vening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

D B. SMILEY Editor C. MARTIN. . . General Business Manager shed daily at Public Lepons Building independence Square. Philadelphia. C Cirt. Press-Union Building One 364 Madison Ave. 701 Ford Building in 613 Globe-Democrat Building 1302 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. The Sun Duilding
BUREAG. Trafaigar Building
SUMSCRIPTION TERMS
ENING PUBLIC LENGES is served to subin Falladelphia. and surrounding twento of twelve (12) cents per week, payable

mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States possess. Postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, if (50) dollars per year, payable in advance. Is all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar a month. Nortos-Subacribers wishing address changed next give old as well as new address. IELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Monday, July 10, 1922

LET THE BELL ALONE!

LEWIS COATH, chairman of the delegation which brought Chicago's appeal for "a loan" of the Liberty Bell, gives a rather sensational twist to his argu-He contends that the Bell is needed in Chicago and in other cities, for that matter, because "the patriotism of the American people was never so feeble as it is now."

We prefer not to doubt Mr. Coath's sin-cerity. We do doubt the validity of his argument. The simple fact of the matter is that the westward parade of the Liberty Bell has been planned as a stunt to "boost" a local celebration. If that sort of thing is not objectionable in one instance why should it ever be questioned? Why not send the Liberty Bell to all the county fairs? And why shouldn't the enterprising folk in Chicago petition Washington for the use of the original copy of the Declaration of Independence or the dome of the Capitol?

MOTOR RECIPROCITY

THE farmers in New Jersey who, angered L because they are being asked to obtain Pennsylvania motor licenses for the continuous operation of their trucks on this side of the river, are talking of establishing their central produce market in Camden, ought to address their complaint to their own Highway Department and its chief, Mr.

There never was an attempt to deny the limitless courtesy of Pennsylvania roads to New Jersey automobile owners until the New Jersey authorities ignored an almost universal principle of motor reciprocity and put a strict legal limit on the use of Pennsylvania tags on their own highways. Technically you are guilty of a misdemeanor if you operate a motor vehicle for more than two weeks with foreign tags in the State of Jersey. Consistent efforts have been made for years to enforce that rule.

Almost all other States cheerfully extend to visiting motorists such privileges as the motorists' home State extends to drivers from the outside. But New Jersey has always been somewhat sensitive about its roads. It established the two-week limit a long time ago. Naturally, after a period of irritation and futile argument, the Highway Department in this State began the operation of a rule of retaliation.

The farmers who find that they may have to take out Pennsylvania motor licenses for the right to deliver their produce at the treatment as their own officials provided years ago, even for those tourists and vacationists who entered the State with money by the pound and a cheerful determination to spend it without stint or limit.

THE BIG DEADLOCK

SO FAR as the rail and coal strike nego-tiations have gone, one thing, and one thing only, is entirely clear. The Government itself is stumped and helpless. It is in the position of an umpire whose voice is drowned in the bedlam of a free-for-all scuffic and whose decisions have no weight with the players in a violent game.

And this is because the Government has gone to the limits of its authority. It might have had power to go further if Congress thing like a real investigation at the source of major strike troubles. The wisest plan ever suggested in Washington since strikes became a national affliction was that offered in the Senate to provide for a fact-finding commission composed of scientific and impartial men already in the Federal service to ascertain in a detailed survey the actual truth about wages, working conditions, organization, purposes and profits of the coal business.

The plan was sidetracked for political

VOLSTEADISM AT SEA

INFORTUNATELY for the Shipping Board, the Government and all Volatead enthusiasts, people who travel abroad always insist upon regarding the period of sea voyage as a holiday interval to be filled with such fun and amusements as are supposed to be inseparable from days off. From time immemorial the social life of big ships has been high. That is, it has been as colorful and merry as the ingenuity of shipowners could make it.

We are the only nation that ever attempted to operate prohibition ships. We tried hard. The experiment was a costly failure. For other nations, though they might be willing to recognize the abstract ral value of the prohibition theory, were not ready to sacrifice their prestige at sea and their places in the world markets for sake of a principle of ethics which has yet to be fully justified by experience or the e of universal reason

It must seem, therefore, that Attorney General Daugherty's scheme for a public ships represents wasted effort. The "het" ships represents wasted effort. The simple fact of the matter is that there cannot be a "dry" maritime service. There ships or none. If Mr. "wet" augherty decided to hold a public hearing determine whether the United States could stay on the ocean or get off it he could be in a way to get swiftly to the cot of his problem.

