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PINCHOT'S WORD GOES

MR. PINCHOT came out of his conference with the other candidates and the officers of the Republican State Committee resterday afternoon with the assurance that the three important things on which he had been insisting would be done.

He first insisted that there should be no assessments on public officeholders for campaign funds. He knows that the system of assessments has been responsible for victous political practices and that the officeholders have felt that they held their places by favor of the political committees from whom they must take their orders.

Senator Pepper, Major Reed, Secretary Woodward and Mr. Gawthorp agreed with him that there is to be no solicitation of campaign funds from any officeholder and that no pressure, direct or indirect, is to be brought to bear to force a contribution.

Mr. Pinchot then insisted that all the financial records of the State Committee should be open and public and that they should be audited by a certified accountant. This was in order to protect the men who contribute to the campaign funds and in order, also, to let the people know just where the money came from and how it was

This was agreed to because there is not a valid argument against it. No reputable man dare say that he is opposed to the fullest publicity in the matter of campaign funds

Mr. Pinchot further demanded that all the members of the Executive, the Finance, the Resolutions and the Rules Committees be satisfactory to all the candidates. This means that if any back politician or any man suspected of connection with the bootleggers is proposed for any of the committees, Mr. Pinchot has the power to veto the appointment. The committees will have to be satisfactory to him, as they should be, in view of the fact that he is the head of the

And after these concessions had been made special committees organized in various parts of the State to further his candidacy for the nomination would continue in existence to co-operate with him in bringing about his election. They will work on parallel lines with the State Committee and in perfect harmony with Mr. Pinchet. No. objection was raised to this.

In view of his success in persuading the other candidates and the officers of the committee to agree with him on these matters. it may be taken for granted that Mr. Pinchot will go shead with his campaign in his own way, confident that the others will have to follow him, for it has been demonstrated that he is a man who must be reckoned with. He does not storm and bluster, but when he says a thing he seems

REBUILDING THE FAIR BASE THERE are encouraging indications of

L administrative health and of a basis for progress in the definite changes both of personnel and technical machinery in the management of the world fair project. The two new members of the Board of

Directors, Jules E. Masthaum and Charlton Yarnall, typify in their contrasting personalities and interests phases of activity in this community warranting representation in a great public enterprise.

The plan, tentatively approved, calling for three honorary presidents, a president of the Board of Finance, seventeen vice presidents and directors of public works and of publicity, betokens a subdivision of labor and reliance upon responsible specialists in various constructive fields that must be developed simultaneously. The suggested change of name is a concession to the realities of the situation.

While the object of the exposition, even if it is held in 1927, is primarily to signalize in the most splendid fashion the completion of an era in our national history, the term Liberty Fair for World Peace and Progres should serve to counter objections by prespection chronelogists. Titles are of course important, as will be discovered when the publicity campaign is fully under way, out they are less vital to success than the vigorous co-ordination of the practical resources of the community.

The fair has now reached a stage in which the application of large vision, keen intelligence and hard work is the paramount essential. That the directorate is alive to this need is demonstrated in the rapidity and distinctive character of the new moves toward a solid foundation.

A TAPE-LITTERED BEACH

THE reopening of twenty-eight bath houses and swimming pools by the city today represents commendable recognition of the recreation necessities of the summer season. The opportunity to inaugurate a similar welfare service on a particularly ambitious scale has been lost, however, through delays in Council and an over-indulgence in

red tape. It had been expected that the new bathing beaches and housing accommodations at League Island Park would have been virtually completed by this time. The open-

ing date was originally fixed for July 1. But the tangle over jurisdiction in the perk, which, according to an ordinance ending, is to be transferred from the Fairmount Park Commission to the municipality, as seriously handicapped the operation. The

important features of the work are in a

Little can be done until Council passes the necessary ordinance and the Mayor signs it. Every effort should now be exerted to push this measure, with a view to opening the recreation strand to the public no later than August 1.

