger which killed

dren of this city have suffered death,

, hunger, cold, because politicians

taking good care of their own chil-

at the expense of public welfare.

d-tabor, street-cleaning, has met with

y it was little short of criminal to

t anything that would help the

tiger has a fine side to his nature

considerate, but not in public.

ARY DANIELS is so used

"MANDLES" TO SAMMEES

to being the "goat" for that he will not mind at him for "refusing"

tin home circle. The gangeter is

explantion opposition that seemed to

ditions in housing, sanitation,

Every constructive movement to im-

se men who, at home, are as gentle

based on truth.

nd was elected, having first flooded the

rural districts of the country with copies

and virtuous struggle with poverty. The

Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Mr. Gladstone sounded better to that stanch old Saxon Liberal than the proffered "Baron Hawarden." The letters U. S. N., U. S. A. and U. S. M. C. are honor enough for our champions of democracythat and the knowledge of duty well done,

#### SUPREME COURT NOT A VARE STRONGHOLD

LEBORN is served to subscribers and surrounding towns at the (12) cents per week, payable NOTHING but the fatuity of desperall to points outside of Philadelphia, in dilates, Canada or United States pos-postage free. fifty 456) cents per la (36) dollars per jear, payable in tion could have inspired the Vare-Smith forcing of the ballot-box frauds into elan countries one (\$1) dollar per the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Even dubscribers wishing address changed a old as well as new address. an Organization which has been known to own "political" Judges must have been wise enough to realize that its smirching spotless ermine of the highest tribunal in the Commonwealth. D AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS

to make an appeal to the Supreme Court is far to seek and impossible to find. Madness of a last stand in a losing cause. vague hope of an unforeseen technicality that would override abstract justice-it striking personality seen at close may have been these. It was never in the world with same idea of winning a clean verdict after the adverse decisions from the Common Pleas Judges, which so clearly vindicated the Town Meeting party's claims to an opening of the ballot-boxes, on the law and the facts.

At any rate, the Vare-Smith combine has missed again. The Supreme Court denies the writs of supersedeas asked to block opening of the ballot-boxes. The ballot-boxes will be opened. The truth of the polls will be known.

If the Vare-Smiths think the judicial system of this State is a chessboard for their crafty playing, they can add the thought that they have lost another and

# PRESIDENT

T WILL be hard for many Americans to understand the furious newspaper war which has been started in England by Lord Lansdowne's letter urging revision of Allied war aims, for that letter states the position of the American Govagain the people have sold their birthernment as accurately as if it had been written by President-Wilson.

Northeliffe's Daily Mail heads its editorial "The White Flag," and declares that Lansdowne 'is alone in his surrender." But the Daily News says:

The letter is as conspicuous for its of vision. He does immeasurable service to humanity in setting before all the nations the duty of a will to peace. The way to which Lord Lansdowne points which President Wilson has pointed 1 which Asquith, Balfour, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Czernin, Briand and Smuts have approved, is a way to re-store to the shattered world the security and stability of peace

as that it wasn't true. There had been This difference of opinion is incompreso log cabin and no very hard struggle hensible until we turn to the German newspapers, which put the Lansdowne letter on their first pages with such headlines as "a beginning of England's getting reasonable." The German junkers tician's appreciation of the high market advertise the letter as proof of military value of well-advertised personal virtue. weakness and war-weariness in England. and use it to spur on the German people to renewed "will to victory." This is disnonest and despicable, and intelligent A reasonable doctrine, this, if the poll-Germans well know that Lansdowne and tician could be trusted to carry into pub-Asquith are no more in favor of a pre-He affairs the standards of service which mature peace than are Northcliffe and Lloyd George. But the fact remains that be is proud to say are maintained in his many Germans will believe the junker own home. But no sooner do these childnewspapers and for a time will cherish loving gangsters leave the charmed circle hopes of crushing England-for a time; of the fireside for the day's work than but nothing can keep the whole truth their whole aspect changes. Decelt, fraud, from seeping into Germany eventually.

It is not for the immediate present that such statements as that of Lansdowne are decisive political movements. They are valuable to those who are patient and who can look forward many months. seeing in them the strong promise of a purpose among all the Allies as unified as their military aims and plan are now unified and a recognition in Germany that this democratic unity is achieved.

