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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 25, 1921

A SOUND VETO

CPECIAL privilege gentis to the beneficiaries and disproportionate expense to the city are significant features of the ordipance for widening Fifteenth street between South Penn square and Chestnut street. which has just been vetoed by the Mayor.

The project, which would give to owners of property now innecessible to Fifteenth street a valuable frontage on the expanded thoroughfare, bears suspicious indications of being a pet measure. It is in a spirit of watchfulness that Mr. Moore opposes the program and not in the least because of animosity to the obviously good general principle of street widening in cramped and crowded Philadelphia.

"The relevant facts," declared the Mayor in his veto message, "should be more clearly and definitely ascertained." This is undoubtedly the proper attitude to take regard ing a program involving a cost to the city of about \$1,500,000 in damages.

It is worth emphasizing, moreover, that the installation of a system of areades over payements moved back to the line now held by the office building between South Penn equare and Market street on Elfteenth street would have the effect of widening the thoroughfare without necessarily ousting the present property owners from the east side

So far as public interest is concerned, it is evident that the scheme has not been well worked out. The suggestion of a deal obtrudes itself in the measure as originally devised. Its rejection is a gratifying instance of vigliance in the executive branch of the City Administration.

ANIMATING SCHOOL SURVEY

THE announcement that the report on the school survey will probably not be made until September reflects the magnitude of an elaborate novelty in educational research. Dr. Finegan and Dr. Broome will be engaged for a considerable part of the summer in analyzing and digesting the findings and in separating the wheat from the chaff. The latter is an encumbrance perhaps inevitable in an undertaking so detailed and compre-

hensive. It may be said of the various faculties in the public schools of Philadelphia that they have responded patiently to some difficult and rather trying demands. Many wise and useful questions have been asked by the authorities and some which savor of statistical pettifogging. Charts, graphs and comparative tables are supergicially effective. but their value depends primarily upon the vision, inspiration and breadth of view of their constituted interpreters.

The model survey awaits the breath of He and vigor which such experts as the State Superintendent of Public Schools and the superintendent in this municipal area are hopefully deemed qualified to give The simpler and more specific the resom-mendations, the more fully will the ard lous and searching luquity be institled.

WHAT THE BRIDGE WILL DO FROM now on the Delivery Bridge man

be considered in the light of reality, and people who hitherto took no special interest in the proper and made little effect to and it will be amazed when they sit down to contemplate the change that an even road to and from New Jersey will make in the life of this and neighboring communities.

Certainly all of North Recol street will

feel the effects of a new vitality, and so will all the region between that section of Broad street and the Itelaware River. The heavier tide of freight traffic will be diverted from streets in the downtown showers and the areas, since the oblight flow of the Pennsylvania-Jersel "medangless hessensives in a line that normally would not touch the

It is virtually e-right that a large part of North Camden will be rebuilt and ingreased Real estate cables within a widerinding of ward as quielly as such values usually do in areas touched directly by new indiway and trolley lines.

to Philadelphia motors as and to the motors ists from heightening parts of the State Similarly Philadelphila, with all the needs and resources and attend to be will be an hour nearer to the subole area of Soura amf

SOUND SENSE

WHEN the American Federation of Labor voted down as peop sition to Indonesia change in the Constitution which would provide that war never should be declared until there had been a referendim on the matter it showed better sense than his been displayed by the theorists who have been advooting this impossible thing.
Our representative institutions are not

perfect, but we have never entered into a war which did not have the support of the people. The representatives in C agrees are that affect their relitient foctores that not one of them would dore vote for a war which he knew his constituents opposed. Indeed, the country was ready for war several months before the Congress in April, 1917. voted that we should engage in it.

IN THE WILDERNESS

THURCH conventions in various parts of the country are receiving from distinguished representatives of their own various denominations, as well as from other ob servers who speak with a manner of authority, depressing reports of the state or life and feeling and the declining ethicar tendencies in the world of tainy.

Recently the National Baptist Association. in session at Des Moines, was informed by the president that this year is being much the durkest in history by a general disregard of moral restraint perceptible among al. elpases of Americans. Yesterday Bishop. Thomas F. Gailor, addressing representa-

tives of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church in Old St. Peter's, expressed the belief that Christian influence alone can correct habits of modern thought which imperil civilized standards and the Republic itself.