TENNIS SUPREMACY

MERICANS will withhold no admiration for the phenomenally brilliant d decisive tennis technique of Suzanne ngien. Her title to world championship clear. To have defeated Molla Mallory h the emphasis and dispatch displayed at mbledon on Saturday was to have exited not only artistry but a mastery of dedly unfavorable psychological condi-

assurance with which her victory was

in which the French girl defaulted. Popular sympathy was alienated by the incident; but there can be no question that it served to accentuate international interest in perhaps the most eagerly followed tennis match ever played.

The vast throngs at the courtside were oblivious of rain. Mrs. Mallory and Mile. Lenglen for a time at least occupied the most conspicuous of mundane positions. The King and Queen of Great Britain were incidental figures in the intense drama

It is a healthy sign, this world recovery of interest in the subtleties of sportsmanship. Monarchs and congresses are often artificially celebrated. The enthusiasm and interest evoked at Wimbledon and at all points of the globe reached by telegraph or cable was authentic.

RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP NEEDED IN WASHINGTON

It Begins to Look as If President Harding Were Preparing to Assert Himself as the Head of His Party WHILE the Democrats voted unanimously

against the cloture resolution in the Senate, it would be unjust to charge that they did it for purely political reasons. The resolution was presented by the Republicans for political reasons and also in order to expedite business. But sound arguments can be made against jamming the Tariff Bill through without adequate discussion of its provisions.

The Democrats are opposed to the bill. It is their duty as the opposition party to criticize it and to force such amendments in it as they can compel the majority to accept. But even if they can force no amendments it is their duty to propose them and to fight for their adoption,

This is legitimate so long as there is no resort to dilatory tactics to prevent the majority from carrying out its will. If the debate continues for an unreasonable length of time there will certainly be enough Senators to apply the cloture rule and bring about a final vote.

To charge the Senate with fallure to function because it has not passed the bill already is to misrepresent the facts. The Senate is functioning. That is why so much time is consumed in consideration of the measure. It was drafted originally by the Ways and Means Committee of the House and was passed by the House with almost no debate, because the House has surrendered to the Senate its constitutional function of framing revenue legislation. Every member of the House knew that the Tariff Bill sent to the Senate would be rewritten by the Finance Committee of that body and revised by the Senate itself sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

It is impossible to frame a bill so full of complicated and conflicting details as a tariff measure and to do it in a short time by the present processes.

The Senate has not broken down. If there has been any breaking down in Washington it has been the breaking down of party discipline. President Harding has referred to it several times during the last six months. He has been loath to assert his leadership for the reason that his party had been denouncing the exercise of such leadership by President Wilson. The Democrats in Congress were taunted time after time with receiving and obeying orders from the White House. Much was said about executive usurpation of legislative functions.

But Mr. Wilson insisted that there was no executive usurpation. He acted on the assumption that when he was elected to the presidency his party also elected him to the consible leadership of that party, and he insisted that when he told his party in Congress what to do he was acting as the leader of the party and not as President of the United States.

His plan worked, for under it the Democratic Congress passed the laws which the party platform said should be passed, and the Democratic Party became for the first time in years an effective instrument of government. It could not have functioned thus in the absence of a dominating leadership such as Mr. Wilson exercised.

President Harding has asserted himself on two or three occasions in the way in which Mr. Wilson habitually asserted himself. And all the available evidence points to a growing disposition to take a firmer hold on the reins and to use the lash upon Congress in order to compel it to carry out the party program. He referred two or three times last week during his trip to Marion and return to the necessity of leadership and party discipline. His mind is running on this subject, and it could not very well escape it in view of what is happening in Congress.

Too many Senators are using the tactics of Senator McCumber, who sought to win support in his campaign for renomination by forcing his Bonus Bill to the front, a bill which the President had criticized as fatally defective. McCumber cared nothing about party policy. He was absorbed in the effort to save his own political hide.

Other Senators are snarling up the tariff bill in their efforts to protect special interests in their States regardless of the interests of the people of other States. They are not seeking to draft a consistent tariff measure in which the protective theory shall be applied for the general good, although their party is committed to the application of the protective theory in this way. It is opposed to special privileges and to legislative favoritism.

