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Philadelphia, Friday, June 25, 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.

FERRY WOES

IF ANY other argument in behalf of the Delaware river bridge were needed it could be found in the present plaint of the ferry companies. The great number of vessels crowding the stream because of the longshoremen's strike has evoked a protest from the Reading ferry officials, who declare that the wide detours which some of their boats have been compelled to make in their passage have disorganized the train schedule on the Jersey side. The Gloucester Ferry Company asserts that in the event of fog the service would have to be suspended.

Of course strikes, however frequent, are rated as abnormalities, and fog is nature on her bad behavior. Nevertheless, account of these obstacles must be taken in ferry operation.

"The pedestrian," asserts the omniscient Karl Baedeker, "is the most independent of travelers." His freedom from vexatious restrictions will be obviously intensified when the sorely needed bridge is a fact.

THE GREATER PHILADELPHIA

THE steady and healthy growth of Philadelphia, securely entrenching it in third place among the great cities of the land, is revealed in the belated census figures.

That the present population—1,823,158—is below some rosy recent expectations is explicable, as all statistics are. An absolutely fair comparative method for measuring the size of cities has not yet been discovered. Arbitrary county lines account for many discrepancies, and this is particularly true in the case of Philadelphia, with a "metropolitan district" which has increased in population enormously within the last decade. There is no question that the inclusion of immediately contiguous suburbs now lying without the municipal jurisdiction would carry Philadelphia easily into the two-million class.

But there is no need for favorite "booster" arguments, however legitimate in this instance. The point for Philadelphians to realize is the magnitude and potentiality of their town, ninth among cities of the globe and possibly seventh, if the depopulation of Vienna and Petrograd has been accurately reported.

Before another ten years rolls around constructive foresight will have to be applied to a variety of major problems if this urban center is to respond faithfully to natural tendencies of growth. Among the prime necessities are more capacious traffic arteries, vastly increased housing facilities and large-scale betterment of port conditions.

The tonic of proud self-confidence is unlikely in this vicinity to degenerate into the poison of braggadocio. A helpful stimulus is consciousness of what Philadelphia, in spite of handicaps, has become—a city with a lead of nearly a million inhabitants upon the precocity of its nearest rival, Detroit. Intelligent development of its innumerable advantages should be the watchword in this municipality for the future.

POOR LOSERS

HIRAM JOHNSON is just about as poor a loser as Nicholas Murray Butler.

The New Yorker damned the money power for defeating him in Chicago and then apologized. The Californian has just damned the instructed delegates who voted for some one else. In a letter to his former Nebraska manager he suggests "branding these scoundrels" to prevent a "recurrence of such treachery."

Now it will be interesting to see whether Hiram, after allowing the cooling breezes from the bay of San Francisco to blow over his fevered brow, will also apologize for calling the men who would not support him scoundrels and traitors.

Hiram is an "amoosin' cuss," as Artemus Ward said of the kangaroo, and he was never more amoosin' than when nursing the bruises which he got in Chicago.

HEADED RIGHT

BY AN almost unanimous vote the Pennsylvania State Bar Association has indorsed two projects of prison reform. One looks to the establishment of state farms to which can be sent prisoners who under present laws are confined in county jails. The other looks to providing work for wages for all prisoners in the penitentiaries.

The Legislature will be asked to pass laws which will bring about these reforms.

The time may not be ripe for the removal of the Eastern Penitentiary from this city, but if the Bar Association had adopted a resolution demanding its removal to the country, where work could be provided for the inmates in the open air, it would have taken still more advanced ground. The prisoners in the county jails are in no greater need of the opportunity to work on penal farms than are the prisoners in the penitentiaries.

The lawyers are headed in the right direction. If they can induce the Legislature to pass the laws which they have indorsed they may in the future succeed in inducing it to reform the whole prison system of the state.

TRAFFIC REFORMS SHOULD NOT STOP WITH TROLLEYS

Too Many Street Corners in Philadelphia Are Growing as Dangerous as Battlefields

LIVELY talk of improved trolley service is pleasant enough. But the troubles of trolley riders are no longer limited to slow and overcrowded cars.

