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Philadelphia, Thursday, August 25, '921

A FIELD FOR THE P. R. T. PARK

THE transit company's promise of summer L opera at its proposed new amusement park at Sixty-third and Market streets suggests a type of enterprise which already has oved attractive in several large cities. Chicago in particular can boast of an operatic season at Ravinia Park that compares by no means unfavorably with the regular ubscription series in more formal play-

Singers of distinction are conceivably not averse to summer engagements for remunera don lower than that which figures in the Metropolitan, Chicago and Gallo companies' payrolls. Stars of the first magnitude are not invariably necessary to finished and balanced representations, as has been re-

peatedly demonstrated abroad. Vacation-time opera affords opportunity for aspiring young singers sufficiently endowed with native gifts to respond to professional training in association with standardized principals.

Objectors to the establishment of the projected park have presented various arguments, including the somewhat amusing one of Commissioner Medary, of Bywood, "that those who care for opera are able to satisfy their tastes by visiting the high-class artists in the grand opera in Philadelphia." the Academy of Music is virtually sold out for the winter season of only sixteen performances, it is interesting to wonder how the imagined "visiting" is to be done.

What is more to the point than complaints is insistence upon the fulfillment of the rosy program outlined by the P. R. T. If a new park is to be brought into being at Sixty-third street it should be justified really worth-while offerings. Mere talk along esthetic lines is not enough. The way for the park planners to win, if legal entanglements are overcome, is to broaden the field of summer entertainment here. increase of parks devoted chiefly to Coney Island devices is needed.

A ONE-THEME TREATY

THE thirty-day recess of Congress which began last night will enable the treaty crutinizers of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to subject the new pact with Germany to the most searching examination. The labor involved is unlikely to mar a document, like woman's and politicians' love.

is brief, and is concerned chiefly with the formal pronouncement of peace, which was thought at one time to have been so autheritatively spoken by the Knox-Porter resolution. It is difficult to imagine what reasonable objection the opponents of the Versailles

Treaty can make to the separate pact, which is comparatively free from argument-provoking details. With the Reichstag and the Senate each doing business about a month hence, it seems hardly too much to expecthat peace will be actually concluded by November 11, three years from the cessation of hostilities. The foreshadowed supplemental treats

with Germany, to be devoted to an adjust ment of intriente financial matters, will doubtless furnish the Senate with some materials for debate. The speechifying, however, will not prolong the war status -- a fact which Secretary Hughes seems to have counted upon with a characteristic appre-

The skillfulness of Mr. Hughes' methods is illustrated by the signing in Vienna of the treaty of peace with Austria. The inportance of that agreement is largely technical. The Austria which exists today is but a residue of the former empire with which the United States was at war Nevertheless, obstrenerous suicits can take little consolation from the fact that they knew nothing of the negotiations until the first step was formally completed.

THE INTERNATIONAL WHIRLIGIG THE evanescence of national animosities

is strikingly illustrated in the numerous applications for enlistment in the current war against the Moors which have be made at the Spanish Consulate in this city The appeal of romance and adventure and perhaps also the prespect of steady if meagerly paid employment, are doubtless the direct causes of this enthusias in for more soldiering. But what has become of the aid inhibitions, of the detestation of Spain as

a cruel and degenerate nation, apon which the United States inflicted condign punish ment? Twenty-three years ago the present recruiting scenes would have been hade if utterly unimaginable,

The temporary nature of international passions suggests that affections as well may be equally fleeting. Considerations of this kind unquestionably give point to the traditional American aversion to foreign alliances.

It is not altogether easy to determine who will be our friends, who our foes, upon this changing earth a score of years from any given date.

HE WOULD BE KING

AS A man who would be King. Prince A Feisal, formerly of Arabia, takes distinguished rank. His invaluable aid to the Allies in the Palestine campaigns was originally so rapturensly reserved by both English and the Evench that the brilliant young chieftain, who claims descent from Mohammed himself, was righly rewarded with promises.

