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Philadelphia, Manday, October 11, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA Tilings on which the people expect the new

the Delayare river bridge.

A drydock b.g enough to accommodate the largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system, convention half, building for the Free Library. building far the Free Library.
Art Museum,
laryement of the scater supply,
mes to accommodate the population

A LEAGUE OF TOWNS

DROPERLY enough, the towns that lie in the delectable region commonly designated as the Main Line have a pride in themselves, in the quality of their administrative ideals and in their constant efforts to maintain all the graces of modern life in an environment be beautiful that it might have been originally created for that happy experiment.

Now it appears the Suburban Association of the Main Line has been formed, with headquarters and a secretariat at Ardmore. This is news. The aim of the new association of towns is better co-operation for protection against fire, for police safeguards in the various communities and on the Main Line drives and for the unification of interests generally.

Are we to suppose that the Main Line which has determined to pool its energies for the advancement of its general life, does not read the speeches of Senator Hiram Johnson? One may only hope that no Horah will arise at Devon or Haverford or Bryn Mawr or Paoli to shrilly warn his community of the perils of a supergovernment at Ardmore, of the desirability of a state of grand isolation or the sins of relinquishing the control of neighborhood affairs to alien

WOMEN ON GUARD

THE appeal of the women voters to be recognized as official watchers on November 2 is worth heeding.

The arrangement would leave political finances undisturbed. The job pays nothing. As a test of the public spirit of the newly enfranchised citizens, the feminine vigil will be serviceable. The election hours are long and under normal conditions un-

The acquisition of practical political experience is possible, and the quicker this is gained by the women the more will the realization of some of their aims be expedited. Ward party organizations and city committee members will, if they name feminine watchers at the polls, sagaciously recognize a new

In the end some election-day positions are certain to be filled by women. Education of both the new voters and the old will be best stimulated by an early start, such as Mrs Walter H. Thomson, chairman of the county organization of Republican women, suggests.

CITY DUTY CLARIFIED

THE comparative failure of a police pension fund campaign conducted without recourse to house to house and street corner canvassing reduces a chronic problem to simple terms.

The old system, into which numerous abuses had crept, was rightly banned, and the somewhat extravagant hope entertained that the public would of itown volition hasten to buy carnival tickets. The meagerness of the response is revealed in the announcement that of the desired \$65,000 only \$15,000 was obtained.

Director Cortelyou now declares that he will appeal to City Council for an appropriation of \$175,000 for the police pension fund and \$115,000 for the firemen's pension fund. Belated logic is discernible in plan. The city already takes care of its retired school teachers. Its obligation to provide for its veteran guardians of the public safety is equally obvious.

A necessary preliminary to adequate action by the municipality was Mr. Cortelyou's ban against a custom which bred not a

JIM HAM ON WOMEN

WHAT in the world has Jim Ham Lewis been reading during the months of his involuntary retirement from the Senate of the United States? Kipling, do you suppose or Darwin or the bearded Shaw or the wild iconoclasts of German science who used to whisper darkly over their beer that women should be kept in a condition of servitude lest they devastate the earth by their

"The viewpoint of woman," says J. Ham says be, "is as different from a man's as that of a leopard or a tiger."

Now, a viewpoint implies a mentality and logical deductions arrived at by a process of orderly reasoning. Lions and tigers are not regarded as reasonable creatures by those who know them best. Let that pass.

"By nature," continues Mr. Lewis reck lessly, "women are not for peace. They are for fight. Woman's nature is to demand conflict. In politics men vote for some one or for some thing. Women vote against some one or some thing. They are more concerned about the defeat or overthrow of what they object to than about who or what shall be put in its place. The purposes of men and women converge at the point we call home. They will move outward and apart in matters of government !"