ANOTHER PRESIDENT READS THE RIOT ACT TO CONGRESS

A Habit to Which Executives Are Being Driven by Intellectual Ineptitude in Both Houses

PRESIDENT HARDING'S cutting letter to Mr. Mondell, Republican floor leader in the House, outwardly deals with the matter of ship subsidies and the necessity of their immediate establishment. Its inward significance strikes deeper.

The President has done the inevitable by attempting to force a rational and patriotic sense of its responsibilities upon a Congress that is without a recognizable mind or purpose of its own. He has followed in a path originally indicated by Mr. Cleveland, when the intellectual decline of the House and the Senate first became marked, and traveled later by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson. The country has not been so quick as its Presidents to perceive the dismal fact that a Congress elected to manage the country has in turn to be managed.

The faults of weakness, cowardice and ignorance discernible in successive Congresses have actually grown more conspicuous since the establishment of the direct

Secretary of War Weeks may have been wrong in questioning the utility of the direct primary. But if he was wrong, the deficiencies of legislative conduct and character at Washington must be blamed at last upon the recklessness of the electors themselves.

The fact remains that the Congress of the United States seems unable to go along alone upon any enlightened course. A powerful and certain hand is required to drag it around to the consistent and intelligent view of its duties that it seems unable to achieve unaided. That is why Presidents have come to talk to Congress as they might be expected to talk to a crowd of unruly children.

The captain of a ship may not yearn to assume the responsibilities and labors of his crew. But in an emergency he is responsible for the safety of his vessel and the lives of his passengers. And the fact that the crew may be untrained, unfit, lazy and generally useless will not serve to relieve him in the end of blame for a catastrophe.

As the President broadly implied, Congress has been cowardly in the presence of the general question of ship subsidies. It can be charged fairly with hypocrisy in its handling of the soldier-bonus issue. The majority of Representatives and Senators alike, confronted with unfamiliar questions turned up by the war, seem almost invariably to lack either courage or enlighten.

The average politician in Washington behaves as if every new issue in the business of government were a thing accursed and packed with danger-a thing to be religiously avoided and ignored. Pioneering legislation of the sort that the builders of the country had to direct in other periods of reformation is consistently neglected in a Congress which at present is almost wholly without imagination and eager to apply only old rules to new problems.

Thus if the House seems bungling and the Senate hesitant and shifty, it is largely because the members shrink from attempting anything that hasn't been done before without damage to any constituency or any political reputation.

It happens, however, that difficulties and even perils of which Mr. Harding was conscious when he wrote his request for quick and intelligent action in the matter of ship subsidies are present and unescapable. They will have to be met and conquered.

But Congress meanwhile has a manner of saying "After us the deluge." It puts its faith in luck rather than in reason or the common virtues of sense and courage. So it has avoided every opportunity to do constructive work. It has made no sincere or intelligent inquiry into the conditions precedent to economic confusion. It has done much to leave our foreign affairs in a condition of chaos. It built a merchant marine and, because of the shadow of an old inland prejudice against ship subsidies, it seems willing to shift and quibble while the ships

The trouble is not with the institution of Congress. It is with the men who, without the necessary qualities of mind and heart, manage to get themselves elected to the two houses. It isn't cheering to see the persistent tendency to one-man government in Washington. But that is the dangerous alternative to which the country is drifting. Ship subsidies, therefore, represent an

incidental side of the general problem at Washington. Congressmen hate and fear the very terms. But it is true that we shall have to have ship subsidies or trust our whole future to foreign ships and be content to rely upon foreign vessels and their owners in peace and war

No modern nation schieved maritime power or a sure place in foreign markets without subsidized ships. Germany was poor in natural resources. But Germany became powerful and rich after she established ship subsidies and justified them first by sound economic philosophy and afterward by experience. In England all commercial

ships are subsidized directly or indirectly. The average Congressman is well aware of all this. But the average voter in inland

Mr. Harding read the riot act to Mr. Mondell only after it became apparent that the members of the House and the Senate were seemingly ready to see our fleets driven off the seas in order that they themselves might have better chances at the next elec-

