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Philadelphia, Monday, April 26, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

BEATING HIM TO IT

THE two anti-administration clerks in the office of the city solicitor who resigned following the Mayor's announcement that the Vare-Lane-Martin supporters must go were wise in their day and generation. It cannot now be said that they were dismissed. Their record is clear and they have kept it clear by beating the Mayor to it.

But this is the kind of a victory which will not disconcert the Mayor in the least. If the rest of the men to whom he objects should follow the example of these clerks it would save him a lot of trouble. They will find their superiors most willing to accommodate when they ask that their resignations be accepted.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ROADS

GRADUALLY it is becoming apparent that poorly constructed roads are a liability and not an asset to any community. Almost before the world had time to realize what was happening a revolution was completed in transportation methods.

Motor vehicles will never do the work of railways. But a great part of the increasing transport business will be done by trucks and communities everywhere will continue to rely on good roads and motors and find new uses for them.

Old-fashioned roads were not built for motors and much of the work done in recent years to meet the requirements of automobile traffic has been experimental. No one in this state has ever tried to compute the losses due to wear and tear on motorcars, loss of time, accidents and inefficiency due to defective road surfaces, but it is probable that in the long run except construction is far more expensive to the people of the state than a system of smooth and durable highways.

Mr. Sadler, the state highway commissioner, in suggesting many revisions of existing plans to provide solid concrete construction in the future, has indicated a course that all American communities will probably follow in the near future.

STATE COAL LAND

A MOST interesting situation is revealed by the news from Harrisburg that the attorney general's department has advised the state chief of mines that the mine inspectors have full authority to determine whether coal companies are mining under forest lands belonging to the state.

Now the public would like to know what coal miners are supposed to be taking coal from veins running under land which they do not own. The state has longer a million acres or more of forest land and it owns all the oil and mineral rights. If there is coal beneath the surface of any large tracts a new source of revenue will become available, for no state can permit the coal to be taken out and pocket royalties on it. Not to the Girard estate receives royalties on the coal taken from the lands which it owns.

We are likely to hear more of this from Harrisburg.

MRS. JOHNSON ISN'T FOOLED

SENATOR JOHNSON is accompanied by his wife on his campaign in search of delegates. She is enjoying the tour of the country and having a good time while she does, but she does not seem to harbor any illusions.

When a reporter for this newspaper asked the senator how many delegates he would have in Chicago he replied:

"I expect ultimately to have a majority."

Mrs. Johnson, who was packing her bag preparatory to continuing the campaign, paused a moment and looked at her husband.

And then she laughed.

BAGDAD AT PLAY

IS NEW YORK coming to its senses? Let us see. The denim and old clo's parade was impressive in its way. But there is not even a whisper of revolution on Broadway against $5 theatre seats, fifty cent lemonade and violations of the dry law at $2 per violation.

New Yorkers were the first to pay $1 for the privilege of sitting down to dinner in a public restaurant, and the standing room sign is still out at the cabarets. There is no outcry against the $5 tip which almost all head waiters have become accustomed to. And it was a New York woman who, not long ago, arranged an expensive funeral for her pet goldfish.

Viewed from this distance, the denim- and old-clo's parade seems to indicate that a small minority in New York is dissatisfied with the high cost of clothing. But New York is still New York. It hasn't returned to its senses.

SELF-INTEREST SPURRED THE SAN REMO SESSIONS

On Some Vital Subjects, However, Morals and Materialism Were in Happy Practical Coincidence

WHILE a good many sighs are still breathed over the failure of unimpeachable motives and rarefied idealism to effect a settlement of post-war problems, the forces which are actually in play at San Remo by no means warrant an attitude of unrelieved despair. It is clear that some distinction must be made between intent and acts. The devil, it is said, can quote Scripture to his own purpose. But the inherent virtues of Holy Writ are not diluted by such strategy.

