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Philadelphia, Saturday, August 21, 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 ship.

HOG ISLAND OPPORTUNITIES

A WELCOME hint of the revival of
the private initiative is contained in
the admission by Howard B. French
that a powerful group of financiers and
industrial chiefs are preparing to enter
a bid for the purchase of Hog Island.

This attitude is strangely at variance
with the old American repugnance to
anything favoring of federal ownership.
Perhaps the oddity which accounts
for the present government control in so many
lines during the war is accountable for
the change. At any rate, the
fore-shadowed syndicate is a sign of health.

THOSE PUZZLING GIFT SHIPS

THE transport Hancock, which has
just arrived at League Island, was
one of the convoys of a small but valuable
squadron of German warships al-
lotted to the United States as tangible
fruits of victory in the world war. This
fact in itself is interesting, but it pales
before the fascination of trying to work
out our claims to those vessels, one of
which was the once powerful dread-
nought Ostfriesland.

TENNESSEE STANDS FIRM

TENNESSEE is to be congratulated
for not having played fast and loose
with the suffrage amendment. With
the failure of the reconsideration scheme
upon which the disgruntled reactionaries
pinned their hopes there remains
as a last effort of standstill on this
subject only an appeal to the courts.

N. G. P. 'BREAKS CAMP'

WHEN the Twenty-eighth Division
"breaks camp" today on the "old
camp ground" at Mount Gretna, the first
encampment of the National Guard of
Pennsylvania to be held since the
Mexican border expedition and the
great war will come to successful
conclusion. It will also be the first
encampment of the soldiers of the
commonwealth under the new law federal-
izing the militia.

That the contingents represented here
today are the regular army inspectors, as well
as filled the state commander of the
troops, General Price, and his staff
with justified pride, speaks well for the
enthusiasm of the men and the diligence
and intelligence of the officer personnel.

preparation talk. Those in charge of
the destinies of the Twenty-eighth Di-
vision wish to translate all palaver of
preparation into the actuality of com-
pleted preparation. As they point out,
there are many social, athletic and even
financial advantages accruing from en-
listment in addition to the patriotic
motives. Without recruits, General
Price and his staff cannot maintain a
full divisional organization on the scale
that befits both the populous and proud
commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the
fine traditions of the "Pennsylvania
Line" from the days of the Revolution
to the triumphs of the world war.

HARDING'S ENLIGHTENED VIEWS ON INDUSTRIALISM

His Liberal Opinions on the Rights
of Labor and Capital—Truth
and Humanization Will
Solve All Difficulties

IF SENATOR HARDING doesn't
watch his step Attorney General
Palmer, Commissioner Caminetti and
the whole flock of self-appointed de-
stroying angels who presume to guard
the institutions of our government will
descent upon him in wrath and the Re-
publicans will be left helpless by the
unscrupulous deportation to foreign
shores of their major candidate.

For Mr. Harding has just taken the
trouble to say flatly that labor in
America has been misunderstood, that
the Bolshevist mania was absent in
recent big strikes, that the unions have
been asking little more than a square
deal and that the aloofness of some of
the big managements was in part re-
sponsible for the stresses and disagree-
ments which have been interfering with
production in the United States.

In an adjoining column there is
printed some of the statements made
by the Republican candidate to a repre-
sentative of organized labor sentiment
who visited Marion on a hunt for trouble.
There is no effort here to plati-
tudinize or pose. Senator Harding is
able to approach a question of social
and economic ethics like a human being,
and he hasn't been crazed or hounded by
the nonsense that turned heads like
Mr. Palmer's.

It distresses the senator to find the
workers of America arraigned and ac-
cused as enemies of the government
while their record in the war period
remains as absolute proof of their gen-
eral loyalty. Such opinions sound not
unpleasantly in our own ears, because
in the years when the attorney general
and like-minded men were doing their
utmost with destructive propaganda to
divide the country against itself and
cause men to hate and distrust their
associates in the day's work, these col-
umns were consistently giving expres-
sion to precisely similar views.

An astonishing number of people in
those days found a sort of comfort in
the fantastic belief that labor sought to
overthrow the government. It was
fashionable to suppose that good could
be accomplished by widening and deep-
ening the abysses of misunderstanding
that already divided the two halves of
the industrial world.

Since then the people of the United
States have been able to perceive for
themselves the stupid reality of efforts
which were made to defeat the aspira-
tions of labor by fastening upon every
striker a charge of felony or out-and-
out treason.