This is serious talk. Much of it is doubtless true. And yet it is impossible to believe that the modern man and the modern woman are not ready to follow an authentic light. Justice between man and man, peace on earth, the improvement of life-these are fundamental concerns of all humanity. The Church can restore itself to leadership by working valiantly for such ends. If, in this crisis, it is without the courage to do this, if it is hampered by considerations of expediency or fear or prejudice, it may experience the tragic failure of which its most

their conduct. They now say in effect: "We've got the

THE DEAL IN COUNCIL AND WHAT IT MEANS

earnest representatives are beginning to

The Combine Has the Votes and It WIII Use Them to Put \$1,000,000 a Year Profit Into the Pockets of the Political Contractors Unless It is Blocked

TF THE taxpayers of this town realized the significance of what is going on in the City Hall they would move en masse up in Council and put the fear of just retribution upon the Job Combine members who are now running that body with a high hand.

In all the history of the city there has never been a balder or more cynical exhibition of contempt for the verdict at the polls nor a more deliberate conspiracy to loot the public treasury for the benefit of private interests than the refusal to sauction citywide municipal street cleaning.

The thing began almost as soon as the new Council was elected. There were eleven members chosen on the strength of their pledges to support Mayor Moore and to carry out the anti-contractor provisions of the new Charter. They were able to organize the Council and to elect one of their number as its president.

But there were selfish interests on both sides. The minority of ten was tied up with the Vare contractor combine. They could do nothing unless they could win over some of the opposition Councilmen.

The desire of Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, to get the support of the Council for his patronage mill made it necessary for a combination with the men who believe that government exists for the benefit of the governors, and who in practice treat public office as a private snap.

All the eircumstantial evidence points to the existence of a deal under which the Vare Conneilmen would vote for the Municipal Court appropriations if Weglein, Montgomery and Limeburner, the Councilmen from the Seventh District, part of which Judge Brown controls, would vote for what the Vare Councilmen wanted.

When the Mayor vetoed the budget appropriation for the salaries of 125 useless placeholders in the Municipal Court the veto was overridden with a shameless disregard for economy, and it was overridden by the Vare votes with the help of the three votes that Judge Brown controls.

And now Weglein, Montgomery and Limeburner are voting with the Vare Councilmen to hold up the plans of the Mayor to put the contractors completely out of business, and are thus fulfilling their part of the bargain.

The Job Combine members have raised legal quibbles against the termination of the street-cleaning contracts on October 1. The nature of the quibble is not material. They first demanded an opinion from the City Solicitor on the legality of terminating the contracts. When that official said that there was no legal obstacle in the way, as the contingency had been provided for in the contracts themselves and agreed to by the contractors, they sought new pretexts. Now they are saying that the contracts cannot be terminated by a resolution. And if it should be decided that there was no validity in this objection they would find some other point to quibble about.

This makes it look as if they are committed to the reliabilitation of the contractors. They are lighting now the preliminary skirmish in the great battle that is to be fought when the Mayor and Director Caven planto have all the street cleaning and all the collection of garbage and rubbish done by the employes of the city.

If the Chicken Job Combine Councilmen can force the awarding of contracts for all this work for next year they will do it.

They do not care anything about the economies that have been effected in the two districts in which Director Caven is cleaning the streets. This will amount to \$200,000 this year. They are indifferent to the saving of \$150,000 for the last three months of the cour to be brought about by the taking over by the city on October I of the work now done by the contractors, a saving at the

The decline in the east of labor and masegmls which has already begun is so great The seashors will be almost an nour nearer | that it is morally certain that the city could | do all the work of collecting rubbish and cleaning the streets for \$1,000,000 less than the contractors will do it for. On the basis of the known figures for this year the saving

> This is the stake for which the Mayor is tighting. He insists that this sum shall be sured to the taximyers.

> The Job Combine in the Council insists that it shall go into the pockets of the con-

> The members of the Job Combine are indifferent to everything save the agreement they have made to give and take for their mutual benefit.