It is well, therefore, to refrain from panic at the spectacle of European chancellors acting from selfish instincts. Not even American diplomacy, in which, from the moral standpoint, so much pride is taken at home, is wholly free from them. When they do operate, the resulting policy is apt to be described as "enlightened self-interest." There is little sense today in being fearful of that phrase, for it represents an actuality, the reactions of which need not necessarily be harmful.

Certainly it cannot be fairly urged that the role which Britain has been adopting on the Riviera is destructive of those liberalizing tendencies to which it was hoped the process of world reconstruction would give such impetus. Indeed, the views lately expressed by Mr. Lloyd George, with his customary clever and disarming frankness, accord in some ways with those which Americans capable of thinking internationally would have been glad for us to have advanced had we not temporarily turned our backs on Europe. Conciliatory, not vengeful, has been the tone of the British delegation at San Remo. This does not mean that England has ceased to look out for herself. Her history is not crowded with records of any such vicarious action; nor, in fact, can any nation boast of having constantly carried self-sacrifice to utterly consistent and persistent extremes. What is well worth noting, however, is that Britain's temptation to exact the uttermost farthing from Germany and to patch up a militaristic, imperialistic peace in Europe is much less oppressive than in the days of her last and highly jingoistic national election.

Reactionary sentiment in France is today still easily inflamed. The sufferings of the heroic republic are to a large extent unrepaired. Her late foe is contiguous to her territory. Even if militaristic and relentless sentiments in France are fraudulently fostered, many sincere convictions complicate the issue. A genuine feeling of insecurity is unallayed.

But the only menace to Britain has ceased to exist. Her sea power in the Old World is unchallenged now. The bulk of the German fleet is in Scapa Flow. Other formidable units are in her hands and those of her victorious allies. With this threat effectively removed, England is enabled to view the European situation through spectacles almost as moral as those through which the United States regards maneuvers which offend our ethical sensibilities without impinging upon our material interests. It is to England's advantage that the treaty with Germany be not so drastically enforced as permanently to ruin that nation. Lloyd George would welcome American participation in Continental affairs. Sympathy with our views is not in the present course of events difficult to entertain.

If this possible explanation of the case appears sordid, some highly interesting consequences will be misinterpreted if their practical merits are brushed aside because of entirely comprehensible motives. The struggle of "enlightened self-interest" at San Remo is bearing fruit. A prime accomplishment is the reestablishment of harmony between France and England, a status absolutely necessary to any program of world reconstruction. The foreshadowed possibility of English cooperation with France in the occupancy of the Ruhr gives some assurance of a check to French imperialism, while at the same time it is consoling to the nation which has the most to fear from isolation and any belligerent revival of Germany.

The Turkish treaty, which is said to be virtually completed, rejects the American program of a sultan banished from Constantinople. Nevertheless it does embrace certain principles for which we have stood, while it emphasizes our pitiful failure to champion them as a practical agent.

After centuries of the most sickening oppression, Armenia is to be emancipated and erected as an independent republic. Theological plan would have been, of course, to place this nation, which for a while at least must be one of the weakest of the sovereign powers, under a League of Nations international mandate. But the league is financially feeble. It cannot function healthily until the entrance of the United States. As it is idle to blink this truth, realities were invoked in settlement of the long vexed Armenian question. A test of our altruistic sincerity will, moreover, be furnished by our response to the Entente's expressed wish that America accept a mandate for Armenia.

The expansion of Greece in the Near East is certain to be among the major results of the Turkish treaty. There are sound ethnological grounds for this, although the policy runs directly counter to Italian ambitions, nurtured with especial intensity ever since the Tripolitan war and the occupation of the Dodecanesus. Premier Nitti sobs dramatically over the separation of Adrianople from the tiny strip of territory which will be left to European Turkey. His tears for the "sacred city" are not especially moving to any observers of the situation who will not gain directly by the creation of the town by Turkey. It is deeply regrettable that Constantinople is unredeemed. An ironical fate delayed the emancipation of Adrianople in the second Balkan war of 1913. An historic wrong is at last redressed. Mr. Nitti cannot minimize the value of this performance by his laments over the frustration of Italian aims in a region in which Greece, though among the lesser nations, has both ancient and modern claims to recognition.

