ening Public Tedger TRLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CTRUS R. K. CURTIS, PASSIDENT

AVID B. SMILEY Editor MIN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lerous Building
Independence Square. Philadelphia.

HANTIC CITT. Press-Union Building
FORE 364 Madison Ave.
TOI Ford Building
Lome. 613 Globe-Democrat Building
1302 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. Tor Cor. Bureau. The Sun Building

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

EUPSCRIPTION TERMS
The Branna Public Libers is served to subwribers in Philadelphia and surrouning towns
at the rate of tweive (12) cents per week, payable
to the earrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, Canada, or United States rescessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month,
sig (40) dollars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month,
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must give old as well as new address.

BELL 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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A SENSITIVE BOARD

THE sensitiveness of the Board of Public Education concerning the Finegan school survey somehow implies that knowledge of the recommendations of the report has not been withheld from the appointed body in charge of education in this city.

Indeed, Mr. Catherine is quoted as complaining that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has condemned certain features of the system which have already been rectified. It is not easy to understand why objection should be raised to criticism of this sort. If the board has anticipated any of Dr. Finegan's proposed reforms it would seem that such foresight warrants pleasure and self-congratulation.

But the psychology of the board is often curprising. In the present instance it is worth noting, while the alleged withholding of the survey is disapproved, some of the points exhibited are declared to be superfluous. This blend of information and alleged ignorance is curious, to say the least.

UNGER'S SENTENCE

THE eight to twelve year jail sentence I imposed yesterday by Judge Shoemaker upon Walter A. Unger, the "boy plunger" who leoted the safe-deposit box of the Evans Dental Institute and lost almost \$200,000 of his employers' money in stock-market speculations, will not settle the unsettled stion of bucket-shops. It will not pro-Ject the woolly lambs of the future from being eaten by wolves in the snide brokerage

Will it teach a lesson to the employers ho permit underpaid and inexperienced rouths access to their money vaults? That, o. is doubtful.

Unger will go to jail and he will be for-gotten. It seems that the bucket-shops and he abuses of the stock-market system are being forgotten, too, and left exactly as they re before the succession of scandals and failures of the last few months.

EDISON IS THIN-SKINNED

DROF, SCOTT, of the University of Wisconsin, one of a large number of persons to whom Mr. Edison had written for opin-

reply.

It was that nothing short of a treatise on that almost any elementary textbook would chawer the most fundamental of Mr. Edison's questions.

Mr. Edison is displeased and has written to the president of the university complainplains that many persons have taken pains to answer his questions at length, and he regrets that the Wisconsin professor did not

Mr. Edison is really too sensitive. He ought to have expected some plain speech honey which every person who knows anyseted as both unsound and foolish. Some spapers, including this one, pointed out his fallacies, without much consideration for his feelings. If the other college professors have been patient enough to explain to him what is the matter with his theories it must be because they have grown accustomed to teaching freshmen and to being tolerant with their ignorance.

Edison is a great inventor, but he would better leave economies to those who know something about it, instead of trying to prove that the experience of centuries is without foundation.

POLICE AND VOLSTEADISM

UNTIL county, State and municipal police organizations in all parts of the United States can be persuaded to net consistently in co-operation with prohibition enforces ment agents directed from Washington, and antil District Attorneys can be convinced that they should extend all the aid in their power toward the enforcement of a general aw, Volsteadism wi. be more or less of letter in many large areas. John T. Davis, State prohibition director, admitted this by implication in his address to the meeting of District Attorneys at Harris-He admitted, for example, his inability to report upon the activities of the 55,000 individuals who hold Federal permits to sell and transport whisky for purposes supposedly legitimate. His staff of sistants is too limited to undertake the necessary investigations. This means that the source of a great deal of contraband liquor is still, and probably will continue

asto be, undisturbed. Gradually the prohibitionists are preparing to admit what they refused to admit in the beginning-that while the Volstead law is adequate enough to meet their wishes, mechanism for enforcing it is wholly -deficient. They are appealing now to churches, to clergymen and to voluntary orcanizations of private citizens for aid and

o-operation because Congress, having Processed the Dry Law, seems to have resolved to let it fall into disuse by making systematic enforcement virtually impossible. In the end the Federal agencies must turn and turn again to the local police. For either the co-operation of city police abureaus or a greatly enlarged Federal encement organization will be necessary to maintain even a semblance of prohibition in

