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Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 9, 1921

SEE THE LITTLE JOKER!

DEFORE the Governor disposes of the Daix bill amending the charter in such way as to permit the city to borrow mency to pay for repaying the streets it is confidently expected that he will consult the city solicitor and the men who drafted the It is expedient that toans should be floated

to pay for relaying the parement in a street where the original pavement and been worn out; just as expedient, in fact, as to that a loan to pay for the original paying. When the loan runs no longer than the life of the payement the cost of it is conditably dis-tributed over a period of years. This is better than paying for such improvements out of current revenues, especially at a time when the pavements have been allowed to get in bad repair and need replacing in all

parts of the city But the bill as passed goes further than this. It permits the fleating of a lean for "improvements of a temporary kind." This is so indefinite that the possibilities under t should be thoroughly examined by the Governor and his advisors. The fact that the loan for improvements of a temporary character may not be made, according to the bill, unless the controller certifies that the expenditure, contemplated are capital expenditures as distinguished from corrent expenses is hardly an adequate safeguard. For controller is human and subject to pelitical influence.

WELCOME TO DR. BROOME

DR. EDWIN C. BROOME, who came to the city vesterday to take up his duties as superintendent of schools, will enter on his work with the best wishes of every one.

is pending in the Legislature a bill providing for a new Board of Education elected by the people to take the place of the board which chose him. A public hearing on the measure is to be held in the City Hall next Friday. at which the reasons for its passage will be set forth and the reasons, if any, for a continuance of the existing heard will be explained. Whether Dr. Broome will express any opinion on the matter in public Greatly as the country admires the men-does not yet appear. He could very well who make the sort of fight that Roosevelt

may recommend needed reforms

expedient to displace him when his term of twelve months explace. Up to him demon-

Dr. Brownin doubles - suppressates the stances should lead us to have that he has considered all the completations in advance under les manchain ar selletion

HARDING'S TEAMWORK

the prerogatives of designess us in the many first the presidential prerogatives. But he seems that the presidential prerogatives. But he seems to be aware that if any change to be a seem to that it cannot further, products a less there is teamwork between the two learning. They must pull together and into a some direction. They must pull together and into a some direction. They are the products and the common that the present the control of the common that the present the seems of the common that the present the seems of the common that the common that the present the seems of the common that the common that the present the seems of the common that the common that the present the seems of the common that the present the seems of the common that the common that the seems of the common that the present the seems of the common that the se

twenty years or so that many of Mr. W. We navis on to better range or worse-fact the American states and the preference of the British states. I make the British states a last of the British states. I make the British states a last of the Parlin fare with the more compliment conservatives. ment and the program of the government is | and the hatereof mange. He would have to Inid down by the uniquet and forced upon Parliament. Then if Pontament ongoes there is a new election, and if the number of close not service promote a grow man

organizes a new embined Mr. Wilson fill he lost to Company policies on Congress. It was easy at the beginning because he had distinct some someout what should be done and the reagressional leaders did not He demonstrated Congress and 3t submitted with socia glass as it could. But when the country gave him a Congress which he could not dominate the deadlock for thele own good. The scholar in him had rume which has prevented the doing of things

Mr. Harding bus no theories formulated after a comparative study of governmental systems such as bandleapped Mr. Wilson He has been brought up in the atmosphere of the American system. He thinks that it is pretty good on the whole and he would not Clange it if he could. And he also seems to Democrats may follow earnestly after leaders | lous state.

have pretty definite ideas about the best way to make it work. He fortunately has a Congress of his own party to start with. just as Mr. Wilson had, but it is likely that if he should have a Democratic Congress he would do his best to secure its co-operation in the adoption of a legislative program covering all noncontroversial matters.

GENERAL WOOD AND THE U. OF P. PROVOSTSHIP

With a Bit of Political Philosophizing Concerning Great Popular Leaders and Their Disciples

As PROVOST of the University of Pennsylvania or as special ambassador to the Philippines for the new administration. or in any other position requiring sobriety mind and endless integrity of character. General Wood could not be otherwise than successful. He would be successful even if. like all other men, he has found it impossible to recreate and restore to the country the dynamic force that was the essence of

Without doubt his friends and admirers could not give the general better advice than to urge him to accept the invitation to beprovost which it is expected the trustees of the University will extend to him by formal resolution at their meeting later this month. It would be a great thing for the University and it would be a great thing for

After his disappointing experience of last year it is not difficult to surmise that the general has no further political ambitions. All rights of republication of special dispatches At least it is not likely that he has any illusions or false hopes of political preferment like the presidency. That is now an impossibility so far as mortal eye can see,

The general is essentially a product of the great T. R. tradition. And because he is a product of it, rather than a force incorpornted out of the vital matter itself, he could not be President. The politicians know how to differentiate.