The Paris conference of 1919 endured from January to June. Ideals which triumphed there—and there were more victories than professional pessimism is inclined to admit—were in general those which did not violently collide with matters of the self-interests of the stronger powers. America had less than any other nation to lose by championing the right. The practical impression which she made, however, was less because of her moral beauties than of her strength. That explains why the League of Nations plan was adopted.

Facts have predominated also at San Remo. With the passing of the world's millennial ecstasy, the senses of reality have been sharpened. And so within a week's time something like final judgments have been passed on the partition of the western portions of the Turkish empire and France and Britain have virtually agreed on the policy to be pursued in the execution of the German treaty. The counsels of moderation have largely come from the English camp. Self-interest coincided with some sane rulings. It is questionable whether much more can be expected of an imperfect world.

JERSEY'S GREAT DAY

A LITTLE while ago national attention was concentrated suddenly on Delaware, and Delaware, as the arena of a decisive votes battle, was permitted to toy with forces of national destiny before it relinquished its opportunity to do a big thing and slipped back comfortably to the accustomed rut. Now it is in New Jersey that Americans are trying to read the future.

The primaries tomorrow will be watched feverishly from all parts of the country by people who want to know whether the East is as dissatisfied with accepted party leaders as the West appears to be and as eager for any sort of change.

Beneath a calm surface a hard fight is on among Jersey Republicans. Some of the party leaders have already called others jackals, sneaks, cowards, renegades and the like. Jersey politicians always have had the advantages of a large vocabulary. Edge and Frelinghuysen and Fort and Baird—indeed, all the practiced hands—are at heart probably for either Hoover or Wood. They may prefer Wood to Hoover, and if they had their own way they would prefer any other American citizen to Senator Hi Johnson. They have to contend with a new insurgent element that has developed rapidly in industrial communities like Jersey City and Newark. That movement was typified by the mayor of Jersey City, who tried vainly to be the leader of the anti-brotherhood railway men in the recent strike.

Hoover is still a great favorite with the prosperous and clear-thinking element in the northern counties. But Senator Johnson's friends hope to have the support of great multitudes in all parts of the state whose chief desire is a new experiment in national politics. Hoover's supporters have not managed their campaign with skill, and therefore the Hoover vote is likely to be a disappointment to all of Hoover's friends.

Johnson's supporters have been using the tactics of their chief. They have raised cries of treachery against Edge and Frelinghuysen, whom they accuse of a desire to knife Senator Hi even though the electorate favors him. That is the emotional appeal.

The Johnson candidacy is confronted with a very real obstacle in the frankly wet sentiment that prevails in most parts of the state. The senator's record in Washington shows him to be almost as stubborn a grapejuicer as Bryan. Wood and Hoover, on the other hand, plainly indicate a desire for a liberal enforcement of the dry laws. If the insurgent Republicans desire to go with Mr. Johnson in search of the millennium which he has promised them they will have to go with the knowledge that the millennium is likely to be a dry one. It should surprise no one if, on that issue alone, the California senator loses vast masses of votes which he now hopes to gain.

UNDERWOOD AS LEADER

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S withdrawal as a candidate for the minority leadership of the Senate was followed by the calling of a caucus of the Democratic senators for tomorrow to elect a leader.

Mr. Hitchcock has been serving as leader by general consent. But he has not led. He is an amiable gentleman of ordinary ability, but he is not big enough to direct the policy of his party on the floor. Yet because he is a northern Democrat he had been supported for election as leader by the members of his party who wished it to be directed by a northerner.

The strength of the Democratic party, however, is in the South. Senator Underwood, who will be elected to the leadership at the caucus tomorrow, is from Alabama. The selection of a leader from the part of the country where the Democrats predominate is fitting, and it will commend itself to all save those who think it is profitable to pretend to be what you are not.