Jim Ham. Jim Ham! You were by far the blazingest man in public life when, in the not far distant past, your vests illumined the regions of Capitol Hill and caused the bush leaguers in Congress to believe that the downward sun had paused in his flight at the very edges of the evening. Can it be that you must still shine in other ways and at all

ore the war we took Mr. Kipling's word for a good many things. Half the world was almost ready to believe that the female of the species was more deadly than the male. But the emperors and the generals and the ministers of state who were responsible for the Marne, for Ypres, for the submarines, for gas tanks and air bombs made us stop and ponder, and, for all we know, they made even Mr. Kipling stop and pender, too, and revise some of the delusions that he carried from the edges of the Indian jungles to the literary market places of an

unsophisticated world. To suggest in this particular time that women are unthinking, that they retain beneath all pleasant exteriors an inherited instinct for direct and ruthless action untempered by logic is to invite comparisons utterly disastrous to the world of men.

THE DEMOCRATS FAILED TO TAKE THE MESSAGE TO GARCIA

This is Why the Nation is Looking to the Republican Party for Constructive Statesmanship

MR. HOOVER, when he discusses the issues of the campaign, does not lose sight of the basic facts.

It was the abject failure of the Democratic party under its present leadership to meet its obligations that led the voters months ago to decide that they wanted a change,

The issue, then, is the ousting of a party that has proved false to its trust and the substitution for it of another party in control of the national government.

No one has made the specifications in the indictment against the Democratic party with greater clearness than Mr. Hoover, After calling attention to the hearty cooperation of the Republicans with the Democrats in the prosecution of the war, Mr. Hoover remarks:

But with victory accomplished, the leaders of the Democratic party, disre-garding this co-operation, decided to ignore one-half of the people of the United States and to make peace alone. Here, I believe. Hes the berinning of its failure in statesmanship. We have simply drifted in the last two years. In political leader-ship this party, at least for the present, has ceased to function.

The armistice was signed in November two years ago. The peace treaty was submitted to the Senate the following July. It was ratified with little delay in all the other allied and associated nations where there was effective leadership cognizant of the necessity of action. There was absolute failure in the White House to recognize the conditions under which agreement could be reached here. Indeed, that failure began when the American peace delegation was named

No trenty can be ratified without the consent of the Senate. Neither party had the necessary two-thirds unifority in that body. It was patent to most of us that it was a stupendous b'under to ignore the Republican half of the Senate, and to attempt to jam down its throat on international agreement in the drafting of which the United States was represented only by a man who held the Republican Senate leaders in contempt and was very free in expressing his opinions on that matter.

The peace delegation included more persons than Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Wilson went his own way and when his decisions were announced in the conference his associates learned of them for the first time. When he came home his own party was in ignorance of his purposes. He took no one into his confidence. The Democratic leaders in the Senate floundered helplessly for months before the President's health broke down. And the technical state of war continued and still continues because the leader in the White to make a Democratic peace or none.

Mr. Wilson failed to deliver the message o Garcia. And not only his party, but the United States and the rest of the world are sufffering today from that failure

This is true in spite of the many ad mirable qualities of the President, His high idealism is splendid and has been an inspiration far beyond the bounds of the United States. But a statesman is measured by his achievements and a leader is measured by his ability to carry his forces to ultimate victory. By these tests the President is found lacking. And because he and his party are lacking, the nation is preparing to put the management of its affairs in other hands, in the confident hope that the new men will arrange for the co-operation of the United States with other nations in an association for the preservation of the world

Mr. Hoover is right when he says that the dispute has not been over the principle of a world association. It would be difficult to find a corporal's guard of really influential men from the Atlantic to the Pacific who oppose such an association. It has been urged for years by men of all parties, but the Republican leaders have been more insistent on it than the Democratic leaders. It is a plan born of the same kind of idealism that gave birth to the Republican party, and its practical merits are such as commend themselves to the kind of intellect that has directed the great constructive policies that have been the glory of the Republican party.

What disagreement there has been has arisen over the conditions under which the United States should enter such an associaion. Unless the conditions are satisfactory to a majority of the people we might as well star out. Unless the association itself is such as to have the support of the people of the nations within it it will be powerless. Such effectiveness as it is to have will denend entirely on whether the men who have framed its charter have successfully discovered just how far the people are willing to go to prevent war.