Traffic reform—and we are sure to hear a great deal of debate relating to all that is implied in that general term—cannot properly begin with technical surveys alone. It will begin when those who wield authority for the street-car corporation and the city itself come down to earth and stay long enough to achieve the viewpoint of the man in the street. Those who are busiest with schemes for rerouting cars and easing traffic congestion will find, if they take another look around, that skill, courage and daring are needed nowadays to even board a street car in some parts of the city.

Why, for example, should a man who has to wait for a ride home from work be asked to believe that a load of coal or a five-ton truck loaded with building material, hurtled through the street at a thirty-mile clip, has rights and privileges superior to his or that it is better entitled to quick passage and a clear way?

If trolley users are becoming a pessimistic lot it is because they have a whole flock of new concerns to engage their interest. They are not only delayed, crowded and shouted at. They have to wait in safety zones that are by no means safe. Motors of all sorts, driven by men with the tense faces of fanatics, roar up and crowd for the right to roll over their toes. These same machines befoul the air with smoke and poison gas to prove that, though oil and fuel are steadily increasing in price, some folk feel rich enough to waste them endlessly.

On Market street especially, during the rush hours, the crowds who have to wait for trolleys have good reason to believe that those who run the city and boss the streets have forgotten them altogether.

The traffic men do their best in a difficult situation. They have to keep the streams of vehicles in motion. And if men and women are not killed every now and then in the terrific rush it is because of the alertness of the policemen on post and because people who walk have become nimble and alert in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation.

The legal speed limit for all vehicles on Market street is fifteen miles an hour. Many motorcars do thirty.

The speed rule ought to be more rigidly enforced. Passenger cars and trucks would lose a few minutes on the way through the congested areas, but many thousands of people who walk and wait in the streets would find welcome relief for their jangled nerves.

In Washington, in Paris and elsewhere platforms are erected at the side of street car tracks in a space such as is given to the safety zones on Market street. These platforms are level with the steps of the cars. They provide relief for the public in winter when the streets are covered with slush and snow. And at all times they protect street car users against brutal and dangerous crowding by trucks and other motor vehicles.

Some such provision ought to be made on Market street in the downtown section. The drivers of all sorts of motor vehicles should be compelled to a decent regard for the rights of all people who go afoot. As it is, every motorcar moves as if it were upon an errand of life and death.

The police have their hands full at the crossings and they cannot slow up traffic at one point unless it is slowed up all along the line. With the diversion of some of the motor traffic to Arch and Race streets a saner order ought to be possible in other central thoroughfares that are becoming as dangerous, in spots, as battlefields.

There is an imperative need, too, for a police crusade against the automobile smoke nuisance. Motorcars do not smoke in Fairmount Park, for the simple reason that their drivers will be fined if they do or politely ushered out at the first entrance. A machine that leaves a cloud of noxious gas and smoke in its wake needs only a few minutes of a mechanic's attention. Owners who have no regard for the decencies of the road and who are negligent enough to waste money in half-burned fuel and excess oil, and at the same time poison the air for multitudes, certainly need the disciplinary attention of the traffic police.

The police, too, seem to be obsessed with the notion that something terrible will happen if all vehicle traffic isn't shooed through the crowded thoroughfares at top speed. There may be some justification for their state of mind. Too much traffic is concentrated on Market street and not enough is moved on the parallel thoroughfares. But with the plan that Superintendent Mills is gradually formulating to make better use of Arch and Race streets all vehicle traffic moving east and west ought to be able to go at a safe rate of speed without danger of piling up anywhere.

Motor drivers have their own troubles in the general melee, of course. It is to be said for most of them that they proceed with a due regard for the rights of pedestrians. And if motor drivers sometimes trouble others, they themselves have a peculiar affliction in the form of the horse-drawn drays captained by men who actually appear to believe that they own the earth. Automobiles are restricted and regulated rigidly in a general way. But the drayman is immune. He carries neither a warning signal in the daytime nor lights at night. He often swings at right angles into heavy traffic currents without a look to right or left, and he is more ruthless by far than any motor-truck driver in his charge at a crowded crossing.