Among these was a vision of his ascent to a newly constituted throne of Syrin. bimself entitled. Peisal was summarily susted by the Freuch, with Britain looking m without especial disapproval.

The sen of the old Sheerer of Merca, part King of the Hediaz, proved himself, howby no means a guiletess son of the conference and was not without knowledge He had attended the Paris Peace the European diplomatic methods. He ad been promised a realm. Where was it?

The answer is furnished by Great Britain in establishing Prince Feisal as King of Mesopotamia, or that portion of it called Irak, for which the British Government holds a mandate under the League of Nations. The move is undeniably shrewd. It is in accord with the Moslem complexion of the Mesopotamian region and will probably exert a mollifying effect upon the growing militancy of Mohammedan opinion

throughout the world. Feisal is obviously not the type of man who can indefinitely be cheated successfully. His occupancy of the throne at Bagdad not only restores something of the prestige enjoyed by that ancient capital during the great days of the Caliphate, but it means a powerful friend for Britain in one of the corners of the globe where she needs assistance most.

NEW ROADS ARE A GREAT AID TO ALL CIVILIZED PROGRESS

The West Chester Pike and a View of the Future Suggested by Ita Reopening Yesterday

ONE by one magnificent new concrete roads of an almost indestructible type are beginning to run out from Philadelphia over long distances like the spokes of a whell The new West Chester highway, opened formally yesterday, represents another step forward in a road-building program which, in the course of time, will affect the economic and social life of the State and the Nation as profoundly as the first great rail-

Look at a road engineer's map of the country and you will see, jutting out like extending tentacles from every great center population, the newly completed motor highways of the modern type. These newer traffic arteries are projected over lines devised to link the great central roadways of one State with those of all the others in a vast network of smooth and durable roads.

In this State the road-building and maintenance system, to which motor owners now are directly contributing \$10,000,000 a year, has been magnificently administered. Broadly speaking, it is unaffected by politics or community favoritism. The engineers have plotted out their work with a view solely to the greatest good for the greatest number.

What might be called express motor routes are being established year after year between the more important cities and in accordance with scientific plans devised to extend the benefits of good roads to the farms. Year after year, as the number of motorcars in use increases, money for such

work becomes more plentiful. Current reports from the State Highway Department show that the 600,000th mark has just been passed by the bureau which issues licenses to passenger cars. This means that Pennsylvania has more passenger nutomobiles than any other State exept New York, and that owners of such vehicles pay at least \$8,000,000 a year in special fees. That money, with the fees paid by truck owners, must be used for road construction and repair. There is, besides, the \$50,000,000 State bond issue made available by recent legislation for the improvement and extension of the general highway

Within the last few years motor roads of the most modern type have been completed or soon will be completed between this city and Doylestown, Bethlehem, Reading and West Chester. The magnificent concrete highway to Atlantic City and the other South Jersey resorts has been virtually com

In New Jersey the work of road-building has been carried on with very large State appropriations, and it is being pushed consistently. Within a few years it will be possible to travel over solid concrete roadways from any central point in Pennsylvania to any point on the Jersey coast.

Meanwhile, the neighboring States are hardly less energetic and lavish than Penn sylvania and New Jersey in opening and improving avenues for the new sort of transport. It is predicted that within ten years concrete roads will extend from coast o const.

The need for this gradual reconstruction f the country's main highways becomes apparent after a glance at the statistics of the State Highway Department at Harrisburg. On July 1, 1914, there were approximately 76,000 motorcars of all types in use in this State. In 1918 there were approximately 325,000.

The use of the motorcar has so increase in Pennsylvania that the total number of passenger cars now on the State roads is twice as great as the number of machines of all types operated in the State two and half years ago. And like all things in America, the automobile has many new triamplis ahead of it.

In recent years farmers have come fully to appreciate the utility of good ronds. They have ceased to object to the expenditure of large sums of public money for the approvement of old highways and the buildng of new ones.