> The fact that the streets in the two distriets in which the city has been doing the work are cleaner than ever before does not

> The fact that when the city does the work the complaints about the scattering of rubhigh by the employes of the contractors instructed to hustle to the distage as many loads a day as possible would cease has not even been considered by them.

> They care no more about these things than they care about economy. The deal has been made; and they are going to put it through if possible.

> They could not protect the contracts last year for cleaning the streets in the two central districts. But they would have done it if they could. The deal was not perfected

The present plot can specced only through the indifference of the voters. There was once a time when the people moved on the City Hall with ropes in their hands which | acceptance of charity.

a nefarious gas lease. The lease was not

negotiated. There is in prospect an equally nefarious project backed by selfish and unscrupulous men. It is opposed by the Mayor and the independent minority in the Council who are still loyal to their campaign pledges.

menaced Councilmen suspected of negotiating

But the Mayor is virtually powerless against the conspiracy unless he has the backing of the people who nominated him and unless that backing is accompanied by such evidence of determination as to make the conspirators fear the consequences of

votes. What are you going to do about it?" What is the answer to be?

A PROTOCOL WITH A MEANING

TWO subjects of major international im-L portance are closely related to a brief dispatch from Costa Rica announcing the signature of a protocol preliminary to a treaty between that small republic and the United States.

The definitive pact when framed, and if favored with the Senate's approval, will cede to the American Government certain rights along the San Juan River and will remove a long, lingering obstacle to the construction of another interoceanic canal if the United States should ever deem such an undertaking advisable.

That the idea is by no means fantastic is exemplified in the persistence of this country in securing the necessary property rights. The concessions from Nicaragua are guaranteed by a treaty negotiated several years ngo permitting construction of the waterway from the Caribbeau to the San Juan River and from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific.

Existing water routes will be used for the intervening distance. The great Central American lake will, of course, be utilized and the San Juan River. As this stream forms part of the frontier between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the need of obtaining the sanction of the former republic is plain.

Although it is somewhat staggering to picture the Panama Canal as outmoded, the Government is clearly resolved to take no chances. The Nicaragua route would considerably reduce the journey between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States via Central America, and the existing deep waterways would serve as an immense initial asset.

The second significant feature of the pro posed treaty is connected more intimately with Central American affairs than with the fortunes of the great neighbor Republic in the North. Nicaragua has abstained from entering the new Central American Union from alleged fear that the process of absorption would in some way invalidate her treaty with the United States.

The fact that this country is working toward a somewhat similar arrangement with Costa Rica is evidence that no such consequences of the federation movement are anticipated. Costa Rica has already signified her willingness to join the Union of Central America. This is, of course, known in Washington, which is none the less engaged in preliminaries to a pact with a future State of the new nation.

This development is conceivably sufficient to convince Nicaragua that she will not icopardize a treaty advantageous both to herself and to the United States by participating in the federal program.

The birth of a new nation and the possible future construction of a new interoceanie canal altogther remove the protocol approved at San Jose from the class of diplomatic

TWO VOICES IN LONDON

EARL CURZON, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arose in the House of Lords a day or so ago to deride the League of Nations, and to imply very broadly that the organization in its present form is often found to be an irritating obstaele in the way of practical men and the more experienced architects of empire. In London, almost at the same hour, Gen-

eral Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, spoke on the same topic, General Smuts pleaded with his usual cloquence for policies likely to perpetuate and strengthen the League and make it permanent. "Disarmament?" sold he. "How can we disarm until you change the policies which enanot be defended without vast arma-Was he thinking of Earl Curzon?

Earl Curzon is an imperialist by training and temperament, one of the ablest diplomatic umgic-makers for the British "interests," a sort of ex officio high priest of the British Board of Trade, the man who forced something very much like a British grab of Persia while the Paris Conference talked nobly of the rights of small marlons - a statesman who puts his trust solidly in force and the old diplomacy-who seems to regard his own conspicuous cynicism as a refined distillation of all political wisdom

Smuts is a statesman, a seh lar, a hus manitarian, a democrat by temperament, a hater of war, a philosopher. Few statesmen brought to the front in the world condict have been able to see as clearly and talk as bracely as Smarts, who believes that if civilization is to be saved it must be saved by a common sense of justice and by the willinghere of Governments to co-operate in the name of sanity and decency and for the good

Smuts and Curzon typify with extraordinary vividness the forces that support the emile of the League of Nation, and those that oppose it.