In the United States it has been obvious for months that the nation was not ready to accept the covenant of the League of Nations as Mr. Wilson submitted it to the Senate. There has been a demand that it be interpreted and rewritten in such a way as to assure every one that we were not surrendering more than we gained. Whether that demand had a just foundation or not is not important. It was one of the facts which a constructive statesmanship would have recognized, for as Mr. Hoover has said on methods men must divide and states manshin will compromise." Under the circumstances it is not surpris-

ing that Mr. Hoover, who has been engaged for years in constructive work, conciliating pposing forces and smoothing away differnces in order that results might be accomplished, should declare that "to have obstinately held up the peace of the world for eighteen months; to have rejected the opportunity for amicable adjustment of differences so as to meet them; to have projected the issue into the presidential election is the

greatest failure of American statesmanship since the Civil War.'

The "solemn referendum," then, he insists, is not on the league, but on the failure of the Democratic party.

This brings us to the point with which we started, namely, that it was that failure of the Democratic party as an efficient instrument of government which has led the nation to look with hope to Republican lead-

No amount of discussion of other matters can distract attention from this great issue. It overtops everything else.

BURNING MONEY

FIRE-PREVENTION DAY, proclaimed by the President and advertised by public officials and fire underwriters all over the country, has passed. Will the country proceed to forget it and continue to lose \$250, -000,000 annually in preventable fires?

Now, a fire loss is not like a loss in business or in the stock market. It does not represent created values shifted from hand to hand. It is, instead, an irreparable less, an obliteration of values from among the assets of the nation and the community, This state is poorer by about \$20,000,000 each year because people refuse to take ordiprecautions against fire.

Oddly enough, it is in raking among the ashes of the former German empire that you will find the best clue to a method for the elimination of these losses. The Germans were thrifty. They had a view of fires that was altogether different from ours. If, in the Germany of the kaiser, you had a fire in your house or in your place of business the neighbors and the authorities did not commiserate with you. When the blaze was extinguished two stout policemen with swords appeared to march you off to a station house, where you would remain to be regarded as a dangerous citizen and a potential menace to the community until you had proved that you observed all precautions established to make fires impossible. If you were found to have been negligent you paid a fine or went to jail. In Germany the fire losses were negligible when viewed in comparison with the fire losses of the United

Stricter laws as well as moral sussion will be required to keep Americans from burning \$250,000,000 each year.

AFTER BOLSHEVISM .-- WHAT?

BOLSHEVISM as it was organized at B Moscow is on its last legs. It is not falling under pressure from the outside. The overthrow is being accomplished through the hatred and disil'usionment of the Russian masses, who in the last year baye suffered a sort of tyranny unknown even under the

The crash has been foreseen in Europe for months. There has been a convergence of allied energies behind General Weangel, the one man who seems capable of continuing an active war on Russian territory. What this latter phenomenon of European politics may mean it is hard to know at this distance. It is equally difficult to tell what may be the next dominant influence in Russia. That question, however, is one that concerns the whole world. European states with financial or commercial interests in Russia seem eager to be on the ground when the great change occurs.' Doubtiess they want to protect themselves.

There may be a great scramble of oppor tunists above the wreck of the Lenine government. Or the old revolutionists who sought only a constitutional government founded on democratic theory may come again to the front to take charge of affairs and begin the long-delayed processes of orderly reconstruction.

MOVIES AND POLITICS

DR. JENNIE SHARP, a woman of talent and a member of one of the representative families of New Jersey, is a candidate for Congress in Camden, and she is promising to agitate for a curfew law and for a stricter censorship of the movies.

A carfew law might not be a bad thing for the country in these days of cabarets and joyrides. We accent might not. stricter censorship of the movies would be debatable matter.

Screen plays seem in many ways to renresent the pollyanna of the arts. Nowhere else, not in books of fiction, not on the stage, not in written poetry, is virtue so carefully guarded and so assured of triumph.

The good may suffer in the movies. They may be wronged and led in strange ways of nisfortune, but they always get the money and the good clothes before the light goes out. In books and in the spoken plays a villain sometimes escapes to show that life is not a simple matter and that the victory is often to the strong or the unscrupulous. But your bad man of the film is doomed from the first flicker of the lantern to be disgraced, disowned, killed under a railway train, shot in a brawl or tumbled off a cliff, while virtue, becurled and smiling, looks out victoriously from the last close-up.