How far the change in the method of electing Senators has affected the situation is debatable. But there is no doubt that the necessity of appealing to the voters for support has broken down the intellectual and moral independence of some of the Senators. When they were chosen by the Legislatures of their States they looked for their renomination and election to their State political organizations of which they were part, and they were almost as free from the pressure of evanescent and illconsidered popular clamor as are the appointive judges.

But the change in the method of election has been made, and it is not likely that we shall ever go back to the original plan set up in the Constitution, a plan intended to provide a judicially minded Senate to act as a check upon a popularly elected House.

To return to the failure of the cloture resolution, it is worth while noting that it is apparently understood in Way ington that the Tariff Bill will be broud to a final vote before the middle of Agust. This means only about five mo vecks of de-man into stronger relief the ex-bate, which, in view of importance of the measure and in view of burden placed

upon the Senate by the House, is not ex-cessive. But if we could have that party discipline and willingness to follow an scknowledged leader of which the President has been talking, Congress would act with greater expedition.

THE FARMERS' BLOC TRIUMPHS Wisps of hay trailing in the wake of farmers wagons have for years imparted a bucolic tone to otherwise urban thoroughfares. Visitors who have witnessed

the sight have been tempted to characterise it as typically Philadelphian. It has paricularly amused sojourners hailing from the vincity of Manhattan Island. Council, however, is boldly impervious to jokesmiths, and with a cheer for the "farmers" bloc" has overwhelmingly turned down the ordinance suggested by the High-

way Bureau and introduced by Mr. von Tagen, which would have compelled the baling of hay in transportation through the city streets.

Local color has been preserved. Once a great village, always a great village, is evidently the councilmanic sentiment regarding

the community which the city fathers are supposed to cherish. Littering the streets with bunches and strands of hay is a custom suggesting that Philadelphia at least is one American city not given over wholly to metropolitan hyperrefinements. If the Highway Bureau imagines that the field of its jurisdiction is no longer a country town, Council is prepared to combat any such newfangled notion.
Why should tradition be sacrificed to

LATIN-AMERICAN QUALMS

THE persistent demands of the Government of Chile to promote a comprehensive consideration of competitive armaments in South America are shedding informative light upon a problem to which the outside world has accorded comparatively little attention.

In Europe, and even to some extent in the United States, Latin-American issues, especially those dominant in the Southern Hemisphere, are popularly regarded as apart from the ordinary current of international affairs. Nevertheless, rivalries and conflicting interest in South America are lively, and curious parallels may be traced between the situation in the antipodes and that which is commonly associated with the main stream of history.

The Treaty of Ancon, still under discussion in the negotiations in which the United States is seeking to adjust the claims of Chile and Peru to the valuable nitrate Provinces of Tacna and Arica, ended in the early eighties the last bitterly fought and violently destructive war on the southern half of the southern continent. A decade before that conflict Latin-American progress had been interrupted by the bloody struggle in which Brazil and her allies all but exterminated the Paraguayans, deluded and vainly led by the arch-despot Lopez.

The recovery of Paraguay from he wounds has been painfully slow. The sub-stantial development of Chile, Brazil and Uruguay, however, has led, as might naturally have been expected, to a marked increase of national consciousness.

The intensity of this sentiment was critically illustrated in the Patagonian boundary dispute, which nearly caused an outbreak hostilities between Chile and Argentina at the opening of the present century. Happily, an arbitration award by Edward VII. agreed to by both parties, disposed of that dangerous controversy.

Popular opinion in the Argentine has been increasingly anti-militaristic. A strong national pride has, however, borne fruit in the well-organized army of Chile, a fact which lends conspicuous interest to the recent efforts of that country on behalf of

South American peace.

