EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920

evening Public Tedaer PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Parsinger ries H. Ludington, Vice President, John C. Hecretary and Treasurer: Philip S. Collins, B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors,

selves.

its application.

and honorable title.

nomic philosophy.

national consciousness.

Surely the last class to suffer from per

should be the possessors of the modest dwell-

National Advancement and Better Cit-

izenship Oppose Sectional and Class

Interests Everywhere

the solid South from the North in almost

every national election never was a reassur-

ing thing to see on the political maps in the

cold gray dawn of the morning after. At a

casual glance it implies only political dif-

ferences. But all political differences rest

for the most part upon differences of aim.

differences of feeling and differences of eco-

If the southern states were to continue as

a permanent Democratic bloc, with a deter-

mination to withstand all influences that

make for change and the progressive revision

of political doctrine, political opinion would

naturally harden and settle in immovable

forms elsewhere in the country. In the course of time we should have a solid North

and the spectacle of a country pulling in

gradual readjustment and interchange of in-

dependent forces that control the common

For that reason, if for no other, Repub-

are good omens. There are northern states

that appear to have inherited a Republican state of mind. But very few of them have

actually got out of the habit of independent

thought. Pennsylvania went to Roosevelt

in 1912. Other states that G. O. P. leaders

used to call rock-ribbed turned suddenly and

It is often said that the voting South was

solidly Democratic because the negro popu-

lation, that is dominant in some areas, leans

consistently to the opposing party. That is

in a sense true. Deeper than any question

of race influence, however, is that which

need. The South is still agricultural. It

favors tariff policies that would be destruc-

tive to the industrial North. It has inherited

a dislike for the party that has always

fought for protective tariffs. We live at

present in a country that, because of factors

that rule life at its very source, can never

be more than half satisfied with either great

party. Yet, if we are to view the two great

parties as agencies established to keep each

other in order by the force of conflict and

riticism, it must appear that an impregna-

ble Democratic stronghold in the South and

an impregnable Republican stronghold in the

North would not represent a safe or healthy

When any political party can be assured

of the unquestioning loyalty of great masses

and sections it will not greatly trouble to be

progressive and it need have little fear of

is a greater infiltration of Democratic phi-

losophy in some sections of the North and

East and a greater infiltration of Republi-

can philosophy in the South. Better na-

tional balance, a surer unity of national feel-

ing and stendier and more advanced political

criticism can be attained only by some such

As the industrial advancement of the

peculiar to the southern states. There is

economic sectionalism in the North and there

is in New England the sectionalism of tra-

All this sort of thing runs counter at bot-

tom to whatever is fundamentally American.

and it will inevitably hinder national prog-

ress toward a true democratic ideal. There

is consolution in the knowledge that sec-

tionalism never did and never will perma-

nently survive and that in some of its more

regrettable manifestations it is but a thing

Mr. Gompers, for example, tried to mo

billize and segregate the labor vote for Mr.

Cox. He did not succeed any better than

other labor leaders have succeeded in the

past. Labor in the United States is not

confined at any angle by the bounds which

tradition has established in England to give

to the British Labor party in the final

analysis a motive and a cry peculiarly its

own. Everybody works in one way or an-

ther in the United States, and, what is

tore, few even of the organized men seem

illing to permit their own private concerns

a obscure what they must recognize as a

The labor vote was not delivered. If the

Plumb Plan League made any drive for

power at the polls it failed. The railroad

enters should have delivered large majori-

ties to Mr. Cox if the calculations of the

more headlong labor leaders did not mis-

A great deal is being said of an "alien

thrown against Mr. Cox because of his ad-

rocacy of a League of Nations supposed to

be devised for the advantage of great rather

than of small nations. It is extremely

doubtful whether there was any considerable

alien vote. The returns do not clearly re-

yeal it. There was dissatisfaction and irri-

tation among all classes of people who have

peen enduring the more or less natural con-

sequences of the war, and it was expressed

in unexpectedly large majoritles aimed at

A new sort of sectionalism has of late

been apparent in the Northwest, where the

Nonpartisan League established itself and

sought converts to the most anti-social sort

of socialism. More recently the Nonpartisan

League has, through necessity, been becom-

ing more conservative. It is manifesting a

disposition to grant a right to live and work

to those whose minds do not run along with

the minds of its leaders. Victor Berger,

who ran as a German rather than as a

Socialist in Milwaukee, was defeated. And

the Socialias who were elected to the Legis-

lature in New York profited for the most

part by the votes of people who were not

Socialists. The disposition of the New York

Legislature to set up a political sectionalism

of its own by the forcible elimination of

those who were pot of its own faith was re-

sented by non-ialists, who, while they

De er

1, harbor an even greater

The majorities in such instances

Some observers insist that it was

arger duty to the country.