QUIZ

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

3 Elizabeth was the first name of Mother

1. "Hors d'ocuvre" literally means out of

5 Miguel de Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote."

He lived in the latter part of the six-teenth and first part of the seventeenth

Takin Makan is regarded as the most terrible of the world's deserts. It is located in Central Asia and is bounded on the west, north and east by the

Herbert Asquith was premier of Great Britain immediately preceding Lloyd

Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, the

poteon Evgene Louis Jean Joseph, the prince imperial, son of Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie, was killed in

Africa in a war between the British and the Zulus in 1879.

Shakespeare.

turies, dying in 1616, the same year

6. Where is Togoland?

This may not be art. It may not be life, What Do You Know?

Between their employers and ourselv How often is the membership of Congress reapportloned? Name two noted Russian generals of the Russo-Japanese War. 3. When did the great fire in Chicago occur? 4. In what Union victory of the Civil War-did Sheridan's famous ride result? Who wrote the well-known poem on the

Who was Solon and for what was he noted? was he
contract was he
was he
was he
contract was he
contract was he
contract was he
was he
contract was he
contract

MEN skilled workmen, three cleaning What party carried the state of Ohio in the presidential election of 1916? King David was the father of Absalom. An ibex is a wild goat of the Apennines with large recurved horns. An ibis is a stork-like bird found in lakes and swamps of warm climates.

We are all Americans, but some of fors docuvre literally means out of the work or operation or affair. In a dinner hors d'ocuvres are appetizers, regarded as not an essential part of the menu, and served either before or after the soup. The phrase should be pronounced as though it were spelled "or deuvr."

But when she put an interest and a reason into the whole affair we could al adapt ourselves to one another and the job and put it through with some laughter and

found us and from which she rescued us, it may seem odd that a person who could not may seem out that a person who could not understand one of those skilled jobs, let alone manipulate them, could nevertheless manage us all into performing our parts with definess and gallantry. on the west, north and east by the wide curve of the Tarim river. Sven Hedin has added much to scientific knowledge of the waste, which J. T. Bealby, the geographer, describes as "appalling." Some of the sand mountains rise to the height of 300 feet.

for Capital rights, but they never really enjoy themselves as much as when they unite in a sort of temporary brotherhood to do their best under the guidauce of a person who calls out the best in them.

A personal relationship is still no A personal remtionship is still possible between employers and employed. We shall lose it at our peril whoever we are or what-mer our job may be.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

How a Slip of a Girl-Woman Settled the Problems of Labor and Got Her Force Working Smoothly

BY SARAH D. LOWRIE

YOU put in electricity that means re-

papering, and if you repaper you have

papering, and if you repaper you have to repaint, and, while you are about it, you may as well add the closet and the library shelves and put up the partition you always meant to build, and that being the case you'd better have the furnaces overhauled and the plumbing modernized. Something holds you have from having the roof inspected, and the cellar cemented; not so much the thought of the bill as sheer overexertion. The bill for the roof and cellar is no more impossible or possible than for is no more impossible or possible than for all the floors between.

We made out a neat schedule/way back in June that had the most plausible series of causes and effects. It read like the tale of the house that Jack built. This is the plumber that enters one week

To look at the pipes to see if they leak. This is the carpenter following soon To build a partition in one afternoon. When he has finished the paperer enters Followed in turn by the paint decorators. Then when the house is finished complete Hark to the sound of the cleaner's swift feet!

EVERY ONE was engaged, contracted for and told how important it was they should not only come on time but finish on time! Every one gladly promised to be and to do all we could ask or think.

WHEN the day dawned for the caretaker to hand over the keys to the electricism. who was to work all through the schedule, leaving each room, as he finished it, to be taken up by the next workinen in turn, we thought affectionately of all those busy workers and cheerful souls beginning in the hot, dusty town to make our winter home bright and cheerful for us. We set our return from our summer rest a day or two earlier than usual so we could inspect the work before the very last touches.

Back, very far back, in our minds there was a dim, hesitant suspicion that there might be delays here and there, but we shrank from putting it into words. We left the roof and the cellar, to take care of itself.

Our last prophetic act before checking our trunks for the journey to town was to telegraph the cleaning women to begin. They will all be out of the house by Mou-day, I said. I was right! They were, because they, meaning the painters, paperers and carpenters, had not begun!