Dr. Vicuna, Chilean delegate in the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, which has lately been in session in Paris, has announced that his nation will insist upon discussion of the whole question of disarmament, both naval and military, at the next Pan-American conference to be held in Santiago next March. It is naturally the South American situation in which he is chiefly concerned. That presents the elements of a new "balance-of-power problem" and the possibilities of new national

nlignments. According to figures published by La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, it is Brazilian military preparation which is now oceasioning anxiety among her neighbors. Considering its area and population, the standing army of the largest Larm-American republic, which amounts to 116,000 men, can hardly be called excessive. Yet it is nearly equal numerically to the combined armies

of all the other South American republics. Alleged strategic railways have been built from Brazil to Uruguay, which progressive little country is reported to have an understanding with her great neighbor. Whether this contention is true or not, it is certain that the Argentine interpretation is char-

acterized by an undercurrent of discomfort. The situation, real or funcied, justifies examination, and it is encouraging to note that Chile, a nation supposedly of militaristic tendencies, is taking the initiative. It would be shocking indeed if nationalism were perverted by chaunvinists and jingoes in Latin America as it so often has been in

Fortunately, the roots of dissension arnot yet irretrievably deep. If they can be pulled up and cast away at the Pan-American Congress the body will perform a real service to civilization.

SEVILLE MEANT WELL

THE Mayor's barrel of olives from Spain I is not a gift intended to embarrass the Chief Executive of this city. The inhabitants of Seville, to whose generosity the present is due, are genuinely enthusiastic about the exposition idea, and it is inconceivable that their munificence is tainted

For the Andalusian metropolis has a fair of its own this year. Elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration. Southern Spain, supposedly a land devoted to guitar-playing, bull-fighting and the inconsequential fooleries of Figaro, has been revitalized by an undertaking signalizing progress and prosperity. Its exposition means a good time, good business, the stimulating of social and economic activities.

In the midst of the enjoyment, somebody seems to have entertained a thought for the world fair which Philadelphia was reported to be planning. What could be more appropriate than the dispatch of a symbol of appreciative interest? Realizing the importance of the Sesqui-

Centennial, if properly conducted and leveloped, Seville, in the goodness of its Iberian heart and the fullness of joy from the inspiration of its own show, wanted to be helpful. It was not expected in Andalusia that a gift forwarded to a great city in hustling America would for an instant occasion bewilderment and perplexity.

The Sevillian motive was congratulatory a display of cordiality for an enterprise naturally regarded by the deferential dons as far surpassing their own modest efforts

Why be surprised at the easy way in which members of Council talk of the Jaberty Bell? There have been politicians in this town who would have so cheerfully if they could have got even a fair

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A NEW HOUSE

Picturesque and Significant Goings On in the Minds of the Men Who Built It

By SARAH D. LOWRIE THE owner of the house that is building across from my garden frowns on me

when I saunter over to sit on, a pile of boards and watch the work. Her frown does not worry me, because she is a very near relation, and I have learned through a long experience that she cannot sat me. Her reason for frowning just now is because she thinks I divert the carpenters and painters from their work by getting them to converse. And as she has moved into her house, bag and b. egage, she wants them out of it. And every minute of the short day of a workingman does count in almost cal-

culable dollars and cents.

But I cannot resist going over there to sit among the clean, crisp shavings, and once there I cannot resist "getting the man" who happens to be at work nearby to converse. It is so casy! All I say is:

"Where did you come from?" with the accent on the "you." Or, "How did you come to be working at this trade?" Then they are off! For they all have come from somewhere or been somewhere or learned their trade by some odd chance.

THE painter who is bossing his end of the job, for instance, is the grandson of a Baptist minister. He spends his winters at Palm Beach as superintendent of a boatbuilding and renovating company down there. It appears there is a destructive worm in those parts that plays havoc with boats, so that they have to be renovated once a year. So he says, at least. Well, he goes down there with his wife and two children just when the weather ! "e turns blustery in the fall, and they travel in their Ford, with tent and cook stove and cupboard and other camping outfit, making the trip in ten days, unless they stop off now and then with friends. He makes enough money down at Palm Beach to cover the THE painter who is bossing his end of the money down at Palm Beach to cover the cost of the trip and all expenses down there. with some over. Being the village painter up in his part of New York State, he has all the orders that he can fill for the spring and the summer months.

Going down or coming up each year the

Going down or coming up each year the family makes a specialty of seeing thoroughly one new town—new to them to the a season. In that way they now know Albany, Troy. Schenectady, New York and Philadelphia, and they have a very good idea of many of the big towns south of us. They meet many pleasant travelers on their night camping grounds, sometimes the same ones for the whole ten days. Their present ones for the whole ten days. Their present little car has made the trip three times s.d still carries its owner up the hill to his job

at the new house across from my garden. From the new houses building at Palm Beach to the political situation in Pennsylvania—he came through during our pri-mary elections—this painter is brimming over with topics agreeable to me. How can I resist making him converse? How can he resist conversing?

THEN there is the very curly-headed chap that has been laying the conduit for the that has been laying the conduit for the electric wires between the engine in the garage and the house. We fell into conversation because I asked him why that pipe had to be burled—it necessitated so much blasting—and his explaining that the earth kept the pipe cool and even damp. He assured me it insured a better current. At least that is a short cut to what he said or what I understood. What more natural than that I should ask: "How did you than that I should ask: "How did you come to be an electrician?" And imagine my interest when he told me that his first real job was as motorman between Chestnut

Hill and Allentown.

When you are far from your native doorwhen you are far from your home town step every one who has seen your home town is worth stopping "to chin" with; as for a motorman who might not have stopped for you when you knew that he saw you signal,

that is positively intriguing!

His reason for leaving Philade! his and coming to New York State was surprising, and yet not wholly so. He had asthma as a boy and went to the doctor, and the doctor said:
"Here now! I'll tell you what to do if

you don't tell your father that I gave you this tip! Clear out from here and get into higher ground and better air." higher ground and better air."
"Sure I will, Doc!" said the motorman,
"but where's that at?"
"Up in New York State," said the doctor. And by "up" the motorman took him
to mean mountains. So he left next day

and has been gone seventeen years and has never suffered an hour since. There being no trolleys, he has taken to laying electric and there, and has also blasting to his accomplishments. His day's pay is good and he gets so much a rock

THEN there is "Happy" Miner, who is putting up the window shades. In three weeks "Happy" is to begin his career as professional baseball player for a town nine famous in these parts. Meantime until the season begins he is taking on odd jobs and keeping himself in form by vaulting every bed and bureau, not to speak of table in the new house. He perches on the most unlikely places and keeps himself in condition by running violently to imaginary bases whenever he goes out of the house on

The reason that I know about this second career of his is because—yes, I confess it— I asked him what he was catching in the ir when I came upon him suddenly on will eventually be a lawn. Naturally, when he told me that it was an imaginary ball, we fell into deep confab, and were only torn from it by a stern voice from a upper and unshaded window calling: "Miner, bave you found those cords?"

A PART from every other interest I was impressed with the knowledge which these methodically industrious "rolling stones" have accumulated on the subject of investments in the countries of their ournings. They know what is a good buy, what is a bargain at the present price with the future probabilities. And more than one of them has turned a penny and made two of it on his travels. I've discovered this not from general conversation, but by cautions castings on my part after we have broken much ground conversationally. I was further confirmed in this guess by

business friend of mine who knew one o a business friend of inline who knew one of the carpenters. He said the man had worked off and on in New York City and after twenty years pulling down old houses there and building new ones—never on his own contract, but just working by the day—he had become very canny in the matter of real estate and had incidentally amassed more than one hundred thousand dollars by buying houses going cheap and selling them in nouses going cheap and sening them in a rising market where some new building scheme was afoot that included just that house and lot to round out its plan. He is still a carpenter, still works by the day. Not because he is avarleious, but because he enjoys the work and the prestige of being can of the old sort of master carpenters. one of the old sort of master carpenters whe learned his trade before machines made one careless and also ignorant of nice details.

There is always a demand for that old sort of skilled work, and always a job where he could take his time to "finish." I see his gray head bending over a long beveled edge of wood now across the way from my garden. I have never really talked to him or got him to converse beyond his informing me with some pride that he was

I think, in spite of the frown of the owner of the new house, I will saunter over and sit on a nearby carpenter's horse and watch him work left-handed. If presently he falls to conversing with me I doubt if I have the strength of will to get up and come away

"Mine Owners Shun Inquiry Into Coal fits." runs a headline. That is exactly Profits." runs a headline. That is exactly what Congress has been doing, too. It is easy to understand the attitude of mind of the mine owners. It is not so easy to un-derstand the mental processes of the House and the Senate in this instance.



AND NOT A SOFT SPOT IN SIGHT

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

will be somewhat lighter than that of a

symphonic concert, but will be music of the very best class.

ture which does not lend itself to perform

ance at symphony concerts of the highest type, but which is music of great appeal

quirements at every point except that, by intrinsic nature, it does not fit into a

symphonic program. This is the music

which will form the basis of the Park con-

The Symphony Nights

any city in the country; the appreciation of good music is fully as great here, if not actually greater than it is in New York or

said that they consider the

which we have in view.

the United States.

ston, and many of the leading artists have

lences the most critical of any city in

"For this reason, if for no other, it will

be necessary to give the audiences which assemble in the Park the very best music

which can be secured, and ducted and played in the very best manducted and played in the very best manner. Nothing else would be tolerated by Philadelphia. Fortunately there is an Philadelphia. which can be secured, and it must be con-

Philadelphia. Fortunately there is abundance of music of the best type which is abundance of music of such concerts as those

"There will be noe regular symphony

night each week, on Friday evening. It is not the purpose of the orchestra to play

symphonic programs throughout, not be-cause there is any fear that the audiences

would not understand and appreciate them.

but because the symphony, by its very

nature, does not lend itself to out-of-doors

performance, where much of the delicacy of the composition and orchestration could

not be adequately brought home to the hearers. But Philadelphia has not forgotten

the symphonic nights which the late Fritz Scheel introduced at the time of his first

Philadelphia appearance, events which, I

am told, as I was not a resident of Phila

delphia at that time, played an important part in the organization of what later grew into the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The Other Numbers

the nature of their musical texture and orchestration, can be effectively produced

at such concerts as those which we shall give, and from these the symphonies to be

played on Friday evenings will be selected. Some of these are the 'New World,' the Third and Fourth of Beethoven' the 'Rustic

"For the other numbers, there are many

overtures of the lighter type musically ex-

ellent, excerpts from operas and a vast

beautiful programs may be constructed.

There need be no fear that any orchestra
will play 'over the heads' of any Philadel-

phia audience today; our problem is not that, but the selection of those numbers

which are best adapted to open-air per-

"Naturally, we expect these concerts to

be very popular. I do not know of any other American city where municipal orchestral

concerts are being given or where they are even contemplated. There are many, in-cluding our own city, where municipal band

and important development in Amerian musical life. With the greatest public park in the United States and the greatest orchestra, there is no reason why a combination of the two should not prove to be a striking success."

One of the railroad companies is re-

corted to be building "a special err for the transportation of the Liberty Bell." We

had been led to suppose that the ratironds, at this juncture of affairs, had better uses for their time and their money.

concerts are given, but the orchestral

and important development in America

cert is a departure which may

host of miscellaneous numbers from

Wedding,' the symphonic suite, 'Schehera-zade,' and a number of others.

"There are certain symphonies which, by

and which meets the highest standard

"There is a very large orchestral litera-

LOUIS A. MATTSON On Orchestral Music in the Park

THE project of having orchestral music of Fairmount Park, which was recently thorized by Council, will prove an excellent thing for the music of the city in number of ways, according to Louis A Mattson, assistant manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who has been secured to manage the Park concerts. The concerts will begin next Monday evening in the music

pavilion at Lemon Hill.
"Of its effect upon the large number of "It must be distinctly understood that there is to be no 'playing down' or 'playing up' to the public. In the first place, it is not necessary. The Philadelphia public is fully as well educated musically as that of residents of the city, who, we expect, will attend the concerts," said Mr. Mattson, "it is hardly necessary to speak. Philadelphia has played an important part in the de-velopment of the best orchestral music in this country in the last ten or fifteen year and there h been literally a demand for more orchestral music than could be sup-plied. The Park concerts will not only assist in this, but they also may play a major part in the development of an entirely new orchestral audience.

Three Shells Ultimately "If the Park concerts are successful this

summer there probably will be three shells in various parts of the Park erected for the concerts next summer, the idea being to give two concerts a week in each of the three places. But this summer the only place will be at Lemon Hill, where the out-of-doors shell will be reconstructed to meet

the needs of the orchestra.
"The personnel of the organization, which this season will be made up of fifty men, will be drawn as far as possible from the roster of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and it is the intention to get every member of the Philadelphia Orchestra who is in the mber of the City Orchestra, which will be the official name of the new organization To these members of the Philadelphia Orchestra will be added a sufficient number of the best orchestral players of the city wh are not affiliated with the Philadelph chestra to make up the fifty men. I hope

that it will not be necessary to go outside of Philadelphia for any of the performers. "This plan will base a number of ad-vantageous points. It will lengthen the vantageous points. It will lengthen the playing season for the members of the or-chestra and will do much to help them retain the perfection of ensemble which is so great a feature of their worl during the regular symphony season b keeping them playing a higher class of music than is to be found in the average 'summer job.' The men chosen to make up the roster of the orchestra will be selected through the channels of selection for the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The Conductors and Soloists

"The conductors will be Victor Kolar been a matter for the most serious consideration, but I think that we have been suc cessful in selecting three men who are cer-tainly capable, and all of whom have had wide orchestral and especially symphonic experience.
"Dr. Rich and Mr. Hadley are, of course

well known to Philadelphia concert-goers, and there is little doubt that Mr. Kolar will prove his efficiency as a conductor, in position he has had long experience with the Detroit orchestra, the Victor Herber orchestra and other organizations of the highest standing.

For the soloists, it is the intention to

"For the soloists, it is the intention to use the very highest type of local artists. Philadelphia has many of these, although their ranks are depleted just at the present time by the absence of so many of them from the city for the entire summer. Never-theless. I do not think that we shall have any difficulty in securing a sufficient number of them for the concerts.

The Music to Be Played

"The program, or rather the music to be played, is one of the most important fea-tures, if not the very most important, because it is on the arisis which is played that the popular verdict will be rendered. In few words I may say that the general character of the music which will be given

SHORT CUTS

The world isn't such a bad place after all. Corn on the cob will soon be good and plentiful.

us to wonder whether they have an Anti-Noise Society in Washington. Now it is Chile that demands universal

The trend of affairs in Congress causes

disarmament. The first thing 'eace may actually be fashionable!

The miners may win. The operators win. It really doesn't matter to the may win. It really doesn't matter to the public. In either case the public will lose.

What Do You Know?

What is Attic sait? Why is the rock of Gibraltar so called? What was suttee? What is the allegorical significance of "the lion and unicorn fighting for the

Where and what are the horse latitudes? What were whipping boys?
What is the meaning and application of the phrase "the golden bowl is broken"? broken"?
What is the origin of the word martinet?
Why is an army called a host?
Who was Hotspur?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. There are ninety-six seats in the United States Senate.
2. Oman is a sultanate in Eastern Arabia, bordering on the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Its capital is Muscat.
3. In the early days of street railways in New York the cars were named, not numbered. One of the earliest ones was called the John Mason, in honor of the president of the New York and Harlem Railroad.
4. Lloyd George's immediate predecessor as Premier of Great Britain was H. H. Asquith.

Asquith.

5. The Tagus is an important river of the Iberian peninsula. It rises in Spain and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Lisbon, Portugal.

6. Edmund Burke, in "Letters to the Sheriff of Bristol" (1777), wrote "Liberty must be limited in order to be possessed."

sessed."
7. John Bartram founded near Philadeiphia the first botanical garden in America. Bartram, who may be regarded as the first great American naturalist, was born in Pennsylvania in 1692.
8. Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of the French in 1804.

the French in 1804.

9. Chintz means spotted, and is derived from the Persian word "chins." spotted, stained.

10. Old Christmas Day was January 6. When Pope Gregory XIII reformed the calendar in 1582 he omitted ten days, but when the new style was adopted in England and America in 1752 it was necessary to cut off eleven days, which drove back January 6 to December 25 of the previous year. So what we would call January 6 in the old style would be Christmas Day, or December 25.

A Hint to Arkansas Travelera

Snagtown Correspondence Arkansaw Thomas Cat. A stranger whose name we did not learn ed through our midst one day last week. Strangers who pass through Snagtown with-out giving out any information as to who they are or what their business always lay they are or what their business always lay themselves open to being suspicious characters. If they know when they are well off they will stop at the Postoffice and tell Sol Batavia their business and give a general account of themselves. Otherwise we don't know whether they are robbers or criminals or what. We hope that strangers passing through our midst after this will govern themselves accordingly. govern themselves accordingly.

Missouri, Not India

From the Bolivar Free Press. A son was born recently to Amru Nasser-din K. Mahijah and wife. He has been named Rabindith Granhi Akbar Ali Amru Aji Jehu Kahn Singh Mahijah.

Bottling Up His Gern

Nella Correspondence in the Waldren, Ack., Advance Reporter. Raymond stateon wants to make a cor-lection of fruit jars to turn over his cora so be can turn his mules in his corn patch to est the grass out.