went to the Republicans.

the party in power.

may dislike a

distile for

carry.

vote.

inlightened criticism. What is really needed

development of political thinking in the

United States.

means.

dition.

of the moment.

has been created in the South by economic

gave majorities to Mr. Wilson.

lican majorities in Oklahoma and Tennessee

PRETTY GOOD NEWS FROM

EDITORIAL BOARD: CTRUE H. R. CURTIS, Chairman

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CEN C. MARTINGeneral	Jusiness	Manage

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Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Friday, November 5, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA ministration to concentrate its attention: Aministration to concentrate its attention: the Delaware river bridge, drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships, environment of the rapid transit system. i convention hall, i building for the Free Library. Margement of the water supply. larges to accommodate the population.

NO TIME FOR VARE HARMONY

TT IS not surprising that Chairman Watson, head of the Vare-controlled Republican city committee, is now appealing r harmony. When the majority of the Vare candidate for City Council falls 14.000 shind the united Republican vote for presiential electors in the First district, the enders who are losing their influence would miss a trick if they did not say, "Let bycones be bygones, and let us work together a the future."

But the opposition is not disheartened. As one of its leaders says, the fight has just begun. The plurality of the late Mr. Finley in the district last year was almost as great as the total vote for Pommer last Tuesday. The opposition vote was increased from 6000 last year to 17,800 this week.

This is no time to talk harmony, which would mean compromise of principle or sacrifice of the ideals upon which the people elected Mayor Moore. These involve the elimination root, branch and stock of contractor government; or, in other words, Vareism in all its forms.

The Mayor knows what the Vare kind of harmony means and he has set his face against it. He is likely to be backed in his opposition by every good citizen who knows what the harmony talkers are trying to put

WHAT THE CITY DID

TN A city so overwhelmingly Republican as Philadelphia the chances of surprise in a national election are not numerous. Nevertheless, an examination of the returns reveals conditions with which some account will have to be taken, especially in local contests.

In such elections, in which factional politics plays so lively a part, a few thousand votes one way or the other are often suffiat to determine the result. This was true when Blankenburg won the mayoralty, and in the case also of Mr. Moore. It is interesting, for instance, to consider the some 17,000 ballots cast for the Socialist party. The number represented a more than fourfold gain in four years. In 1916 the Socialists polled some 4000 votes, less than half of the number given here this time to Mrs. Marion for United States senator.

oppress the very sources of taxation them oppose any effort to draw new lines of livision between American citizens. What is needed in Philadelphia is not s much a change of the reassessment principle

Sectional interests will never be wholly as that of the utmost care and fair play in absent in any great election, but it is doubtful whether those who try to create sectional or class feeling upon artificial or nicious manipulation in real estate values imagined grounds will ever meet with any. thing but failure. The country could not ings which give to Philadelphia its distinctive look with complacency upon solid groups of bankers or doctors or lawyers marching to the polls with an avowed determination to vote in their own interest rather than in the interest of the whole people, and to give THE ONCE SOLID SOUTH banking or law or medicine advantages not permissible to other professions or sciences. There would be something in the spectacle to irritate every man whose common sense tells him that any one who profits unduly at the expense of the public is bound to get THE rigid and unyielding line that divided

into trouble and to lose in the end. There is at the back of almost every American mind the feeling that as the country advances the individual will advance; that as it prospers he will prosper; that as its citizens understand each other and unify their aims life will be easier and happier for everybody. That is why sectional lines are breaking down and why exclusive group and class interests are not supported at the polls even by those who have been led to believe that they might serve their own interests by offering such support.

Leaders may tell them one thing. Instinct and reason, far surer guides, tell them another.