SINCE then there have been wild doings. Ten men and three cleaning women and a boy 'tweeny have been doing their worst up and down this house. They all came at once and, regardless of the schedule, regardless of the fact that the paper we chose was out of stock and the paint could not get dried in time for the electricians to tear up the floor and begin again, that the plumber was the one to take away the chandeliers and the carpenter should not be used to help the 'tweeny mend the cleaner's ladder and, regardless of the fact that every one threw everything out of the windows into the yard, so there was no place to saw wood or weld pipe or solder wires but the kitchen, we, the owners, are now living Before we tried that desperate expedient

we came and saw 'how things were getting on' as many times a day as we could drag our feet over the pavements from the club. We could see for ourselves everything was getting on but the work.

THE plumber, who was Irish, got on the A carpenter's nerves, who was a Lith-panian, and insults flew, so that the colored unian, and insults flew, so that the colored cook and a cleaner hid in the cellarway. The bosses of both were summoned and passed "words" to each other—"Deutcher and Sinn Feiner" being the most descriptive and relieving. The electricians bored their bee-like way through floors, walls, ceilings and roofs and left large, square holes and long gullies in dusky corners into which the 'tweeny fell when he was bearing furni-

The paperbanger came and did parts of rooms and then disappeared for several days at a time. The painters appeared in swarms and then-didn't come

But after we came and lived in the along with every one else, we passed from one inspiring scene of labor to another and gave ourselves over to and appreciation until There were even those who, as a lark and

on the O. T., worked as a favor overtime them by name, and the younges we call by his first name.

TTHE alumbers were the first to go, and we I parted like pals: the electricians, like the poor which they assuredly are not, are always with us, but the paperhangers and the carpenters have gone. The three cleaners and the 'tweny have cleaned certain rooms for the last time. There will come a day when they will demand new lenning cloths no more, and the ladder hat has become enfeebled from their weight ill rest from its labors. The strange gar ents and flapping shoes in which tweeny has decked himself will surely go the way of all rags, and the painters wi

We shall miss them pleasantly and yet we shall miss them pleasantly, and yet remember them pleasantly. They have done a good thing for us—helped make our home—and we have done a good thing for them; helped make their jobs pleasant, so we are pleased with one another and with

there will be some bills to settle that will crowd us a bit and some out-of-the-con-tract jobs to haggle over that may give us a bad cuarter of an hour, but the fact re makes that, in spite of all the Cassandra wal, about the "obstrancrousness of labor," the "menace of socialism" and the "unretransitity of the working classes, we have and as pleasant an exchange of civilities as uld ask on a basis purely social

I women, a tweeny, six employers and ourselves have united to renovate an old house, and, in questions of taste, practi-cality, utility, safety and economy, havbeen able to speak one another's language during two weeks of constant business re-

spoke with a German or Lithuanian s Irish or Swedish or Greek or African ac cent, which was why, before our real boss came and fived in her house, a more slip of woman, we did not understand on unother or our job.

Looking back at the chaos in which she

CAPITAL and Labor are not the only parts to the whole of business. Men unite to fight for Labor rights or unite



its docks and piers. That widening of Delaware avenue alone ought to be heralded

"People go to cities which are famous for

reat avenues, such as Paris with her hamps Elysees and Vienna with her Ring

Strasse. These two are examples of the fact that it is such improvements that at-

tract visitors; not sewage systems, sewage disposal plants or transit lines. People do

not come to my house to see the kitchen stove or the water pipes. By the same token.

people go to the cities to see great examples of art. As Mr. John McFadden remarked to me. The whole of the south of Italy before

"Philadelphia possesses in its public and

private collections the nucleus of the greatest art center in the United States, and

one of the three or four greatest in the

world. To put it in a commercial way, it has within its reach the possibility of creat-

ing the greatest connecreial asset in the way

tion of the Art Museum here can quite liter-

ally, and even statistically, be demonstrated to be the finest location in any great city of

"Philadelphia already owns one very

great collection. It can never be duplicated

for the simple reason that in most cases there are no duplicates. I refer to the Johnson collection. The city also owns the two exquisite collections of William Elkins and George W. Elkins. In addition, there are the Wilston and the collections of the Wilston.