In any new plan of traffic regulation dray drivers as well as truck drivers will have to be brought to a better understanding of the fact that the pedestrian in the street has first rights.

An improvement on the present system of safety zones will have to be devised. Elevated platforms, fifty or sixty feet in length, built close to the car tracks, on all the wide streets, and no wider than the space now roped off for the use of those waiting to board street cars, are badly needed. There is no reason why they should not be covered.

The cost of such improvements would be trifling, yet by such means millions of people would be sheltered on stormy days and relieved of the danger of pneumonia that comes with long waits, ankle deep, in the icy slush of winter. Moreover, in cities where such landing platforms have always been the rule the people who use street cars do not develop a tendency toward nervous prostration through daily efforts to avoid the disordered rush of heavy motor traffic while watching for an elusive, step-lively-please street car.

Suggestions of this sort may seem trivial to experts engaged in making new trolley routes and loops and things. But if they will do a little waiting and riding on their own account in the rush hours they will quickly learn that there is as much discomfort in waiting for a trolley on a good many corners as there is in riding in it after it arrives.

A BID FOR THE WOMAN VOTE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S urgent message to Governor Roberts, of Tennessee, to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the equal suffrage amendment is a palpable bid for the woman vote.

"It would be a real service to the party," says the President, if the Democratic governor of Tennessee would call the Democratic Legislature together so that the final ratification of the amendment might be secured by the vote of the Democrats.

Mr. Wilson doubtless explains to himself that he acted as the leader of his party and not as the President of the United States when he telegraphed to Governor Roberts. Will Hays, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, sought some time ago to induce the Republican governors of Connecticut and Vermont to call the Legislatures in special session to act on the amendment, but the governors refused, presumably because they were not at all certain that the Legislatures would approve the amendment.

It is no graver crime for a Republican governor opposed to woman suffrage to refuse to be a party to amending the constitution than it is for the Legislature of a Democratic state to reject the amendment. Delaware is the only Republican state that has actually turned down the amendment. The Democratic states of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana have deliberately refused to consent to it. Thus the record stands with six hostile Democratic states to one hostile Republican state where the subject has been considered.

Mr. Wilson is anxious to get what glory he can for the Democratic party through the favorable action of the Tennessee Legislature. He doubtless reasons that the women will be friendly to the party which casts the deciding vote for equal suffrage this summer and thus enables them to vote in the presidential election. But we are inclined to the opinion that he is belittling the intelligence of the women. They know that the Democratic South is hostile to equal suffrage. All but one of the states that have rejected the amendment are south of Pennsylvania and east of the Mississippi. The exception is Louisiana, the greater part of which is west of the big river. The women know that the Republican states have done much more for them than the Democratic states.

It was Senator Harding's refusal to urge the governors of Connecticut and Vermont to act that gave Mr. Wilson his opportunity to show the women that he was much more deeply interested in their cause than the Republican candidate. Yet Senator Harding's attitude was the right one. He favors woman suffrage. He voted for the amendment in the Senate. But he told the women who asked him to bring pressure to bear on the states that the use of such pressure by the chief executive would be wrong and that it certainly could not be expected of a man who was merely a candidate for the office. Indeed, he enunciated what used to be good Democratic doctrine when he insisted on the rights of the states, uninfluenced by outside pressure, to exercise their own discretion.

The Democrats, however, have abandoned all their old doctrines, and it is astonishing in these days, when so many persons are saying that the spirits of the dead can revisit the glimpses of the moon, that the spirit of Jefferson has not been in communication with the White House through Mrs. Franklin K. Lane's ouija board and protested against any further masquerading of extreme centralizers under the banner of the party of state rights.