Wood, like Colby and Pinchot and Hiram Johnson, was a figure into which his friend and menter breathed the breath of political Left to themselves, without the conlendership, glmost all of the more conspicts ous followers of Ronsevelt seem to have lost he ability to continue in an undeviating line over hard rouds. They appear to be with out motivating power and they have moved further and further into the background of American politics since the day of T. R. &

There is in this spectacle a lesson of profound import for the country. What was known as Rooseveltism is not merely in abeyance. It is past. It will not come ngain, no matter how greatly it may be needed or desired. The force of a man's personality spent in American politics cannot be whipped up and carried on by others. The country passes on to different things. After Rooseveltism we had Wilsonism.

and in the course of time you will begin to hear of Hardingism. The isms come and go. of its predecessor, but no two of them are

It would astonish a great many people if they were told that at bottom Mr. Wilson was in many ways like Roosevelt and that the example of T. R. deeply affected the man who watched him from Princeton. But that is true, hevertheless.

In their dislike and distrust of political rings Wilson and Roosevelt were on common ground. It is interesting to observe that the rings still survive. Every man who vises above the crowd in politics fights them and often gives them a hard struggle for life. But they go on, and they will continue to go on for a long time after the bravest of their antagonists have met defeat.

ask to be excused ander the communicances; made, greatly as it trusts and needs them. but he cannot be ignorant of the significance of the hearing.

Then, the state superintendent of public gaspel of its great leaders filtered through instruction is conducting a servey of the other minds.

is the marter with them in order that he and usually it flids him. He may reveal So the new cuty superintendent comes here and influenced by the work of his predewhen conditions are fluid and may take any | Wilson was for a short time in his first whape. The opportunity presented to him campaigns in New Jersey - no avowed is one which demands the exercise of the spokesman for doctrines established by an greatest diplomatic tar and the highest de-gree of administrative discretion. He can He must have a mind and expicit dectrines gree of administrative discretion. He can He must have a mind and expiteit doctrines easily make blunders which will handleap him for the rest of the year and make it originality.

In a word the people do not want a President to become a philosophy, no matter etrate that he presented the exact kind of how great that philosophy might be. It abilities needed in the present of exact wants him to formulate or seem to formulate

That is as it should be, since times change Dr. Browne doubles appreciated the whether you want them to be not. The delicity of his facilities. That he has had Rossewit of today would not be the Rosse the courage to some into attach the circum. well of ten years ago. His mind would have progressed. Certainly some of his opinions would have been revised. The trouble with and has outlined in his own mind a way to many of the graduates of his school of steer himself clear of them by decating him thinking is that they do not change and steer himself clear of them by devoting hims thirthing is that they do not change and self consciontions y to the specific profilens progress. When they are true to the prindense, they are too likely to preach liews theed change, revision or emboration to mer the conditions of today or tomorrow.

THERE is to be to dealers between the President and Congress. It is not separate to preside the second to the Bresner's and the Senate of the House and the Senate of Wish to the self-dealer to the Senate of the House and the Senate of Wish to the self-dealer to the Senate of the House and the Senate of Wish to the self-dealer to the senate of the Senate of Wish to the self-dealer to the senate of the Senate of Wish to the self-dealer to the self-dealer to the senate of the few men who tanger to the senate of the Senate of the House of Ressercit senate of the House of the Senate of the House of the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the House of the Senate of the House of the Senate of the S

fulfillment of which I believe is the best way

for our form of great that to for any

Mr. Harding has been in the Secars and
be has seen which begins not there is not
a spirit of to operation begins
tive and the executive hour as if the gov

comment. We has a protect approximation of

the many politics and to the common movies?

If the many Johnson is allowed to have begins
becomes. College was sensitive to the
sen's fish

provided the common movies?

not then to energy out the program of the latter. Some arrange of the many to admitted by the historians of T. R. separaments not repeat useff.