Senator Underwood is a man of distinguished ability. He rose by sheer force of intellect to the leadership of the House of Representatives during his service in that body. In the same way he has risen to prominence in the Senate until he is admitted to be the most available man for official leadership there, in spite of the fact that there are other Democrats who have served longer. The seniority rule of promotion has given way in his case to the rule of common sense.

"Keep cheerful and get out better papers," says John Burroughs. If he had said bigger papers he would have stumped us, with the present paper shortage. But better papers—why, that's our long suit.

Secretary of the Treasury Houston says that price reduction will be slow. There is comfort in the declaration for the reason that it suggests the possibility that some time somehow prices will begin to decline.

The first effect of fixing the German indemnity at a stated sum will be to convince Germany that she cannot pay it. Or, rather, to set Germany busy convincing the rest of the world she cannot pay it.

An old-shoe club has been established at Beverly, N. J. The chances are that the members will get so much comfort out of them that they'll forget to kick.

Now if Bryan and Johnson could be induced to run on the one ticket—oh, what a swat would be there, my countrymen!

There was local evidence last week that here and there and now and then philosophers know tasteless sweetness and invisible light.

The Public Service Commission traffic inspector might prove a good witness for those who want the Delaware bridge approach at Spring Garden street.

Farmers in South Jersey are paying farm hands $150 a month and board. Later on, the housekeeper with her market basket will pay it.

BRUSH BRUSHED UP

Hog Island Head Had Busy Ten Days Before Appearing at U. S. Senate Committee Meeting

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

ONE hears a lot in these days of great industrial enterprises about the men who "put over" big things.

The title "Captains of Industry" is pretty badly faded, though. "Princes of the payroll," meaning thereby the gentlemen who toil with their hands, have rather cast the "captains" into the penumbra.

The directing or managing head of any concern worth mentioning puts in, as a rule, more hours of labor, on a per diem average, than his men—the man who holds a throttle, heads a riveting gang, or tends the cupola of a blast furnace.

This is an episode of long hours and "putting it over."

When the United States Senate committee on commerce in January, 1919, decided to investigate Hog Island and the building of merchant vessels under the direction of the United States shipping board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, was scheduled as principal witness.

Mr. Brush had been president of the corporation and head of the great Hog Island enterprise but a few brief weeks.

He was not a shipbuilder. He was a railroad man, both steam and electric. He had been president, vice president and general manager of various corporations. Hog Island was his first shipbuilding experience.

TEN days only intervened between his notice to appear in Washington and the date of the Senate committee's meeting. He knew comparatively little about Hog Island; still less about shipbuilding. He was too new on the job. But as the head of the corporation he had to testify.

Ten days later, when he appeared as a witness, he knew Hog Island. He knew the location and measurements of every building, shipway, basin and railroad siding. He fairly oozed statistics and exuded facts. He was a statistical and cyclopedic wonder to those senators.

What wrought the transformation? For eight days prior to his examination before the Senate committee Matthew C. Brush shut himself up in a suite of rooms in one of the big Philadelphia hotels. From 7 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock the next morning, for eight days running, he studied Hog Island.

Heads of departments, chiefs of divisions, foremen, and even skilled workmen, were his instructors. Between times, when certain points were not clear, he would jump into an ever-waiting automobile and rush down to the island to make personal inspection or verify a statement.

A squad of messengers, clerks and draftsmen were constantly in attendance. It was hard, driving, intensive brain work. It was the power of memory and concentration raised to the 6th degree.

When he had finished that week of strain he was primed for the Senate committee of commerce. He had Hog Island at his fingers' ends. To emphasize and verify his statements he had pounds of documents and bundle rolls of maps and diagrams. He had officials and statisticians at his elbow to back him up.

And the committee did not ask a single question that he could not answer right off the reel.

THE present sugar shortage serves as a text for another instance of intensive preparation.

Charles K. Williams was food administrator for Northampton county during the war. He is one of the largest manufacturers in that county. His concern operates mines and mills in various parts of the United States. The main plant is at Easton.

