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election this year as the appetizing food which she served to the men of the city in her restaurant. It would be ungracious to say that she was carried through on the tidal wave which swept Oklahoma into the Republican column.

WHERE HISTORY IS MADE IT MUST BE DULY SIGNALIZED

Philadelphia Has a Magnificent Opportunity to Assert its Distinction in the Sesquicentennial Celebration Scheduled for 1926

THE three most satisfying large-scale celebrations ever held were undoubtedly the Centennial, the Paris fair of 1889 and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

That such factors operated effectively will not be denied, but to make consideration of them exclusive is to reject a fundamental without which elaborate, official rejoicing and splendid presentation become mere empty mummery or forced pretence.

What is primarily needed in the realm of spectacle is an irresistible thrill, a simple emotional realization that the display is while, a tribute in practical terms to a happening or set of circumstances of transcendent import in the spiritual as well as material progress of mankind.

The citizens who met in the Mayor's office and resolved to set in motion a 120th anniversary of American independence launched an ambitious enterprise with indispensable and unobtainable capital.

This unimpeachable asset was a cause duly antecedent to effect. The question was not how to find an excuse for celebration, but what shall be done to recognize an event of which the whole nation will be conscious six years hence.

This is the way plans for the Centennial, commemorating the birth of American liberty, preparations for celebrating the fall of the symbolic Bastille and preliminaries for observing the 40th anniversary of the discovery of the New World were started. The auguries of success were spontaneous. The thrill was irresistible.

It is interesting to note that the resolutions adopted, while specific in the request for an initial appropriation of \$50,000 from the Council, are indefinite as to the nature of the 1926 festivities.

That is the proper way to approach a subject of this magnitude. Tradition supports the proposition, and, in line with customary thought, there is a bill pending in Congress providing for a government appropriation of \$50,000 for purposes connected with the delivery of foreign goods to the sesquicentennial and \$500,000 for installing and returning the government exhibits. Nevertheless, it may be safely admitted that Congress will be sympathetic to such departures from convention as may be found appropriate to the event honored.

The preliminary committee which the Mayor is authorized to name has ample opportunity to investigate commemorative methods, to enlist public interest and to devise impressive and interesting formalities. This does not mean that Philadelphians can afford to squander the time allowance. From now until 1926 brains, money, effort and enthusiasm are needed to achieve the fitting result.

In this connection it is significant to observe that the Centennial project was launched in the spring of 1870, six years before the celebration. A year later Joseph R. Hawley was named president of the commission by President Grant. Congress, the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia each advanced \$1,500,000 and the private subscriptions from citizens amounted to \$2,500,000.

Residents of this region and, indeed, of the entire nation do not have to be informed concerning the influence of the Centennial. Its contribution to Philadelphia prestige was immense. In a national sense the exposition marked the commencement of a new era. In trade, in foreign relationships, in art and science new channels of activity were opened.

Recollection of these facts should be inspirational. The city nearly half a century ago set for itself a magnificent precedent. Every Philadelphian with a spark of civic pride will hope for a new accomplishment as striking, as brilliant, as enjoyable and as thought-stimulating as its now time-hallowed ancestor.

The term may be dismilar. Indeed, the language to be sought is more initiation. If an exposition project is furthered it should be something different in that field. If pagantry and carnival features are to be emphasized they should be in tune with the times; or, better still, an interest-piquing notch ahead of them.

The six years separating the sesquicentennial from the present are teeming with forecasts. In this instance, however, only buoyant prophecies are admissible, for speakers are temperamentally averse to celebrations unless in tribute to their own alleged "timeless logic."

Therefore it is surely permissible to imagine that 1926 will mark a solid recovery from the blight of the world war, just as 1876 put a period to the civil struggle, its lawlessness, its reflexes and its carnage. In Philadelphia enough time will have elapsed to estimate the worth of the constructive program upon which the city is engaged. As host this metropolitan will naturally desire to make a creditable showing of its activities private and municipal.

To give color and attraction to the sesquicentennial, the exhibition of some notable work may gracefully be linked. The official inauguration of the Delaware bridge suggests itself as a particular feature. With consistent energies and liberal financial aid it is conceivable that this noteworthy undertaking may be completed by the time the third especially memorable Fourth of July rolls around.