It may be noticed by the historians of Mr. We have on to better things or worse—but

to able to hit an etc my without hating him.
T. R. could move in dignity with lings: court of a crowd of his own people. He had a blazing barred of desionest or mean ninke small and oven disagreeable comparprives gracefully when the need arms. And he dearly loved conflict. He was g ad of an opportunity to fight. He knew Americans.

not compared the man of General Wood you could not say all these things. General Wood is what he used to be a good and ansumity capable Ameripolitics he shone by a reflected light

down to the ground, and he knew how to

Similarly, within the next few years the

from whom they will expect much because

of a past association with Mr. Wilson. But Wilsonism, like Rooseveltism, cannot ever again be revived. We have passed through it and on, for better or for worse. The mere imitators will inevitably be rejected, either by the political leaders or by the Out of the great crowds new men will come

up before another national campaign is thought of generally, and they will have new things to say and gospels inspired by the sucs and perplexities of their own times They are the men to whom the public will look for help and guidance. A presidential policy is a thing that does

not live twice. It moves in four or eight years to a consummation, to success or failure, and then it is done. That does not mean that successive Presi-

dents have not contributed greatly to the whole broad scheme of political morality in the United States. Lincoln is still a present and growing force, and so are Washington and several other of the earliest Presidents. In the future there will be times when the people will be guided by some remembered

phrase or act of Roosevelt's. But we have

never tried to create one President in the exact likeness of another, and we never will. No one knows this better than the men who sit silently aloft and direct the affairs of the two great political parties. The whole force of the Republican general staff was directed to make the nomination of "a Roosevelt man" impossible. Similarly, in the future, the Democrats will shrink from nominating a man whose chief virtue hap-pens to be a past devetion to Mr. Wilson and the Wilsonian doctrines.

A PERNICIOUS PENSION PLAN

IF THE municipal employes' pension fund A were made up entirely from contributions from the employes themselves there would be little objection to Representative Dunn's proposed amendment to the law intended to permit the retirement of employes on pension at the age of fifty-five years instead of at sixty as at present.

But the pension fund is made up largely by an appropriation of public money. If Mr. Dunn's amendment should be adopted a man who has served the city for twenty years ald retire at a comparatively youthful age and receive for the rest of his life a pension of half of his salary, not to exceed a total of \$1200, and more than one-half of this pension would be paid by the taxpayers.

No objection can be raised to pensioning a city employe at fifty-five if he is incapacitated, but to retire an able-bodied man at that age and pay him the 6 per cent or \$20,000 for the remainder of his natural life is a little more than public sentiment will stand for:

The school tenchers, who are paid at as low a rate as the employes of the municipal government, are not retired before they are sixty-five or seventy years old. They are expected to work as long as they are efficient. Then they are taken care of by a pension. A similar rule should apply in the other branches of the public service

SHORT CUTS

Nobady can deny that Lloyd George is

National Fish Day is designed to benefit that poor fish the Ultimate Consumer.

The Turks may have captured Batum, but it takes Babe Ruth to do it effectively.

Recent experience demonstrates that he a thoughtless bandit who picks on a fire-

Dr. Simons furnished additional evidence that the Germans do not shine as

The short-term loan is all right. It is the way the money may be spent that gives the public pause. Mayor Moore was fifty-seven vesterday.

Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of his years, His relations with the city indicate that Magistrate Wrigley has not accepted his present lot with resignation.

Mr. Rendy is acting on the assumption that if the tipstaffs can't get what they want they will take what they can get

March, having provided a local heat prestration, may yet prove her versatility by giving some of our citizens cold feet.

The difference of opinion between Mr. pose we admit that a mistake has been made somewhere and start afresh? manle sugar season has opened

early. Reports from Vermont indicate a early run of sup. Similar reports have exped out from state capitals. The Ailies object to the habits and manners of the Germans; but, during their present accupation, will probably become thoroughly enumored of their customs.