#### THOSE MOSQUITOES ARE BUZZING AGAIN

would be a bad parent. The tigress that spared the lamb would starve her cub TWO headlines inform us. "Villistus Beaten Again" and "Zapata Envoy The tiger who walks like a man, in our Arrested." litical life, will snatch at such similes

We really thought the chill of oncoming winter had frosted the fervor of those Mexican mosquitoes. Don't they keep the seasons like the Jersey culex?

But maybe a German agent with a bag or two of marks is still working south of the Rio Grande.

Villista? Zapata? Where have we

heard those names? And, after all, how unimportant! Anyhow, we have forgotten them in the pressure and urgency of momentous events. The battle for democracy has retired them to that oblivion which they are so well fitted to

Carranza will have to slap the pests. Shoo, Villa! Shoo, Zapata!

We should not be surprised by the acts of Councils. Everything is going up, why not the tax?

Rainbow Division's arrival in France made it a bright Thanksgiving for our French Allies.

Petrograd Bolsheviki are fighting with machine guns. Our own political Bolsheviki showed the way with chine" weapons.

Many worthy charities have bee lighted because of the demands of war. Let us squeeze our purses just a little the orphan kiddies who are wait-

Two Scotts-Henry J. and John R.

## to letters after their names. They SAVING OF MEAT BELOW MARK SET

makes us resent instinctively the mere | Conservation of Flesh in Philadelphia Still Scant in Comparison With Standard

> MEAT conservation in the city's approximately 350,000 homes since the United States Food Administration first raised the insistent cry, "Save meat," amounts to not more than 5 per cent. Exact figures are impossible to obtain. Only estimates can be made. Wholesalers and retailers can be made. Wholesalers and retailers give varying statements and estimates of the decrease in meat consumption; many others will give neither estimates nor fig-Even the experts who are devoting ures. Even the experts who are devoting virtually all their time to the conservation campaign can give no definite information. They say they don't know how much meat was being consumed in Philadelphia three months ago and they don't know how much is being consumed now. Neither do they know what the consumption was a year

Last week a market that serves about housewives sold about 2000 pounds o beef, 2000 pounds of pork and 300 pounds of lamb and mutton. That was an average of five pounds of pork and five pounds of beef per family per week and something less than a pound of lamb and mutton per finger could not imprint a stain on the and about 30 per cent less than they were

year ago. Another market, serving about 500 The Commonwealth.

Inspiration for the Vare attorneys procedure in taking exception to the rules of the special Election Court in order

Another market, serving about 1000 pounds of pork as against about 1000 pounds of pork as against about 2000 a year ago, but sold virtually the same amount of beef that was sold in the autumn of 1916—3000 pounds.

Whose hold upon my memory Time never The majority of these patrons evidently de olded they must sacrifice something and chase to give up pork. Wholssalers report a decrease in meat demand of 20 to 30 per cent from last year.

They ray the decrease in the last few months amounts to little and estimate h variously from 6 to 1 per cent. The Government's restrictions of meat distribution have had virtually no effect, they say, because hardly any retailers are demanding at one time mere than the tlovernment is illing to let them have.

Retailers report no general observance of

neatiess Tuesday. Friday is somewhat pore meatless than before, but sales on Monday and Tuesday are about normal Monday sales have always been light—large numbers of persons making the remains of the Sunday roasts serve their meat need on Monday—but the sales are no lighter on Monday—but the sales generally than heretofore.

It appears that up to this time there is serious conservation of meat in the set on patriotic grounds. The dealers all explain the reduction in consumption of th last year by referring to the general high prices. There has been a general retrenchment in bomes, and it has not been confined to the homes of cierles and other persons whose incomes have increased little or none since the beginning of the war. But the LANSDOWNE AGREES WITH THE dealers say all the reduction in consumption or virtually all of it, is the pure result of increased prices and a general feeling of the necessity of saving money against an

As to Meatless Tuesday

Families whose incomes have increased but little are forced to eat less lavishly. Those whose incomes have greatly increased—families of workmen of many trades, especially of those trades which are part of "war work"—are living less lavishly even though their incomes are far larger than they were than they were.

large wholesale meat houses, "there prob-ably would not be such a falling off in meat eating. But everything has advanced Even with increased pay most men must be careful how they spend their money. Everything they cat, almost, costs more. Every-thing they wear costs more. Their house ent costs more.