tates like Pennsylvania. It happens that police forces are not or ganized from those classes of society which conscientiously opposed to all forms of the liquor business. Pennsylvania has upon be statute books a law which should comel the police in all cities of the State to be the police the dry principle. So the police themselves seem to be con-

that law does not exist. In New the local police organizations are interested. Thus the District are at a low, since it is not a business of their offices to go phones needed as the basis of

prosecutions. They act, as a rule, upon evidence uncovered by the police. When the District Attorneys of Pennsylvania meet and resolve to help toward prohibition enforcement they are promising what they cannot deliver until the local police in large communities and police officials generally are converted to Volsteadism. It is almost unnecessary to say that there are at present no apparent signs of that conversion.

THE SALES AND ADDRESS OF THE SALES

A great deal of additional money from the Federal Treasury is needed to strengthen the Federal enforcement system. Will Congress provide this money? That is the question now, and it is tille to evade it. Congress did with prohibition what it is preparing to do with the bonus. It passed the law without much thought of the method or means by which it could be made operative, just as it is eager to pass the Soldier Bonus Bill without knowing or caring where the necessary four billions is to come from.

WILL A MAN CUT HIS OWN THROAT TO SAVE HIS LIFE?

This Question May Be Answered When We Know Whom the Republican Machine Intends to Run for Governor

TF WE are to have a Governor equal to the job, the politicians will have to stop dickering and begin to give serious attention to the welfare of the State.

They are now concentrating their attention on their own personal fortunes. They are using the governorship as a pawn in the ganfe they are playing to get control of the political machinery. They seek to control that machinery for their own profit. One group is after profit in the way of greater political influence. Another group is after financial profit through control of the men who will award contracts.

And so they are rushing up and down the State, talking with big and little men in an effort to make combinations which will enable them to force their will on the party and carry their candidate through the primaries in May. Each little leader is demanding concessions in return for his support, and the big leaders are consulting one another, while each has a big knife behind his back ready to use on the slightest provo-

The kind of a Governor the State needs in the present crisis is a man who is his own master. He must be a man with sufficient political courage to realize that he will serve his party best by using all his energies in the service of the people. And he must have sufficient driving force to overawe and subdue the politicians who will seek to use him to put over their own schemes.

It is notorious that a thorough house. cleaning is needed in Harrisburg. The men in charge of spending the public money have been indifferent. They have allowed innumerable abuses to grow up. They have ignored the laws intended to check many of those abuses and have given fat fees to their favorites. There are useless departments and overlapping commissions and bureauz. each one of which is filled with the dependents of this or that political leader.

There can be no housecleaning without hurting a lot of politicians. Consequently the politicians object to housecleaning. They have prevented it in the past and they will fight the nomination of any candidate big enough to do the job. This does not mean that they will oppose the nomination of a man who talks about the necessity of cleaning up the mess. They will talk about it themselves in order to win support, because they know that it is necessary "to pander to the moral sentiment of the State."

But whoever is supported by the machine will be a man who can be controlled by the mechine. This will be seen to. If he cannot be controlled through direct commands. he can be controlled indirectly either by blocking all his plans or by surrounding him with men who will play him false.

While one group of men is working to maintain the status que, another group is actively engaged in the effort to extend to the whole State the system of contractor domination that has been repudiated in this city. Tens of millions of dollars are to be spent on highway improvements. If a contractor-controlled Governor is elected be can be trusted to appoint a contractor-controlled Highway Commissioner, with inspectors who owe their jobs to the contractors and their

And then the highway funds would be duiced from the State Treasury into the pockets of the contractor politicians.

If the State wants this sort of thing it can have it, but if it does not went it the way to prevent it is to prevent the nomination of any candidate for the governorship controlled by the contractor machine.

If this city does not want its power to clean its own streets taken away from it. the aroused citizens must fight the plan to set up in Herrisburg the influences which are hostile to the present plan.

McSparran, who is to be the Democratic andidate for Governor, is already charging that the highway funds have been spent extravagantly. The nomination of a contractor candidate would justify him in charging that it was intended to use the Highway Department as an annex of a political machine for enriching the politicians. The only way to meet the Mc-Sparran charges is by the nomination of a rian about whom there can be no shadow of suspicion and who admittedly stands for honesty and efficiency in every department of government.