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS OF SECRETARY WEEKS of the War Department, it may be said at least that he is no pussyfooter. He appears, on the contrary, to have joyfully assumed the role of outspoken radical in Mr. Harding's Cabinet. Pussyfooters cumber the land. The world is crowded with them. So a plate speaker ought to be welcomed, even if you

cannot agree with him. At Western Reserve University only the other day Mr. Wreks expressed disbelief in the present Volstead law and the direct primary. In a statement at Pennsylvania Military College at Chester yesterday he came out, as they say, flatfootedly, for light

portant of all recent converts to their cause. "I speak my own mind," said the Secre-tary of War. For that he deserves applause since, if there is one man who can do harm in government, it is he who says

one thing and believes another. Senator Capper let loose the vials of his wrath upon Mr. Weeks after the address at Western Reserve University. It seemed to Mr. Capper that any one who saw fit to criticize the direct primary was more than n Bolshevist. Others, the most bitter enemies of Barleycorn, will now charge the Secretary of War with treason or some

equally beinous offense. But Mr. Weeks will be right in spirit and his critics will be wrong. For this is a free country in which every man has a right to express his opinions. It is by open discussion-and by no other method-that we must hope to get at the truth about all public matters.

Nothing is yet so sacred in America that must not be honestly discussed according the viewpoint of an intelligent and sincere individual. If ever such a thing appears it will have to be eliminated at once from the general scheme of the common life. For if a thing cannot be talked about it is almost certain to be extremely dangerous to the causes of any democracy.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MILLIONS

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE investigation in progress at Harris-I burg into the manipulation of State Treasury funds is daily developing new and unexpected angles.

The latest revelation has to do with certain checks which, the certified public accountants, Main & Co., declare, were drawn on Treasury funds for the personal benefit of himself by the then State Treasurer, Harmon M. Kephart.

Up until yesterday there was no suggestion whatever that the former State Treasurer had diverted to his own use moneys of the Commonwealth committed to his official keeping.

It is the most serious of all the allegations concerning the management-or mismanagement-of the Treasury.

A further charge of the experts employed by Auditor General Lewis is that Mr. Kephart paid money to persons not in the employ of the State.

This may not be considered an astonishing revelation, as a similar condition of affairs was charged in the accounts of Auditor General Charles A. Snyder. The disclosure was made at an earlier date.

There is some impenetrable mystery. lowever, which former Justice Fox and Assistant Attorney General Hull, in charge of the State's interests under direction of Attorney General Alter, have thus far failed or neglected to solve. In his cross-examination by the Common-

vealth's attorneys Mr. Kephart, while discussing the so-called "revolving funds"set apart as non-interest-bearing moneysstated that they were an expedient of his own devising as an "emergency fund" during war times. But why an emergency fund of millions?

The funds appropriated by the Legislature for State defense were available and "earmarked." They could not be made available for any other purpose: Besides, in any period of great or internal

peril the banking interests of the State would not have hesitated to come to its rescue with all their available cash. Hence the mystery of this "emergency

fund" about which the former State Treasurer speaks so glibly and confidently on the stand. Mr. Kephart has not volunteered, nor

have the State's attorneys asked him, to clucidate his reasons for thus acting. If he has, then the newspaper correspondents have failed to give it the publicity it de-

Again-Why an emergency fund of millions?

McSPARRAN'S PLATFORM

TUDGING by internal evidence Mr. Mc. Sparran had more to do with writing the Democratic State platform than any one else. This, of course, is as it should be, for Mr. McSparran heads the ticket and in the remote chance of his election to the governorship will have to keep the promises

Much is made of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the State. The platform writers would have ignored their brious opportunity if they had not arraigned the Republicans on this count. It is the business of the opposition to criticize the party in power and to point out where has failed. That there has been a wretched failure

by the Republicans in office is not denied. This is why the Republican voters selected Gifford Pinchot as their candidate for Governor, rather than a man who was closely identified with the men who had bungled the business of running the State Govern-

If Mr. Alter had been nominated, the ease for Mr. McSparran would have been much stronger. As it stands now the Republicans and the Democrats alike are pledged to straighten out the tangle and also to bring about such a reorganization of the departments as will result in greater economy and efficiency. The only big issue which McSparran had thus disappears from view and he will have to make his fight on something else.