The manager of a small chain of stores.

me of which sell meat, said: "We are selling about 15 or 29 per cent ess meat than we rold a year ago. gross sales are, of course, greater, but that is because meat costs more. Cheaper cuts of meat are in greater demand, but they annot always be furnished. So you will find that there is no difference in the pro-pirtions of meats sold. There can't be. You can see that, If animals were different from what they are and had more cheap meat on them there would be no reduction meat consumption. Lots of persons who would like a good sirloin, but can't afford it, seek a cheaper ant; but the cheaper cuts are all gone, so they take no meat at all and make their meal out of something else. A good many of our people who used to get meat five or six times a week now get it three or four times and get just as good neat as they always got, regardless of that quality that was."

One big wholesaler called for greater firmness from the Government in dealing with the meat-conservation situation. "Patriotism is a very fine thing." he

but the people do not yet understand severe necessity for saving. There ought to be an absolute meatless day, and it should be brought about not by asking people to go without meat, but by making them go without meat. Some persons might think it is very undemocratic to order them to do without something, but it is not undemocratic. The draft wasn't undered cratic, but, on the contrary, it was very democratic, it treated everybody absolutely affice.

### Urges Federal Firmness

Any amount of talking is not going to people see the necessify for going without meat when they have been accus-tomed to meat all their lives and like it and have got to thinking they must have it. They think they've got to have it, and they will have it until the Government comes along and lays down a rule that they must go without it, and then they will and there will be little complaint.

"I know restaurant men who have put in meatless days and sell next to no meat Their customers kicked just a little, but when they found out they just couldn't have meat they made up their minds to it and got along all right."

Unquestionably people could get along very well without meat one day in seven, and they would be better off. Most of could get along very well without meat two days in seven.

Catholics generally abstain from meat one day in seven, and taey are as strong and healthy as any one. Meat every day is just a habit. If we would rather lose the war than break up a mere habit it would be a fine thing for us to lose the war. If we are so weak that we can't deay little something to our stomachs we ought n little something to our standard we don't de-to be under somebody's heel; we don't de-serve to be a free people. If we can't rule ourselves to the extent of doing without meat at least one day in seven, we are, after all, not fit for self-government. A nation of people who cannot govern themselves in so small a thing is surely not fit to govern itself.

PROHIBITION MARCHING ON

"Where is prohibition now?" asks otheree, who has done much for that cause in United Kingdom, and straightway answers his own question: "Surely it is marching to the promised land. It is where Canada has put it, where America has put it, where Australia has put it. It is behind their war policy all the time. It is marching through the great workshops of the United States; it is absolute in her camps and armies and fleets. Under it Canada has become, for the first time in her history, a financially independent na tion." And then he adds this: "Is i tion. And then he adds this: "Is it really a vain dream that the United Kingdom may yet line up with the younger English-speaking races? Is it really possible to say that until we do we are doing our best to win the war?" It is a vigorous appeal and apposite on both sides of the Atlantic.—Christian Science Monitor.

LIFE IS LIVEDIER NOW

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever on a Saturday I had the price and time-

told you several weeks ago-I used to go and climb The Chestnut Street Theavter stairs to see schat plays were new. But how about the Op'ry House? I used to go there, too.

An' now that they have opened up that Op'ry House again, made it bright an' beautiful (the which it wasn't then!

least up in the gallery, behind the chandeller, Where lads as poor as I was were per-

mitted to appear), cannot let the chance go by to remiwisce a bit An' tell about some other days when

icas wont to sit, Enraptured with the fairuland that olimmered for below, When Heaven hung on Chestaut Street

so many years ago.

I cannot let my neighbors think that what I wrote before Was meant to say I ever loved the old

Theauter more.

can efface. Indeed, if I were driven to a choice this very day

very sure my heart scould prompt my willing pen to say That here I felt the rarest thrills a bayish soul could know.

When Heaven hung on Chestant street so many mars ago.

I shall not speak of Irving or of Terry Who came here from their foreign shores upon a golden quest;

shall not dwell on Mansfield's roles, though they alone beget host of hands that seem to me to be applauding wet;

the mimic slage, Whose charm cospered my mathirit heart an' still delights my age,

But here I first beheld the Queen of all

Whose head was aureoled with light that set my soul aplow When Heaven hung on Chestnut street

so many nears ano. For here Augustin Daly came, with

Lewis, Clark an' Drew, An' al! those splendid men of his, an' Mrs. Gilbert, too: But most of all, an' first of all, within his

princely train He brought that lovely creature there to stir my heart au' brain, Whose little tricks of gesture an' whose

richly dowered voice Still keep her in my heart of hearts, the player of my choice. Oh! days of Ada Rehan, an' the thrills I

used to know, When Heaven hung on Chestnut street | America, as an Ally, Fights for so many years ago!

A MAN on a Route 13 car bound downtown early yesterday morning turned from his paper to his seat-mate and

asked: "What do you think of this Markee of

Lansdowne?" "Whadya mean? What's he done?" "Haven't you seen the paper this morn-

they ought to do to bring peace to the "Oh, they oughtn't to let religion inter-

fere in these things." "Religion? How do you mea

plain citizen; but he's a priest, you know.' "Who are you talking about?"

"Why, Father Markee, of Lansdowne,

IT IS OUR HOPE that the various questions of male apparel which have recently come to the surface in this place will have been settled before winter sets in in earnest. Several have written to protest against our leaving the final fate of the shirttail upon the table. "Leave well enough alone," says one; "the shirttail must continue to wave. If it were cut, what-I ask you-would become of me? Yours ever.

"DICKY DICKY DOUBT." And this may be the last word upon the collar-button:

One collar-button have I were, Just one, egad! no more No collar-button aft at all. One collar-button fore, This ten years, come gay Michaelmas Just one, egad! no riere.

What? Collar-buttons on the floor? Just one, egad! no more. Not often must I knebl me down And paw the carpet o'er.

Because I wear but one, you see Just one, egad! no mere One blessing of this dreadful war,

Just one, egad ! no more. Will be elimination of Things useless by the score. So do your bit and wear just one, Just one, egad! no more. HORACE HOOK

THEY were talking in the smoking closet of the Pullman. The man with wimples in the back of his neck remarked. "Well, sir, I heard o' one young yoman that got married one day and applied for a divorce the next." "From perversity, I suppose," said the thin man in the corner "No. Sloux City, I think," said the other

PARADOXICAL, EHF. Now, here's a truth-although, forsooth It may seem odd to say it One has to lose one's temper

THE-MAN-Who-Just-Dined-With-a-De partment-Head-at-Washington brings us so many wonderful stories we can't print, it seems strange to us that the original containers of all that information haven't just naturally burst to pieces long ago. If we were to believe all we hear and were to pack away in our heads, under proper classification, each crumb dropped from that table, we'd scarcely room to remember that this is the first of December and we'd better be getting about our Christmas sh

# "PEACE TERMS AND WAR AIMS"

Principles Without a Program

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES

Special Correspondent of the Evening Ledger

LONDON, Nov. 10. CINCE the preceding article on this sub-D ject was writen the coup d'etat of the Russian Soviet has occurred and the ining? Why, he's telling the English what sistence of peace which characterizes this ciolent group may well give the lie to a statement made in that article. The statement was that not only was it impossible for the imperialists among the Allies to get their peace terms accepted; the fact was

accepted by Germany.
Perhaps the Soviet can. If it has no terms, but wants only peace, it certainly can. That is, if it is willing to grant Germany a victory not only ever Russia, but over the rest of the world, it can do so. Yet the Soviet pretends to be international; it has hopes for the rest of the world, even the hope of inspiring Britain and America to put themselves into the hands of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. And the Soviet will understand in time that it cannot make peace with Germany now except at the expense of the workers and oldlers of the world. .

The cruption of organized pacifism is the best thing to throw into relief the anti-pacifism of the Atlantic Allies—Britain, France and ourselves, Unprincipled pacifism we cannot accept, because we have certain

The position of the United States as a possible dictator of peace depends precisely on this point: it has principles and no program. The danger is, of course, that we may not find a program to fulfill all our we may have to make readjustments. But the progress of the war makes it exceedingly likely that we shall be able to impose a recognition of principles on the German people.

### A Matter of Idealism

There is a double harm in the incessant repetition of our idealistic purpose in the war. In the first place, most of us need definite object and another bata more than the Boche" is better than "Making the world safe," if you happen to be hurling shells at them every two minutes or, worse still, if the fortunes of war give you a lieutenant general's horse to curry every day for the duration. What is worse, may degenerate into a somewhat holler-than-thou attitude, which will do us no good. We have a practical grievance against Germany and a practical end to atdegenerate into a somewhat holiertain. The harm she has done us is great and the wrongs she meditated are worse.

But in our international relation the thing that counts is our idealism. We have the power of gathering to our side, mobilizing, organizing, the liberal spirit of Eu-rope And that spirit," in spite of all con-trary appearances, is growing stronger day Governments may seem to fall into of a desire for a peace based not on power but on justice, is remarkable. That desire ica's honest desire to have a decent peace (I will not give the words "decent peace" to the pacifists, because a decent peace is the hardest on Germany, not territorially but spiritually.)

The principles of peace are three. The first is a matter of the heart and involves the crushing of German military prestige We want Germany to show a spirit of Christian humility, and we conceive the best indication of that to be the overthrow of the bureaucracy. When General Smuts suggested the other day that it might not be worth fighting until the Kaiser was captured and hanged he did not say that we retracted the Allies' principles that no peace could be made with the Hohenzollern au-

The second principle is territorial. It is volves readjustment of certain frontiers just as it assumes restoration of certain territories. On this more will be said

We democrats believe that no democratic war, and we are willing to risk the future on our faith. We indicate our faith in humanity, even if it be the starved, suborned and tyrannized humanity of Ger many. Whenever we ask the Germans to overthrow the Kalser we as much as tell the Germans that if they do we will consider them good again. There is some question as to the logic of this, but we have no other means at hand short of de-stroying them unto the second and third generation. We may talk of disarming, ocgeneration. We may talk of disarmin cupying and dismembering Germany. know in our hearts that we do not want to give Germany any excuse for tearing the world's heart out again. therefore, agree to deal with Germany as soon as she indicates her ability to meet democrats in a democratic spirit. We ask for conversion

ANTORINATION OF THE STATE OF TH

THE TURNING TIDE

### Pioneer and Laggard

In many other respects the American people came first; in this they came last. They came after the Allies had gone, in fact. The people of the Ailles have to be is possible to convert lleved this three years ago and have for-Our strength as a pioneer in principles does not congth as a laggard in the westill believe it—and strength as clieve it-and are the only which thoroughly believes an ask the people of the Allies to recon-

Furthermore, it is assumed generally by the Allies that when the Germans have thrown off the bureaueracy they will be willing to restore Belgium, to assist Serbia to a position of independence, to cast off Turkey and Date urkey and Bulgaria and, in general, to take the side of the Allies in territorial rear-rangements. I can see no grounds for this optimism. Even a democratic Germany will need outlets to the sea, will prefer dependent States, will want to guarantee economic future.

At best we can expect from a converted Germany adherence to certain principles of nationality and of territorial changes. We can expect her to agree to the protected neutrality of Belgium and Holland if she can be guaranteed free export and import through the territorial waters of these countries. We can expect her to hold Austria to respectful acknowledgment of Serbia's independence, with certain accretions, if Austria-Hungary can be assured of a free southern passage for her goods. is, with every acknowledgment made by Germany we ought to be ready to acknowledge something equally important-if we are looking for the peace of the world rather than the revenge of the Allies.

So far the best advertised principle of peace has been nationality. Every racial group or national group ought to be free to decide its own destinies, we say. I for one should deny that a piebiscite would be a fair way to determine the adherence of Aisace, because the Germans have driven Aisace, because the Germans have driven out the French and have filled the province with Germans. That is a comparatively easy one. Further south, in the Balkans That is a comparatively the problem bristles all over with small racial groups, without any national adherence. It is complicated by the imperialist ambitions of every Jugo-Slav State and We have the alternative of fed eralizing Austro-Hungary or of breaking it up so that the component parts can make new coalitions. We are more or less compelled to envisage a Balkan Federation, including Bulgaria, which may work out against the wishes of the majorities in each nation, which will be necessary to the peace of Europe.