The danger and the futility of that
effort were always apparent to any one
who stopped to realize that the cause of
the individual—whether that individual
be Judge Gary or the humblest piddler
in his mill—is of secondary importance
always. The chief concern of those in
authority should be for the quality of
our citizenship and of our national
spirit. Beware a convulsed, outcasted,
spirit and strong-hearted citizenship is
a better protection to any country even
than fleets and armies with banners.

Without it trouble is sure to come.
How long could democracy endure if a
large element in the population were
permanently depressed and dispirited?
Who in a crisis would do the essential
services of patriotism?

American opinion cannot tolerate
the spectacle of oppressed, unthinking
masses endowed with the rights of the
ballot in widening areas and sullenly
awaiting an opportunity to express by
violence the grievances that they were
not permitted to voice in peace.

It is foolish to try to escape plain
obligations by the Palmer method of
evasion. Mr. Harding speaks the
simple truth when he insists that the
need of the hour for those who work
in industry and those who own and
manage industry is light and truth and
understanding and a recognition of the
enduring virtue of the square deal.

Partly because of the prejudices of
trades union leaders and partly because
of the familiar aloofness of some em-
ploying groups earnest and enlightened
efforts to establish the machinery for
such approaches and understandings
have thus far been without much result.

HARDING ON LABOR

Republican Presidential Candidate
States His Position Clearly
in Illuminating Interview

SHERMAN ROGERS, special indus-
trial correspondent, has written an
authorized "Tell the Truth" interview
with Senator Warren G. Harding, which
appears in the current number of the
Outlook. From that article the follow-
ing excerpts are taken:

MR. HARDING, with evident sin-
cerity, opened our conversation by
saying: "I have faith in men; I be-
lieve that the average man is square;
I believe in labor's fairness when
treated squarely and given an oppor-
tunity to become familiar with facts
pertaining to its vocation. If em-
ployers would be more frank with their
employees they would soon find a differ-
ent feeling existing in industry. Work-
ingmen should be made thoroughly
familiar with conditions, so that when
an ultra-radical comes along, grossly
misrepresenting conditions, the work-
ingman can intelligently refute his
statements. Not being familiar with
the facts in the case thousands of honest,
well-meaning men become imbued
with the idea that they are being
viciously oppressed; misunderstandings
result, causing trouble that could be
avoided by simple explanation of the
truth. The doctrines of extreme radical-
ism are founded on gross misrepresen-
tations, and surely the best way to
meet such misstatements is to contrast
them with the truth. Foreign-born work-
men have been held up to public censure
when the public itself in a great many
cases is to blame for not having ex-
tended the helping hand of friendship to
the men we had invited to come to our
shores. I firmly believe that if our
government and those interested in our
government had taken as much pains to
familiarize the incoming foreigner with
American ideals and the virtues, the
constitution bestows on the radicals
have taken to misrepresent and mis-
interpret our constitution there would
be far less trouble in this country today.
Quite true, the foreigner coming here
with the intention of stringing up violent
opposition to our form of government
should be severely dealt with; but I am
convinced that a vast majority of immi-
grants come here with the intention of
becoming industrious and patriotic
American citizens. The loyal support
given by the sons of foreign born in the
recent war should be sufficient evidence
to convince the most skeptical that this
conclusion is true."

Coming from a candidate who owes
his nomination to the most vicious ma-
chine elements in the Democratic party,
like Tammany and the old Roger Sulli-
van outfit in Illinois, elements which
have never hesitated to shake down
every plum on the corporation and office-
holding tree each election, un-
supported charges of this kind are
hardly becoming.

It is rather distressing to people of
good taste to see the course Mr. Cox has
been pursuing recently along the lines
of vituperation and denunciation. His
speeches in the last week have smacked
more of petty prebend mud-slinging
rather than statesmanship. They have
neither the tone nor the outlook usually
found in the utterances of candidates
for President. No campaign has ever
reached that office and never will unless
the American people greatly deteriorate
in intelligence.

The Ohio governor should not let his
anxiety over the dark Democratic sit-
uation run away with his judgment.

C'MON IN! WATER'S FINE

THE 'ol swimmin' hole, in the mod-
ernized form of a municipal
bathing beach, opens to the delectation
of boyhood today at Torresdale.
And there are plenty of oldsters who
wouldn't be averse to donning a pair
of "trunks" and trying a dip these dog
days.

Philadelphia, to the fore in many
things that mean addition to the public
welfare, has been especially lauded in
the matter of bathing beaches, and this
is passing strange in view of the fact
that it has two riparian boundaries per-
fectly available for swimming purposes.
Boston, Chicago and Cleveland are all
ahead of us in number of outdoor
bathing beaches, which are, after all,
much to be preferred to bathhouses.

Let the good start wind up with a
dash that will be appropriate to the
density, size of population and resources
of the city. And let this ambition apply
both to bathing beaches and recreation
centers with outdoor sporting grounds
and indoor gymnasiums.

ELLIS ISLAND A BAROMETER

IF THE theories of economists are
correct, the most welcome signs of
correct business prosperity are being
brought to these shores from Europe,
in the loads of deeply laden cargo
ships now in the fine saloons of the
liners where bankers and industrial
magnates foregather, but in the deep
and dark recesses of the steerages,
crowded by the huddled drogs of hu-
manity.

The senator is thoroughly convinced
that the effects of the war upon the
relationship between management, the
worker and the public. No longer can
labor be considered a mere cog in the
wheel; no longer can capital and man-
agement be considered the sole benefi-
ciaries of the workman. They must realize
that the human element in industry
comes first; they must realize that the
aspirations and yearnings of millions of
American workers must be met with
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the broadest principles of industrial
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SHORT CUTS

As a watchful waiter Germany is
overlooking no tips.
Victory may rid Poland of the thrall
of malicious propaganda.
Strikes are not only as costly as
war, but as unnecessary.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity"
had no reference to a sugar famine.

It isn't the heat of the political
campaign that exhausts us, but the
humidity.

What the law needs in dealing with
the reckless motor driver is not power,
but traction.

The Bolshevists are entering War-
saw in the same way the Germans en-
tered Paris.

Postoffice employees who were re-
tired yesterday will now have to learn
the job of loafing.

Cognac, the new green monkey at
the Zoo, seems to be misnamed. Creme
de menthe would be more descriptive.

The failure of "Ted" Meredith to
"come back" occasions sorrow but not
surprise. Time is a sprinter who can't
be beaten.

The Bridgeport Evening Post para-
grapher says "the most enjoyable days
of the whole year are ahead." That
guy never had hay fever.

When Grover Bergdoll is suffi-
ciently irked by not being on the first
page of the newspapers he will probably
surrender.

It is interesting to note that both
presidential candidates say "when"
rather than "if." And saying "when"
has an old-time social flavor.

There is really no reason why Re-
publicans should find fault with Frank-
lin D. Roosevelt. If speeches ever
make votes, he is making votes for them.

"The only advantage a horse has
over an automobile," says the Galveston
News, "is that he can be run on a
pump or pump anything into him."

Tennessee by adjourning has waived
its right to change its mind on the suf-
frage amendment. That, when you
come to think of it, is a woman's right,
anyhow.

It having been definitely decided
that the ratification of the suffrage
amendment means the election of Sena-
tor Harding and Governor Cox, we may
proceed with the daily grind.

Before unduly criticizing Poland
for taking the aggressive, let it be re-
membered that Serbia once came in for
some criticism because she waited and
was criticised by the Bulgarians.

Sixteen drug addicts have been sent
to the House of Correction for from
three to six months. The authorities
hope that the prisoners will have
the dope out of their systems by that
time.

Wielita, Kan., has a law requiring
pawbrokers, junk and second-hand
dealers to take thumb-prints of all per-
sons from whom they make purchases.
This is a rule of thumb distinctly dis-
couraging to thieves who wish to dispose
of loot.

Provisional President de la Huerta,
of Mexico, may refuse to pay the price
of recognition by the United States.
"Mexico cannot accept the instructions
from another government regarding its
legislation," his secretary says. Which
goes to show that the old saying, "Pride
goeth before a fall," may have applica-
tion here.

The Division Leader in His New Role

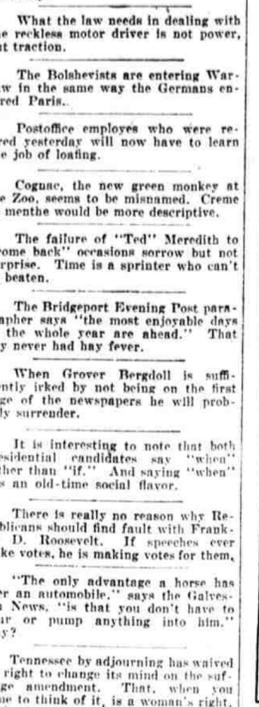
WOMAN, thy beauty is to me
Like those imported wares of yore,
That from East Side or Bowery
We train-stained politicians bore
To our own native shore.

On desperate quests long went to roam,
Then chafes promise like to these
The soldier, the hero, the saint, the
Greek guard of Alectaband,
And the corruption that was Rome.

Lo! in your district polling niche
How eagerly we see thee stand
A ticket straight within thy hand;
Sweet notice to those customs which
We understand!