BRYAN, HOUSE AND TAFT AGREE

different directions with little hope of the M^{R.} BRYAN evidently fill's in the result of the election some justification for his opposition to the President's plan for a sollife in various parts of the country. The emn referendum set forth at the Jackson trend would be to sectional rather than to Day dinner in Washington last winter.

Mr. Bryan opposed the referendum then and insisted that there should be agreement on the treaty and the league covenant. The course of Mr. Wilson made such agreement impossible. Mr. Bryan now says, as he said earlier, that the American people are in favor of entering a world association to discourage war, and he remarks that "Governor Cox, instead of repairing the injury done by the President, aggravated the situation" by the manner in which he avoided domestic issues and misrepresented the position of the Republican party on the league issue, which he declared to be paramount."

In view of the known sentiment of the country, Mr. Bryan apparently thinks that the so-called solemn referendum was neither a referendum nor was it solemn. It was farce comedy staged by the candidate in the hope that it would win him a few votes.

Colonel E. M. House apparently agrees with Mr. Bryan. In his illuminating discussion of the result, written for the PUBLIC LEDGER yesterday, he calls attention to the assertion of more than half of the Republican leaders during the campaign that the League of Nations "would be safer in the keeping of the Republican party than in that of the Democratic party," and he adds that, while no one knows how many votes were influenced by these statements, they were sufficient to make it impossible now "to claim that the result of the election was a

vote against the League of Nations." All the evidence supports this conclusion. Mr. Taft, who is a Republican and a believer in the lengue, is assuming, on the strength of the promises of Senator Harding, that an immediate attempt will be made to frame such modifications in the covenant as will satisfy the sentiment of 'the people, a sentiment as well known last winter as it is known today. Those modifications, he thinks, are likely to include the elimination of Article X, the strengthening of the reservations in favor of the Monroe Doctrine. arrangements for judges rather than politicians and diplomatists on the league courts and the correction of some defects in the

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Debts That Women Owed Miss Mary Coles May Be Paid to Others, Which is Something That Would Have Pleased Her

By SARAH D. LOWRIE .

WHEN a woman like Miss Mary Coles W closes her account with the great bank of the world and those who owe her longstanding debts go to her funeral reflecting rather remorsefully that what they owe can never be paid to her in person either by word or deed, a good many of us have to come squarely up against the fact that those we owe the most to seldom do get paid in

person. When we "come to ourselves" we make up for lost opportunity as best we can by paying some one else. Which, after all, could they but know it,

Which, after all, could they but know it, would please the big, generous souls better than any canceled I. O. U. placed to their private account could possibly please them. Passing on a favor is probably the only sure way of squaring our accounts with life. A whole generation of women, perhaps two generations of women from fifty years old to twenty-five, owe a debt to Miss Mary Coles that can only be paid by some such ricerious that can only be paid by some such vicarious giving.

FOR twenty-five years she had a very For twenty-five years she had a very great influence on a certain type of young girl and young married women of this city. It was not because she was particu-larly modern or flexible or even tactful in her stand with them. She was monumental physically and spiritually. There was more of "In Memoriam" in her outlook than of prophecy. She stood for principles rather than ideas and for a way of life that fitted a creed rather than a creed that fitted a way a creed rather than a creed that fitted a way

She was direct and rather unswerving in She was direct and rather unswerving in her judgments of persons and of their acts, which yet made her neither harsh nor un-just. She was just simple—the way of a child is simple because his mind is untram-meled by doubts or by conflicting points of view. A thing was either right or wrong, to be done or to be quietly set aside. Youth can understand the logic back of this directness and does not resent it. For that reason Miss Coles could fill her his this directness and does not resent it. For that reason Miss Coles could fill her big drawing rooms with young girls and young married women and young-in-mind older women every week and sometimes an evening a week besides; she could get them there and keep them there early in the morning after a late dance; she could make them listen to-what?

The Bible! She could make them work and give—for what? Foreign missions! She could organize them to identify them-selves—with what? The Church!