The city should have handsome new streets to exhibit. The art museum may play an energizing cultural role. There are, indeed, numerous movements which could be crystallized in a way to contribute variety and charm into the exercises, carnival, exposition—call it what you will.

The rather stolid failure of spiritually purposeless exhibitions of late years has occasioned a thoroughly laudable revival of interest in pagantry. Properly devised, this communitively effective instrument could be made of national life. Musical and dramatic factors are not to be discounted, nor are assemblies of leaders in statesmanship, in the arts, in science and in other components in the mosaic of civilization.

It need hardly be urged that the distinction of Philadelphia in commerce and industry, its eminent position as a workshop on a gigantic scale, be displayed.

The sesquicentennial may legitimately embrace three objects. First of all, an imposing and vividly expressed recognition of the meaning of an epochal event; second, an assertion of municipal dignity and progress; third, the stimulation of all the economic, financial, industrial and intellectual forces in motion here.

The task ahead is large, but patriotism, devotion to civic ideals and a sense of responsibilities should enable the community to undertake it in a spirit of indomitable capacity. This city, as the birthplace of the nation, is under solemn obligation to extend endeavor to the maximum. Nothing can detract from the intrinsic grandeur of the event which it shall be one unique privilege to celebrate. But once again to reveal its appreciation of inspiring realities—that is the ennobling duty of Philadelphia.

SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP

WILL it help the prospective voters of the land—or the active voters, for that matter—to instruct them in the ideals and theories of government, and leave them at the same time in ignorance of the elaborate processes by which the popular will is so often frustrated in municipal, state and national elections? Will it, in other words, help the youth of the country to tell it what to believe rather than what to do? Hardly.

If schools are to undertake the training of citizens for intelligent participation in elections, they will have to devote less space to theory and more to frank talk about actual practice. The difference here suggested is the difference between dream and realities.

Under the broad head of "civics" most public schools attempt to teach the fundamental rules of politics and political action. Boys and girls learn much about what eminent men said in the past. They do not learn half enough about what many eminent men are doing in the present. They are permitted to look only at pleasing surfaces and to suppose that all the truth about American affairs may be gathered from school books or from lectures composed with a regard for the niceties of language rather than for harsh and wholesome truth.

Good citizenship as it is discussed in the schools is supposed to be inspired chiefly by the utterances of statesmen who, having lived in other generations, had no opportunity to discuss issues of the sort that are present and immediate in the United States. Many teachers would be glad to disillusion young minds by a recital of the practices by which the Toms, Dicks and Harrys who rule in conventional political organizations prove in the routine of almost every election that the lessons of the elder idealists—the lessons continued in the schools—mean little to many men who produce results at the polls and therefore do more than any others to control governmental policy. Yet without that sort of knowledge no voter can ever be safely on the defensive.

It is proper to remember all this—and a great deal more—in considering the excellent plan outlined by Dr. Finegan for the more thorough training of boys and girls in the ways of progressive citizenship through the medium of the Pennsylvania schools. Dr. Finegan is an able and courageous man. But it is easy to fancy that even he would hesitate to tell all the saving truth to any class assembled to seek its guidance through the maze of practical politics.

How are votes rounded up in emergencies? What do the ward and division leaders get for their infinite pains? Who pays them and why are they paid? Whom or what do they serve? Is there really a political bond between reputable and disreputable elements in American communities, and do the reformers of whom you hear so much really desire to reform? Are business and politics mixed and secretly associated even in cities and small communities?

Any high school pupil who took his course in citizenship seriously and dispassionately asks these questions sooner or later, and if he did not ask, then the information should be proffered voluntarily by his teacher. But could the average teacher venture on the dangerous but highly interesting ground here indicated? Before he got far the tutor would probably feel mysterious pressure from mysterious quarters directed to shut his mouth or force him out of his job.

Tradition in the public schools implies that illusion of a young are somehow saved and not to be destroyed. The consequence is that boys and girls move into the advanced classes and finally into the busy world with a lingering belief that politics is a simple matter, that the country is governed according to the rules laid down by Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and the rest and that all men who achieve success in practical politics are actuated by patriotic and grandly great impulses. That is one of the reasons why new voters are so easily befuddled and so ready to drift.