The motorear has given the farmer a new sort of life. Farms are no longer isolated. Good roads and automobiles may yet solve the momentous problem created by an earlier drift of the younger generation from the agricultural areas to the cities. The farm on which there is a motorcar is no longer cut off from the advantages and diversions of the cities. It offers, rather, the combined advantages of city and country life that people are accustomed to seek in the suburbs.

A "MYSTERY" UNCOVERED

THE mystery behind President Wilson's I Panama tolls address to Congress is incovered in the second installment of the letters of Walter Hines Page which ap

pears in the current World's Work. It will be recalled that the President concluded his address by a request for a repeal f the Free Tolls Act 'in support of the foreign policy of the Administration." He sand further: "I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater billower and meaner consequences if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure. As the Mexican situation was acute at

he time, there was an immediate inference that the tolls repeal was asked in order to appease Great Britain, which was supposed to be demanding that the United States either do something to compel the Mexicans to respect the rights of foreigners or permit the British to intervene

But the Page letters do not support this view. They indicate that early in 1913 the President had assured the British that he would seek to bring about the repeal as soon as possible, for he believed that the law was passed in violation of trenty pledges. There are frequent references to the matter in the letters which Ambassador Page wrote. and they all indicate that the sole purpose of the repeal was to remove grounds of friction between the United States and Great Reitain.

The British had protested against the passage of the act and had insisted that it violated the eanal treaty, and when the act was repealed they were gratified.

editor of the Page letters suggests that the question of "greater delicacy" which the President referred "was not unrelated to the colossal tragedy which was at that moment overhanging Europe and

As it was in March, 1914, that the President made his plea for repeal, more than three months before the assassination in Sarajevo, and when virtually every one was confident that a great war was im-

possible, it is crediting the President with keener foresight than any other statesman to assume that he had in mind in March the prevention of any such thing as happened at the end of July.

ANOTHER QUEEN'S END

THE end of the ZR-2 must be regarded as a major catastrophe involving an incalculable number of minor tragedies. The Americans aboard the big dirigible met death in a singularly terrible form.

Among them were some of the best men of the naval aviation service. With them perished some of the bravest and most ardent pioneers of British aviation.

And it is probable that among the builders and designers of the ZR-2 were men who, reading of the disaster at Hull, wished bitterly in their despair that they had been aboard their Queen of the Air to perish with her and her helpless passengers.

For upon the performance of this super Zeppelin depended the hopes of those fliers and builders who believed that dirigibles would supplant the plane in the war and commerce of the air.

A long time probably will be required to fix responsibility for the disaster. It was freely rumored that the big vessel was not so safe as she should have been. The United States had contracted to pay \$2,000,000 for the dirigible. The loss will fall, of course, upon the builders, who were staking their reputations as well as their money on the success of the trial flights.

The exact cause of the explosion may never be known. Scientific men may argue over it for years. To the laymen it will appear inevitably as if unknown forces played in this instance against the mind of man-as if there were here a suggestion that the nudacious of the earth are a little too eager, a little too ardent and swift and reckless in their attempts to complete the conquest of the air. For the strangest coincidence revealed in the disaster of the ZR-2 was not mentioned in the cables.

The Zeppelin after which the British builders and engineers designed their biggest dirigible came to an end similar to that which befell the ZR-2. She fell in flames and every man aboard of her died in the air. Again yesterday it was demonstrated that an immense reservoir of highly inflammable gas, burdened with big gas engines and artillery, can hardly be reckoned a safe instrument of war.

COMMUNISM ON ITS LAST LEGS

WHAT purports to be a confession of failure by Lenine has been published in Paris. It is in the form of a letter to a friend whom he knew when he was in exile. The confession may or may not be authentic, but it contains what any intelligent observer of the Russian situation knows to be true. There is no reason save one of political expediency which should prevent Lenine from making the admissions with which he is credited. He has already made them in part by his concessions to the desire of the peasants to own their land and by his modification of the communistic theory in the management of industry.