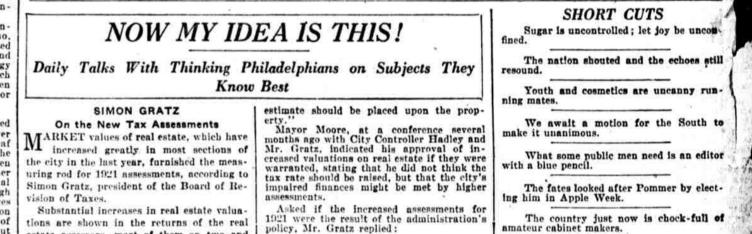
And she did this for more than twenty-five years! The gayest, most sought after, most carefree girls of the city went to her for instructions and for counsel about the things carefree, idle girls are supposed to find least attractive and to neglect.

HAVE always thought the secret of her power was the surchess and calmness of her own convictions and the vitality of her interest in the persons she touched. She considered them and thought all around them-very much as an artist thinks around his subject or a doctor thinks around his patient. She diagnosed them and was con-vinced they would respond to treatmenther large, calm treatment. And they generally did. I venture to say that there are some hun-

A venture to say that there are some hun-dreds of women in this town today who, when they think of religious energy adjusted to a life, think of Miss Mary Coles. And her personality will define religious energy to them for all their thinking years. Which is no small part to play in the lives of even a score of women, let alone some hundred or co.

TN A VERY fine, high sense she practiced I what she insisted upon as essential, never more so than when she was blind and deal and nearly a cripple from rheumatism. She did not "go back on her religion" when little by little the doors of life shut in her face; she did not cense to take a personal energetic interest in individuals, although energetic interest in individuals, nithough she could no longer see them and their voices reached her faintly and with great effort on her part: she never lost her sense of usibility as a factor in the life ab rest her. Old as she was, she did not scrap her-self or lay herself aside. But she waited with a singular dignity and composure for the "lead for her exit" to be given her by One whose business only it is to give that lead.





Not even Mr. Harding's enormous total represents so large a proportionate increase in Republican strength as do the Debs figures as an index of Socialist growth. In 1016 Hughes received 194,163 votes in Philadelphia, and this year Harding won 307,116.

The Democratic vote, with the women enfranchised, was smaller than that bestowed on Wilson. The 1916 total was 90,800; the 1920 sum was \$9,333. But if the Democracy is weak here, perhaps hopelessly so, it is lain from the Debs vote and the 12,000 ballots for Leah Cobbs Marion that the minor parties are showing signs of life which may exercise a considerable bearing on future political situations.

Times have been when local parties would have welcomed 29,000 votes with rapture, and there is no telling when such crises may recur.

ASSESSMENT RESPONSIBILITIE

X revision upward is inevitably an unpopular procedure with those persons on whose purses increased demands are made The board especially organized to hear com plaints naturally expected that protest against the new assessments of Philadelphia real estate would be numerous. But the crowds of property owners who have lately voiced their grievances in the City Hall do not as a whole deserve merely to be treated as symbols of a universal trait in human mature.

The problems arising from the assessment survey are by no means simple, and there are indications that certain factors warranting expert consideration have been rather flagrantly overlooked.

Most of the objectors to the 22 per cent increase in official valuations are small house owners. Properties such as theirs constituted the happy hunting ground of professional inflationists and greedy speculators bent on capitalizing to the full the housing shortage manifested in almost every American city since the war.

The peak of values, generally insubstantial and transitory, was attained last spring. Where, therefore, the assessors have based their figures solely upon the most recent sale records, it is obvious that a large measure of injustice has been done.

The whole assessment undertaking is inspired, at least in theory, in the attempt to criminate fairly in the imposition of taxes with a view to avoiding a general increase in the tax rate. It is no secret that the city is seeking to adjust its income to its necesmary expenditures. Hope has been entertained of a gain of \$150,000,000 in taxable value.

It is not unreasonable to assume that new assessments to this amount can be made without resorting to recognition of artificial ices, laying particular and undehardships upon the small householder. e responsibilities shared by both big and the busicess create a vicious circle, as do as of the national wartime revenue laws. begin to stille and destructively

South continues there will be a further break abor chapter. in the line that has marked it as an area. But these will be modifications of an exwith a political consciousness peculiarly its isting covenant to which twoscore nations 0150.

have already subscribed, and they will be primarily a statement of the conditions under Sectionalism anywhere in the United States chich the United States will co-operate with indicates morely that we are a nation still the other nations. without a perfected philosophy of domestic Mr. Taft undoubtedly expresses the angovernment and one that is still suffering

ticipations of the great mass of the people. some of the pangs of growth. It is not What he has said does not differ in substance from what has been said by Senator Harding, by Elihu Root, by Judge Hughes and by Mr. Hoover, not to include Senator Lodge and Senator Brandegee and many other senators.