He pledges himself to a budget system and so does Mr. Pinchot. But Mr. Pinchot insists that under the Constitution he has power to enforce a budget upon the Legislature by the exercise of the power to veto items in appropriation bills and reduce them to the budget limits, Mr. Mc-Sparran, however-or his platform makersannounces that he will refuse to exercise this constitutional power, but will veto the excessive appropriation bills and put the State to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature to pass the bills again after reducing the appropriations to the proper amounts. The Pinchot plan seems the better on the grounds of economy, since an extra session would cost more than a million dollars, and also as an indication of the letermination of the man to exercise his full constitutional powers instead of shirking them.

The platform pronounces in favor of a ystem of old-age pensions for the needy that they may be cared for in their own nomes. This is an extension of the plan for mothers' pensions, already in force, which is not working so satisfactorily as its advocates hoped for. If it commends itself to the best judgment of the State it will be dopted anyway no matter what party is in power. There are no votes in it in a governorship campaign.

Of course, the Republican Party is deounced as the party of privilege and protection of special interests. It would not have seemed like a Democratic platform if this had been omitted. And the necessity of electing Democratic members of Congress is urged and the Republican turiff de-

When Bell has told all there is bare bathhouse with locker space for nearly of course, for Mac. Weeks is the most im-

WORLD FAIR TROUBLES

Some Famous Former Fights Among Directors-The Ructions That Accompanied the Chicago Columblan Exposition-Hurry-Up Work on the Centennial

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE resignation of directors from the Sesqui-Centennial Board is not in the

least surprising.

No world fair, in a generation at least, ever opened its gates without an almost endless succession of bickerings, jealousies, resignations and squabbles of various kinds.

It is unnecessary to go further back than the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893

to verify this statement.

In our Pennsylvania Board of Managers to the Columbian Exposition there were differences that threatened at one time or another to wreck the whole organization. Politics, too, had their part in the dissen-In February, 1893, there was an outbreak meeting of the Pennsylvania managers

in Harrisburg that rivaled a recent meeting of our Sesqui-Centennial Board.

An appropriation of \$300,000 had been made by the Legislature. The Board of Managers, three months before the Chicago Exposition opened its gates, unanimously agreed that they needed more money.

GOVERNOR PATTISON would not admit that additional money was required. He was the only member of the board present who held to that opinion He defied the board to attempt to obtain any more

money from the State.

He vowed he would veto any bill passed by the Legislature for an additional appropriation. A. B. Farquhar, of York, a Democrat and the Executive Commissioner, reported that of the original appropriation of \$300,-

000 there was a balance of only \$3300 left. In the ensuing controversy a peculiar line-up, from a political standpoint, was Pattison's stand was vigorously opposed by Lieutenant Governor Watres, Republican. who sided with Farquhar in his demand for

more money.

The Governor was fighting to save his He made no bones about admitting the fact.
He explained that during the preparation of his last previous message to the Legisla-ture. Commissioner Farquhar gave him a statement showing that the board had

enough each to carry out the original plans for Pennsylvania's exhibit at Chicago.

He had said so in his message. Now he did not intend to stultify himself by asking for additional funds.

THE meeting resolved itself into a regular ballyhoo before it adjourned. Senator J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Republican, charged Commissioner Farquhar with "cooking" the minutes of the previous

meeting. Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, Demoerat of Lehigh, said he would vote against the Governor's resolution because he put no faith in Commissioner Farquhar's figures. General Gobin took the same attitude. E. A. Bigler, of Clearfield, Democrat, backed

A general shindy impended when General Gobin accused the Executive Commissioner of "two-cent-piece business," in docking the messenger of the commission part of his pay.
The messenger, T. A. Maher, of Phila-

delphia, tried to speak, but Governor Pat-tison ordered him to his seat. Peace was somehow restored, and the managers adjourned after the Governor had repeated his threat to veto any bill making an additional appropriation an additional appropriation.