are the Wilstach collection, which is be

coming more and more famous throughout

America, and the really notable historical

Academy's Collection Notable

"In addition, of course, we have the greatest collection of Gilbert Stuarts in

existence, owned by the Academy of the Fine

Arts, and in the Academy we have an in-

stitution which will always be to the art interests of the United States what Inde-

sendence Hall is to the nation. It is not

"Every one knows of the superb Widener

only the oldest art institution in the country; it is the greatest.

collections which I advisedly put in the plural, because even if Mr. Widener had no

paintings, he would still have four great

collections in tapactries, percelains, marbles

Barnes, of Merica, which is very famous abroad, but not adequately known in Phila-delphia. Another collection is that of Mr.

John Braen, also of Merion, which is in

the making but which is already equal to

all but one or two of the collections in Chi-

in the family of the inte Mr. Frank Thom-

former president of the Pennsylvania

"The collection of English paintings of

the eighteenth and early ninefeenth cen-turies owned by Mr. McFudden is one of the

loveliest collections I have ever seen and the collection of Mr. John D. McIlhenny 1

one that collectors all over the United

States are anxious to see. It is difficult to know when the decoration of a house be-

comes a collection, but I have been in a

paintings as merely proper equipment for a home, but which in cities like Buston or

"The late Mrs. A. J. Cassatt had a num-

ber of beautiful examples of the Barbizon school, Mr. McVitty's house at Bryu Muwr, Mr. C. C. Harrison's, Dr. George Woodward's, Mr. Micheson's and Mr.

of prints in his town house, and one of par-traits in his country house.

it would have advertised the greatest art street in the world. I refer to the Canne street clubs, the Plastic, Sketch, Meridian.

Art Club, the American Philosophic Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society; with

tioned, together with the Art Alliance, the School of Design for Women on the fine

arts side, and the forty eight organizations

of a comprehensive park system, I submit

that it is obvious that, with its opportuni-

ties. Philadelphia can make itself for all

time the great art center of America, which

"If Philadelphia were not Philadelphia

With such collections as those of the

Alexander Simpson's houses are mil

amples of really notable collections of Mr. John F. Lewis has two collections

Franklin Inn and others.

Chicago are regarded as notable collec-

A third collection at Merior

Railroad.

Then there is the collection of Dr. A. C

the war was sustained by its art

of art of any city in the country.

the world excepting only Athens.

collection in Independence Hall.

throughout the country.

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ANDREW WRIGHT CRAWFORD On Art in City Development

A FINE picture or piece of sculpture, be-sides the value which pertains to it as art, is a good commercial business asset and collections of such art constitute a cor-FINE picture or piece of sculpture, be responding asset for a city, in the opinion of Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary of the Philadelphia Art Jury.

According to Mr. Crawford, who is also

secretary of the City Parks Association and a member of the executive boards of the American Federation of Art and the American Civic Association. Philadelphia is neglecting this commercial asset existing in he great art collections which she consistently fails to advertise.

"There are two main divisions of art as applied to a city," declared Mr. Crawford. One is outside or civic art, exemplified by pieces of sculpture or big civic undertakings such as our own Fairmount Parkway the Michigan avenue development in Ch cago or the Kings Way, in London. T other form is that art which, combined with civic art, has meant such a great amount of money for the commerce of Paris, Florence and Venice and other cities noted for their ollection of the fine arts.

Opportunity for Philadelphia

The opportunity of Philadelphia for adding to the volume of money flowing in its commercial channels by means of the de relanguest of both of these forms of art extracrdinary. As it was expressed to the one day by a Philadelphia hotel man. There is nothing that means so much for retail stores, as well as hotel interests, as the completion of the parkway and the art "The money that is left in the city by

tourists is so much pure 'velvet.' There is nothing that attracts it so much as differ-ent forms of civic arts. Contrast with the potency of the appeal of a city like Wash-ington or Los Angeles the sheer cost of gliness of towns like Hobeken or Wee

"When we are discussing matters like the when we are incusation in the parkway and the art museum, it is important to keep in mind what the city would be like without these and similar improvements. If making a city attractive means money for its citizens, how much loss doe an ugly city cause to its inhabitants! heard of a city of 200,000 inhabitants.