With a Republican majority of twenty in the Senate and with half of the Democratic senators favoring modifications in the covenant, it ought not to be difficult after March 4 to come to a quick agreement and bring an end to the suspense.

FOR THE GIRL SCOUTS

TT IS seldom that any organization is posltively embarrassed by its popularity. That such a society is well worth extricating from its predicament must be generally admitted If there were no other reason for supporting the Girl Scout campaign, this unusual incentive should suffice.

There are, of course, many other solid arguments which need not be reiterated. Every one knows that the Girl Scout ideals are high, practical and constructive. Amerient womanhood is going to owe a great deal to such principles, just as the debt to the Boy Scouts will be stimulatingly large.

But what should be emphasized at this time is the fact that 4000 girls a month are refused admittance into scoutship for the vesatious reason that funds are lacking. This means a deficiency of organizing assets and trained leaders necessary to carry on the work.

To repair this singular situation, a campaign for general expansion is to be started on November 7, designated Girl Scout Sunday. The sum to be raised during the next ten days is \$1,033,400, representing the actual immediate needs of the organization. The appeal to the public is for 1,033,400 sustaining members, qualified as such by the payment of \$1 per year.

The demand is not exorbitant. The cause is unimpeachably worthy. Philadelphia's quota is \$27,000. It should be the reverse of painful for this community to soar over the top with celerity.

BAD STACE MANAGEMENT

DRESIDENTS are inaugurated amid the winds and rains of March. National elections occur in a month famous for pneumonia. The festal air with which many European peoples surround themselves when great affairs are being dealt with is almost unknown in the United States.

Yet there is more than psychological justification for criticism aimed at the rule which calls voters out to the polls in autumn rather than in spring or early sum-An election ought to be cheerful. mer. And besides, it ought to be held in weather that doesn't cause voters to stick too closely indoors. One might imagine even a national election held on the Fourth of July. Americans are always alert on that day to the talists, who, while they t, harbor an even greater yrants of any sort and a little more in earnest with their ballots.

A LITTLE over a year ago I went to her by appointment to consult her about we were both interested in-a proomething posed club for undergraduate nurses--and she said to me, apropos of her physical de-pendence on others, that she wondered what she was meant to learn by the discipline. I suggested that the rest of us were learning a great deal from her patience and serenity, and perhaps that was it. I thought at the time she had never taught a lesson at great cost to herself as she was teaching then or got it across so successfully

We all admire gallantry under fire. I doubt if any of her physical handicaps really shook her as the coming on of the war and all the chaos and revolution that has succeeded the so-called peace. So many of the things that she had supposed were moving steadily on toward the millennium have heer scrapped or are ignored by the generation had counted upon to put the finishing I doubt if the physical world seemed as strange to her darkened eyes as the spiritual world had begun to appear to her soul; yet she was gallant through that pain as well as through the other. She laughed heartily when I told her she reminded me of a woman who described herself as "having faith, with uncasiness." She frankly confessed to having

the feeling that things were drifting ont although she knew in her soul that could not be.

THAT temptation to fall out of step with the march of Time which comes to the physically disabled or the mentally fatigued spiritually disappointed the quered by her at what cost it would be hard to gauge.

I was listening today to Dr. Madison Taylor, who is completing his great book on longevity, and he was charming enough to be both amusing and clever about it to a group of us. He confessed that his own favorite approach to the general subject was through the chapter entitled: "Handsomeness as a Worthy Enterprise for the Mature Adult." which we all agreed had much sound philosophy in it which would, no doubt, turn into

a natural law under his whimsical though keen observation. Of course, Osler's accredited theory of retirement at sixty came in for a short com ment from one of the group, and Dr. Taylor averred that Dr. Osler's being funny without being understood then was still having disastrous consequencees. Only lately a ruling from Washington in the Postoffice Department threatened to shelve the mail sorters over sixty. Now it take some six years to be a good mail sorter—that is, an automatic one—and, until one is blind or maimed, one can continue to be an expert, once the art is acquired. At the worst ma-turing years between the sixties and the

eventies may take a little courage for new ventures out of one, may slightly decrease the initiative, but if you have learned your art you do not need initiative; if you are successful you do not need extra courage, so why be set aside for the lack of either or of both !