Not a Republican who measures up to the required standard has been put forward by any considerable faction of the party. Some of them come nearer to it than others, and some are so far below it that they ought not to be considered even for trading purposes. And some with wide reputations and personally unobjectionable are yet so weak that they could easily be bent to the purposes of the men who are in politics for what they can muke

The occasion calls for a real man, but only an incurable optimist can expect the politicians to consent to his nomination, for the right man would put a lot of the old cang out of business within three months after he took his seat in the Capitol in Harrisburg.

A RELIC WORTH RESTORING

THE proposal of the American Institute of Architects regarding the restoration f Bartram's Gardens is in keeping with the obvious necessity of safeguarding the historic shrines and memorials of this community as auxiliaries to the Sesqui-Cen-

It is imperative that Philadelphia should appear entitled to the precious treasures of its storied past. Much tidying up will be

general condition of the grounds have been improved of late years, but much remains

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects suggests a program of restoration which will recreate the past. The plan includes not only the reconditioning of the Bartram house, but the replanting of the garden with specimens of such flowers as the first American botanist imported from England and had collected himself in his extensive travels through the American colonies. It may be taken for granted that all the historical proprieties will be ob-

served. Philadelphians are disposed to considerable indifference respecting one of the most interesting colonial survivals in the country. Bartram's Gardens have not deserved this. The harvest of restoration is fully in order ..

In time may come the improvement of the Schuylkill's banks, which are at present a shocking disfigurement to the ancient estate. The betterment of the gardens should serve to emphasize the need of scenic rehabilitation of a river once as beautiful and as picturesque in its lower reaches as it is at present in its course through Fairmount

HUGHES PROVES THE CLAIM

NEAR the close of the long analytic note addressed by Secretary Hughes to the principal ailied Powers there is a pertinent quotation from the Treaty of Versailles which establishes the validity of the American claim for payment of the Rhineland army bill. Article 251 accords priority of payment through the Reparations Commission of "the cost of any armies of occupation. The provision is unqualified. The possi-

bility of renunciation of the Versailles compact by any of the victorious Powers associated under the armistice is not considered. In reviewing the significant clause, Mr. Hughes argues directly on the point. Else-where in the identic notes his processes of reasoning seem less clear. The contention that Germany's admission in the Dresel-Rosen Treaty that the United States was entitled to certain rights under the Versailles pact is tantamount to a grant of these privileges by the Allies is at least open to dispute. Germany was not entitled to speak for the associated Powers.

The fact is that the Dresel-Rosen Treaty is an awkward instrument which raises problems of particular intricacy. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are not bound by its provisions.

But there is no mystery about the important Article 251 of the Versailles covenant. The promise to place the Rhine occupation bill of the United States, which in this instance amounts to approximately \$241,000,000, on a parity with the occupation bills of the other Powers is explicit and unconditioned. The tenor of Mr. Hughes' note is firm,

but not belligerent. His appeal is for "reasonable adjustment" and "assurances of Considering the financial relalonship in which the so-called associated Powers stand with respect to the United States, it is not extravagant to imagine that some accommodation will be reached. The situation would, of course, be materially eased by the presence of a duly

qualified American representative on the Reparations Commission. It is understood that Mr. Harding is anxious to make the appointment. But his hands are tied by the Senate, which affixed to the Dresel-Rosen separate treaty with Germany a reservation vesting

participation in the Reparations Commis-Congress, as is well known, is inclined to be shocked at what the commission does, but is leath to permit this Government to assert its own interests there. "Foreign entanglements" are feared. The logic of this view is elusive, but then Congress has always been on excellent terms with par-

in Congress the power to control American

NO REST FOR IRELAND

CURRENT news from Ireland is as black -as the native people in Ireland themselves might say-as the bitterest enemies of Irish nationalism could wish. The first fires of civil war are smoldering on the borderline between Uster and the South. Neither the leaders in Ulster nor those in Dublin have had anything to do with these fresh outbreaks of violence. The ugly business is in the hands of guerrillas who seem to have got beyond control.