MR. HARDING'S FOURTH

Save for the war period, when special conditions prevailed, the differentiation characterizing Fourth of July speeches has been about akin to that observable in school of sardines. What was attered on Independence Day, 1879, was equally applicable to the same date in 1885, or 1910.

To confess that is not to depreciate the sincerity of sentiments disclosed or the splender of the theme. But the fact remains that Fourth of July oratory has been unavoidably conventionalised

That President Harding has decided to refrain from formally contributing to the gigantic mass of verbiage is a gratifying in stance of independent thinking. The Chief Executive of this Republic suffers from an necumulated deficiency of deserved vacations perhaps more than any other American of high estate. The President has earned the informal holiday which he proposes to take as the guest of Senator Frelingbuysen in New Jersey, and the Nation should appland

his sensible decision. The Fourth," above all other things, should be a senson of revely and relateing. There is no vital pecessity of poutlibeating mon the meaning of this anniversary of freedom: Where education is needed is glong the lines of fitting and at the same time enjoyable festivities. Pattern orat ry under a broiling sun will not contribute materially to the attainment of this ideal.

A Wise Suggestion A suggestion was made at the Jewish Social Service convention in Milwaukee that loans should be substituted for grafutire where to possible where assistance has needed. There is been a germ of a hig idea. Many a man ja hard inck would accept a loan to tide him over when he would feel bimself degraded by the

POLITICS ON THE SIDE

Governor Sproul's Choice for the New Public Welfare Department-The Automobile Scandal at Harrisburg-Incandescent Politics In Pittsburgh

By GEORGE NOX McGAIN GOVERNOR SPROUL, I understand, is nearly ready to announce his appointments to the new Department of Public Welfare, which was established by the late

There was a great to-do by the opposition that the head of the new department would be a political favorite; that the new ap-pointees were to be distinguished for political fealty rather than for scientific attain-The Governor is going to disappoint his

crities.
Dr. H. W. Mitchell will very likely head the Public Welfare Department.

He is not only a distinguished alienist, but he is described as possessing unusual

executive ability.

At present and for some years past he has been in charge of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

CONGRESSMAN BEN K. FOCHT, of the "Shoestring District" of Pennsylvania, is receiving great applause from the people of Washington.

He is trying to put a bill through Congress to supply all the school children of the Dis-

trict with free text-books. Congress, you know, is the Common Council of the capital city.

Strange that one never hears of a city

Congressman ever putting over a public-spirited proposition like that! It was John R. Farr, of the Scranton district, rated as a country district then, who put the free text book bill through the lature years ago. If Farr were in Congress now he could

help repeat his performance of a score of

THERE was a fine kettle of fish upset a I few weeks ago when an auto accident injured a couple of passengers and damaged the machine.

It was a State-owned automobile that was

being used for the private benefit and amuse-ment of certain individuals. Suddenly there was an outbreak of indignation, and officials denounced the practice and the parties who were caught in the jam. But the indignation was assumed. It was a fake display of outraged official virtue

Just as if every head of a department and every bureau chief didn't know that the practice of utilizing this class of State property for strictly private purposes wasn't so common that it long since ceased to be a

TT WOULDN'T be far out of the way to A say that every year for years past the State has paid gasoline and lubricating bills that had no more to do with the business of the State than the Ameer of Afghanistan has to do with the disturbances in Ireland. is regarded as the common thing in Harrisburg official circles for deputies, assistants, bureau chiefs, members of commissions and even high appointive officials to "borrow" autos for their own use from the various departments.

As a species of petty graft it has no equal on Capitol Hill. the same token, there are a lot of officials who have costly cars maintained at the expense of the Commonwealth, who have no more right to them than any citizen of Philadelphia.
It is an abuse that has been growing

retary thinks he deserves a car. e can't mace the Government into furnishing him one, then he sponges on some official friend who has one. Everybody on the Hill is aware of this

Every whipper-snapper of a sec-

I fine mess now that he has ordered the There will be a lot of heart-burnings and, on the side, a sputtering of awkward and uncouth profanity over the order.