Mr. Williams was appointed food administrator just two days before the sugar crisis became acute in the early summer of 1918. Certificates were ordered to be issued all over the country within two days. County administrators, duly warned, had augmented forces ready for the work.

Williams had not. He was new. His office force consisted of a couple of clerks, but he hopped into the administrative rink like a four-time winner. He had to keep a big county supplied, according to Hoover, with sugar. Within six hours he had enrolled a large volunteer force of clerks and assistants.

Then he marshaled them in a room fitted up with desks, printed forms, etc., and began drilling them in the work of issuing certificates, and figuring out the more or less complicated system of reports. All that day he kept them at it. All that night until daylight next morning he drilled his volunteers. Meantime he was training himself.

When Northampton county lined up for its sugar certificates on schedule time Williams was ready.

It was the only instance in the state where this occurred. But C. K. Williams "put it over" without a break.

THE two century controversy over Mason and Dixon's line is, in this year of Our Lord, again brought to the front by G. E. Chalmers, geographer. He informs me that a state exists in one of my dispatches from Dover that "Delaware lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, etc." is erroneous. That Delaware is north and east of the Mason and Dixon line, inferring, of course, that the funny little semicircular line which sits on Delaware's head like a jockey's cap is not a part of the line.

Is it. What are the facts?

James II, in 1732, settled the row about boundaries between Penn and Lord Baltimore by directing that the line between Delaware and Pennsylvania be a semicircle, drawn twelve miles around New Castle north and west. John Lukens and Archibald McClean and the latter's six brothers, surveyed the present lines of Delaware, including the famous semicircle boundary.

The proprietaries grew impatient at the slowness of the work of these surveyors, so they shipped over Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English engineers, to complete it.

The latter carefully examined the lines of the previous surveyors, their predecessors, "which they adopted as correct," and the whole line thereafter, which included that of the McCleans and the one of 1761 along the parallel of latitude to the Susquehanna, became known as the Mason and Dixon line.

THOSE old surveyors, considering the topographical drawbacks of the time, were wonderfully accurate in their work.

Before beginning, Mason and Dixon, who were astronomers as well as engineers, to make sure of their astronomical points, employed a Philadelphia carpenter to erect an observatory, presumably on the southern boundary of the city. This was the first observatory on the Atlantic coast.

When the interstate commissioners in 1849 resurveyed the old Mason and Dixon line they corroborated it in all important points. They did find, however, that the radius for the semicircle was two feet four inches too short. The "tangent point" had been placed 157 feet too far north and the point of intersection of the three states, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, 143 feet too far south.

GETTING STARTED

HOW DOES IT STRIKE YOU?

Some Reasons Why Petain Is Mistaken in Thinking There Will Be War Between the United States and Japan

A FOREIGN news "service" carried what professed to be a signed article by Marshal Petain.

The marshal, if he ever wrote it, foresees a war between the United States and Japan.

It will come after they have absorbed Siberia, says the article.

"In case of war between the United States and Japan, I am convinced that the United States would win," concludes the article.

That idea is not original with Marshal Petain or with the writer of the article.

It has probably occurred to Japan several times in the past.

It will go on occurring to Japan right along as the years go by.

Which is the best reason for believing that there will be no war between the United States and Japan: at least not of Japan's seeking.

¶ ¶ ¶

JAPAN is laying up stores of wrath for herself in the Orient.

When she is looking for trouble she will not have to cross the Pacific to find it: she will find it much nearer home.

China hates her, and some day China will make her a vassal, unless somebody protects her against China.

Her invasion of Siberia is making an enemy of Russia.

If she stays in Siberia, some day she will have to reckon with Russia, whose soviet government is showing a great capacity to take care of itself in a military way.

Who is actually the most friendless and hated nation in the world today? Why, Japan!

Her neighbors dislike and despise her.

A Chinaman has more contempt for a Japanese than any race-conscious California ever had.

What is the English alliance worth to her?