Lenine is represented as saving that the Russian workers and peasants have betrayed their own interests. He gambled on the collective instinct which he thought ought to hold the people and the members of the Communist Party together, but he found that the collective instinct was weaker than the individual instinct to possess and to retain that which was acquired. In other words, he gambled on the weakness of a human quality which has been responsible for the organization of what he is pleased to call the capitalistic Governments.

It is a matter of history that Governments have been organized to protect the property as well as the life of the people. The right to private property has been regarded as sacred. The hope of accumulating it has been responsible for the material de velopment of the world. It has driven men from the older countries to the new, where they have endured bardship and privation for ears that they might ultimately profit by the possession of land and its fruits of all kinds. There has been no mass action in this. The individuals with sufficient initiative to go forth and tame the waste places of the earth have been responsible for what has happened.

What is called the collective instinct has been born in men who have wished to profit by the labors of the individuals without nduring the hardships which the individuals have suffered. They have insisted that the world belongs to the people who inhabit it. and that they and those who agree with them are the people.

"For a long time past I have realized the imminence of compromise and concessions on our side," the alleged confession goes on, "which would draw to our party new forces and increase the little band of weary and really devoted workers. Without that we cannot go on. But an authentic message from Lenine

to the German Communists indicates that he has not lost faith in his theories. He tells the Germans that it is necessary to choose the time when the masses, driven by the capitalist class to defend themselves, will unconsciously make common cause with the Communists, and that the whole tactics and strategy of the party's propaganda must be directed toward that end.

The Russian leaders must have lost hope for the expected world-wide industrial revolution with which they began their experiment. And they must know, too, that no Communist State can live among States organized on the old system. If the Rusdans are to deal with the rest of the worldand there can be no recovery from the present industrial depression unless they have such dealings-it must be possible for foreign business men to deal with Russian business men with some guarantee that the Russians will keep their contracts as Individuals.

It begins to look very much as if the end of communism is in sight.

A Hagerstown, Md., Story Lacks Frilis correspondent says lightning struck a pear tree and ran along a fence until it struck a hen's nest, where it left the skeleton of the chicken clean as a bone and made a hole in each egg and emptied it. But he failed to add that the boneless chicken cooked to a turn and garnished with omeets and sliced pears was found on section of fence paling at the farmhouse dining room door. We jes' nachally 'spise

Expert says that Take It in Reverse American women are taller than they were forty years ago and that athletics is responsible. But only a small proportion of the women of the country indulge in ath-letics. It would be just as easy to prove exercise than formerly. Surely the broom and the washtub are as effective muscle pro ducers as the golf stick and tennis racquet. and the modern housekeeper does not as a rule have to work as hard as did her mother and grandmother.

Australia is sure she has oil somewhere about the house, but for the life of her she can't find the kerosene can. The man who finds it may have the oil and \$175,000 of Government money into the bargain. The derrick-building business ought soon to be flourishing in the bush.

AN ODD COINCIDENCE

How Horace G. Knowles, a Delaware Diplomatist, Brought King Peter of Serbia to Terms Thirteen Years Ago-An Unwritten Story of the Balkans

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN AN ODD coincidence appeared in the newspapers of the country the other

In one column was the announcement of the death of King Peter of Serbia. In another column an Associated Press dispatch from Washington announced that dispatch from Washington announced that Horace G. Knowles, legal adviser to the Haitian Commission, had filed a protest with the Government against further military occupation of Haiti by United States King Peter and Horace G. Knowles thir-

teeu years ago were the two angles of a diplomatic triangle of which I unwittingly happened to be the third.

My part in the episode was innocent and wholly unpremeditated. And yet it came wholly unpremeditated. And yet it came very near producing a serious diplomatic

rumpus between the two countries.

King Peter of Serbia, a grouchy, selfimportant and sullen old monarch, was, at that period of his career, as touchy as an exposed nerve in a decayed tooth.

HORACE G. KNOWLES is a Dela-in Wilmington. He is a member of the bar in Wilmington. He still holds it as his legal residence.
For a dozen years or more he was in the

diplomatic service of the Government.