WHAT MOST OF US THINK

THE remarks of former President Taft at the Yale alumni dinner in New Haven this week express the thought about our late allies that is in the back of the mind of nine-tenths of the hard-headed, plain-thinking and self-respecting Americans. Here is what he said:

They fought for us when we didn't know the issue. They suffered much more than we, though we came into the war nobly at the end. But shame on those who put us in the plight of saying, "We won't help bankrupt countries," when the task of these great nations was to save our firesides and liberties, as well as their own!

We have not forgotten what happened in the three years before we entered the war. The politicians who think they can profit by assuming that this is a nation of ingrates are likely to discover their mistake before many months have passed.

A Wise Pronouncement

Since "one language" is a necessary corollary to "one country and one flag," there is sound economic reason for the declaration of the Des Moines conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs urging that English be the only language of instruction in public schools; and there is peculiar fitness in the fact that the pronouncement should be made in Iowa; for Iowa, like Nebraska, has suffered from the alien, and systematic and more or less successful efforts have been made there to substitute German for the language of the country.

In Days to Come

Wood followers are still explaining and justifying campaign expenditures and unquestionably making out a case. Which gives appositeness to the conjecture that perhaps some day we shall have presidential preference primaries with second and third choice indicated, and conventions will be called simply to ratify the choice of the people and to formulate and indorse platforms.

Mixtmets While You Wait

"This is the heir; let us kill him!" quotes Bryan concerning McAdoo's chances for the nomination. Mayhap. Some conventions are long-winded but harmonious, and some simply take the air and carry it.

"A GOOD OLD AGE"

Colonel Bosbyshell, General Latta and Messrs. Lane and Gratz Have Apparently Learned Secret of Longevity

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

COL. O. C. BOSBYSHELL is the living exemplification of an eastern proverb that "One is never too old to do good." He is long past the allotted span of life as fixed by the Psalmist. He is eighty-one years of age and has had a remarkable career as a soldier, publicist, churchman and philanthropist.

Colonel Bosbyshell has the rare distinction of having been the first Union soldier wounded in the Civil War.

He was a member of the first military command that volunteered for service in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops, the Washington Artillery of Pottsville.

While marching through Baltimore en route to Washington, on April 18, 1861, an attack by southern sympathizers was made upon his company and Private Bosbyshell fell wounded in the head by a rock hurled by one of the mob.

He served throughout the war and was mustered out of service with the rank of major.

When past sixty years of age he organized the Nineteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard and served through the Spanish-American War.

His life has been a varied one. He was born of Pennsylvania parents in Mississippi, raised and educated and first appointed to office in Schuylkill county, but for more than a half century he has resided in Philadelphia.

IN SPITE of his years and honors he still finds time and opportunity to make others happy.

For more than a quarter of a century now he, in connection with Charles H. Clark, of the Winston company, has regarded it as a privilege to conduct the annual outing of the Sunday school of the Church of the Saviour of West Philadelphia.

Both of these gentlemen are vestrymen of that church.

Last Saturday was the annual picnic or outing. It was at Shellpot Park, Wilmington. There were 350 children with their mothers who enjoyed the river ride and subsequent festivities. To some it was the treat of a year.

This fact is not even an ordinary affair in its news value. To these mothers and children it was of paramount interest. To Colonel Bosbyshell and Mr. Clark it was a recurrent day of genuine pleasure.

As for Charles H. Clark, it was the thirty-eighth time he has enjoyed the experience. For thirty-eight years he has conducted this affair.

In the past it was the custom to carry a military band along as part of the program. This year the money was utilized for other purposes that added to the children's enjoyment.

The vestry of the Church of the Saviour contributes the funds.

It is a brilliant highlight on the character of work that is being performed in unostentatious ways of Christian endeavor by hundreds of men of affairs in Philadelphia.

Colonel Bosbyshell and Mr. Clark are types of men about which the world rarely hears nowadays.

DAVID H. LANE, General James W. Latta and Simon Gratz are other conspicuous octogenarians still active in public or private affairs.

Although Mr. Lane is at present under his physician's care, as a result of an operation, he, as well as General Latta, Mr. Gratz and Colonel Bosbyshell, may abide among us for years to come.