Irreconcilables are doing in Ireland what rreconcilables in the Senate of the United States are doing for the general peace of the world. They are frantically inciting violence, generating new hatreds and making a way to fresh miseries for their misguided followers. "Don't torpedo us!" Michael Collins, head of the Southern Provisional Government to the organized friends of Ireland in this country. While he was writing that message torpedoes were being prepared for him around the corner. De Valera and his associates are playing

a very dangerous game. But it is no more dangerous than the game being played by the Die Hards in London and Belfast There are signs to indicate that Americans actively interested in the Irish question are prepared to put all their energies and sympathles behind Collins and Griffith. what they will do if their interest in Ireland is as enlightened as it is sincere.

Suppose a candidate for public office such as, say, Albert J. Bever-idge, of Indiana, does n Senator New lot of quiet preliminary campaigning and in addition to the backing of many cal clubs bearing his name he wins the sunport of a number of influential newspapers, could his prospective opponent, the present incumbent of the office he seeks, be justified n spending money in advertising so that the people may know just where he stands? If so, how much money? And just who is to determine the amount that is justifiable and the amount that would put him in New-

Justifying Puck greatest All Fools' Day in history. No expense s being spared to make this the gosh-dingest foolishest ever known. All the mines are going to close down; all the miners are going to suffer; all the operators are busy digging a hole to bury themselves in; all the coal consumers are modestly preparing to pay the piper; and the Attorney General is goi move when the public is plached. that sounds all right. Somebody ought to be pinched.

Miss Gertrude Robin-A Brave Woman son-Smith, president of the Vacation Association of New York, has expressed her opinno uncertain terms of "The Society bing the organized votaries of this flapper fud as a "female bunco body." We take of our hat to Miss Robinson-Smith. Only woman would have had the courage to do what she has done. Mere men, poor suckers, merely shell out and keep mum.

I refuse to be flabber-Poor Old Dad gasted with surprise, said Demosthenes Mc-Ginnis, at the fact that two lumates of the Eastern Penitentiary have written a mother song. It is what one might expect. My necessary in providing a suitable environment for the gala year of 1926.

Effort of this kind may be worthfly expended upon Bestram's Gardens. The state of the charming old manufon there and the

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Expert Gives Views on Size and Location of Big Fair and Its Effect on a Park

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

HAVE just had a very interesting con-

HAVE just had a very interesting conversation out, here in San Francisco with Michael H. de Young, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle and of many other great things. He was at a luncheon which the so-called "Cabinet"—a business and political organisation of unique importance out here—was holding at the Palace Hote!. It was their great yearly celebration, which is always held on St. Patrick's Day.

I happened to ask him something about the Panama Exposition here, and that started him, and startled me! Because he is such an authority on world expositions that his advice to Philadelphia at this momentous time, when our exposition ideas are still in the making, would have been well worth the journey out here to get. He represented America in the Paris Exposition; he was a member of the Board of Control of the Columbian Exposition—the World's Fair at Chicago; he was appointed by the President as a representative of the United States Government on that board, Congress having largely subsidized the undertaking. He was president and director general of the Winter Exposition held here in San Francisco in 1804, and, most important of all, of course, he was the leading spirit in the Panama Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915.

In fact, for fifty-seven years he has given his services to the administration of the power and money and brains which so together to build up the great national and international exhibits.

ASKED him three questions, which he Answered in a flash as being matters about which there could be no doubt and

recentainly no debate.

First question—How much ground is necessary for a great exposition?

Second question—What kind of a location is the control of the c Third question—Does an exposition, such as the one you had here, injure a park irrevocably?

TO THE first question, about the size of the ground, Mr. de Young said very emphatically: "You can do it well with 360 acres: anything over 500 acres is too much, because you can't concentrate the crowd. To spread the buildings over 1000 acres would be to court disaster."

To the second question short leveling

To the second question about location, Mr. de Young gave this recipe: "Availability and proximity are the two necessary factors. The place should be a park to which crowds of persons are accustomed to go year in and year out. It should be near great railroad terminals, and it should be on a line of many car routes. It should be as near the center of the city as possible and not on the edge, if that can be managed. In fact, a small park on the way to and from business centers will be better than a large park, no matter how beautiful, that has to be reached by persons who must go out of their way."

To the third question, concerning the possible injury to the park, he said: "Part of the general plan should include replacing the make in the control order. It is much

the park in its original order. It is much less expensive to replace than to create a new park."