which Baedeker was reported to have id. This city had that much population. but there was nothing worth noting there That was an advertisement which cost that city enormously. Urges Advertising Improvements

Those that the commercial organizations of Philadelphia, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, will as vigorously advertise the construction of Pairmount parkway and the progress of the art my soum as the Commercial Club of Chi eago advertised the preparation and publiention of the city plan of Chicago, and as it is now advertising every one of the steps by which it is carrying into effect that operb plan of improvement for city has already paid a total of \$90,000,000. "Any city that puts through so big a thing as the Fairmount parkway is a city

that is alive, vigorous and active, and it such a city that attracts commerce. land, and especially its Chamber of Commerce, is advertising its progress with 'leveland group plan, a progress which relatively to the number of people in the and its buildings. "Philadelphia lies today between two

most powerful magnets for the money of tourists, Washington and New York. Hun-dreds of theusands of visitors go to these cities every year. They pass by our doors, We should be able to tap that stream of tourists and their gold and there is nothing that the city can do that will more effect tively get visitors to come here in grent numbers than to complete the parkway and the museum and to improve the banks of the Schuylkill river so as to make them com pare with the Charles river embankment in Boston, recently completed, and the river front at Harrisburg, or the superb one at Rio de Janeiro, not to mention many European cities.

Delaware Avenue Widening Praised "Philadelphia is doing notably well with its waterfront, consisting of the widening Pelaware avenue and the improvement of The Berlin press is tied up by a strike. Another scrap of paper.

The pushcart man has now joined the politician as a chestnut peddler.

A politician is like a hunter in that he to take one hedge after another.

The candy makers have not yet dis-

ered that sugar is on the toboggan. It would really seem that ever so many all players have been spoiled by prosperity.

Even Mr. Mitten will admit that Council contains some great little comprom-

The Crimea is said to be as dry as the States. Smuggled or home-made hooch?

There are few party men who remain intouched by the state of the party ex-Any interest John Barleycorn takes in

barley or corn crop nowadays is purely A day of rest having intervened, we

may look on Saturday's sports with a calm

eye and get back to work Not sugar but nuts make caudy expensive, says a manufacturer. Is it pos-sible he refers to his patrons?

Prominent in the overhead of the restaurateurs is "atmosphere," according to Commissioner McClain. Doubtless the waiter's haughty air.

In the matter of turning over a new leaf the book reviewer takes first place; but in the matter of old leaves the park attendant remains untouched.

There is at present no indication that the voters will depart from the time-hon-ored rule of voting their prejudices and thinking them convictions.

We venture the opinion that a request to see the old files of Governor Cox's Dayon News is viewed with considerable saspicion in the office of that paper. Coffee exporters of Venezuela are hold-

ing back shipments until prices recover frest their present decline. If they're not careful we'll take to ten and then what will ther The economic outlook of German, which faces a deficit of 67,000,000,000 marks, is not made less gloomy by the de-

mands of four miners' unions for an in-Booth Tarkington has refused to write political article for a magazine because by has nothing to say. In discovering that itis is a bar, Mr. Tarkington makes a notable

oution to political thought. number of houses in Philadelphia where the owner appeared to regard many remarkable It is at least unfortunate that a Brook-lyn player should be arrested in Cleveland for ticket scalping. It lends color to the allegation that the players are out for the dough above all other considerations.

> It has aforetime been authoritatively declared that the money that makes the mare go performs a like office for the ele-phant and the mule, but there are times when it shows an inclination to "lay down on its job."

Once again we pause momentarily to pat ourselves modestly on the back. The Associated Press story of a sick sailor at sea being treated by a doctor on a ship fifty miles away was anticipated with details on this page a couple of weeks past.

Boston's United States attorney has been informed that a restaurant keeper in that city charged his patrons \$1.70 for the tomatoes. In behalf of the restaurateur is said that he first took the skins off the is said that he first took the skins off int tomatoes. He seems to have performed a like service for his patron. Natheless we referse to grow excited over the matter, as do we see that there is any reason for the authorities to interfere. The remedy is too simple: The patron may buy his tomates elsewhere.