They may each belong to the lucky 1000, for statisticians I believe, estimate that to every thousand persons only one of the number ever reaches the century mark. Only six out of every hundred reach the age of sixty-five years and not more than one in five hundred lives to be eighty.

One of the noted cases of longevity in this city was that of Hinda Grose, who died years ago at 1219 North Eighth street at the age of 104.

The remarkable feature about her case was not so much her great age as that she had never been confined to her bed by illness and was said never to have worn glasses.

Mrs. Mary Wood, who died in January, 1902, at her home in this city, was in excellent health and might have lived many years longer, though she was 103 when she died.

Mrs. Wood, like many women of the older generation in the last century, smoked. Some of the ashes from her pipe ignited her clothing with fatal results.

Mrs. Anna C. Brawn, of Philadelphia, who had attended the ball in this city in honor of General Lafayette, was 101 years old when she died at the home of her daughter on West 129th street, New York.

THE desire for a long life is inherent in humanity. Rules for the promotion of longevity, and of daily living, have been formulated almost since the dawn of time.

Solon, Aesculapius and Pliny had their theories, mostly, however, associated with the influences of the stars.

The famous Roger Bacon believed that a man could live 1000 years if he only knew how to husband his vital forces.

And there's the rub; how to economize in youth for the lean years of old age.

Paracelsus asserted that he had discovered the secret of extending the years of his life, and yet he died at the age of forty-eight.

There is some consolation, according to the conclusion of Dr. J. T. Arlidge, a British specialist, for the workers with hand and brain.

The idle rich, who have little or nothing to engage their time, are the shortest lived of all classes.

THE man of elegant leisure and nothing to do, no occupation or employment to engage his time, will ultimately exhaust all those amusements that cast brightness into the lives of others.

Then comes a period when the world has nothing to offer. His life has been useless, it grows weary of itself, and goes out of its own accord.

This does not apply to men whose time is occupied with business, philanthropy, politics or travel. Such men are doing something.

Russell Sage, Andrew Carnegie and Henry Clay Frick were men who were active up to the period of their demise. John D. Rockefeller is the one shining example of the present day.

Clerks of every description have a melancholy consolation, according to this authority, in the fact that they live longer than the men who hire them.

Heart disease, nervous disorders, apoplexy and consumption get the latter ultimately, as a rule, and in the order named.

SHORT CUTS

"Prime cuts" are still to be had at the butcher's, but not at the cashier's window.

The Elwell "probe" seems to be uncovering pretty nearly everything else but the murderer.

Happily, Rotarians habitually point with pride and only occasionally view with alarm.

When Prophet Penrose predicts victory opponents automatically look for a soft place to fall.

Fate is sharpening the pin with which she will prick a host of bubbles in San Francisco next week.

Swimming might be safe on the P. R. T. beach if some way could be devised to eliminate the undertow.

Burleson is taking his liquor protest to San Francisco with him. If he sent it by mail it might not get there on time.

The frequency with which the price of sugar is cut in the news dispatches encourages the hope that a cut will eventually reach the market basket.

If the indemnity makes hard workers of the Germans they may eventually pack an industrial punch that victory appears to have taken away from some of their enemies.

E. J. Cattell is leading Connie Mack and Gavvy Cravath by seven positions. He has his Philadelphia outfit right up in third place in the census standing of the clubs.

Republicans are prepared to welcome Palmer as the Democratic candidate for President. There are several men in the Democratic party "easy to lick," but none quite so easy as Palmer.

When Senator Penrose says that the Democratic convention will be the worst bossed political body ever assembled in this country, even his enemies will admit that he has qualified as an expert.

In the matter of loosting traffic reform there are those who think he roots who reroutes; but those who have to pay an extra fare on account of new routes are satisfied that such roots are knocks.

It is reasonable to suppose that the councilmen who killed the sparkler ordinance will not be entirely easy in their minds until the Fourth is over and they know the full extent of their responsibility.

One thing that may give the San Francisco convention pause in the matter of suggesting a third term for Mr. Wilson is the unanimity with which Republican editors welcome the possibility of his candidacy.