But the Governor's absolutely It's graft; widespread graft, too, as I have

COVERNOR SPROUL has forked into a

It will be, likewise, a difficult task to break it up.

An official order promising prompt dismissal from office of the guilty parties would

soon end it, though, Merely in the interest of public information, it would be enlightening to know who is going to pay for the smashed car that started the ruckus,

DR. W. P. SNYDER went to his grave D with his lips scaled on the story of who really and secretly shared in the Capitol building graft for which he suffered.

It isn't likely that "Bill" Leib will conat to perish as a martir for the sins of

There have recently been vague rumors hat some time and wholly unexpected day the ex-Honorable William will tell all he

If not all, enough at least to show who That his choose at least to show who benefited by his disgrace and imprisonment. The late James II, Raudall, division worker, political scout and detective, was one of Leib's personal friends up to the time of his death And James Randall was another man who

carried a lot of secrets damaging to certain individuals with him when the doors of the sepaichre closed behind him a few months

Leib's secrets, ton-

Of T in Pittsburgh the horizon is fairly ablaze with the sheet lightnings of factional politics.

The Olivers, who linked their fate with friend Joseph R. Grandy, are clamorous to put a straight-out Oliver ticket in the field Relief is widespread among their clan that they can beat the Max Leslie crowd to a

fare-you well by such a program.

Augustus Oliver is their Knight of the ver Shield to lead them as a caudidate for Moyor in the fray. is for compromise for rubbing

salve on the raw women's inflicted in the last Legislature. The Grundy advisers in Pittsburgh are The Grandy however in Pattsburgh are aboring to impress the Olivers with the fact that they are planning a tactical blunder in ousling "Gus" Ober for first place.

If Max Leslie could compass the defeat of Oliver it would be the crowning achievement of his tempestuous career. from which they would not recover in half

But the latter cau't see it in that light. Not, at least, up to the present,

When Majesty Meant a Poor Fit one the Manchesto, cours our

The well-grammed appearance of the Crown The well-grammed dynamine of the Crown Prime of Japan suggests a revolution in tailoring methods among the Japanese since the days when Admiral Robley D. Evansure visited the interval court. The Admiral was astonished to find the Linguess "as delients in appearance as some fine piece of Dresden china," astorold in a Parts gown that made no presence of fitting, while the Amperor's transers, "barg d" at the knees most attractorsly. It was explained to him that no Japanese failor would dire to fouch that no Japanese failer would dure to touch the person of either of their Majesties, but just looked at them and guessed the meas urements.

All the Details

Mr. Morris Cumper had his thumb pain fully injured while attempting to crank an automobile on Tuesday when his hand slipped and struck the license tag.

Why She Stopped Her Papers

Miss Midge Ather will enter the speaking contest and will read her selection. Aside from this a very interesting program will be

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

color.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

ELMER C. BERTOLET On American Dyes

A MERICAN-MADE dyestuffs are exactly A the same as German products, type for type and color for color, according to Elmer C. Bertolet, head of the chemistry and dyeing department of the Philadelphia Textile School

"The explanation of the general conception of the inferiority of American colors to those manufactured abroad," he said, "lies wholly In understanding just what a dyestuff is.

"First, it is an organic chemical, a highly specialized and complicated product. But at the same time it has a definite constitution which never varies, whether it is manufactured in the United States, Germany, Japan or at the South Pole. Remember that point and you have the explanation in a

"Type for type, color for color, the American is absolutely the same as German. And as for water used in German manufacture containing some element which gives a better product, that is pure fiction.