Such, at all events, was the argument of

the authority on longevity. His coming book should be a "best seller." Whatever else we face in the coming years, all of us—save the chosen few loved by the -face old age.

May we meet it gallantly as did Miss Cole and gayly and with flags flying as Dr. Madison Taylor insists we can.

An Ozark Attack on Rascally Profiteers From the Conway News.

The man who peddles "boose" is so low predimer law - rights of property.

estate assessors, most of them on two and three story dwellings, which have been sold and resold at high prices since the beginning of 1920.

Office buildings, where rentals have been oosted to unprecedentedly high figures, also share in the assessment increases.

"It is true that property owners are proesting against the increased taxable valua tions put upon their property," said Mr. Gratz, "but the protests are not out of proportion to those of other years considering the tens of thousands of dwellings and business places whose values have been raised by

'Real estate values are constantly fluetuating, but wherever they could the assess-ors made the last known market values the basis of their estimates.

Many Properties Sold

"So many properties have changed hands within the last year that it is not difficult to ascertain the market value. Naturally, if a house in a row of similar houses sold for \$5000, it was logical that the other houses were worth \$5000, and the assessors went on that basis.

tions in most instances will be found war-ranted. The board of revision will give due consideration to all appeals." Where no recent sale had occurred, the assessor used his own judgment as to what

Where Rehan Played

THE big steam shovel gouged a mighty hole

Ripped paper, bricks and plaster from their place

He

And shook his head and gray to silver curls; Reproach was in his eyes and sorrow keen Broke the deep voice that many years had

"That was the room where in the other days I saw her-Rehan-in her golden prime. I brought her flowers and I kissed her hand, 10. What is another name for the sensitive plant?

From Kreisler's bow or from Caruso's throat Or any instrument that men or women play Can thrill my soul as just one spoken word That fell from Rehan's lips. The flowers I brought.

Comparing them with her more perfect charms.

where

gulped Another load into its maw and still The old man watched under the binding spell

played.

 The Mackenzle Flvor is named after Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who discovered it in 1788. It rises in the Rocky moun-tains and flows through Canada in a general northerly direction, emptying into the Arctic occean.
A carcacal is a kind of lynz.
The word decollete or decolletee should be pronounced as though it were spelled "dny-coll-tay"
It literally means "de-collared"; hence, a dress without a collar.
In English feudal law exchent was the lapsing of property to the crown or the lord of the manor on the owner's dying without a will and without heirs In the United States, escheat is the inps-ing of property to the state by failure of the persons legally entitled to hold the same.
Richard Lovalace was an English cave. From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. It will be recalled that the poet, John G. Saxe, rather neatly calls the turn on a man who wrote much concerning the beauties of early rising. The poet informs us that the reason he wrote so well was because he wrote reason he wrote so well was because he wrote in bed at 10 a.m. Also it will be remem-bered that Thomas A. Edison let it be known that he got along comfortably on four hours' sleep in the twenty-four, but when he vis-ited Seattle a few years ago it was observed and recorded that he took eight hours of simpler.

1-Ach

"The assessors could not possibly have failed to note the rising market values of properties. The increased assessment for 1921 has not been forced beyond that warranted in p: clous years. It is a known fact that the assessors rarely if ever assess a

"Eight or ten years ago Market street properties lying between the Delaware river

and Seventh street were commanding low

to the selling value. Today these properties are selling at fancy figures and the assessed

Other Values Down

residential section along Walnut, Locust, Spruce and Pine streets, from Broad street

to the Schuylkill river, are depreciating in

value, and naturally there cannot be in-creased assessment here.

"Some of the large central department stores and buildings also have been taxed to

'On the whole, the assessors were careful

and

Their valua.

the limit of their assessment value,

there will be no increase for them in 1921.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

nied by a card with the inscription, "His favorite flower." The allusion, however,

was to the Prince, Consort's taste in

is from the Greek "a-neros," not wet,

2. Aneroid, the word applied to barometers

3. The word ay means yes. The word aye

4. Ay should be pronounced as though it were shelled "eve." Ave should be pro-

nounced as though it were spelled as that letter of the alphabet

The Mackenzle river is named after Sir

the sama , Richard Lovelace was an English cava-lier post. His dates are 1618-1653.