In 1908 he was Minister to Rumania.

His official headquarters were in Bucharest. Rumania, though he was also accredited to Serbia and Bulgaria.

Five years previous King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia had been brutally assassinated and their bodies flung from the windows of the old palace in Belgrade. When Peter came to the throne he not only admitted the murderers to his councils, but even permitted them to wear the white cross displayed as evidence of their particination in the assassination. For this reason, for some years after reaching the throne, he was ostracized by

It was a case of Carranza and Mexico in the Balkans.
"If, in your travels, you ever get over my way be sure to drop in on me, said Horace G. Knowles one night in 1907 in Wilmington at the close of a lecture.

We had known each other for years. He had called to inform me of his selection as Minister to Rumania; to say good-by, too, for our paths were as widely divergent as our wanderings.

THE summer of 1908, oddly enough, found he with three members of my family in Belgrade, capital of Serbia. We had toured the Western Balkans and

were on our way to Bulgaria.

Max K. Moorchead, of Pit
American Consul in Belgrade. of Pittsburgh, was I telegraphed Minister Knowles in Bucharest of our arrival in Belgrade. I inquired if he expected to be in Belgrade within the ensuing few weeks.

He replied that he intended leaving Bucharest within ten days for the Serbian capital and would meet us there. I announced this fact to Consul Moorehead and his wife at lunch the following day at the consulate.

It was Minister Knowles' first appearance

in Belgrade. Of course, his presentation to King Peter would undoubtedly be part of his visit Consul Moorehend informally communicated the contents of my telegram to the

palace officials. It was not an official com-munication. King Peter, eager to receive the recognition of the American Minister, instantly fixed a date for his reception. Meantime I proceeded on to Bulgaria. In Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, I received a telegram from Minister Knowles saying that his visit to Belgrade would have

to be delayed for a week and for me not to hurry back to Belgrade.

Having completed our Bulgarian tour we returned to Belgrade to find a beautiful diplomatic mess simmering in the big graystone palace.

CONSUL MAX MOOREHEAD mean-U time had received an official telegram from the American Minister announcing his intention to visit Belgrade This was a week later than the date he named in his private telegram to me.

The coming of the American Minister was

a ray of sunlight in the gloom that over ung the ostracized Serbian court. King Peter had, metaphorically, been booted out of European royal circles. the United States was to recognize him and It was a big red feather in his chapeau.

hen Consul Moorehend. therefore. ried the official news that Minister Knowle arrive a week later than expected. officialdom in the gray palace turned a flip flop.
There was no occasion for any demonstra-

tion.
The telegram to Consul Moorehead was official. The first telegram to me was per-sonal. Its contents should not have been used as a basis for any official action.

KING PETER flew into a rage. Within twenty-four hours Consul Moorehead was informed that the recention American Minister was postponed indefiwas hinted that a date for his presenta-

tion had been fixed in accordance with the previous notification.

Now that the Minister had found it convenient to disregard the etiquette of the court and postpone his coming his Majesty found it impossible to fix any definite to meet the American Minister.

That was the fact, though it was not Consul Moorehead communicated the facts to Bucharest. Minister Knowles had, how-The night of his arrival in the Serbian apital Consul and Mrs. Moorehead, with

the members of my party, had arranged a reception and dinner at the Grand Hotel. The cafe was brilliant with lights, and varied and pleturesque uniforms Serbian officers and the gleaming shoulders of the rather daring decollette of Serbian ladies of the upper class. A Hungarian gipsy orchestra crashed out jerky jazz-like music.

None of our party was in evening dress e occupied a table at the far end of the cafe. I had posted the head waiter and the instant Mr. Knowles appeared at the entrance with his wife our party rose to it There was a vast craning of necks and

quiet chatter as the Minister followed the obsequious lackey down the wide aisle and shook hands heartily with all of us. I fancy American stock fell a good many points in those few moments.