Some Colors Standard

"Another thing: There are thousands of dyestuffs, many of which do not find a very wide application. Reds, for instance. Hundreds are known and manufactured—blue reds, orange reds, brilliant reds—some are brilliant and others dull. Each has its definite constitution which never varies, no matter where manufactured or whether the time happens to be yesterday or will be next year. "Thousands of tests have been made by American manufacturers of their own prod nots against the imported color of the same enstitution. Our colors have in most instances proved to be equal and in many cases

"Back in 1914 importation of foreign made dyestuffs practically ceased. The American Industry at that time was manufacturing colors from intermediate products

RAIN AT MIDNIGHT

THE storm put out the moon in mighty wrath.
As did the Moor his fair Venetian's light; Its passion spent, close draws the brood-

ing night

With sound of rain along my garden path The wet leaves rustle strangely in the wind. Lisping like waves that, lap an elfland shore. Hinting fautastic laughter, gloating o'er

The dripping forest tangles none may find; While 1, with eyes by sleep unvisited, Send forth my spirit on the midnight deep To seek out yours, in fancy you may keep Some thought more dear, some word as yet Oh, comfort me-let me not seek in vain Some dearer word through all this dark and

Today's Anniversaries 1837-First brick church edifice in Chicago was dedicated.

- Helen Kent Densiow, in the N. Y. Times

1846-Colonel John Crowell, Alabama's first Representative in Congress, died near Fort Mitchell, Aln. Born in North Carolina about 1785. 4873-Decree published in Italy suppress-

ing religious bodies in Rome. 1876- General George A. Custer killed in battle with the Indians near the Little Big Hora River in Montana. Born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1839. 1885 Sir Nathaniel Rothschild was cre-

ated a peer, the first Jew in the House of 1895 Lord Salisbury became British premier for the third time. 1896 - Lyman Trumbull, who was elected to the United States Senate through the withdrawal of Abraham Lincoln, died in

Born at Colchester, Conn., October 12, 1813. 1920 - Three Marine Corps aviaters were killed by the fall of an airplane at the Paris Island Marine Corps Station.

Today's Birthdays Le Baron B. Coft, United States Senator

from Rhode Island, born at Dedham, Mass. seventy-five years ago. Rev. William A. Quayle, bishop of the Methods: Episco al Church, born at Parkville. More visity conveyours ago.

Dorothy Bernard, well-known motion-picture star, born at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, thirty-one years ago.

matter of cheapness and convenience. Before American colors could be made from the Life for Dr. Oberholtzer appears to be raw materials, processes had to be developed and plants erected to manufacture the inter-The Atlantic City press bureau is now "Naturally, the more simple ones were considered first. From them we were able

to produce reds, scarlets, orange and yellow, but we lacked blues, violets and greens. The line of colors which we produce is still a little radium and a lot of good wishes. restricted, and will be until we can surmount the difficulties which have been over come by foreign manufacturers in their forty years of experience. Our industry is still in the baby class in point of comparison. Mr. Gompers, being a master of strat-"Much criticism is offered that American egy, carly puts his opponent in a position of

is a comparative term. Defined, it means the resistance a dyestuff offers to outside influences which tend to change its shade o

Have Differing Properties "One dyestuff may be fast to light and not fast to washing. In another case the reverse may be true; still another may pos

dyes are not fast. Remember that 'fastness'

"GOSH! TH' COP!!"

sess both those properties. "The only reason color in a piece of material may run when washed is that it is not particularly adapted for that purpose. Two dyestuffs may give an almost equivalent shade, but may differ widely in price and at the same time in fastness. In order to keep the purchase price at a minimum, the cheaper color will be applied. But if the material is expensive and the color to be guaranteed, the more expensive dye will be

"If the buying public were willing to pay the price. I don't doubt there would be little complaint on colors running when washed. There is no need or excuse now for a label placed on merchandise claiming a lack of fastness because of the use of American colors in the dyeing of that fabric. There are sufficient colors now to dye the majority f fabries as fast a color as had been ap plied to the same type fabric before the war. "During the war, when there was a scarcity of German dyestuffs and virtually no American colors, cheap substitutes were used in the place of fast dyes."

What Do You Know?

1. What is the chief island of the Japanese Empire? 2. In what city was George Washington in

augurated as President for the second Who said "I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips let no dog bark"?