England might stir herself in Japan's behalf on certain issues, but only on really vital questions. She could only do so at the cost of disrupting the British empire.

At the Paris Peace Conference the most vehement opponent of Japan was not the United States. The United States was friendly, gave her all she asked, a free hand in Shantung—but Australia.

And Canada is only second to Australia in her aversion to Japan.

Let us forget this Japanese war bogie.

¶ ¶ ¶

A SON of Macready the actor did so remarkably well conciliating the police strikers in London that he is being sent to Ireland to conciliate the Irish.

He succeeds McPherson, a Scotchman, with a Scotchman's decided views.

Mr. McPherson's decided views upon Ireland were that all the Irish of south Ireland, all the Sinn Fein Irish, were degenerates.

He was so confident of it that he explained this sociological fact at length to any American journalist visiting Ireland.

¶ ¶ ¶

WITH McPherson and his superior was General French.

During the war an American labor delegation visited England.

Mostly of Irish descent, they had to see Ireland.

Naturally they had first to see General French.

It was thought that this could be done best at the home of Lady Decies, an American by birth.

French was on a balcony of the house when the Americans approached.

He caught a sudden glimpse of them. "Who are those creatures?" he asked. Probably he thought it was the Sinn Fein up to some new trick.

"They are the American delegates," said Lady Decies.

French descended and met them.

"Why," asked some steam shovelers or iron molders' chief, "why did you arrest all the Sinn Feiners this morning when we arrived?"

French drew himself up to his five feet four inches and said stiffly, "Because they are all damned traitors."

An English Irishman wearing his majesty's uniform was the worst possible man to send to govern Ireland, because the Irish naturally despised him and he knew it.

Next to McPherson, French was probably the worst man to send to Ireland.

Penrose now understands just what is meant by the phrase, "Too much Johnson."

"Woman Cows New York Assembly."—Headline. Case of throwing the bull.

It would appear that when the Mayor talks turkey everybody trots.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a cenotaph?
2. Where was Jack Dempsey held at the time of his fight with Jess Willard? Who was in his corner? Who was referee?
3. How would the name Gallatin be pronounced?
4. When was punctuation first used, and by whom?
5. Where is "Botany Bay"?
6. What is a sesquicentennial?
7. What American states produce the most salt?
8. What is the middle name of J. M. Barrie?
9. Where is Armageddon?
10. For whom is it named?
11. When is the Vice-President entitled to a vote in the Senate?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The United States borrowed $7,526,787,000 at war bonds from 1917 to 1919.
2. The Holland of an Old World game bird, pursuing of the characteristics of both ostrich and quail. The great bustard is found in open regions from Spain to Mesopotamia and especially on the vast plateaus of Mongolia. It weighs from twenty-five to thirty pounds. It is omnivorous, gray in color, with wings prettily marked with black and white, and with the back, shoulders and breast of the males attractively tinted with russet, bay and black. Its flesh is tender and edible.
3. A cartographer is a mapmaker.
4. The line "God send him and thirty forefed him pence for a pound" occurs in Shakespeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice."
5. Midsummer Eve, or Saint John's Eve, is the night before the festival of Saint John the Baptist (June 24).
6. The wapiti is a species of elk, resembling the red deer, but larger.
7. Two prominent Confederate generals killed in the Civil War were Albert Sidney Johnston and Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson).
8. Kerosene is being obtained in distillation of native American shale and from coal and bituminous shale.
9. Victoria had the longest reign of any queen of England—from 1837 to 1901.
10. The asteroids are small, irregularly shaped planets revolving around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED
TO THE SESSIONS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR MANUFACTURERS
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Forenoons, April 27, 28 and 29
IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' CLUB
TICKETS OF ADMISSION NOT REQUIRED THE SPEAKERS:
TUESDAY, 10:30 A. M.—JAMES M. BECK, former Assistant United States Attorney General; LINCOLN CROMWELL, William Beck, Co., N. York; DR. H. PARKER WILLIS, of the Division of Analysis and Research of the Federal Reserve Board and Professor of Banking, Columbia University.
WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—ERNEST G. HARR, Clayton & Wilson Co., Buffalo; HON. J. HAMILTON LEWIS, Ex-United States Senator from Illinois; FREDERICK N. MAYER, Inc., Philadelphia; Knitting Mills Publishing Co.; ANDERSON, Anderson Bros. Inc., Norfolk, Va., and the Southern Manufacturers' Association; WILLIAM E. COLVERT, Federal Trade Commission; ALLEN WALKER, the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.
THURSDAY, 10 A. M.—NAPOLEON HILL, Chicago, Editor Hill's Golden Rule; HON. WILLIAMS, Ex-Tariff Mark Twain; S. BARTHOLOMEW, Cooper & Marvin Co., Boston; GEORGE R. HOLMES, New York, Secretary Federal Trade Board; W. H. BOSE, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Chicago.
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Commercial Museum Exposition Hall, April 26 to 30
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9:30 DISTINCTIVE DIVERSIONS 1135
1 HALF SQUARE FROM EVERYWHERE
Nina Payne The Somerset Dancing Divertisement
Margaret Irving Piano Duetist New Songs
Van De Hoff Pantomimist Dancing
Patton & Marks Late Parisian Cadet Trio
The Sheldons In Athletics New Acts
Sawyer, Roy & Roberts Singers and Dancers
ACADEMY—Seats Heppe's, 1119 Chestnut