Unfortunately, however, the restrictions and inhibitions that make complete frankness difficult for every one prevalent in the schools, too. There are reasons, many of them good ones, why men and organizations could not be denounced to classes. The truth is often difficult to recognize and sustain. Lies may be easier to appear like truth. There is always the danger of citizenship. So the wise teacher of citizenship is one who, having taught his pupils all that he may about practical politics, will say to his classes at the end: "I have told you only half. The rest you must learn with your own eyes."

MEXICO SETTLES DOWN

ALMOST lost in the tide of election news was an almost unbelievable dispatch from Mexico City. It told of the surrender of Pedro Zamora. Pedro was the last of the Mexican bandits. He was not very important, but he had kept to the trail long after all the other bandits followed Villa's example.

For the first time in generations Mexico is said to be without an incident revolution or an active revolutionist, and the new government seems to be able to go about its business in an orderly and progressive way.

The question of American recognition of Mexico is coming to the fore. There is no reason why recognition need be long delayed. Self-interested groups who still hope for a war of indemnities and annexations with Mexico may oppose it. But they do not represent American sentiment. With the unification of national aims and sympathies on this continent immeasurable advantages would come to all America. The Mexican problem has been dealt with too long. It is time for a rapprochement that can be maintained without loss of dignity or standing by the United States.

The local psychic who was always out on a limb, according to her landlady, discovered to her sorrow that a writ server doesn't care a rap for spirits.

Though this be Apple Week, it must be confessed that a larger amount of interest is being manifested in the plum crop.

It would seem that the solemn referendum has gone beyond recall.

A MASON UNIQUE Fred Godcharies' Unusual Story About Judge Rockefeller—Billy Leary's Experience as a Page. Reginald Wright Kaufman's Visit

BY GEORGE NOX MCGAIN FRED A. GODCHARIES, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, is a veteran of two wars.

He is and has been for years one of the prominent Masons of the state. For a number of terms he has filled the responsible position of district deputy grand master. It is one of the highest appointive offices in the fraternity.

Some years ago Secretary Godcharies undertook the work of preparing a history of Masonry in the district over which he presides. He spent five years on it, with the result that it is the most complete record of its kind ever undertaken. It is embraced in two beautifully bound and illustrated volumes.

The highest testimonial to the character of his labors as a historian was paid by the grand lodge several years ago when his history, as to typography, illustration, binding and general character, was adopted as the model for all subsequent historical publications of that body.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. ROCKEFELLER, for years president of the Northampton county courts, who died three years ago while on a visit to California, was a Mason, but unique among the hundreds of thousands of Masons in this country, and possibly in the world.

For more than fifty years he was a master mason, though he had never entered, passed and raised to that degree without ever having been a member of any lodge.

Secretary Godcharies explains this remarkable statement by facts which are usually by Judge Rockefeller and verified by some of his contemporaries.

Judge George C. Welker was on the bench in New Cumberland county in 1851. He was also district deputy grand master of Masons. In that year he was called upon to constitute a lodge of the order at Shamokin. William M. Rockefeller, then a young man from Shamokin, was a law student in his office, but he was a frequent visitor at his home.

On the trip to Shamokin young Rockefeller accompanied his preceptor, expecting to visit his home for several days.

The brethren at Shamokin who were chosen as officers of the new lodge desired instructions on initiation, ritual and other things being newly constituted they had no candidate for the ceremony.

Under his wide powers as a deputy grand master Judge Welker suggested that William M. Rockefeller be "made a Mason at sight," which was instantly and heartily agreed to in the presence of the officials of the new lodge. A special dispensation from the district deputy grand master, which proceeded with the initiation through the three degrees.

It came about that Judge Rockefeller during his life was a mason, who had never been entered as a member at his initiation and was never affiliated with any particular lodge during his life, though he was a frequent visitor at his home.

WILLIAM LEARY, a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, who has put over some clever publicity work for that great organization, has very distinct recollections of Harrisburg and his House and Senate back as a boy.