HE GAVE me some very interesting deout in Chicago with the local people, who, at the beginning of the work on the World's Fair, wished to divide the exhibit, making the art center on the lake front and the machinery and agricultural exhibits in Jack-son Park. As Mr. de Young represented the United States on that committee, with the United States on that committee, with a number of other appointees who were very much at one with him, he was able to quench the idea of a divided exhibit. He said, in commenting on the affair, that it was "a crazy idea and would have killed the exhibit, for the crowds would have neglected the material exhibits, such as agriculture and machinery, and gone after the culture and machinery, and gone after the more picturesque and easily assimilated and more beautiful section, which would have omprised the art and architectural exhibite The local committee in the end thanked him for having vetoed their original plan.

He had a very interesting and uphill experience, also in San Francisco, making the Mid-Winter Exposition of the foreign exhibits taken from the World's Fair and shown in California the following winter. In five months' time he had to construct 102 buildings in which to hold these exhibits; some of these buildings were permanent. As he expressed it, he did it on a "shoe string," having \$360,000 only as his initial subscription, from all sources, as capital. In the beginning even the Mayor was against the project, and not one cent of city money was subscribed. In the end the exposition made money and the city was delighted.

BUT perhaps the most interesting result to San Francisco of all this great man's experience in things that please and interest the public has been the Memorial Museum, which he himself has given to the city out at Golden Gate Park. He has not only given the museum, but he has stacked it with the museum, but he has stacked it with famous and beautiful and priceless posses

It epitomizes his love of beaaty, his knowledge of beauty and his value of beauty as a heritage for the many rather than the few.

Dr. Prince, who, in a A Useful Ghost manner of speaking, laid the Antigonish ghost at the feet of Mary Ellen, has a ghost of his own that shovels coal. When the doctor gets through with it we'd like to borrow it after April 1, it being understood that ok provide its own material for mathe spook pr terialization.

Philadelphian has sent Ocean City Street Railway Company twenty cents for two fares uncollected last summer. Probably decided that his conscience would give him no quarter until he had disgerged the two dimes. Now he's a nickel ahead. Work out the sum for yourself.

What Do You Know?

Name two important generals of the Russian Army in the World War.
 Did a woman ever run for President of the United States?
 Who was the first Christian Emperor of Rome?

. What are anapests and where are they found?
5. What is the science of bailistics?
6. Who was Rhadamanthus in c

mythology?

7. Who described a classic as "a book which people praise and don't read"?

8. What is a hackle?

9. Who is Benedetto Croce?

10. What city was the birthplace of St. Paul?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The term Pooh-Bah, used to describe a holder of many political offices at once, originated in Gibert and Sullivan's comic opera. "The Mikado." in which the character of Pooh-Bah is the holder of many diversified offices and Bloemfontein is the capital of the Prov-ince of the Orange Free State, South Africa.

Porto Rico is represented in Congress by

a Representative Commissioner, Felix Cordova Davila. 4. Hector Berlioz was a noted French com-4. Hector Berlioz was a noted French composer; one of the great masters of modern instrumentation. One of his most famous works is "The Damnation of Faust." He died in 1869.

5. A philippic is a bitter invective. The word is traced to the oratorical attacks of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia, in the fourth century E. C. Barology is the science of weight.

7. An apophthegm is a terse saying, a pithy maxim.

8. The word should be pronounced as though it were spelled "apoph-them."

9. Cliq was the Muse of History in Greek mythology.

10. The chief city in that part of the Rhineland which the American troops have been occurring is Coblens.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

FORLIGN

RELATIONS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

RICHARD T. DOONER On Art Week

ART WEEK in Philadelphia is expected by its promoters not only to arouse a more general public interest in the fine arts in the city, but also to bring prominently before the country the fact that Philadelphia is one of the greatest art centers of the United States and to have its own citizens and the people of the country clearly realize that fact, according to Richard T. oner, president of the organization havin the movement in charge and the originator

"The plan for an Art Week in Philadelphia is not altogether a new one," said Mr. Dooner. "As a matter of fact, some of us have had it in mind for about three years, but one thing or another has seemed to interfere with its successful accomplishment until this time. But now there is every in-dication that it will go through successfully and certainly the art status of the city de-serves more recognition than has been accorded to it both at home and throughout the country.

Philadelphia's Art Claims

"Just consider for a moment the position which Philadelphia should occupy as one of the great art cities of the Nation. It is the oldest of the art centers of the States, and art in many forms flourished here long before it was recognized in many other places. Philadelphia has the oldest Academy of the Fine Arts in the country. he oldest Art Club and the second oldest Academy of Music. "But it seems almost necessary to call the

attention of our own people as well as that of the country at large to these facts. As an of the country at large to these facts. As an outstanding fact against this splendid record of accomplishment in all the fine arts in former days, it is frequently necessary for many of our artists to go to New York and other large cities for their market, and this statement, while it applies in a greater or less degree to all the forms of art, is especially true of painting and of illustration. "Many of our artists send their work to

New York, and many Philade phia patrons of art go to that city and purchase there the chich was done in Philadelphia, So of our illustrators do the same thing, and I have actually known cases where the Phila have actually known cases where the Phila-delphia artist and the Philadelphia pur-chaser both went to New York, and the transaction which should have been made in the home city of both was consummated there, less, of course, the expenses of both and the commission of the New York art dealer.

Sell Home Pictures Here

"It is also true that New York art dealers frequently come to Philadelphia and sell in this city pictures painted by Philadelphia artists, and the same thing is true of many of the other forms of art, especially trations. We have for years educated many of the best American artists here and then sent them to the other large cities, there to sent them to the other large circs, there to acquire the fame which by every right should be ours. We do not recognize suffi-ciently what we have here, and yet Phila-delphia creates the fuel which keeps the fires of art burning in practically every other center of the country. "These are the things which we hope

overcome, or at least make a substantial beginning in overcoming through Art Week The purpose is not to advertise any artist or group of grists nor to help them their work, although many of the works ex-hibited will be for sale. The primary object is to 'sell' Philadelphia as a great art center and as an equally great art educative center. If we can accomplish this the hardest work will have been done.

"The leading artists of Philadelphia have entered into the plans for Art Week with interest and enthusiasm. John Frederick Lewis, president of the Academy of the Fine Arts, has consented to act as honorary president of the Art Week organization, and among to vice presidents are such artists in the various media as Charles Grafly, Hugh H. Breckenridge, Violet Oakley, Dandel of the presidents are such artists. iel Garber and many others, while artists of equally high standing have consented to serve on the various committees. Therefore in the important matter of the personnel of the organization we have secured the sup-port of the best workers that even this city great artists can give.

The Leading Features "One of the most interesting and im-portant features of Art Week will be the street shibition. In this we have the cooperation of the Chestnut Street Business Men's Association, which is giving us its hearty support and cordially indorses the ends which we have in view. At present we have in mind a line of exhibition which will extend from Eighteenth street to Twelfth, but this may be extended if we find that we can obtain the proper kind of exhibition material.

MR. FIXIT

"Within the limits of the proposed exhibition we shall select such windows for the display as we can obtain and which are of the windows are not suited for the dis-play of art works, but we hope to get those which are fitted for this purpose, and from the support which we have received far I do not anticipate any trouble a o not anticipate any trouble about this. It is also our purpose to get as widely diversified a collection of art works as possible for the street exhibition, and it include all media which can be effectively displayed in this manner.

"Our object in this street exhibit is to get the people more closely in touch with the work of our artists. There are many persons who will not devote the time necessary to go to art exhibits in the Academy and elsewhere, but there are few who will not stop when they see one or more fine work displayed in a window. Even a brief examination of art work has an educative value which will have an effect upon those who stop to look at it.

"In addition to the street display, the Sully exhibition will be on at the Academy of the Fine Arts during that week, and Sully was a Philadelphian. On the opening night, that is Saturday, April 22, the Acadof the Fine Arts will be open to the public, and on Sunday evening the forum will have an Art Evening, at which 'The Relation of Art to the Church' will be dis-Art in the Homes