Kerensky is said to be directing th firing at Kronstadt. Kerensky is apparently to give an affirmative answer to the

"Indge" Wrigley, we are informed. a he teamed with Judge Wheeler. There is dicincy will exceed the speed limit in any

The fish horn calls. The fish scales of pretice today do their balancing het. Today writes finis for many of the fany tribe. You save fish by cating it. National Fish Day expected to net important results

If the State Senate passes a bill already passed by the House, Pennsylvania anglers will have to pay \$1 for an annual license. Roral members speak of this as in the sea speak of this as a "tax on son's fishing worth the price of a couple of

will spend as much time at sea as possible the may be playing the part of wisdom. The sceretary who spends all his time ashere may be forever all at sea, and he who spends his time at sea may forever have his feet on olid ground. And if you don't believe it

protesting against the exclusion of women from juries in certain cases. 'that men can't realize that indecent subjects can be treated ctunately so many witnesses haven't arned that gentle act and treat their sub-

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritils of Harvard, says the annual dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company usually began quietly, but within fifteen minutes after the whisky and compagne circulated the company became boisterous and riotous. Well, may be so, doc, mebbe so; but don't you think such a declaration on the part of a guest is decidedly unclubby,

Many units of the Bolshevist infantry. many units of the showing sympathy for the chels, "but the Chinese mercenaries are standing firmly by their Soviet leaders."
Which may cashly be the beginning of the end for sovietism. Mercenaries of any com-plexion will stand by the men who pay them They have no inducement to take un a popular cause in a country where they are not native. But as soon as wages cease and supplies become neager they will fade away. Lenine and Trotzky appear to be in a par-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

What the Young Women's Christian Association Is, What It Does and What It May Become

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I HAVE observed the Young Women's Christian Association for ten years, sometimes at very close quarters, sometimes from the outside, not only in this city but in this

the outside, not only in this city but in this state, and not only as chairman of some half a dozen committees in turn, but as a very sharp critic standing afar off, and now at last as a very genial admirer not only of it but of its administrators.

It suffered, when I first knew it, from a sort of dualism. It was made up of two quite separate and diametrically opposed forces, lu this town it had been started by a band of capable and religious women as a women's Christian boarding house, and as such it was both financially and practically successful. The women who started it grew old and the women for whom it was run grew old, and as a consequence when there was a vacancy by death in either group—benefactors or beneficiaries—the only type of congenial person to take the vacant chair was another oldish person or a youngish person with an oldish person or a youngish person with an oldish mind.

For this reason it was not an organization

that young persons liked to be connected with. If, because of economic reasons, they were obliged to board there, they accepted its limitations without much enthusiasm and were not very loyal to it among their fellows. There was, to be sure, always a long waiting list of persons ready to accept its cheap and comfortable accommodations, but these belonged for the most part to a certain type and not the most admired type of girl or roungish woman.

S A consequence, although the organiza-A standard a great business amounting ten years ago to more than \$100,000 a year, it was not a generally popular organization with the younger element in the city. One heard it much more "knocked" than praised. Its board members, however, praised it continuously, for it was what they had made and what they wanted—all except a few, who wanted it quite different. Those who wanted it to be quite different wanted it to be not an old women's Christian association, run by old women for oldish women, but a run by old women for oldish women, but a young women's Christian association, run by young women for young women. They wished the members of the association to be the ones who would benefit by the association, because they co operated to make it what it was and at the same time partook of what it was

what it was and at the same time partook of what it was.

The ideal of the original founders was a benevolent scheme; the ideal of the later organizers was a co-operative scheme. The type of boarding house that would be congenial to women over thirty and the type of religious and the same time partook. religious and educational classes, the type of recreations, the very look of the rooms set apart for pleasure, would of necessity differ from the type of surroundings congenial to girls in their teens and early twenties. Rules and regulations and a social atmosphere created by a board of managers most of them

created by a board of managers most of them over fifty-five and many of them over seventy and none of them under thirty-five could not be accepted with enthusiasm by the normal girl feeling her independence for the first time away from home and supporting herself.

When the few progressives on the board tried to make the organization fit the young girl rather than the young girl fit the organization they had a long and bitter fight, which ended in a lawsuit, which ended in the victory of the new over the old, the co-operative over the benevolent program, and the actual ousting of many of the old authorities, who took their mournful departure with many prognostications of evil days to come. days to come.

THE transition from the old women's Christian association to a real Young Women's Christian Association has been accomplished in two years' time without a hitch; the whole tone, inside and out, has changed. Those who partake of its benefits and those who stand by and look on-like myself—are made aware of the change by nothing else than by the way the genera! public speaks of it, and by the type of girl

that now connects herself with it.