The fact that Philadelphia is the third city in the country in the matter of population strikes us as being less important than the fact that its people are prosperous and happy and that it is a first-class town to live in.

The latest instance of the President's domination of the San Francisco convention, we understand, is his alleged insistence that his son-in-law shall not seek the nomination. We shall next hear that he absolutely forbids the use of his own name. Can autocracy go further than this?

One curious and contradictory phase of modern civilization is the fact that cities are forever glorifying themselves because of increase in size, while it is universally conceded that the greatest danger that menaces us is the constant movement of the population from the country to the town.

A Darby man has $100 to prove that he caught the seventy-three-pound drumfish he says he did. Let him save his money. The Doubting Thomases wouldn't believe it if they saw moving pictures of the fish being landed. And the principal reason probably is that he takes it so much to heart. The world is chock full of kidders.

Glad Tidings

ON A fourth day of July
Years ago fond memory lingers.
Morrie Douglas lost an eye;
Jimmy Haley lost two fingers;
David's ear with loud report
Flew away, returning never!—
Ah, those days of joyous sport!
They have gone, alas, forever!

"Harmless" sparklers now and then
Look up precedents and bust 'em.
Any wonder councilmen
Hesitate to change the custom?
Though the populace be shocked
By a death or two—Come off it!
Dealers now are overstocked—
Would you have them lose their profit?

Therefore let the joybells ring!
'Tis the ambulance returning.
Let the happy children sing!
Little Sally's dress is burning.
George has won another scar!
Mary's wounds now number seven!
Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
All the kids are bound for heaven!

G. A.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How long does it take corn to mature?
2. Where does the word "macaroni" come from?
3. When was Pennsylvania settled?
4. When were the Indian head and Buffalo nickels first put into circulation?
5. Who was Kama?
6. When was Korea formally annexed to Japan?
7. When did Andrew Jackson die?
8. When was Joan of Arc canonized?
9. Who was Pecksniff?
10. When did the Continental Congress adopt the Stars and Stripes?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Maryland was settled in 1623.
2. Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Church, who died May 16, 1920, was known as the Father of Chautauqua.
3. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, is known as the Plant Wizard.
4. Bologna, Italy, is world-famous for its macaroni, sausage and liquors.
5. Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) was a famous English diarist.
6. The justices of the Supreme Court, who were members of the electoral commission which decided the election of 1876 in favor of Hayes, were Joseph Philo Bradley, Nathan Clifford, William Strong, Samuel Freeman Miller and Stephen Johnson Field.
7. A corona, halo or nimbus is a disk of light around the sun or moon.
8. Oliver Goldsmith was dubbed "The Inspired Idiot" by Horace Walpole.
9. The Rosicrucians were members of a society devoted to occult lore and magic, said to have been founded 1484 by Christian Rosenkreuz.
10. John Sebastain Bach was the father of twenty children.

TAKE CARE! BEWARE!!

ANOMALY OF COMFORTABLE CONVENTION AT FRISCO

Homer S. Cummings Has Proved Acme of Efficiency in Arranging Details and California Weather Proves to Be Irreproachable

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

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San Francisco, Calif., June 25.—A national convention in comfort, that is what the Democrats have at San Francisco. The comfort is of various kinds. First, there is the climate—you sleep under a blanket in San Francisco and debate whether or not to wear an overcoat in the daytime. It is something to escape the sweltering heat of Chicago where 14,000 people oozed away under the thin roof of the Coliseum. Then there is the lack of crowding. San Francisco is a much smaller city than Chicago, but it is swallowing up a national convention and its crowds much more easily than its Great Lake rival. This is because Chicago for convention purposes consists of three hotels and about as many blocks on Michigan avenue, while the convention is distributed over San Francisco with its many modern hotels all about the center of the city.

Now there is the comfort of good food. San Francisco is that rarest of American cities, one with many excellent small restaurants. It is almost European in this respect. Chicago is not. In Chicago during convention time at the leading hotels you pay a large price for a view of much silver and for a small quantity of not very edible foods; a fortnight's search failed to disclose anything but a few ordinary restaurants. Evidently Chicagoans do not know how to eat.