"On the other hand, properties in the old

The assessment then was in response

property at its full value.

values are accordingly higher.

and thorough in their work.

empire?

flowers.

sounded

means ever, always

grave still knoweth bitterness. 'Wilson's Cabinet Dazed."-Headline. Condition evidently unchanged.

ateur (

It would appear that Mr. Gompers wasn't able to deliver the goods.

The heart that Bryan buried in the

There are times when Bryan would rather be truthful than diplomatic.

The I-told-you-so orator will now ceed to spend his breath on the football field.

Now that the election is over. Senator Harding continues to win friends among the Democrats because of his modesty and good taste.

Extravagance is the indulgence by others luxuries for which we have no particular fondness.

Governor Smith, of New York, was the ne Democratic figure that loomed large despite defeat.

A man has learned wisdom when he at last realizes he isn't as important to others as he is to himself.

Listeners may not hear any good of themselves, but they're not giving themselves away while they listen.

It isn't youth, but the pharmacist, that nowadays recognizes rosy cheeks and a white nose as proprietary articles.

We may, if we will, still dominate the world, says Colonel House. And there is no reason in the world why such great ex-. What will be the number of the new Congress under the Republican admin-istration? pectations should not be realized.

It is very evidently the opinion of Mr. Taft that those who see in the election results a slap at the League of Nations are suffering from mental astigmatism.

That young man of Norristown who traveled from Australia to vote and is now going back again is at once an example and a reproach to those who failed to register.

A local poultry expert, a night worker, has been given two years in prison for an-nexing eighteen chickens. This is his third term, and once he was filled with birdshot by an angry farmer. But Art is exacting and the artist must be prepared to pay its penalties.

California by approving a law depriving

Japanese of the right to purchase or lease land in the state has stressed the truth of Cipling's lines that "East is East and West West and never the twain shall meet' but the deduction of the New York World that the state has thereby virtually voted in favor of war with Japan is far-fetched.

We resurrect the story of the man who ordered ham and eggs and then asked to bave the eggs eliminated, being regretfully told that the eggs would have to be fried as they had done lost their eliminator, merely to point out that something of the kind must have happened in the White House when the average of the solution of the kind must covenant was returned to have Article X eliminated; but after March 4 the President will be willing to use the Senate eliminator

Commonplace job that of a cop. Take the case of Michael Newell, patrolman. He saw a thug hold up a citizen with a gua fourteen inches long. All the policeman had fourteen incressions. All the policeman new to do was to rap the bandit on the knuckles and make him drop the gun. So he did it and pinched the highwayman. And after he was through work all Newell had to de was to attend the hearing and then the home. Heighol Don't some recoils have easy?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Primroge League was an association of Englishmen pledged to principle; of of Englishmen pledged to principles of conservatism as represented by Benja-min Disraeli. The name originated in the belief that the primrose was Dis-raeli's favorite flower, strengthened by the story of the placing of the primrose by Queen Victoria on the great states-men's bler. The tribute was accompa-nied by a card with the inscription. sweet, Died on their stems-or so it seemed to me

The joy of her! The rippling, laughing words That leapt in sunny sparkling cascades flung From heights of happiness where her soul lived! And now!''-He waved his trembling hand

The picks were digging in the boards that

Of his own past-watching the ghost of his Own youth in that old place where Rehan

-Harry Varley, in the Sun Dial.

On Early Rising

1. What is an enclave? in the faded wall, and in one huge bite . Who was Sir Richard Burton? What was the origin of the royal house which formerly ruled in Brazil? And swung them over to the waiting car. With what attempted outrage is No-vember 5 associated? The old man on the sidewalk winced. looked at me 6. What nation is at present dominant in Morocco?

cracked.

7. How many years make a chilind? What is the meaning of the word pid-gin in the phrase pidgin English? 9. Under what emperor did Christianity be-come the official religion of the Roman

That were so lovely, fresh and wondrous

Were Daly's stage. The monstrous shovel