In the public schools there are the big
Girl Reserves clubs and the interschool rallics; in the various association building-there are the industrial clubs, created and governed by the industrial workers themves. Formerly certain mill owners paid for Christian association clubs in their own ers apart from the mills and independent of the employers. In the old days, when the referred somewhat casually to outside avail able lodgings; now there is a responsible and very efficient registry kept up to date, which provides suitable accommodations for nearly 2000 applicants in a year. In the old days there was an employment bureau which onsiderable number more; this bureau, now inder Miss Theodora Butcher, has placed ore than 2941 women in positions since the

There are now ten centers in the town aking care of more than 3000 women a da cost to them of about \$7 a week for and room rent. This does not include ard and room rent. e Germantown clubs or the summer ed clubhouses owned and run by the Phila obbia organization.

Ten years ago the total membership was not 2000; today it is more than 10,000.

THE gymnasiums and swimming pools, the class and club and social rooms, the afterins and bedrooms are up to date and perfectly adapted to their uses. The total income received from the girls using the clubhouses, classes and enfecterins is estimated at about \$404,766 a year; for the upcep of the property, payment on loans and cortgages and certain overhead expenses here is an additional cost of 892,689, which as to be made up by outside contributions, is calculated that the ten centers are used y 1,000,000 girls during the course of our, at the rate of 3000 girls each day that the deficit to be nade up by the friends of the organization and the organization members was as much as \$100,000 this conorganization members was as much as \$100,000 this con-ing year. If one divided the \$100,000 by the 1,000,000 visits paid to the ten centers it would mean that for every meal that was taken and for every night accommodation or class or swimming or gymnasium visitor an additional tax of ten cents would have to

a paid to the very small fee charged.

When one considers what one pays for the ordinary club and hotel and unino privi-leges, not to speak of fees and gratuaties, it remarkable that the deficit fact, that last is really not the way to put a year or two, with the present membership doubled and some of the centers enlarged and other centers added, the organization can pay its actual running expenses out of the returns from its members. Meanwhile, to ave an association that is actually beginning o catch up with the girl and holding her safe is a great boon to the city and wortny of the support and loyalty of its citizens.

say that court evidence is unfit for women; ears it nearly always means that complications are being discussed for which som poor unfortunate woman is either responsi-ble or suffering under. The lady is mis-taken. It means nothing of the kind. Men telling the simple truth he plainly as y may. The fifth of a police court does not necessarily imply wrong to womankind. It is often such unsexed staff that a man would blush to listen to in the presence of

was misinformed as to the nature of the bills requiring the licensing of dealers in soft drinks and tobacco be was called upon raisers when, in fact, they were trouble raisers, and he no longer has any interest take advantage of innocent legislators cannot

he protests against women having to

"SURE YOU'RE RIGHT, MR. ROBIN?"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

MISS JANE CAMPBELL

On Vanishing Old Philadelphia "THOUGH Philadelphia still possesses some noteworthy historic buildings, such as the State House and Carpenters' Hall, and is justly proud of them, yet as a general thing there is little interest taken in old-time structures, no matter how replete with historic interest they may be, and they are torn down with scarcely a protest."
This is the statement of Miss Jane Camp-

bell, pioneer suffragist, clubwoman and author of several papers on historical sub-jects. Miss Campbell said: demolished would have been well worth pre serving as mementoes of the early life of the city or as examples of the style of architecture prevalent in the days of old, alway

a matter of interest both to the architect and the historian. "A noted instance of the indifference with which Philadelphia regards its histori

landmarks was the unavailing effort to save from destruction the Griffith Jones house. which, until within a year or two, stood on senue and the old Second street pike. house on his 'plantation in the country' it was so far away from the city that when was elected Mayor of Philadelphia is refused to serve on that account s well as for some 'disinclination to the af irmation he should bave to make in order qualify. For his refusal Connec For his refusal Connei motiv fined him twenty pounds. lected again in 1704 this fine was remitted with the proviso that such remittance was

not to be taken as a precedent, for no other would be allowed the same privilege. Public Appeal Failed "His house was of stone, well and substantially built, and was creeted within the first decade of Penn's settlement. When in recent years the house and grounds came very few. however, endeavored through the newspapers to create sentiment or its preservation as a historic landmark in that section of the city, suggesting that the house could be used as a museum of historical objects, giving it an educational

calue, and the surounding ground utilized as a playground for the children of a growing neighborhood.
Nothing came of this admirable suggestion. The home of the man who had the of the city was left to its fate. "Fortunately, the Letitia house was saved

some years ago from a similar fate, mainly through the enterprise of private ritizens, it was removed to Fairmount Park feared another fine specimen of Colonial architecture in the southern por-tion of West Philadelphia will seen follow This is the Griffith Hall at Fifty-seventh street and Florence Eighteenth-Century Type