Philadelphia Orchestra
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 30, at 3:00
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1, at 8:15
SOLOISTS { Estelle Hughes, Soprano / Marcel Tassinari, Oboe
Rossini—Mozart—Wagner

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GEORGE ARLISS
and His Brilliant Associate Players in
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"POLDEKIN"
Next Week—Seats Thursday
A. L. ERLANGER Is Presenting
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
IN "MACUSHLA"
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The GIRL From HOME
With FRANK CRAVEN
A COMPANY OF DISTINCTION
AN ARMY OF PRETTY GIRLS!
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Positively Last Week
COHAN'S COMEDIANS
"MARY"
(NAME OF A GRAND OLD NAME?)
Seats Now Selling for the Matinees Seats Thurs.

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THURSTON ALL NEW
THE GREAT MAGICIAN
Do Spirits Return? THURSTON
Nights 25c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1.
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ALL THIS WEEK!
PARKWAY and 21ST ST.
Beginning Today and Every Day, May 1, The Parkwood Sisters, May Ely, Spring Lonsdale, Harold Sedgar and Sallora Memorial Song Hit Offering
World-at-Home Shows
20 BIG, NEW, CLEAN ATTRACTIONS
3 BIG FREE ACTS
8 NEW AMUSEMENT DEVICES 8
30-PIECE COOKERY BAND—30
400 PEOPLE 400
The Best in Amusements and the Biggest Exposition Ever Seen in Philadelphia. Built Upon the Foundation of Cleanliness and Honor
Admission to Grounds—FREE

ORPHEUM Mat. Tomorrow, 25c, 50c. Evgs., 25c, 50c, 75c & 100c.
MAE DESMOND and PLAYERS Peg o' My Heart
MAY 3—"FAIR AND WARMER"

Casino Walnut Ab. 8th. Mat. Today. GIRLS A LA CARTE

PHILADELPHIA'S LEADING THEATRES
Direction LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

LYRIC EVGS. AT 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TONIGHT at 8:15
THE OPERETTA MAGNIFICENT
THE MAGIC MELODY
DIRECT FROM 6 MONTHS ON BROADWAY
Romantic Story of Frederic Arnold Kummer. Music by Sigmund Romberg, of "Maytime" Fame with
CHARLES PURCELL
Julia Dean, Tom McNaughton
Bertee Beaumonte, Emma Haig
AND
40—DAZZLING, DANCING DARING DARLINGS—40

ADELPHI Broad bel. Race $1.00 Mat. Thurs. EVGS. at 8:15
THE FUNNIEST FARCE OF THE AGE
HAZEL DAWN, JOHN ARTHUR AND WALTER JONES, ENID MARKEY, OTHERS
UP IN MABEL'S ROOM

Chestnut St. OPERA HOUSE | LAST WEEK | Evgs. at 8:15
"Unusually tuneful music."—Eve. Bulletin
BETTY, BE GOOD!
$1.00 MAT. WED.
A Brilliant Broadway Cast of Musical Comedy Favorites and a Regular Deluge of Dainty Dancing Darlings.