4. What is meant by an Omnibus Bill?

5. Who was United States Minister to Bel-gium during the World War? 6. In what century did Mozart, the musical

7. What American ruler was known as "The 8 What is "dernier ressort"?

10. Who invented the depth bomb?

9. What is a stole?

I. The first military use of electrically fired several vessels were sunk or damaged ly mines or torpedoes. 2. The Vinegar Bible was so called because heading to the twentieth chapter of

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Luke was given as "The Parable of the Vinerar" instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard." This Rible was printed in England by the Clarendon Press in A German newspaper, the Deutsche All-gemeine Zettung, contained this ad-vertigement in its issue of May 1, 1921. "The iron Hindenburg for sale,

on a whole or in part, for firewood, Address F. F. U., care of Rudo'ph Mosec, Berlin S. W., Leipzig street 4. John Dryden, the English poet, fixed in

5. The significance of the word rone, mean ing a dissipated or debauched person, it felated to that of the French word 'mer," to break on the wheel, "Rone' bence originally denoted a person de-serving of such punishment

6. A rende is a piece of music with a leading theme to which return is made. 7. A funicular railway is one worked by a cable and a stationary engine. The word is derived from the Latin "funis," a cord.

Admiral Nibback is of present in com-mund of the American moval for a pri European waters.

The Samural in Japan were members of the collinary gard. The word 1- now apple of to army three re-line was called the "herb of grace," be-cause it was employed for sprinkling holy water.

SHORT CUTS Wet hopes deferred maketh the parched

Babe Ruth is a poet whose every Homer

provokes an Odyssey. Self-determination continues to present problems to the League of Nations.

just one darned cut-out after another

advertising the potency of its sunburn. Mme. Curle sails for France today with

Mr. Lasker, as an expert, knows that good advertising needs good goods back of it.

The presumption is that the worms are enjoying the dry spell, as the birds can

get at them. Among outdoor sports may soon be in-cluded trips to the Delaware to see how the bridge is coming on.

A happy and contented let is the one on which stands the home from which the mortgage has been removed. White Wings parading in New York exhibited three snowplows. May this be

While an insignificant 91,000 will watch the scrap between Dempsey and Carpentier, the great bulk of the fight fans will watch the bulletin boards.

The superintendent of the local Zoo

considered kindness or refined cruelty?

says prohibition has caused the pets acute discomfort. Why not have them take part in New York's anti-prohibition parade? The fact that gold is being punned daily in the heart of the Los Angeles residence district causes one to wonder what effect it

will have on the motion-picture industry. Everybody may be quite sure that if the ontractor gang wins delay in city street cleaning it will have another weapon handy with which to give it a black eye January 1.

the city to take over street cleaning realize that \$150,000 saved by the taxpayers would be \$150,000 out of the pockets of the contractors. The fact that a Camden shippard is building a fuel ship for the Japanese Navy

should be sufficient evidence that there is no

likelihood of a war between this country

Opponents of the resolution authorizing

and Japan. No fault can be found with the withdrawal, because of the necessity for economy, of the special army detachments distributing Victory medals. It would seem that all men entitled to them have had lots of time and opportunity to get them.

While the sporting sharps favor Demp-sey, said Hard Bolled, the poets and clairvoyants think Carpentier will win the big fight. All my spirit money will therefore go n Georges, but when it comes to the little hard dime the jack goes on Jack. On the arrival of the thirty-second

condemned man at Sing Sing the guards were obliged to reduce the period allowed each slayer to obtain fresh air and sunshine. Formerly each man had half an hour a day. Now the time has been reduced to fifteen minutes. New York murderers apparently have little regard for daylight saving. The fact that so many men work harder

during their vacation than when on duty in their offices gives point to the advice of a local physician of eminence who tells those who consult him that the, would do themselves more good by going to bed (well as they think themselves) and staying there

THE PORCH

DEMOSTHENES McGINNIS says. When trippers trip to shore and hill On hot and humid summer days, He kind of envies them until He ambles to the porch.

It may be bot, but any breeze That's stirring sure will find him there. The reads his Ledger at his case And smokes his pipe, for ne'er a care Can find him on the porch.

For transportation, what can best A moreh swing shared by tiny tel.

She's proving with her laughter sweet.

The very best vacation spot.

Is found upon the porch!

G.