Prices Moderate

At the San Francisco restaurants prices do not seem to have been advanced to lighten the pockets of the convention's crowds. At the leading hotels here you get a breakfast consisting of fruit, that is to say, for example, half a melon or a dish of berries, bacon and eggs, a good-sized pot of coffee and rolls for ninety cents; the same food would have cost $1.75 or $2 in Chicago. Food prices generally are lower than in New York or Washington. It may have cost the delegates something in railroad fares to get here, but it will cost them less to stay than at Chicago, for not only are food prices less, but rooms in hotels for the convention cost about half what they did in Chicago.

Right here justice should be done to Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This is the first convention which has been managed in all respects by the party managers and not by the profiteers. Usually a party collects what it can from the hotel and restaurant men of a convention city and then turns the delegates and the press over to the hotel and restaurant men to be robbed. Mr. Cummings did not. First he made a reservation for the national committee of all the hotel rooms available and suitably located in San Francisco. Then he caused these rooms to be allocated to the delegates and to the newspaper representatives, seeing that they got the first choice of all the rooms, that there was no overcrowding, and insisting that no more than a reasonable price should be charged. The hotels here are rather better than those in Chicago and none of them are excessively filled. The various state delegations have each of them a different hotel, or at least few hotels have more than one or two delegations in them.

Well-Managed Throughout

The handling of the hotels is typical. This is a well-managed convention, the first well-managed convention ever held. The press facilities are admirable. A working newspaper man has rooms for his elbows upon the desks in the Auditorium, and the aisles in the press section are wide enough to permit necessary moving about. For the proper taking care of the press thanks go to William J. Cochran, who has all along shown an understanding of the press needs and an ability to supply them that has not always been conspicuous in Republican headquarters and certainly was not at the Chicago convention. Mr. Cochran has done a better job in looking after the press than has ever been done by any national party before.

The Auditorium here is smaller than the Coliseum in Chicago, smaller probably by 4000 seats, but it is a splendid building, not the poor shack admitting the sun's rays through the roof in which national conventions are held in Chicago. Probably more than 10,000 will try to get into the Auditorium, but Mr. Cummings's committee has provided against that. There is to be no rushing of the convention by crowds, such as has often taken place at Chicago. A stockade has been built about the Auditorium here to keep the crowds at a distance. Of course, a splendid building like the Auditorium, with a high board stockade around it, would not look very well, but the San Franciscans, with their instinct for the proprieties, have met that difficulty. They have covered the stockade with branches from some shrub so that it looks like a tall green hedge instead of a rough-board stockade. No one can get inside this stockade hedge who is not entitled to enter the convention.

Inside the hall the chairman controls the convention and the galleries by a system of telephones by which he may reach sergeants-at-arms stationed in all parts of the hall, especially in the galleries. If anybody makes trouble the chairman, by telephone, may direct the attention of the nearest sergeant-at-arms to him. The new telephone system for amplifying the human voice hangs over the convention platform. It is adjusted to the vocal power of each speaker who takes the rostrum. By it even the feeblest voices may be made to resound through the great hall. This device was first successfully used in the Republican convention at Chicago.

ANOTHER BERLIN CABINET

Five Are Members of Ministry Which Resigned Monday

Copenhagen, June 25.—(By A. P.)—Konstantin Fehrenbach, German chancellor, succeeded in forming a cabinet comprising representatives of the Centrist, Democrat and German People's parties last night, according to a Berlin dispatch to the National Tidende. Those accepting portfolios in the new government include:

Carl Heinze, minister of justice and vice chancellor.
Doctor Wirth, finance.
Herr Koch, interior.
Herr Gessler, defense.
General Groener, transport.
Herr Scholl, commerce.
Johann Giesberts, postmaster general.
Herr von Braun, labor.