"It is a beautiful stone building and a very good specimen of the architecture prevalent in the eighteenth century. It is built about the middle of the century Captain James Coultas, a man of affairs and an active participant in the the time immediately preceding the Revo It was this same Captain Coultas who

was a liberal contributor to the building of that well-known church of early days. James' of Kingsessing, which quaint little edifice is still in existence, though oul used for parish purposes, a larger church having been built to supply the needs of an increasing congregation.

Whitby Hall a Landmark "Whithy Hall has been a landmark

the old Kingsessing neighborhood for nearly a century and three-quarters, and when i seemed probable that it might soon be woning this is a good woman—and always will till be loses respect for womankind. It is for his own ideals of womanhood he is fighting thing of the past an effort was made through newspapers and various public associa tions to have the city purchase it and con vert it into a community center. No one was sufficiently interested in the matter who had enough influence to effect its preservation, so the subject was dropped.
"Such examples of the indifference of

the average Philadelphian and the ficials to the preservation of the buildings which are noteworthy for their historic association, as well as for their own exellence, could be multiplied almost indefi

'A walk through some of our city streets in the neighborhood of the Delaware will show examples of beautiful old-time man-

the Stamper House, once the residence of John Stamper, another old-time Mayor in 1759. It was considered one of the best specimens of a fine dwelling house, both in-side and on the outside, in all Philadelphia, many of the doors being of solid ma-

sions often abused and defaced almost be-

youd recognition. "For instance, at 224 Pine street stands

"Now it is disfigured by fire escapes, and its dingy appearance gives little evidence of the important position it once held in the life of Philadelphia.

"Not all the houses of th have fared as badly as those of Griffith Jones and Mayor Stamper. The Barclay House at 422 South Front street, home of Mayor Barclay in 1791, was preserved by being utilized as a sallers boarding house and the Powell House, home of Samue ewell, on South Third street, has as yet suffered little from either time or neglect.

"Another fine old house that has Leen aved from defacement or destruction is the Clapier House on South Front street below Lombard, which has been converted into a seful settlement house.

Another Historic House

"To those interested in the historic as poets and events of the city, a glance at the house No. 30 South street will repay a visit. It was the home of another early Mayor, William Plumstel, in 1750, but its thief point of interest is that it was the door neighbor of the observatory put Mason and Dixon when determining he southern boundary of Philadelphia. O ourse, the observatory has long since discoppeared, but the Plumsted house still appeared, but the Plumsted ulthough in very recent years the entire front wall has been rebuilt.

"A house still standing on Second street Walnut is another interesting example of the architecture of the middle he eighteenth century, as evidenced by baladelphia buildings. This is the Logar elphia buildings. This is the Logar built between 1750-60 by William of James Legan, of Stenton, who lived until his death in 1772. After Legan t had various occupants, among them bein David Franks, William Bingham and 19 dames Rush, who was born in it in 1786. It is now used for commercial purposes, the ower portion having been converted into a

"Going north as far as Market, it is said part of the foundation wall of the Cadmus house on the southwest corner of Third and Market streets was the wall of the old prison which formerly stood on this corner. ectly scross the street on the northwest warehouse built in 1790 by Richard Wister. His country seat was about where Broad street intersects Spring Garden street and when building his hardware store there were so few structures between it and some that he could see his men working

In Kensington District

"In in the Kensington district, opposite the Treaty Park, stands a historic mark that has fallen upon evil days. This is the Eyre house on Beach street, built fore the Revolution by John Eyre, "In front of the house John Eyre and his

two brothers had their shippard on the Delaware, in which ships were built for the committee of safety and in 1776 the first rigate ever launched for the United States The Eyres all served the Colonies as

soldiers and entertained many noted American officers in their home. When the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777 the mansion was occupied by some British of-ficers, and almost the only thing that can be said to the credit of the British during their occupancy of the city was the refusal of an English officer to allow his men down the Treaty Tree for firewood. ven went so far as to have a guard placed