He was "Little Billy" Leary then, for he was a page in the Senate that session, credited to Schuylkill county. He was the butler of the Senate and most active page, as I recall him, on the floor of the Senate.

His leading and most vivid recollection of that session was a short but breezy interview with the late Senator George W. Handy Smith, of this city. Ed Smiley was then chief clerk of the Senate.

Between sessions it was the custom of the Senate to receive visitors through the old Capitol, pointing out the various landmarks, thus earning a little coin on the side in the way of tips.

YOUNG LEARY, who was the guide of a group of ladies in the "fall of the man-from-Cook's" act, as a final exhibit conducted them to the offices of the president pro tempore of the Senate.

Unfortunately, it was about the time that George Handy Smith was accustomed to drop in on Ed Smiley for his afternoon "smoke" and the ladies entered at the critical moment when the twin were toasting each other. There was a hasty exit of the visitor, and the page.

And Reginald Wright Kaufman, who was later a senator, a few years later was a plenty.

Of this Mr. Leary, now a business man, says that he always had a feeling before showing visitors any of the official headquarters were in progress in which a black bottle figured as the inspiration.

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFMAN, novelist and magazine writer and erstwhile newspaper man, is in the city for a few days, principally to attend the wedding of his daughter.

During the campaign that has just closed Mr. Kaufman was located at Republican headquarters in connection with the Republican woman's division.

Restoring Old Building At the present time we are busy restoring the old office to its Colonial day appearance. We are continuing the famous old wrought-iron fence on the front, built by Samuel Wheeler in 1775, which has been regarded as a "classic" by architects and others ever since, and running all about the church. There is still another connection in that the present work is being done by the firm of Wheeler & Co., the head of the concern being a grandson of the original fence builder.

Many changes are being made in the building proper. We are restoring a back stairway leading to the balcony, and recently discovered a new balcony hidden behind a partition which we never knew existed before. The old Colonial wash and windows are being restored, while a building

REMARKS ABOUT KINGS "God said I am tired of Kings." Emerson "God said to me that of kings." And meantime man said, "No, I like their looks in their robes and rings." So he crowned a few more. And they went on playing the game as before. Fighting and spoiling things.

Man said, "I am tired of kings! I am tired of kings! I am tired of kings!" They make me pay for their lust and their war.

I am a peasant, they pull the strings; The blood of my heart is the wine they drink. I will goven myself for a while, I think, And see what that brings!"

Then Gal, who made the first remark, Smiled in the dark.

—Henry van Dyke, in "Selected Poems."



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

THE REV. LOUIS C. WASHBURN On "Significance of Christ Church" On the 225th anniversary of the founding of Old Christ Church, to be observed with special ceremonies during this month, has a far greater significance than the sentimental interest surrounding the perpetuation of one of America's sacred shrines, in the opinion of the Rev. Louis C. Washburn, rector of the famous house of worship.

"To most people," said Dr. Washburn, "Old Christ Church is synonymous with Revolutionary times, and everything concerned with it dates in the public mind in and about and from that time. What is not generally realized is that the church was founded nearly a century before that time—1695, to be exact—and that much of the history that has given us our present commonwealth of Pennsylvania has developed from that time and set of influences."

"Old Christ Church was built in 1695 by a group of Philadelphia business men, who realized that much of the civic and state development must center around such an institution headed by Joshua Carpenter, then was a group of thirty-six of the city's leading business men that included Robert Quarry, Jasper Yates and John Moore. They laid the foundations for this splendid achievement."

"The former, an outstanding Christian statesman, who was Bishop of London and member of the Privy Council, urged William Penn in making grants of land in what was then an unknown wilderness to deal primarily with the Indians. In a letter to the committee of the Privy Council for 1681 Penn acknowledged this, saying: 'I cannot but acknowledge that the Indians have exactly followed the Bishop of London's "counsel" by buying and not taking away the Natives' land, with whom I have had to do.'"

"The new Bishop of London also safeguarded the colonists against religious intolerance by inserting in the charter a provision and unerringly through his episcopate made a helpful reality of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction over these plantations to immeasurable advantage."

"The second, Thomas Bray, was Connecticut's appointee commissary and contributed unhesitatingly to the enrichment of life here in that formative period. With the avowed purpose of inducing the best type of men to volunteer for service as pastors and schoolmasters, and citizens who would stand for the better things in the primitive colonies, he established libraries here and in four other centers in 1694 and 1697, and followed this up by organizing two speech-making societies for the advancement of Christian knowledge and for the propagation of the gospel in these parts, which societies exerted a far-reaching influence through years of nursing care in this country."

"He also was solicitous about sending into this new country the proper kind of people, Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and those who would prove a credit and a constructive force in the new communities which were about to be established."

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SHORT CUTS You don't hear a chirp from the coal man in praise of the weather.

Mr. Bryan may continue his good work by sending congratulations to Senator Harding.

Notice how Old Man Work bobbed up the moment you got through cheering over the election?

There is reasonableness in the suggestion that the Debs figures were fattened by the Cynics' vote.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan will be proud and happy to welcome Mr. Wilson back to private life.

An Allentown, Pa., apple tree is now in blossom for the fourth time this season. Doing honor to Apple Week.

Pity the poor New York Assembly. It has to go to all the trouble of ejecting the Socialists again—or reversing itself.

Twenty Chicago breweries are said to be turning out real beer. Somebody brewing near-beer must have misjudged the distance.

President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, says girls' styles are indecent. Some of the lassies must have been showing their ears.

It is perhaps unjust to say that California has raised an issue with Japan? It was, as it were, a self-raising Oriental flower.

That President-elect Harding was offered the hospitality of a washup for his coming visit to the Panama canal is evidence that courtesy is included in canal tolls.

Bensalem township and part of Philadelphia have been broken, this time in Paris. It is the likelihood of breaking his neck that gives zest to the airman in such an enterprise.

The world speed record for airplanes has again been broken, this time in Paris. It is the likelihood of breaking his neck that gives zest to the airman in such an enterprise.

The crying of a baby is not sufficient reason for the ousting of a tenant, according to the ruling of a Buffalo, N. Y., court. First thing you know babies will have as much right in an apartment house as dogs.

Every newspaper in its news columns every day furnishes many and good reasons why the bill prepared by City Solicitor Smyth and approved by Mayor Moore regarding the purchase of firearms should be passed by the Legislature.

One whimsical local Democrat refuses to concede the election until the Electoral college has played the University. There are others of his political faith who would like to see its members on the grid.

Unionists, who favor autonomy for Porto Rico, won five out of six legislative districts in Tuesday's election and have captured San Juan for the first time in twenty years. Thus another problem for President Harding to solve becomes acute.

A Muskogee, Okla., woman has won a seat in Congress by talking to her constituents while eating soup. This was naturally considered quite a feat in a section where soup-eating is rarely accompanied by anything more elaborate than a whistle.

Dan Hanna, horseman, and Helmsbrock Blinn, actor, are going to build a \$200,000 road in Newcastle, N. Y., because the town is too poor to keep the present highway in repair. We know what will happen. The town will raise the assessment on their houses as improved property.

When a Camden man eloped with a fourteen-year-old girl, his father-in-law thrashed him and was promptly arrested. Happily the recorder discharged him. While all the world loves a lover, papa still has some rights, and unprovoked assault and battery may raise the assessment on their houses as improved property.

Two French girls are to be sent back to France because the adopted father of one and the fiancé of another failed to claim them. And the fact that two healthy girls are barred from admission into the country, while hordes of undesirable continue to find their way past the inspectors, seems to show that our immigration laws are in need of revision.

What Do You Know? QUIZ 1. Who said, "O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant?"

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. An enclave in territory surrounded by foreign dominion.

2. What one of the Central American republics has the largest population? 3. Who was Talma? 4. What successful candidate for President received every electoral vote but one?

5. Name two cities besides Washington which have been capitals of the United States 1821-1826. 6. In what century was Robin Hood, outlaw, supposed to have lived? 7. Who is regarded as the father of the modern science of political economy? 8. What are the Elgin Marbles? 9. What President of the United States was originally named Stephen? 10. Distinguish between a simon and a monimon.

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