The idea of an Ambassador or a Minister

appearing in a traveling costume of gray The eight Americans at the table there the only representatives of the United States in Serbia that night outside the missionaries, had a mighty good time for strangers in a strange land despite the comment and

curious inspection. King PETER was stiff-necked and re-fused to receive the American Minister. His dignity had been hurt. He fancied, I think, that the American Minister had purposely slighted him, just as all Europe had

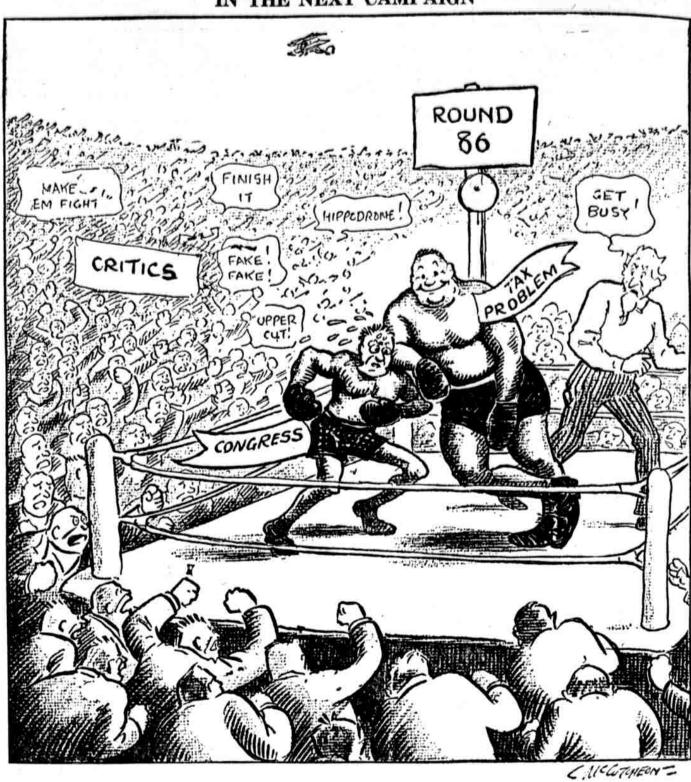
The incident assumed a serious air at last Mr. Knowles was compelled to make repre-sentations to Washington on the subject Then, and not till then, was the situation I left Serbin within a few days and the

intimate details of the later incidents were lost to me for a time.

I do know that shortly after the episode the irksomeness of Belgrade began to upon Consul Moorehead. He applied for and was appointed to another more congenial onsular station.
In the end old King Peter got down of

his high horse. He was compelled to receive the Minister. Mr. Knowles' tact in that affair won him advancement in the diplowill take considerable time for this money matic service. Hence the coincidence of the names King Peter and Horace G. Knowles in the news columns at the same time.

THE PICTURES OF THIS FIGHT PROBABLY WILL BE WIDELY SHOWN IN THE NEXT CAMPAIGN



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ALBERT M. GREENFIELD On the Realty Situation

DHILADELPHIA real estate prices and I values are tending toward a new normal, according to Albert M. Greenfield, a man, according to Albert M. Greenheid, a prominent real estate man of this city. This means, said Mr. Greenfield, that the values and rentals of dwelling houses have come to or are near a permanent basis that will mark something more than a half-way point between pre-war prices and the peak prices following the armistice. A slight drop both in prices of construction and rentals is seen by him early in the year, probably in the

On the other hand central realty will not hold its present values, but must inevitably advance, he says.

"To get the proper psychology of the tuation," said Mr. Greenfield, "It must be understood that this city was before the war mal in prices of dwellings. There was at that time a surplus of houses of about 30,000 over the normal demand. From 10,000 to 15,000 houses yearly were being constructed and as the increase in population did not keep pace with this progress, prices naturally fell below normal,

"The owner consequently found himself compelled to sell often at a loss, and as it was difficult to sell be had to cent for what-ever rent be could get. It was an economy to rent a house below the rate that it should bring rather than leave it vacant exposed to the ravages of weather, the vandalism of small boys and other forms of deterioration that go with vacant properties.