Heinze, Wirth, Koch, Gessler and Giesberts were members of the Fehrenbach cabinet, formed on June 21, which resigned immediately after formation, when the Majority Socialists refused to support it.

URGES WAR TO RID AMERICA OF RATS

Surgeon General Cumming Warns Nation Plague Is Being Spread by Rodents

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 25.—Calling attention to the discovery of bubonic plague in several American and Mexican gulf ports and renewing his warning regarding the introduction of the plague from Mediterranean ports which are known to be infected, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming today urged communities throughout the country, and especially along the coast, to inaugurate rat extermination campaigns.

"Bubonic plague is primarily a disease of rodents, especially rats," said General Cumming, "and the disease can be controlled effectively by measures directed against the rat. The extermination of rats also is to be desired because of the tremendous economic damage they cause."

According to conservative estimates by the public health service, based on numerous surveys, there is at least one rat for every person in the United States. The annual upkeep per rodent was computed by the same authorities as $1.80 in Great Britain, $1.20 in Denmark and $1 in France. The depredations of rats in the United States will probably exceed the estimate for Great Britain. One-half a cent a day is considered conservative, but, even on this computation, it costs the United States $180,000,000 a year to support its rat population. This does not include mice.

"The United States public health service is prepared to detail trained experts to assist communities in organizing the fight against rats," said General Cumming. "Many of our officers have had extensive practical experience in this work and know how to make it really effective."

The Stanley
Market St. ab. 16th 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
JOHN BARRYMORE
In Paramount's Production of
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"
NEXT WEEK—EUGENE O'BRIEN in "A FOOL AND HIS MONEY"

PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET 10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
Anita Stewart "FIGHTING SHEPHERDESS"
N't W'k—Bert Lytell in "Jimmy Valentine"

Arcadia CHESTNUT ST. Bel. 16TH 10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
Robert Warwick "THE CITY OF MASKS"
NEXT WEEK—"OLD LADY 31"

Victoria MARKET STREET Ab. 9TH 9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
Georges Carpentier WONDER MAN
NEXT WEEK—PAULINE FREDERICK in "THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

CAPITOL 724 MARKET STREET
MARY MILES MINTER in "NURSE MARJORIE"

REGENT MARKET ST. Bel. 11TH
WILLIAM FARNUM in "Tale of Two Cities"

GLOBE MARKET STREET AT JUNIPER
11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Continuous Vaudeville, "Overseas Revue," Eddie Cassidy; Others

CROSS KEYS 60TH AND MARKET
2:30, 7 & 9 P. M.
SIG FRANZ TROUPE

BROADWAY Broad and Snyder Ave.
2:30, 6:45 and 9 P. M.
"CINDERELLA," MUSICAL COMEDY
METRO PHOTOPLAY—"SHORE ACRES"

Chestnut St. Opera House Coolest Theatre in Town
MATINEES DAILY, 2:30—25c, 50c and 75c
EVENINGS, 7 and 9—25c, 50c and 75c
The Greatest Photoplay of All Time
THE EYES OF THE WORLD
By HAROLD BELL WRIGHT
COMING—"THE FORTUNE TELLER"

KEITH'S
SECOND AND FINAL WEEK
HARRY CARROL & CO.
in "Varieties of 1920"
ROSCOE AILS
WITH MIDGIE MILLER & JAZZ BAND
VINIE DALY; CLAUDIA COLEMAN; DAVIGNEAU'S CELESTIALS & OTHERS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Last Two Days Mat., 2:30—25c
Eves., 7 & 9—25c, 50c
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in THE MOLLYCOODLE
HIS NEWEST AND GREATEST PICTURE

'Tis a Great Day Tonight for the Irish at
WILLOW GROVE PARK
When Listening to
Victor Herbert and His Orchestra
Wednesday Night, June 30—
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER CHORUS

GARRICK FOUR SHOWS DAILY
1:30, 3:30—25c, 50c
7 & 9—25c, 50c, 75c
Last Two Days of Sensational Picture
A MORMON MAID
with Mae Murray and Hobart Bosworth
Nt. Wk.—"SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS"