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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914.

Let Councils Get Busy

THE absurd Costello anti-transit plan is a derelict. It was ridiculed and shot full of holes by practically every association of business men in the city. Their cumulative protest was recorded in the columns of the Evening Ledger yesterday, and there is no man or set of men in Philadelphia who would dare disregard a public decision so overwhelmingly expressed.

But the people must not be turned from the main consideration. The Union Traction Company is holding back, although it is required under the Taylor plans to do nothing more than furnish funds for the normal extension of surface lines. The present transit system enjoys a monopoly. It would be required to extend the surface lines, Taylor plan or no Taylor plan. The Union Traction Company, perhaps, is under no compulsion, but the fact stands out that either it or its lessor must perform the service required of it or forfeit substantial rights. The Union Traction Company is simply being offered an opportunity to protect absolutely its investment.

There are three things to be done, and the people should insist that they be attended to without delay.

1. A special election should be ordered by Councils to enable the people to authorize a loan for transit development.

2. Councils should definitely determine upon and fix the routes of the proposed lines.

3. The plans for the new rapid transit system should then be submitted to the Public Service Commission for its approval.

The last is of the least immediate importance. The thing now is for Councils to act, and the people of every section should at once begin to bring their representatives into line and instruct them as to their wishes.

Relieve Distress on Our Own Doorstep

THE prevailing impression seems to be that the Emergency Aid Committee is an organization confined to aiding the Belgians. Not by any means; emergency relief is simply the general name for the body of men and women who are facing the whole situation of distress at home as well as abroad. The committee is subdivided, and one of its most important parts is the home relief division, with headquarters in the basement of the Lincoln Building.

At present the home relief division has not much money. If Councils finally passes the recommendation of its own Finance Committee, $50,000 will be available. Money is not to be given away, but employment will be provided and wages paid for assembling or making the goods that are to be sent to Europe. Thus our foreign and home philanthropy will interblend and help each other.

Under this system no charge can be made that Philadelphia is neglecting her own. With winter upon us suffering is bound to increase. Those who wish to relieve distress in the surest and least harmful way should get into immediate touch with the home relief division of the Emergency Aid Committee.

If It Had Been Snow—

FORTY-EIGHT hours of rain and wind may set the proper key for a Philadelphia winter, and after the record-breaking drought of fall it is not unpleasant to smell wet earth and brick. But, whether the rainy spell comes in for appreciation or abuse, one regret is very obvious: if there had been a little bit more than a nightcap of snow the problem of the unemployed would be considerably eased by this morning.

Penn's Inglorious Washday

THE dirty linen of Penn's football team is flapping eloquently in the breeze. Speaking as the authorities on failure that they undoubtedly are, the players of this year's record-smashing team have decided that George Brooke is no coach. Anxious to add to the spectacles that have been on view in the neighborhood of 33d and Spruce every Saturday afternoon until a few weeks ago, the University daily newspaper backs up the team and advertises the official washday.

Undergraduate control of athletics is the right idea; nobody denies it. But they should be expert undergraduates, not young gentlemen with 41-0 records. This trick of trying to cover up personal failure by blaming it on the coach is a grammar school trick and bad politics at that. Everybody knows Mr. Brooke's record at Swarthmore. And some people haven't quite forgotten the weekly exhibitions at Franklin Field this fall.

Our Unpreparedness for Foreign Trade

OUR splendid opportunity in world trade finds us in a state of woeful unpreparedness. We have been so busy developing our domestic resources that we have not looked ahead to the time when we would be compelled by sheer necessity to get out of our own borders and hustle for business. That eventuality was not very far in the future when half the world suddenly went to war and forced upon us a huge responsibility to ourselves and to lesser neutral nations. This is our crisis. If we cannot secure our share of world trade now we never can. But we must.

The problem is a big one. It involves even the shortage now, which forbids our manufacturers to combine for reducing the expenses of export selling. It involves the question of preventing the American trader from the cowardly "skinning system," which deprives [illegible] It involves various [illegible] especially in regard to [illegible] ing, and credit facilities. It involves the question of commercial treaties. It involves the navigation laws.

It is utterly ridiculous to expect great and permanent results without tackling the problem as a whole. The entire subject should be systematically and thoroughly studied, just as the broad subject of banking and finance was investigated by the National Currency Commission of a few years ago. The report of that commission stands today as the most remarkable, authoritative and valuable contribution made in America to financial knowledge. It has already served, and will serve in the future, as an exceedingly useful guidebook for legislation. Some equally comprehensive survey of our foreign trade problem would make possible a unified, rational program of legislation. Guesswork and puddering will not win us a splendid future in the world's commerce.

The President's Message

THE President's message is typically Wilsonesque in diction and in thought. Few Presidents have so strained their vocabularies for simplicity of utterance, and few, it is clear, have been more happy in the coinage of telling phrases.

The President's indorsement of his own conservation and water power bills was anticipated. He reiterates his belief that a larger measure of self-government should be given the Filipinoes, basing his argument on the ground that so to do will be to vindicate our own unselfishness rather than on any material gain to be achieved by the Filipinoes themselves. It seems to have escaped the President's mind that the easy thing to do is to abandon the Philippines, and the difficult thing to do is to continue our guardianship of them. To many, it would be a supreme evidence of selfishness to do ultimately the one thing which the President believes is necessary to assert our unselfishness.

He passes over the question of rural credits as too difficult to be dealt with at this time. He urges, as is proper, that the proposed convention for safety at sea, already ratified by Germany and Great Britain, be confirmed before the last day of the month, as is required by the convention itself. The last of his constructive proposals concerns adequate provision for survey and charting of our coasts. That the perils of the Alaska coast line are still unmarked for mariners is a reproach to the Union.

In relation to economy in government, the President is sure that only a relatively small sum could be saved by greater efficiency, but he nevertheless favors saving even that sum. He is confident that "the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this Government; they wish rather to enlarge them." This is a rebound from Jeffersonianism that would have delighted the far-visioned Hamilton.

In the matter of national defense, the President voices a very general opinion that we can rely on a moderate army, supported by a well-trained militia, provided we have an adequate navy. It is our natural defense. But, by a strange process of reasoning, he concludes that the experts do not know what sort of ships we should build, thus following out the Democratic idea, which favors an adequate navy, but does nothing on the assumption that nobody knows what an adequate navy is.

By far the most important part of the message is that referring to the merchant marine. The President admits that we have stunted, almost deliberately, our ocean shipping by intolerably stupid legislation. He does not, as a result, urge the repeal of absurd laws or the reconstruction of our marine code along feasible and modern lines. Instead, he passes that over as involving too much difficulty, and suggests as a solution Government-ownership of carriers, to be operated at a loss. He concludes, most optimistically, that "when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the Government ought to withdraw." The Government, once in such business, would never withdraw. A richer carriage than any other can possibly become, that between Europe and America, vast though its bulk, has been lost to the United States under crude and oppressive laws, so how possibly, with the same laws still in effect, can the maimed industry be revived?

The message has little new in it and little of permanent constructive value. It breathes the President's passionate idealism and his steadfast confidence in his policies. Yet measured by the crisis in which the world writhes it fails to interpret or voice the mighty purposes which, for the first time in our history, are stirring the nation from centre to circumference.

The Costello plan is not a program; it's a hold-up.

"France has learned, in the darkness, to call upon God." Nations are not very different from individuals.

It seems that an institution for the cure and sustenance of old and infirm baseball players has been established.

The Organization may always be depended on to help the poor at election time. After election is another matter entirely.

Nobody can impugn the bravery of Britain now that she has ordered three and a half million dollars' worth of Georgia mules.

It is not surprising that many Congressmen should be opposed to preparedness, for unpreparedness has been their own chief asset.

A good many Philadelphians are worrying themselves over the problem of writing "simple dedicatory inscriptions" in Christmas books which shall not fracture the postmaster's rule against their being "of a personal nature."

The worse the tenement districts the more insane people to be taken care of. And the more insane people to be taken care of the more insane asylums to be built. Economy in government, as many Americans miss Rose H. begins and ends in words.

AN AMERICAN KULTUR IS IN THE MAKING

Our Democratic Ideal to Be Realized Only Through a Socialized Patriotism—Aggregate Efficiency the Result of Gregarious Idealism.

By ROBERT HILDRETH

THIS wonderful Kultur of which we have heard so much, can there be nothing like it in America? Kultur we cannot have, for that is a German product and possession; but is a modified counterpart impossible in this country—some informing purpose and guiding principle that shall direct and actualize the idealism of our people as a whole?

The aim of Kultur is efficiency, not of individuals but of the nation, and more than that Kultur itself may be defined as organized efficiency. It is both a process and a condition. Sparta had a kind of Kultur, very different from Athenian culture. Likewise, the Kultur of the Germanic nation is not the Bildung of accomplished Germans. One produces and is what we have come to designate as "German efficiency," the results of which are seen in civil and military administration, industry, commerce and finance, and in the achievements of scholarly investigation and research; the other gives us the philosophy of Kant and Hegel and the pure literature of Schiller and Goethe. If the two are not quite separable, neither is there any necessity or any possibility of drawing a dividing line between the American Kultur of efficiency and the culture of "sweetness and light," which shall be to all our people when our true national efficiency has been further advanced.

America is blessed with idealism in abundant measure. It is a salient quality which impresses every visiting analyst from Europe and receives both comment and expression in the books in which our own writers seek to interpret the national life. Bliss Perry is certain that the most characteristic attitude of the American mind is idealism. Individualism, radicalism and public spirit are other qualities, he says, but the dominating one, including "the ideal passions of patriotism, of liberty, of loyalty to home and section, of humanitarism and missionary effort," is idealism.

Now if idealism were only sufficient to take care of our great and splendid future, we might be perfectly content; but we are apt to think that this glorious future is simply going to happen. Young men and women are warned by good advisers that their dreams will not come true unless they are true to their dreams. Our nation, which is still so young that we constantly refer to "our experiment in democracy," has implicit confidence in its destiny. Indeed, as H. G. Wells has remarked: "When one talks to an American of his national purpose, he seems a little at a loss," but "if one speaks of his national destiny he responds with alacrity." Another observer, Professor Muensterberg, says: "Neither race nor tradition, nor the actual past, binds the American to his countrymen, but rather the future which together they are building." We are a forward-looking people. What is it that we see ahead? How clear is that destination to which we are moving, that structure which together we are building? What, definitely, is it that we are striving for? We call it the realization of the democratic ideal. "The only fruitful promise," to quote Herbert Croly, "of which the life of any individual or any nation can be possessed is a promise determined by an ideal."

Constructive Idealism

Constructive idealism, tending toward a threefold unity of efficiency, patriotism and democracy, is being manifested today in our national idealism. The quality of imagination is becoming more and more effective, helping us to give concrete expression to our social spirit by illuminating our social aim. An American Kultur is in the making.

At the recent meeting of our own Academy of Arts and Letters, Professor Herrick, in discussing "The Quality of Imagination in American Life," eulogized the new town of Gary and the spirit of San Francisco after the earthquake. These are examples of the creative power of imagination and suggestions of what it will accomplish for our national ideal. They must be included also among the illustrations of the social spirit which increasingly dominates our ambitions. The new social legislation is an effort to make a happier and more efficient America. We are working forward to the day—the day when poverty and misery and industrial strife shall have ended, and not only these things, but whatever wastes the energies of our aggregation of individuals and interferes with a truly good living for all. We are learning that thus we are achieving national efficiency and in the national ideal; in a word, democracy.

Eliminating Controversy

Old antagonisms are disappearing. In the annual report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations there is fresh evidence that capital and labor are approaching, surely though slowly, a common point of view. Several hundred witnesses, representing both employers and employes, have appeared before the commission and discussed the causes of industrial unrest. The number and nature of the points of entire agreement are significant. Much of the trouble, all of the witnesses alleged, is due to misunderstanding. This is not a new explanation, by any means, but it shows a desire on both sides that, for mutual interest and welfare, misunderstanding and prejudice should be removed.

Instances showing the decline of controversy and the growth of the get-together spirit might be multiplied. The following declaration by the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation sounds almost like a commonplace: "The elimination of wasteful strife in industry and commerce is fundamental to efficiency. The real problem of employer and employe is to find the one course of policy and action that sacrifices neither to the other, but that holds mutual advantage. There is always one such course, and our aim should be to find it." Mr. Gary goes on: "Ultimately, efficiency is based on a philosophy of life which considers first the claims, needs and deserts of the other fellow." If industrial strife is the foe of efficiency, so is poverty the foe of efficiency, individual, economic and social. The determination is growing stronger that the poor we must not have always with us. We are recognizing the relation between individual efficiency and the efficiency of the aggregate. We are socializing the efficiency idea. The attitude toward poverty and industrial strife is merely an illustration. It is just as significant and valuable that city and country are getting closer together and that the church is meeting the market place. Misunderstanding and superstition are weakening and wasteful.

Altruism means efficiency, and efficiency is the hope of democracy. [illegible] is to perform it we are

SOME PEOPLE HAVEN'T SENSE ENOUGH TO—

tional ideal to fulfillment. In America patriotism and democracy are very nearly synonymous. James Russell Lowell, in one of his lectures, referred to that "enthusiasm of loyalty for the flag and for what the flag symbolized" which kindled the nation's soul in 1861, but he pleaded for a "sedater kind of patriotism," "quite as admirably serviceable in the prosy days of peace." True patriotism must fulfill the essential condition "of giving men an ideal outside themselves, which will awaken in them capacities for devotion and heroism that are deaf even to the penetrating cry of self." Democracy does not mean "I'm as good as you are," but "You're as good as I am." Patriotism is ethical, democratic, concerned with human welfare.

Social Culture

"If the time ever comes when poverty is comparatively negligible," writes Mr. Croly in his latest book, "Progressive Democracy," "the rule of live-and-help-live will assume a better meaning than it has at present and will challenge the development of a better quality of human nature." Life can be made "very interesting and remunerative for one another." The "culture" which governs this anticipation "implies an indomitable socializing will."

America is acquiring this kind of culture, which is entering into our national idealism and becoming the motive power in our national life. "The highest efficiency," says Dr. Charles W. Eliot, in the Independent, "must always be the result of gregarious idealism and humane passions."

This social culture, this American Kultur, which is finally to produce a splendid national efficiency, is made up of idealism, imagination and patriotism, and its goal is democracy. Democracy, in the fine conception of Pasteur, enables every man to put forth his utmost effort.

ORGANIZATION

When the modern man finds a job before him and two or three men ready to help him, he does not shuck off his coat and take the job by the throat. He sends for a pad of paper, a pencil, a cost sheet and 82 different kinds of blanks. Then he says: "Go to. Let us organize."

And they spend the day in planning out the work with a blue pencil and when night arrives they haven't touched the job, though an old-fashioned crew would have had it half finished. But the next morning, behold, they are organized and they take that job by the neck and give it one swift shake and lo! it is finished.

Organization has made the modern world great. It is the science of lubricating work. A million men without a leader could not have dug the Panama Canal at all. But 75,000 men finished it in eight years after Colonel Goethals organized them.

Organization has enabled Americans to sell automobiles for half the European price, though the workmen get twice the European wage. Organization kept the German Empire as busy during 40 years of peace as most nations are during war. But when war came the German Emperor pushed a button and 5,000,000 men started for France on the trot.

Organization also enables a few men with overhanging foreheads and small, brow-beaten consciences to buy a few small factories, capitalize them for $15,000,000 and sell the stock to the unsuspecting public. Organization in this case is more of a nuisance than smallpox.

A million voters may shriek in wrath and demand revenge when they discover that the city officials have been stealing the steam radiators out of the City Hall. But when it comes to the election a few quiet, business-like men with a good organization, which includes plenty of election judges, can usually show a majority, thus enabling them to remain in power and buy more radiators to steal. This country will not advance toward perfection at a dizzy rate until politics are thoroughly disorganized.—George Fitch.

Old Guardsmen as Warnings.

From the New York World.

The remnants of the old guard of standpatism who have been elected to the 64th Congress are full of boasts and menaces, but they never were more deluded in their lives.

Business is reassured, but not because a few irreclaimable old reactionaries have come to life. The survivors of Hannaism who are to appear in the new Congress will not be terrors. They will not be leaders. They will be warnings.

GRAY KNITTING

All through the country, in the autumn stillness,
A web of gray spreads strangely, rim to rim;
And you may hear the sound of knitting needles
Incessant, gentle, dim.

A tiny click of little wooden needles,
Blith amid the gianthood of war;
Whispers of women, tireless and patient,
Who weave the web afar.

Whispers of women, tireless and patient—
"Foolish, inadequate!" we hear you say,
"Gray wool on fields of hell is out of fashion."
And yet we weave the web from day to day.

Suppose some soldier dying, gayly dying,
Under the alien skies, in his last hour
Should listen, in death's precedence so vivid,
And hear a fairy sound bloom like a flower—

I like to think that soldiers, gayly dying
For the white Christ on fields with shouts
[illegible]
May hear the fairy click of women's needles
As they [illegible]

—Katharine Metz, in the Toronto Globe.

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH

Peculiarities Revealed in the Message Delivered to Congress Today.

THE President's English has been commended as a model for less distinguished citizens to follow. He is noted for his flowing diction, his simplicity and his apt use of words, a large number of them of Anglo-Saxon descent. This simplicity, perhaps, is gained by the employment of an unusually large number of monosyllables.

In the first paragraph of the message delivered today there are 100 words, of which but 24 contain more than one syllable and but seven contain more than two syllables, and one of them is a compound word. An illustration of this maximum use of monosyllables is found in the last part of the last sentence of the paragraph: "But no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it." There are 15 monosyllables, a two-syllable word, 10 monosyllables, two longer words and, finally, a monosyllable again. Of the 29 words, all but three are of one syllable.

It will be noted, too, that the President never renders his thought intricate by endeavoring to avoid repetition. Referring again to the first paragraph in the massage, we find "too much part of it to play the part," and again, in the second paragraph, "we face new tasks, have been facing them for six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling." Mr. Wilson does not apply an eight-hour law to words; he makes them work, and they must do their work over and over again if necessary.

The President, it will be noticed, says, "To speak plainly, we have grossly erred," not "To plainly speak, we have erred grossly," which, while just as neatly balanced, would nevertheless contain a split infinitive. The perfect tense admits of greater freedom in the use of the adverb. Yet Mr. Wilson is not opposed to waste in words when necessary to mellow the euphony. "We have year after year debated"—again the modifier between the auxiliary and the verb in its perfect form—"without end or conclusion." "Without end" would be sufficient, of course, to round out the idea, and, so far as sense goes, "or conclusion" is unnecessary.

The President's use of "not only" is very peculiar, as in the sentence, "War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the processes of production." This bringing of "not only" and "but also" into the closest possible proximity is unusual, although not without precedent. And such play on the order of words is perfectly excusable in oratory.

At one place in his address the President says, "To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great Congress very seriously." It may be doubted in this case if the sequence of tenses is correct. "To have begun such measures and not to complete them would indeed mar" would be far better, for the text shows that the measures have been begun, while the completion of them, viewed as a future act, will mar or not mar the record, as the case may be. In any event, a nice distinction in the use of tenses was missed.

But for students who revel in history and the use of words, the most significant passage in the message is "a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves." Controversy, more than half a century ago, raged over no less a question than "this United States" or "these United States." Secessionists were fond of quoting the plural form as used by the elder statesmen and found in the early documents of the nation, the idea being that it proved a plurality of sovereigns, each of which retained the sovereign right of repudiating its allegiance to a loose Union. Appomattox, it has generally been considered, decided in favor of "this," and certainly for the last 50 years it has been customary to use the United States as singular. Therefore, the reference by the President to the United States "themselves" seems to be an anachronism, although, in peculiar circumstances, it cannot be doubted that the use of the plural is defensible on grounds not political.

There are few men who write or speak purer English than the President. Yet perfect use of the language is unknown. Not many years ago a famous professor of English in one of our great universities wrote an article for a magazine in which he pointed out certain common errors which should be avoided. In the article itself he was guilty of every one of the faults which he was so enthusiastically urging upon us to [illegible]

THE GLORY OF GREECE WAS IN ITS STADIUMS

Amphitheatres of the Ancient World Larger Than Our Modern Structures. The Stadium an Institution in the West—No City Modern Without One.

By WILLIAM RADER

"STADIUM" is a word coined in the older life of Greece, in the days when Athens blossomed with beauty and Apollo was the idol of the strong. It suggests the fleet-footed runner and the vast amphitheatre in which the races took place. Since then the word and its athletic atmosphere have crossed mountains and seas to Europe and the United States. The baseball park of the big cities gives some hint of that outdoor life on a large scale which is remembered by the broken walls of ancient playgrounds, called the circus, theatre, coliseum or stadium.