Got Used to Old Rentals

"So people got used to these rentals, which meant a loss to the owner, and in time came to regard them as normal. "Then came the war with consequent shortage of production. Men and materials were in demand, as was also money, did not take long for the building business to slump. This, together with a great influx of outsiders, took up the shortage and finally reversed the condition until we had 30,000 fewer houses than were needed to house our population.

With the inexorable law of supply and lemand at work, prices naturally The cost of labor and materials went up and up, and later assessments and taxes, to-gether with water rents and all other carryng charges, advanced. Taxes, in fact, have practically doubled since the war period

While the prices of other things that the householder had to buy advanced several times their pre-war rates that of realty went up to as high as 150 per cent over that time. But in most cases the advances on other goods in dollars and cents was a comparatively small item; that of rental represented the largest single item in his ery of profiteering went up. But while there were isolated cases of

profit ering among landlords, for the most part it was more apparent than real. enant was really paying but little more than the normal rates should have been all along. Salaried Man Suffers

"The man with the fixed salary, who has serbaps received a cut in recent months, has suffered. He cannot make ends meet and naturally these high prices seem unjust. He will not really be able to come into his own the adjustment is completed and all the factors that went to raise his costs have been brought back to normal. are, in a few years he may see a reasonable uction in costs. 'Naturally the builder will shortly make

an effort to relieve the congestion and will doubtless make up the shortage in houses. But at that prices will never descend to the pre-war level and he will never again pernit a surplusage of buildings to exist such brought him heavy losses in the earlier One important factor that affects adjust-

ment of this situation is the condition of the money market and the attitude of our banks and other financial agencies. Money demand and when you consider that banks are able to realize 7, 71/2 and 8 per cent investing in other securities, they are willing to invest in mortgages that bring them about 6 per cent. 'As public institutions handling the pub-

lie's money, they should have enough terest in the public welfare to make ; provision for future building, even at a lose It should also be remembered that real estate s not the fluctuating investment that securities are and a loss in principal often wipes out gains in interest. 'A great deal of money, too, is tied up many years in Liberty Bonds,

of these conditions tend to make new build-Alt must also be considered that, while

materials have decreased in price and some labor has been cut, building labor the highest paid in the market today. will have to come down to a reasonable normal before there will be any real in-

centive for the builder to construct on any 'At that, I look to see a decrease in prices of houses, that is, a slight decrease by spring, and with it a corresponding reduc-

tion in rentals. "Central realty is, however, a different proposition. This city has less space and greater demand for this section than any other city in the Union. For years it has been the case, and will continue to be, that central realty must inevitably advance in There is, in fact, an advance of from 6 to 10 per cent annually. The extraordinary conditions of recent years have boomed it tremendously and this advance

On our principal central thoroughfares, for instance, at the present time, it is impossible to rent space. High-class retailer can only get space in this section by pur chasing a lease from somebody who holds

one, generally at a handsome figure. Business Sections Will Grow

"The natural growth of the city will also tend to keep these figures growing. In the outlying business sections the same condi-tion to a degree will hold good. Rapid transit, which is growing, enhances these values. The future transit improvements will deelop still other sections. River Bridge, bringing many visitors to the city, will develop still another business section, improve the property and cause it to

So it is only natural to look for a con stant growth in real estate values in these sections, which is a healthy condition and in the last analysis one that is good for the community.

"A great deal of the adjustment of th real estate conditions, therefore, must not only take place actually, but from force of circumstances must take place in the mind of the citizen who lives and does business here, if we are finally to have a reasonable dependable and sound normal in this busi-

An Unenviable Position From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Friends of former Emperor Charles in Budapest plan a demonstration as a bit of propaganda toward the deposed monarch's However, there may be doubt re-establishing him on the throne would be an act of friendship.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 Who is the present King of the Serbs, Creats and Slavenes? For what exploit in the American Revolution is Ethan Allen noted?