THE VAMPIRES

Shocking
Gosh! This is a tame place
Democrat
Shameless



Thomas in the Detroit News

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects
They Know Best

MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE
Women and Their Vote
MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE, of
the Civic Club, sees in the achieve-
ment of suffrage by the women of this
country an added duty and a broadened
field for service.

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What Do You Know?
1. Which state is the "Mother of Vice
Presidents"?
2. Which is correct, Santo Domingo or
St. Domingo?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. The words of "Annie Laurie" were
written by William Douglas, a
Scottish poet, circa 1872.
2. A suburban canyon was named
after a woman. It is also a receptacle
for reservation of the Eschscholus.

PLAN NEW THRIFT DRIVE
Campaign to Be Instituted in Schools
of Reserve District
Another thrift campaign will be
instituted in the schools of the Philadel-
phia Federal Reserve district this year,
according to plans decided on by George
E. Lloyd, Third district savings di-
rector, and William Mather Lewis, na-
tional savings director of the Treasury
Department.

MAY ASK STADIUM FUND
Subscription Campaign for Field
of Honor Considered
The people of Philadelphia may be
asked to raise \$1,500,000 by popular
subscription during the anniversary of
the Battle of Gettysburg, September
23 to November 1, for the erection of a
stadium of honor.

GERMAN SHIPS STAY IN N. Y.
Surrendered Sea Fighters Not to Be
Exhibited Here
It will not be possible for the govern-
ment to send the surrendered Ger-
man warships now in New York harbor
on a tour of the seaports of the coun-
try because of the manner in which the
ships were wrecked by the Germans be-
fore turning them over, according to
Secretary Daniels. The ships were
scheduled to be exhibited here.

PHILA. SIXTH IN SAVINGS
Deposits in Postal Banks Here Now
Total \$3,082,308
Philadelphia ranks sixth among the
cities having the largest deposits in the
postal savings banks, with \$3,082,308.

CITY'S TROUBLES SEEN IN MAGAZINE OF 1830

Chestnut Street Was Even Then
Losing Social Prestige in
Favor of Walnut Street

A crisis in the history of Chestnut
street, as the resort of fair women and
brave men, arose more than a score
years before the Civil War, at a time
when the "late war" was the War
of 1812. Walnut street threatened to
become the promenade of fashion.

This development in the society of the
day is sketched in sprightly manner in
an article published in the Gentleman's
Magazine and American Monthly Be-
view for August of 1830, just eighty-one
years ago.

The magazine was edited by William
E. Burton and Edgar A. Poe. It is in-
teresting to note, by the way, that Poe's
name was not printed as it is known
today—place in the world where the
magazine was published in Philadelphia is
"Dock street, opposite the exchange."

"Chestnut street is discussed in the
introduction to a contribution entitled
"Half an Hour in the Academy of the
Fine Arts at Philadelphia." The mag-
azine is published in Philadelphia in
"Dock street, opposite the exchange."

It is a hot morning," writes the
author, "and we have just been stroll-
ing in Chestnut street to refresh our
fancy with the various freak
wonders of Nature and Art, with which
every great city abounds. We have not
yet been confessed, been very suc-
cessful in the walk, for Chestnut
street we find is losing very decidedly
the character for high fashion which
once enjoyed and Walnut street is be-
ginning to usurp its best glories. There
is no place in the world where fash-
ion (we allude to the select) is so statu-
e or capricious as in Philadelphia.

The moment that a place is so attrac-
tive or so well known that "everybody"
is supposed to be most agreeable, there
is the frequenting of it ceases to be a
distinction, that instant it is pronounced
vulgar, and people of "ton" fly from it
in horror. In consequence of this foolish
fastidiousness, the most agreeable place
in this city (as Washington Square
are entirely in the hands of second or
third rate persons."

Streets Dirty Then, Too
Obviously street cleaning was a prob-
lem in those times also, for, continues
"Philadelphia":

"Our Chestnut street walk has
therefore, brought us little but a red-
hot face and pair of dusty boots."
The Academy is now about.

"Now the only cool place in Philadel-
phia," says the writer, "where the
weather is hot is the Academy of the
Fine Arts. We will, therefore, drop
there for a few moments to regain our
due personal solidity and amuse our-
selves by turning from painted faces to
painted canvas."

The critic's view of the works in the
Academy, however, shows that Chestnut
street was not the only "faux pas"
with that hot August morning of last
year. A lengthy technical review of art
concludes with:

"But we came here to get cool and
must not allow ourselves to grow warm
in art."
To paraphrase some of the present-
day humorists, "The Academy of 1830
was an academy was not even a good
refrigerator."