SAM S. Shubert POP. MAT. WEDNESDAY $1
Broad bel. Locust 2000 SEATS
LAST 2 WEEKS
FULL OF PEP—GIRLS—GOWNS—A JOY TO SEE
"Take It From Me"
Best-Looking Chorus in Town

Stanley
Market St. ab. 16th. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
Paramount-Artcraft Mark Twain's
"Huckleberry Finn"
Added—Chester Comedy—Four Times Four. Stanley Orchestra—Organists—Vocalists
Next Week—GERALDINE FARRAR in THE WOMAN AND THE PUPPET
STARTING MAY 10TH
"Why Change Your Wife?"
CECIL B. De MILLE'S LATEST

PALACE
1214 MARKET STREET
10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
LAST 6 DAYS
A Paramount-Artcraft Special
WM. S. HART
in His Greatest Picture
"THE TOLL GATE"
Added—Mack Sennett's "Bingham Girl"
Next Week—Wallace Reid in "Dangerous Love"
Coming—"THE RIVER'S END"

ARCADIA
CHESTNUT BELOW 16TH
10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
in First Showing of
"The Woman Game"
Next Week—Wallace Reid in "Dangerous Love"

VICTORIA
MARKET ST. ABOVE NINTH
9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
EUGENE O'BRIEN
in Initial Presentation of
"HIS WIFE'S MONEY"
Coming—"THE SILVER POODLE"

CAPITOL
724 MARKET STREET
10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
VIOLET HEMING in "THE COST"
By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

REGENT
MARKET ST. Below 17TH
2:30, 7 AND 9 P. M.
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN

GLOBE MARKET STREET AT JUNIPER
11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
NAT NAZARRO & CO.
JEAN LEIGHTON REVUE; Others

ALLEGHENY
FRANKFORD Below ALLEGHENY
The Screen and Stage Star
Valeska Suratt (Herself)
4 Other Acts and Peerless Photoplay
"IN OLD KENTUCKY"
FEATURING ANITA STEWART

BROADWAY Broad and Snyder Ave. 2:30, 6:45 & 9:1 P. M.
Muldoon & Franklyn AND THEIR JAZZ BAND
Maurice Tourneur's MY LADY'S GARTER

CROSS KEYS 60TH & MARKET 2:30, 7 & 9:1 P. M.
"TEMPTATION" MUSICAL COMEDY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:15
SPECIAL EXTRA PERFORMANCE
The Mask and Wig Club
IN THEIR GREATEST SHOW
DON QUIXOTE, ESQ.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE
Seats Now at Heppe's, 1117 Chestnut St.

KEITH'S
William Seabury & Co.
in "Primrose"
"House of David Band"
Sensational Musical Novelty
CICCOLINI
Famous Italian Operatic Star
Tremendous Surrounding Feature Show
SPECIAL! WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, to be celebrated as National Vaudeville Day
For Particulars See Sunday Papers

DUMONT'S AND EMMETT J. WELCH MINSTRELS
NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 25c. Evgs. 8:15
THIS WEEK HUSBANDS FOR SALE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday Evening, May 4th, at 8:15
LAST AMERICAN APPEARANCE
ELMAN
GENIUS OF THE VIOLIN
PRICES—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00
SEATS NOW, 1108 CHESTNUT ST.

4 DANCING LESSONS $5
A Teacher for Each Pupil
CORTISSOZ SCHOOL
1520 Chestnut Locust 3192

Trocadero Mat. Daily Round the Town