The return to the outdoor gymnasium of the ancients marks a distinct epoch in the history of modern athletics. The indoor gymnasium has its place, but the roofless stadium promises to reproduce in the near future some of the spectacular features which marked the physical performances of Rome and Athens. The hippodrome of our large cities is an approach to the fashionable lounge and rendezvous of gallantry which distinguished the people's playground of old. The American circus housed in a plain canvas tent is a practical reproduction of the Roman circus, while a contest in baseball or college football suggests the more serious, if less bloody, combats within the walls of the Coliseum. Ben Hur and his horses are coming to their own. The runner revels in the sweet air of the open world. The Spanish toreador wants room. The man at the bat likes to knock the ball over the fence.

Space is involved in our very democracy. Ideas are big and broad and ample. Fresh air is a part of our culture, inbreathed by the lungs of modernism. The roof over our heads is a boundary line which insults the sense of freedom. The modern man looks toward the stars. Out of this sense of the large and unlimited as well as from the examples of our fathers we have begun to build huge playgrounds for the millions and entered upon what may be called the era of the stadium.

The Circus Maximus

The Circus Maximus had a seating capacity of 350,000, the Bowl in New Haven will seat 70,000. We are still behind the ancients at the box office. The beautiful Greek Theatre in Berkeley, Cal., has a seating capacity of 10,000, and an ordinary conversational tone may be distinctly heard anywhere in that perfect structure. It is an exact reproduction of the Greek Theatre in Athens, Epidauros, and is used for oratory, music and drama. The Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, famous for its "jinks" and celebrated the world over for its literary and musical gifts, meets annually in a grove of redwoods which form a natural amphitheatre, affording peculiar facilities for dramatic and musical expression. In this temple they meet and in a mystical, Druidic fashion make their offerings of fellowship in an atmosphere of sylvan splendor. These "jinks" would lose something of their freedom and spontaneous good-will if held within four walls.

The stadium indicates a return to nature, where "Twelfth Night" may be as much at home as a horse race.

Stadiums in Europe

Berlin has built a stadium where the Olympic games of 1916 may or may not be held. Berlin's interest in another and greater contest may make the Olympic meet impossible. It has 15,232 seats and 2208 boxes; while not architecturally impressive, it is entirely adequate for the use intended. It took six years to build this playground and a quarter million marks to pay for it.

Mention might be made of other European playgrounds, notably that of Stockholm, but the high school at Tacoma, Wash., deserves special mention, since it is the only high school in the world that has a real stadium of its own. It will seat 35,000 and is a work of art. Not only is it a social and physical asset of the Tacoma school, but it contributes to the higher life of the State of Washington and the Northwest. In fact, the city that has no stadium in these days may be set down as just a little behind the times. The ruins of Pompeii and Rome and other cities which look across the years through the broken glasses of the Past rebuke such cities for neglecting an opportunity to give the masses a place to play.

Pageants at Expositions

The expositions, for the most part, have given an impetus to the stadium, as for example, St. Louis and San Francisco. San Francisco has sunk an enormous bowl in her Golden Gate Park. It is oval in shape, slopes back like the lips of a great deep dish, and is capable of accommodating thousands. Here will be held many of the athletic contests during the exhibition. The athletes of the world will meet in San Francisco during the exposition and the program of big events issued by the department of athletics promises contests of world-wide interest.

Colonel Goethals gives permission for the men who helped build the canal to have a part in the great event that is to celebrate the canal's completion. The list of events ranges from basketball championships to international polo contests. Here will be held some of the more spectacular events of the exposition, such as pageants, reviews and parades.

This, then, is the purpose of the stadium; to localize the spectacular interests of the city and afford a place for the people to see things, from a circus to a military review. Its value to any city need not be argued.

Philadelphia has unusual demands for a stadium. It is a city of pageants and parades and reviews and outdoor amusements. It should have a public playground in the Park, where the people could gather in comfort and enjoy the spectacular side of life. Such a stadium is a social demand in every great city in the world. It is demanded in the interest of morality, health, happiness and progress.

The amphitheatre on a large scale adds dignity and beauty to the architecture of the city, and, if properly managed, grows to be an agency of physical and mental culture.

If you look over the cities of the country, with special attention to the West, it will be seen that the stadium is in one form or another already as much of an American institution as it was 2000 years and more ago in the cities of the Mediterranean.

More every college will have its "bowl" and every city will have its stadium.