### A Solution That Failed

The nationalist solution has failed, therefore, because it has tried to solve a prac-tical problem in a theoretic way. Some of its propounders are practical have little maps showing the racial ad-herence of every district in the Balkans. But they do not allow the existence of a definite economic problem in every na-tionality. You may grant Serbia and Croatia a joint independent government, but unless you arrange their industry and com-merce (their industry being largely agricultural) in some other way you cannot separate them from Austro-Hungary. And you cannot cut Austro-Hungary off from you cannot cut Austro-Hungary off from the sea in order to satisfy all the claims of Serbia and Italy unless you can at the same time arrange to shift the center of Austria's industrial life northward into Germany. And if you do that you cannot cut Germany off from the sea at all.

#### What Do You Know?

I. Who is the Marquis of Lansdowne and what is his proposal?

2. What is the meaning of U. S. N. R. F.? 3. What is vegetable marrow? 4. Who is chief director of military opera-tions of the British army on the westers front?

5. What is the navigable length of the Dela-ware River and Bay?
6. Name the author of "She Steeps to Con-

7. What is an arras and whence the name?

8. Give the origin of the quotation, "The proper study of mankind is man."

9. What and where is Tsarskoe-Selo?

10. What is a "tank attack" in modern strategy? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang is the Archbishop of York, of the Church of England. He is now on a mission in the United States.

2. Forestalling is an economic term describing the withholding from the market of large

supplies for a rise in price.

3. Charles Gound, French composer, wrote the music of the opera "Faust."

4. The Rev. Henry C. Stone, of Philadelphia, faunded the Stonemen's Fellowship.

5. Sinn Feln, the motto and name of a great Irish organization, is translated "For Ourselves," meaning the restoration of Irisa nationality through the Irish alone. 6. A betman is the chief of a Cossack tribe. 7. South Carolina is the Palmetto State.

8, A. Mitchell Palmer, of Peonsylvania, is the United States custodian of allen propaper white narcissus is a bulbous plant of fragile flower and delicate fragrance. It is usually grown indoors in pebbles.

# THREE PIANISTS TRIUMPH Bauer, Gabrilowitsch and Samaroff

Heard in Unique Philadelphia

Orchestra Concert CIX complete sets of plane keys-three S white and three black-mobilized under the triune command of superb performers made a unique artistic drive at yesterday afternoon's Philadelphia Orchestra concert in the Academy of Music. In direct charge of this singular but exceedingly charming musical exhibit were Harold Bauer, Oss'p Gabrilowitsch and Olga Samaroff, three of the most distinguished planists now before the public. Their combined endowments of dazzling technique, sound authority, personal magnetism and discriminating taste

ennobled anew a composition written nearly 200 years ago.
This number was Johann Sebastian Bach's concerto in C major for three pianos and orchestra and oddly enough it imparted a more potent aroma of musical modernity than any feature of the attractive program Debussy himself in his most mystic moo has evolved harmonies and contrapuntal effects of no more witching loveliness than those subtly contained in the poetic adagle of this ancient concerto. The three brillian interpreters realized this essential spirit with compelling art. The lively first and second movements, in which the sunny artique mode is more dominant, were read with

invigorating and crystalline clarity. Earlier on the program Messre, Bauer and Gabrilowitsch offered a delightful twopiano number, the E flat concerto of Mo-zart. Mr. Bauer's deep rich tones, Mr. Gabrilowitsch's pearly, rippling notes merged in a harmonic alliance that ren-dered definite comparison of their individual talents quite impossible. The net result of their joint efforts was musical magic at-tuned to the bilthe melodic character of Mozart's first matured manner. The de-licious orchestral scoring was for oboes, bassoons, horns and the strings.

The old world spirit of the program was

The old world spirit of the program was appropriately preserved in the purely instrumental numbers, which dated no later than Beethoven. Mr. Stokowski's opening selection was Haydn's serene and simply devised Symphony No. 1 in E flat. This is gracious 'nusic, characteristically innocent of "secondary intentions" or of any attempt to be profound. Mr. Stokowski's interpretation betrayed a nice feeling for its facile artiensness. The conductor concluded the concert with a stirring and dramatic performance of Beethoven's vivid "Leonore No. 3 Overture," As, always. dramatic performance of Beethoven's vivid "Leonore No. 3 Overture." As always the "Star Spangled Banner" served as a patriotic prejude. Even that work did rot vitiate the flavor of the occasion, as Rey'd verses were riapsodically penned while Beethoven was still alive. R. T. C.