TN CHICAGO the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition as early as 1890 had experienced equally strenuous times. Vice President Thomas B. Bryan resigned in high dudgeon as an outcome of trouble in the board

The resignation was made upon him, although the reason given publicly was that a salaried vice president was not necessary, the director general being able to perform all his duties.

GENERAL DANIEL H. HASTINGS. of Pennsylvania. was for a time one of the central figures in a clash between the National Board and the Local Board of Chicago Commissioners It was over the question of authority. This was back in September, 1890. For a time it looked as though there would be two directors general of the Columbian

Exposition. Exposition.

The National Commissioners favored
General Hastings, who was a Republican.
Senator Smalley, of Vermont, who was a
member of the National Commission, a prominent Eastern Democrat, favored Congressman A. A. Stephenson, of Illinois, Hastings was a Republican, and a leading candidate for Governor. Stephenson was

For weeks the conflict raged between the bodies as to which should name the director general. In the end the local body triumphed and ex-Congressman George R. Davis was chosen director general by the local body.

FROM the beginning New York was hate-

fully jealous of Chicago. It belittled the exposition. It minimized every effort to make it a national success. Charles A. Dana in the New York Sun, as late as March, 1892, printed a most vicious attack on a proposition that Congress appropriate 86,550,000 for the benefit

of the Chicago Exposition.

Dann called it the "Bunco Bill." His editorial bore the caption:

"The Great Lie in the Durborow Bill." In spite of everything, factional ructions in its Board of Managers, delay in getting started, attacks from the outside, the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago was a success.

YEAR of Sesqui-Centennial time has A already been lost by dilly-dallying.

The issue raised by Edward W. Bok as to the impossibility of holding the fair in 1926 recalls the following facts on the subject of time limits: A site for the Centennial Exposition of

1876 was agreed upon March 11, 1872, four years before the exposition was an accomplished fact.

In May of that year competition among architects for general arrangement of the architects for general arrangement of the second architects.

On December 10, three years and a half before the opening, a committee was au-thorized to advertise for plans, and \$20,000 was appropriated to secure them. The following April, 1873, the prizes were paid, but the plans were not adopted. It was appreciated that with but three

was arranged for.

cars remaining there was not time for another competition, and so new plans were drawn by the architects of the T. Goshorn was made director veneral May 27, 1873. Subsequently, Senator Hawley was made chairman of the National 'ommissioners.

THROUGH jealousy the supposed invitation to foreign nations to participate, which was sent out in July, 1873, was discovered to be merely a notification that an exposition would be held. The work had to be done over again. It was not until June, 1874, two years before

the date set for the opening, that an offi-cial invitation was issued from Washington inviting the nations of the earth to par-A special commissioner was then sent abroad to stir up interest in foreign

Any comparison between the Centennial of 1876 and the Sesqui-Centennial of 1926 must take into account the tremendous advancement of the nations in the interim.

The world is not living and moving today as it did then.



which the present members are still work-

ing.
"It has been the policy of the Fairmount

tion, since art knows no nationality, and,

since the best is always available, selec

tions should not necessarily be restricted to one's own country. Yet it seemed to us

to be imperative that native artists should

be encouraged by commissions wherever practicable, since it is a self-evident fact

that art cannot flourish unless encouraged

with the proper financial return. This policy has since been followed by the board.

volved much more labor than is apparent to the casual observer. We have tried in

secure the best results for the money ex-

pended, and this has necessitated much work of which the public, which sees only

formed for the purpose of beautifying Fair-

mount Park, its work has not been limited

to that alone. It has taken such measures

as the protection of Carpenters' Hall, and

has attended to the erecton of various art

works in other parks of the city and in various places in the city where the donors

of such works indicated a desire to have

The Equality of Art

doing this work not for pleasure or for

thing which is good for the city and good

for all those who enjoy the pleasure of look-

ing at them. Art in public places is a thing which all persons can share with

absolute equality, and it supplies semething to stimulate the idea of beauty in every

person who views it, entirely irrespective

"The association has done what it could

do in the past with the money at its com-mand. Philadelphia is entering upon a new

era, in which the arts are destined to play an important part. With the support of the

What Do You Know?

1. What was the Gunpowder Plot and when

did it occur? That is meant by the doctrine of sig-

at world-famous composer was af-licted with deafness?

natures in medicine?
Who is the present American Ambaesa-dor to Italy?

Of what State is Little Rock the capital?

Who were the Minor Prophets of Bible?

8. Why is the academic cap worn by college

graduates called a mortarboard

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A mandrill is a large and feroclous West

nose-pinchers. The word should be pronounced "pans-nay."

6. Queer street is an English slang term for an imaginary street inhabited by people in difficulties; hence any difficulty, trouble, etc.

people in difficulties; hence any difficulty, trouble, etc.

Alain Rene Le Sage was a celebrated French author, especially famous as the author of "Gil Blas," His dates are 1668-1747.

The plural of the word moose is moose. A moisty is a half or a small portion.

he plural of the word moose is moose.

molety is a half or a small portion.

achesis was the name of the Fate in

classical legend who presided over the
future and spun the wread of life.

African baboon, having enormous canine teeth and bony prominences of the cheek, striped with blue and

6. Who was Scheherazade? 7. What world-famous com

prominent part in this development.

association hopes to take a

of that person's position in the world.

lie places, the association feels that

"In the erection of works of art in pub-

the completed work, must necessarily

"While the association was

ignorant.

them located.

"The work of the association has in-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CHARLES J. COHEN

On Work of Fairmount Park Association Park Art Association to encourage native artists. This matter came up as long ago as 1877. In that year it was decided that wherever possible it was expedient to con-THE Fairmount Park Art Association has I played an important part in the cultivation of a sense of the beautiful among the residents of Philadelphia, by locating ob-jects of unquestioned art values in places tract with native artists in further pur-chases. This has always been a moot queswhere they are easily accessible to the gen-eral public, according to Charles J. Cohen, president of the Fairmount Park Art Asociation and a member of that body since

"The Fairmount Park Art Association. said Mr. Cohen, "has done some very im-portant if not very widely heralded work in connection with the Parkway. When the Art Gallery is finished, the Parkway will present one of the finest prospects, not only in this country, but in the world, and it will be something of which every Phil-adelphian may and will justly be proud. When it is finished and the residents of the city see what has been done, they will be astonished at the foresight of the present generation. The members of the Fairmount Park Art Association are glad of having had the opportunity to advance a work which in the end will mean so much to the city.

Many Years of Activity

The Fairmount Park Art Association dates back to 1871, then the subject of the future development of the Park was discussed by Henry K. Fox and Charles H. Howell, the originators of the association, especially as related to the adornment of the Park with pieces of fine statuary and other works of art. Mr. Fox, by the way, it the only member of the original board surviving who is still a member, although Walter Lippincott, also a member of the is still living, but not on the board at this time.

"The movement inaugurated by Mr. Howell and Mr. Fox grew with the years, and the artistic impulses of the American people began to assert themselves more vigorously under the fostering influences of various organizations for this purpose, of which the Fairmount Park Art Association was not the least significant. Within the half century of the association's existence, fittingly observed in 1801, there had been more than fifty works of art of high artistic value given to the Park and the city through the work of the association, with a permanent endowment fund of \$130,000, and the gift of two great memorials, the Richard Smith Memorial gateway and that provided for by Mrs. Samuel, commemorating the early history of the country. "But much as these works of art bave

added to the attractiveness of the Park, yet we feel that it has been the indirect in-fluence of the Fairmount Park Art Association which has been its greatest gift to the city, in giving tremendous impetus the civic esthetic movement. largely to this feeeling on the part of the that the artistic pre-eminence of Philadelphia today in many lines may b Park a Great Civic Asset

"There was every reason for the artistic development of Fairmount Park, for it is unquestionably one of the great parks of the world, and lends itself well to adornment by use of fitting works of art. It is an ideal place for the placing of memorials of the great men who made the Republic possible, for those of men of our own and other nations who have done great work for humanity and for commemorative statues to those who have upheld the great ideals f mankind, as well as for those which have little historic or commemorative attribut which stand simply for the idea of beauty in the world. "But the beauty of a city has a material

as well as an artistically educative value, as in the case of the City of Paris, which has been enriched by many millions of dollars, because the French saw early that art has a practical utility quite as great as any other element of human value. There are many places in the Old World to which persons travel by thousands, simply to see them, and it is not the con upremacy which draws them, but the artistic in every case.

