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Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 7, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect
the new administration to concentrate
the largest attention:

The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock big enough to accommodate
the largest vessel.

Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.

Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

A LIE EXPLODED

WORKABLE plans for the Philadelphia-Camden bridge were prepared eight years ago.

That time no good reason why the job should not have been undertaken and finished without further parley.

Estimates of the cost of the bridge, submitted yesterday to the City Council, show that the cost now will be almost three times what it would have been had work started eight years ago.

Talk, if it were to judge by the current estimates, has cost the city about a million dollars.

Who said that talk is cheap?

IN DELAWARE

ADVOCATES of equal suffrage who are wise and far-sighted will prefer to abandon their fight in Delaware rather than achieve the victory of a ratification vote by political manipulation or extraordinary pressure exerted by party leaders to overcome opposition in the House.

It will be a matter of regret to the sincere supporters of the votes cast if the final decision in Delaware or in any other state is not arrived at openly and freely.

The votes amendment is too important and its moral significance is too great to permit the acceptance of a doubtful victory.

Suffragists can afford to wait until they are enfranchised by legislative action, and not by amendment and free will. It will be regretted if women are denied the right to vote in the next national election.

Certainly they are deserving of that right. But they have fought so well and so sincerely that far that a temporary setback would be a more desirable than victory by a fluke.

Some of the laws passed hurriedly under pressure during the last few years are sure to be questioned in quieter times. They reflect a mood of hysteria that is rapidly passing.

The women of the country might have cause to regret any measure which would give to the votes amendment the false aspect of emergency legislation.

BREAKERS AHEAD

THERE is in the West and the Middle West a growing vote for party lines and unaffected by organization influence. It has been clear that the war and the experiences of the war encouraged free political thinking in the agricultural and small-town areas.

Politicians have been slow to analyze this newer mood in America or to predict the consequences of it. They have been aware of a new force, but they have been unable to sense its drift or its real meaning.

They will be wiser after a survey of the primary returns in Michigan. If half that is being whispered in Washington is true, the general election would have led the field. The odds were in his favor. His friends have been liberal with their money.

But it is Hiram Johnson, campaigning on a shoestring, who seems to have carried the people with him. Now Johnson has a modern, progressive, national political air. He hears no voices from the air. He is content to let Europe drift. He isn't worrying greatly about the future of America, and appears to believe that we will go along fairly well no matter how matters turn out on the other side of the world.

He is in a word, the ideal candidate of the farmer and the great interior, and he is an honest man according to his lights.

Johnson's success in Michigan doubtless will remind the leaders in both parties of inland America. The people who live at great distances from the coast have their own habits of thought.

They never did like the old Guard and of late they have been showing a disposition to be their own bosses. The farmers believe that their part in the war was never properly rewarded or appreciated and mental considerations no longer influence them. Their nationalism has become more determined in the last year and they will be looking for a man whose mind will run with theirs in an endeavor to deal in a direct way with home issues.

They plainly want people's candidates—which means a farmers' candidate.

WE QUIT COLD AT THE SEVENTEENTH HOLE

Now France Sends Troops Across the Rhine to Do What a Vital League of Nations Would Have Made Unnecessary

FRANCE has undertaken the protection of her eastern frontier independently of the other powers which signed the treaty with Germany.

French troops occupied Frankfurt-on-Main and Darmstadt yesterday morning and it was reported that other German cities in the neutral zone on the east, or right bank of the Rhine, would be occupied in the near future.

Justification for this action is found in the third section of the treaty, under which Germany is forbidden to maintain or assemble armed forces in the neutral zone fifty kilometers wide.

Violation of this provision is defined by the treaty as a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty, and as calculated to upset the peace of the world.

German troops had been sent into the Ruhr basin nominally to put down a revolutionary uprising. But evidence has been produced tending to prove that the revolutionary uprising was manufactured in order to provide an excuse for sending the troops into the district from which coal and iron were being shipped to France, in accordance with the reparations terms of the treaty.

But the amount of coal and iron promised was not being shipped. Neither had Germany disarmed herself to the extent demanded by the treaty. She was making a deliberate attempt to avoid the fulfillment of its terms in every way possible.

Now the question naturally arises why France should act alone.

The answer is writ so large that even a fool can read it in the record of contemporary events.

When the peace conference met the French demanded that their frontiers should be extended to the Rhine with the right to hold all the bridgeheads.

The military party insisted that there could be no guarantee of peace under any other conditions.

But the League of Nations was proposed and it was maintained that this concert of the great and small powers would be strong enough to protect the territorial integrity of all its members.

The French then demanded that an armed force be created to act under the orders of the league whenever peace was threatened.

This was voted down, but not until France had secured from the American and British representatives the promise that the United States and England would go to the relief of France in the event of a threat of war by Germany.

It is nearly a year since these promises were made by England and America and since the peace treaty with its League of Nations covenant was completed. And the promises have not been fulfilled.

The treaty, it is true, has been ratified by France, England, Italy, Japan and Germany, and the machinery of the League of Nations has been arranged.

But the league is not functioning and neither America nor England has made good its promise to agree to go to the relief of France against Germany.

The Franco-American treaty has not even been submitted to the Senate by President Wilson. A treaty which was intended to serve until the League of Nations was in full working order.

And the peace treaty with its covenant for a world peace federation has been twice rejected by the American Senate because the President has persistently refused to consent to such interpretations and reservations as the senators desired to make.

The Anglo-French treaty is suspended in the air because its execution was contingent upon the ratification of the Franco-American treaty, and France finds herself isolated and dependent on her own resources to protect her own interests.

As a result the military party, backed by the army strategists, have set out on a whole new program.

The program was turned down by the peace conference. If they can do as they wish, they will arrange for the permanent occupation of the Saar country, assigned to France by the treaty for only fifteen years, and they will also take possession of the Baltic.

The great Germanic nations, including both Cologne and Coblenz, and will make the Rhine the eastern boundary of the republic.

And they will not stop there. The military strategists are likely to plan the destruction of Germany as a means of making the most possible moment by making war upon her before she has had time to recover.

These strategists are not ignorant of the advice which Lord Fisher gave to King Edward in 1908, when Germany was protesting against the fortification of the Aland islands in the Baltic.

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THE GOWNSMAN

A Replication
AN AMUSING article of the New Republic, not long since entitled "An Academic Problem Solved at Last," in it the genial dean of Harvard College discourses on an admirable scheme of his own invention, there in vogue by means of which students are charged tuition inversely as to their grade in scholarship.

The bright boy going through college with practically perfect honors, the fines graduate, the student who is a scholar, so that the rich father of a dollar may expend anything from \$5000 to \$20,000 a year merely to keep his son at Harvard.

We carried our share of the burden of the war after we entered it. We carried our share to the victory, how largely the historian of 1920 will decide with impartiality, but when the victory in the field was won we stopped. We refused to assume any obligation for cleaning up the mess in Europe which we had shared in bringing about.

We have no policy now. We do not know what our attitude toward France will be. We told her that she should not object to the entrance of German troops into the Ruhr basin, although we knew that the treaty forbids it.

We seemed to be indifferent to the wishes of the nation by the side of which we fought. Indeed, Europe can be excused if she should come to feel that we are different to everything except the safety of our own skin.

The President has one set of views and the Senate has another, and the mind goes along with that of the President, which is no agreement on any definite course and there can be none until after the new President and Congress, to be elected in November, take office next March.

It is not surprising then that France, disappointed in her trust in the League of Nations, which is doing nothing to out the membership of the United States, is doing the best to take care of herself in the present crisis.

AMERICAN education is expensive and its financial burdens are growing heavier. We all our other burdens with our vanishing dollar.

As a business proposition, education is emphatically not worth while; it costs much more than it brings in.

So does government—even very bad government, so does charity and religion, for that matter; for none of these things is profitable in the scales of money profit and loss.

The question is, "Does education pay?" It is, "Can we possibly afford to go without it, or so to modify its cost as to leave more of our money for other uses than now or educated less thoroughly?"

As to the alumnus who hesitates to send his son to college because it may cost him too much, let him remember that in the obligations of loyalty, he is one of the many in a sea of political and social obligations.

These two hardy old bosses had a flunker in many a suit stuffed with political and social obligations.

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TAKING NO CHANCES

Whether that was the way the secret of the seventy-five was kept or not, it was one of the few successfully kept military secrets when the great war broke out.

The Dreyfus mystery has never been explained by those who participated in it.

Dreyfus was innocent. He was a trusted officer in the great war.

He has chosen to be as silent since his return from Devil's Island as the story just given represents him to have been when accused and convicted.

Yet what a temptation to publicity his dramatic punishment and even more dramatic release, convulsing a nation as it did, must have been.

Only an extraordinary man could have held his peace after his vindication.

The anti-Semitic explanation never explained for why did anti-Semitism choose this particular Jew for persecution; especially in view of what is known now, this close-mouthed man who subordinated himself in such an astonishing fashion?

A remarkable Jew, Dreyfus, with the great racial instinct for the relentless pursuit of an end, ascertaining, too, in a marvelous fashion of self-obliteration.

JOHN BURROUGHS, young at eighty-three, spends his birthday rising at 3 in the morning, boiling maple sap to make sugar, planting a tree, receiving children who come with armfuls of flowers to celebrate his anniversary.

He has just finished a book, "The Faith of a Naturalist," and he lives and is fresh at his great age because he has this faith.

He keeps up his keen interest in external things, and it is interests so easily preserved, so various, so constantly renewing themselves in the case of a naturalist, that hold a man in this world and check age and decay.

Interests are the strongest bonds in this world. A man has energy, purpose, health, the will to live as he has interests.

What is spent upon them returns to the spender several fold.

They keep the mind fresh and the heart young.

A naturalist has the advantage over a business man, that he can always have the same interests.

A business man has to "retire." A naturalist never has to retire.

The miracle of spring is just as much the miracle of spring for him at eighty-three as at thirty-three.

The work of marveling at nature is never done.

When a man's work is done he dies. Sears, the greatest mercantile genius this country has ever seen, built up Sears, Roebuck & Co., made millions and retired soon after he was forty.

He died in a few years for lack of interests.

Burroughs, at eighty-three, is kept in this world by the trees to be planted, the sugar maple sap to be drawn and boiled, the faith of the naturalist to be peached to mankind.

PHILADELPHIA'S FOREMOST THEATRES

GARRICK MAT. TODAY
Sings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday.

ANOTHER COHAN HIT! IS THE EXPRESSION USUALLY HEARD FOLLOWING A PREMIERE OF THAT IRREPRESSIBLE STAGE CRAFTSMAN. HAVE YOU READ THE FINE REVIEWS?

"MARY"
(JUST IT A GRAND OLD NAME!) Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach and Leo Hirschman. NEW MELODIES CHOICES OF YOUTH, BEAUTY & CHARM

FORREST MAT. TODAY
LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA 721 ANNUNCIATION

DON QUIXOTE, ESQ.
AN UP-TO-DATE MEDICAL COMEDY BIGGEST & BEST SHOW EVER!

NEXT WEEK—SEATS TOMORROW CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY

The New Dictator
With FRANK CRAVEN A COMPANY OF DISTINCTION and An ARMY OF PRETTY GIRLS

BROAD Mat. Today EVGS. AT 8:15
LAST 4 EVGS. LAST MAT. SAT. ROBERT B.

MANTELL
MAT. TODAY—HAMLET TONIGHT. Merchant of Venice TOMORROW EVG. SAT. MAT. & NIGHT JULIUS CAESAR FRIDAY NIGHT

NEXT WEEK—SEATS TOMORROW THE DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER ACTOR GEORGE

ARLISS
and His Brilliant Associate Players in Booth Tarkington's LATEST PLAY "POLDEKIN" (Direction of GEORGE C. TYLER)

ORPHEUM Mat. Tomorrow, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30
EVGS. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30 & 3:30
M&E DERSHON Polly of the Circus April 12—"CAMILLE"

Witherspoon Hall, Tomorrow, THREE P. M. DAVID BISHAM Old Songs and Ballads Tickets at Hopp's \$2.00

WALNUT Mat. Tomorrow, 2:45, 5:45, 8:45
The Katzenjammer Kids A Big Funny Girls Musical Comedy

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
APRIL 21, 22, 23 & P. M. GALA BENEFIT CONCERT
Benefit Victims of the Revolution
CASA GABRIELWITSCH
MATZENER LASHANSKA
PRICES 75c to \$3.00. No War Tax.
Tickets now at 1108 Chestnut St. & Ryan's

WALTON ROOF TONIGHT
The Event of the Season "Oui Madame"
COMEDY WITH GEORGIA O'RAHEY, Hostess HARRY KELLY, Toastmaster Also VINTON FREEMLEY, DOROTHY MAY, SALLY. Use Girls That Philadelphia Adores Meet Your Friends There

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. The French phrase "dernier cri" literally means "last cry." It is being used to describe the height of