The Eyre house was a fine specimen of well-constructed handsome residence, has been so neglected and abused that it now presents small evidence of its forme state, and yet it is well worth preserving. both architecturally and historically; no doubt our City Council is too much or uspied in internecine squabbles to give a thought to such questions as preserving the historic landmarks that are so rapidly dis-

appearing. Women Save Mansion have been largely instrumental in saving some of our fine old historic mansions from

tering care of the Woman's Club of Ger-mantown, and the Arnold mansion. Some few residences are still in possession of the descendants of the original owners, the Chew house, scene of the battle of German-town, being one of the noted examples. "On the whole, the church buildings have withstood the iconoclastic tendencies of the withstood the iconoclastic tendencies of the city fairly well, for still standing in their original sites and ministering to the needs of their congregations are the Episcopal Churches of Christ, Gloria Dei, familiarly known as Old Swedes; St. Peter's, St. James' of Kingsessing and Trinity, Oxford; the Catholic Churches of St. Joseph, St. Mary, St. Augustine and Holy Trinity; the Methodist St. George, in which the British stabled their horses in 1777, and the Pennypack Baptist Church, all erected before 1800. Though the congregations of many other churches are equally ancient, yet they

other churches are equally ancient, yet they have all moved away from their early homes and occupy buildings in other portions of the city. The others, as may be noticed. are all near the riverfront.

There are interesting little spots, pleas

ing to contemplate in the midst of bustling streets. One such is on North German town avenue, still another in Germantown, on the historic Market Square, and a more extensive one on Spring Garden near Thirteenth street.

"Spirit of the Age"

"Perhaps it is only the spirit of the age and not especially of Philadelphia that hastens to obliterate all trace of the old and substitute something averred to be 'equally as good' or better. This is most strikingly exemplified in a proposition just made within a day or two to change the name of the University of Pennsylvania to that of Franklin.

This suggestion certainly shows an utter lack of historic sense, to substitute even the name of Franklin for the time-honored title under which the University has become such a great educational factor in the life not only of Philadelphia but of the country "Of course, it is most undesirable that should ever become a state institution, but calling it by another name would not be any means obviate that danger; so let u hope the old-time name will be retained as long as the University is in existence.

What Do You Know?

What is personification?
 Name the three states in which the capitals are also the largest cities.
 How many ex-Presidents of the United States are now living and who are they?

they?
What is a ladderback chair?
Who is the President of Liberia?
Who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner"?
How many senators is each state entitled

Name the author of "Sherlock Holmer" Where was David Lloyd George, "the little Welshman," born? What is the instrumental personnel of a string quartet?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. John Dickinson, a pre-Revolutionary statesman, was called "The Pennsylvania Farmer" on account of a series of articles he wrote protesting against the usurpations of Parliament on the rights of the colonies. Dickinson the loge is mamed after him.

2. Both the simile and the metaphor have the idea of comparison in them. In the simile the comparison is expressed with some such word as "like" or "as," in the metaphor it is implied. Examples Simile—"Red as a rose is sho." Metaphor—"She is a red, red rose in heauty."

beauty."
3. Prague, the ancient capital of Bohemia is the capital of Czecho-Slo

is the capital of Czecho-Slovakia.

I. The under-secretary of state is the title adopted during the war period for the first assistant secretary of state. The change follows a precedent of the cabinets in other countries.

Andrew Bonar Law is the titular head of the Conservative or Tory party in Great Britain, succeeding former Premier Arthur James Balfour. He is a member of the coalities cabinet of Lloyd George as chancellor of the exchequer.

ittle Nell annears in Dickens' "The Old

Curiosity Shop.
7. Peking, the capital of China, is the lars est city in Asia. Rouget de l'Isle wrote the "Marseillaise, the national anthem of France. A "cabriole leg" of a chair or a table is

"cabriole leg" of a cluir or a table is one with a curve or a "how." It is often found in the furniture of the Queen Arne period and in that of some of the Georgian cabinetmakers, such as Chippendale, and in French furniture of the later Louir, aims Fenimore Cooper, the first noted American novelist, wrote the "Lenther Cockus Tales." He flourished in the first quarter of the last century.