"Another important thing which we hope to accomplish through Art Week is to bring art into the homes of as many of our people as we can. This can best be done by the interesting features which we propose making a strong element of the week. There will be something of interest each evening to those who like art in its various forms, and there will be abundant opportunity to absorb the artistic atmosphere and to learn those things for which to look in art works. "Many of the studios of the leading artists will be open during the week and a

general invitation will be extended to the public to visit any of these studios which they may care to see. This should be of imvalue in fostering the most important mense value in lostering the most important single thing in art—appreciation—and it will be greatly aided by the fact that the artist will be there and willing to explain anything that the visitors desire to know. The official support of the city has already been guaranteed by the proclamation which Mayor Moore has issued, and he has which Mayor Moore has issued, and he has expressed himself as being willing to do anything he can to further our project. Art Week will have a sociological effect in that an appreciation of the finer things of life will do much to eliminate the discontent which has been so apparent in the last few

years.
"We have formed a permanent organiza-tion known as the Philadelphia Art Week Association, membership in which is to all who care to join it, the annual dues being one dollar. Ultimately, if our membeing one donar. Litimately, if our membership reaches several thousands, it is our intention to purchise pictures which shall be placed in the public schools and other places where the public may see them. We can do this out of the dues of the organization, because our expenses will not be expenses. because our expenses will not be anywhere near the sum which such a membership would give us each year."

Today's Anniversaries

1730—British Parliament passed an act foreigner or other nation. 1784-Massachusetts resolved to expel dangerous aliens.
1829—George Francis Train, who started

the first clipper ships to California and built the first street railways in Europe, born in Boston. Died in New York City in 1904. Boston. Died in New York City in 1904. 1882—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, died at Cambridge, Mass. Born at Port and, Me., February 27, 1807.

1910—Egyptian nationalists protested against a speech by Colonel Roosevelt at Cairo favoring British occupation.

1910—Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the Arisona act limiting the employment of women to act limiting the er

SHORT CUTS

Happily Finegan can't be broken on a Catherine wheel.

While others worry over bait Lloyd

The Ulster border appears to be a little We gather that there was not too much

spoon in Spoon River. Bonus Congressmen like ragged paper money should be retired.

We incline to the belief that spring is suffering from a cold in her head.

Governor of Illinois, "Oh, well, it may be a long time between clinks."

Said the Governor of Oklahoma to the

"Attorney General Alter prefers rail-bird role." But it is a Reed bird that sena-torial candidates are interested in watching. Glergyman speaking in local theatre says an angel visits every man at some time in his life. He could not have said it is a

more appropriate place. Zoologists are searching Van Cortland

Park, New York, for a ferocious horsel hodag which has been chasing pedestrians. bootlegging has got to stop. Satan, who finds some mischief still Sature, who finds some mischel and for idle hands to do, is planning some great things for next month. His fires will not suffer for lack of fuel, for he burns next to nothing but fools.

The only difference between minority and majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, sorrowfully remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, is that they are afflicted with another kind of bug.

Uncle Sam's absence from the Allied Reparation Commission, which has assumed internal financial control of Germany, may free him from any immediate entangling aliance with the money Germany owes bim.

Even grave and reverend Senators are sometimes swayed by personal likes and dis-likes. One wonders, for instance, just how much of the opposition to the treaties is really opposition to the personality of Sen-Mine operators repeat the declaration

that a reduction in labor cost is necessary if the public is to receive cheaper fuel. To

that end we may confidently expect a rise in price of the coal now in hand the moment the strike is called. When Mary Garden arrived at Port-land, Oregon, Mayor Baker kissed her and Governor Olcott followed suit. As Mary has an opera company and Baker has a fair

to advertise, no effort has been made to censor the news. From Berlin comes the story of a Prussian officer who has divorced his wife because she has "such a republican spirit that it is impossible for an officer of high rank to live with her." Must have backed him of

the Hindenburg line. Attorney General Daugherty estimates the amount of war claims, for which the Government will have to stand suit or settle, at two or three billion dollars and, we pre-sume, a few odd cents. Peace bath its

ragedles succeeding war. The hearthreak is that after miners have hungered and operators have lost money and mills and factories have closed down for lack of fuel and every man, woman and child in the country has suffered, an agreement will be reached which might well be reached

O listen, children, while we spill The see-saw game of Bell and Bill. Bill has a Senato seat, but it Is one in which he does not sit. Is one in which he does not sit.
He sometimes thinks that he'll vacate
So Bell may clangor in debate;
And then, he ponders with a smile,
Perhaps he'd best hold on a while;
While Bell, who hearkens unto Bill,
Still oscillates 'twixt won't and will.
So first they do and then they don't,
And then they will and then they won't,
At times they can, at times they can't,
At others shall and others sha'n't.
Though what the people want is not
The thing they'll get or what they've sot.
The outcome's one no man can tell—
Perhaps they'll fool both Bill and Bell.