"It is the development of this idea which has been uppermost in the thoughts of the Fairmount Park Art Association since the days of its foundation, and it is this end to SHORT CUTS

Baseball, it would seem, is a ruthlen

Chorus of regular Maine guys: "Hale, Ireland has now justified the "Free"

It must be said for old General Humidity that he is a good landscape gardener.

Woman has won nomination for the in Minnesota. Eventually. By closely observing Chief Justice t. Ambassador Harvey may get a few

Teddy, son of Fatimah II, left Philadelphia yesterday for Boston, and we may presently know whether a hippopotamus prefers beans to scrapple

So that we may raise no altercation with weather and almanae men, we timid? and cautiously opine that this is one of the longest days in the year. Pussyfoot Johnson says when he goes to England he will travel on a British ship, as he considers "American bootleg scows" un-

The Democratic State Platform Com-mittee has surprised the populace by pre-senting a dissenting opinion from the general

view that the election is already over. Girls with bobbed hair are mystifying their beaus in Atlantic City by wearing white wigs; from which we deduce that

the press agent is earning his salary. Marconi has invented a radio searchlight which will enable ships at sea to locate each other in a fog. One ought to be in-stalled on the Ship of State during a tarif

debate. Blood test has convinced Los Angeles man that he is the father of a ten-monthsold girl he was charged with failure to sup-port. Science triumphant. But faith would have brought greater happiness.

Peter Johnson, of Cape May, out in his dory off the Northeast lightship, hooked a thresher shark seven feet nine inches in length and fought it for two hours before he landed it. This kind of thing sets one dreaming of contacts. dreaming of vacation.

Alfred Floegel, painter, winner of the Prix de Rome scholarship, celebrated the day in the bare little room where he has long striven and hungered by working on a drawing for a Beaux Arts prize. Happy drawing for a Beaux Arts prize, the man who finds joy in his work.

A swan in the Bronx Zoo is mothering five little beavers. Interesting, but not at all surprising. When instinct goe astray, as it very frequently does, strange things may happen. She might just a readily have mothered five little foxes.

After three years' , esearch Johns Hop-kins scientists have discovered a fourd vitamin, which cures rickets. They found it in cod liver oil. Modestly, we admit we discovered it as a child, but disliked it seems to be a refused to give it counterance. much we refused to give it countenance.

The Young Lady Next Door But One says she quite believes the Health Commissioner of New York when he says every man ought to live until he is a hundred because she saw in the paper no later than because the saw in the paper no later than the same of the same yesterday that Mex Pete had passed 176.

scarlet.

About two-thirds of the great Island of New Guinea, or Papua, north of Australia. belongs to the Commonwealth of Australia, while the remainder belongs to the Netherlands. There were only seven first-class pas-sengers on the Anchor Line steamship Columbia, which anchored in New York on Sunday. All were women and all but on longs to the Netherlands.
 Vermont was the first State admitted to the Union under the Constitution.
 Thomas Babington Macaulay, the famous historian, essayist and statesman, was a bachelor.
 Pince-uez is a name for eyeglasses held upon the nose by a spring, literally nese-pinchers. The word should be pronounced "pans-nay." single. A handsome young second cabia passenger of good address and unimpeach able character might have found here ma-

terial for a mild flirtation.

Romance less wreck of a thirty of the Sea foot schooner which drifted into New Belford, Mass., there was found the emaclater emnant of a man whose privations has robbed him of memory and connected thought. His home was the sea, he said and could tell no more. The sea! Despite the wireless, the radio and all the marries of civilization, still the abiding place mystery!

mystery!