3. What is the estimated population of the earth? 4. By what legislation are holidays fixed in the United States?

5. What does a blue and white weather signal flag indicate? Of what country is Maurice Maeterlinck, the noted poet and playwright, a native?

7. What is the major component of air? 8. How is a million written in Roman no-tation? 9. What is the longest-lived of birds? 10. When was gold discovered in California?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Spain has been officially representing the interests of the United States in Ger-many since the severance of diplo-matic relations in 1917.

2. The six countries of Central America are Guatemaia, Salvador, Honduras, Ni-caragua, Costa Rica and Panama, When Venus is the morning star it is sometimes called Lucifer.

4. Rinderpest is cattle-plague. 5. Riksdag is the name of the Parliament of Sweden. 6. A protoplasm is a semi-fluid, colorless,

transparent substance consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, the basis of life in plants and 7. The word mezzanine is from the Italian

half. 8. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of

the telephone, is a native of Edin-burgh, Scotland.

 The Katmai region of Alaska has been the scene of the most terrific volcanic disturbance of the last decade. 10. The Sadducees were members of a Jew-ish sect or party at the time of Christ that denied the resurrection of the dead, the existence of spirits and the obligation of the traditional law.

SHORT CUTS Add Powerful Legends-Penrose.

"Longchamps reports even shorter skirts.

be considered as overhead? Though Russia is starving today, she is all fed up on unbalanced rations

May all the expenses of the hat business

Senator Reed is now in a position to appreciate the weakness of over-statement.

What chance will there be for the

strong arm if the Mayor puts his foot on it? Argument with a slum landlord is always a waste of time. He is never right in his premises.

What knavery can't hope to gain still foolishness supplies. When the wise man fails to register he really isn't wise.

Unless our citizens wake up and use their heads and legs, the ashcart gang will rule the roust as sure as yeggs are yeggs. In justice to the big railroads it must be

remembered that what Henry Ford did with

his ratiroad was done without Government

'regulation. "Director, may I go out to swim?" "Why, yes, I think you oughter," says Dr. Furbush-List to him!—"but be sure and boll the water."

In order to delay hardening of the arteries, says a French physician, cat garlic, It may not win out, but it will at least put up a strong argument.

Word comes from Sault Ste. Marie that former Governor of Michigan has killed . bear with his bare hands. No ordinary story this. It's a bear. "Do you intend to violate the Fourth

Amendment in order to enforce the Eight-

. You can

centh?" demands the Senate.

search me!" replies the House. French doctors say that the use of alcohol and cigarettes is causing the growth of whiskers on women's faces.

cause some feminists to repent prohibition.

An Atlantic City woman has been di-

vorced from her husband because he refused to live otherwhere than on a motorbeat. In the matrimonial market he prefers a put-put Militarists are secretly hoping that Great Britain's four new battle cruisers. this country's six new Lexingtons and the

combined, be able to shoot the Disarmament Conference full of holes. From Spartansburg, S. C., comes the story of a bloodhound that broke all precedent by failing to lose the scent. The Negro being chased waited for it to catch then tied it to a tree and continued his

warships under construction in Japan will.

journey. When Hooch is hero of a tale that's full of derring do his henchmen, you may well believe, are after revenue. And by well believe, are after revenue. that self-same token strong at certain time and place the "revenue" gets after them (M witness local case).

INVOCATION

AWAKE, thou slumberer fair! Peans of joy on incense-laden wings Attend thy pleasure: In sylvan glades where first the south-blowa Incites thy dreaming soul with fervid

whisperings There shall await thee flowers and festoons In lavish measure: And, redolent, a robe of living green

To drape thy dryad charms with scraph sheen! Spirit of Spring, awake! At thy advent a million throats shall swell In raptured trilling.

The night of winter's sullen wand to break.

And the gray shadows of thy musing dreams dispel With passion thrilling: Soft winds shall fan and fitful showers attend And joyous sunshine change thy tears to

The moon by night her sliv'ry torch shall

lend

To join in hymning thy renascent birth!

—Alice Kathryn Gould in the Montreal Date