LOW REGISTRATION MARKS FIRST DAY

Figure of 108,000 Far Below That of 1919, Though Women Now Vote

HEAVY IN SOME WARDS

Approximately 108,000 citizens registered in Philadelphia yesterday and qualified for the Republican primaries, according to figures gathered at an early hour this morning. These figures were tabulated with eighty divisions missing.

The first day in 1919—the year Mayor Moore was elected—brought forth 170,064 men who desired to vote.

The figures this year are especially disappointing because in 1919 the women did not vote. The figures gathered last night showed that the men outnumbered the women two to one in the registration.

Comparisons of 1921 and 1919 figures in all the wards proved a disappointment.

There were about 8000 Democrats registered yesterday as compared to 10,246 on the first registration day in 1919.

Thirty-first Lowest

The lowest ward in the comparison was the Thirty-first, where only 856 registered yesterday as compared to 3181 in 1919. There were several with high comparisons.

In the Fifth Ward, where James Carey is the Penrose leader, 1323 registered yesterday as compared to 1506 in 1919. The Third Ward registered 1515 yesterday and 1882 in 1919. That is Harry J. Trainer's ward. In the Forty-sixth, a large independent ward, the registration was heavy. With eleven divisions missing the figures showed that 4837 registered as compared with 7591 in 1919. All the figures given are of Republican voters only.

There was some difficulty in obtaining figures in some of the wards because, according to the police, the registrars refused to give them the figures.

It was noticeable that the difficulty arose mostly in the downtown wards, where the Vares are rulers. The only theory that the police could put forth was that the registrars had read so much about keeping the police out of politics that they thought that seeking for figures was undue interest politically.

Women Greatly Pleased

Much gratification was expressed today at the headquarters of the Republican Women of Philadelphia, 219 South Eighteenth street, at the results of yesterday's registration and the work of the women registrars, who served yesterday for the first time.

Mrs. Dobson Altemus said: "We are very much gratified at the good work of the women yesterday. A large number of women turned out and registered also. We found the women to be very efficient and industrious, and actuated by a desire to get good results. This registration work gave them a better insight into politics than anything they have ever done."

Mrs. Altemus was out touring the city until the polls closed at 10 o'clock. "I found all the men courteous," she said, "in fact, in some localities where I might have expected to find the men a bit rough they were the most courteous of all."

A committee of the Voters League will confer today with officials of the Republican Women of Philadelphia at their headquarters. It is supposed the conference is to obtain support of the women for candidates indorsed by the Voters League.

The registration figures of yesterday, compared with those of 1919, follow:

	1921 Yesterday Rep.	1921 Yesterday Dem.	1919 First day Rep.	1919 First day Dem.	1919 Total 3 days
†1....	1244	66	3362	139	5865
2....	2517	58	2828	73	4272
3....	1515	53	1882	39	3006
*4....	1380	18	2101	28	3139
5....	1323	29	1506	31	2318
6....	238	173	398	200	1117
7....	2716	86	3453	95	6443
8....	1144	78	1747	63	3130
10....	827	73	3264	151	3849
11....	700	30	749	57	1365
12....	1267	49	1159	63	2079
13....	1390	68	2274	74	3848
14....	648	58	2482	99	4666
15....	1277	254	4169	279	8682
16....	934	37	1258	55	2114
17....	938	51	1329	105	2320
†18...	1692	125	2859	163	5582
19....	3744	295	2505	408	10035
†20...	1751	121	5248	260	9956
21....	2231	147	3784	232	7839
22....	7325	469	7797	564	16901
23....	2226	180	5415	221	7593
24....	3378	339	7235	425	11820
25....	3568	204	4504	332	9045
**26..	2994	402	5446	307	11128
27....	1687	157	2398	126	460
28....	2940	348	4722	561	10759
29....	2159	137	3470	165	7136
30....	1930	197	3179	198	6947
31....	856	170	3131	250	6534
32....	2591	246	4305	283	9150
33....	3944	216	5960	285	10768
34....	3822	336	5364	470	13537
35....	876	42	1488	82	3156
†36...	2742	254	4845	268	10422
37....	1591	150	2927	204	5722
38....	3725	301	5400	290	13773
††39..	4837	241	5305	288	10794
40....	4336	417	6212	420	15317
41....	1359	90	1897	89	4055
42....	4085	211	5517	243	12781
43....	3125	253	5280	310	12584
44....	2026	293	4145	368	9747
‡45...	1372	69	3048	139	6115
§46...	4337	405	7591	510	16137
‖47...	1482	101	3525	168	5544
†48...	2004	112	2931	168	5544

*Four divisions missing.
†Two divisions missing.
‡Three divisions missing.
§Eleven divisions missing.
‖Nine divisions missing.
¶Eighteen divisions out of 31 missing.
**Ten divisions missing.
††Five divisions missing.

Was Double-Cross Put on Penrose?

Continued from Page One

independent movement would go to pieces.

But Senator Penrose did not, as anticipated, disappear from the field of action. He recovered and resumed his place in Washington.

With diminished vitality, but unimpaired mentality, he undertook to manage the greatest financial budget in the history of the world. In itself this was sufficient to demand the undivided attention of any man.

As a result, in private conversation and public utterance, Penrose reiterated that he did not propose to become entangled in the Philadelphia fight.

He had, he said, his work cut out at Washington for months to come.

It is worth noting, though, that he was kept in touch with Philadelphia conditions. His trusted informants were his lieutenants in the mayoralty reform campaign.

The inference was that his friends, or presumed friends and lieutenants, could handle the situation. They had triumphed in the mayoralty election. They had helped to relegate the Vare brothers to the position of mere ward leaders.

Mayor Moore, to be sure, had flouted some of those friends. It was a sore spot with him. Had the Mayor not been so unyielding, a trifle more tactful, perhaps it might have been different, it was argued.

Then began the pilgrimages of presumed Penrose friends to the Penrose altar in Washington. They presented figures of wards and districts to prove that with their manipulated ticket—some for Penrose, and possibly Moore, and a little for the Vares—there would be no serious contest this fall.

Senator Penrose listened to the voices. He was warned to beware, though, by disinterested persons.

He suggested two things as his personal desires, the re-election of Samuel P. Rotan as District Attorney, and the substitution of a candidate to succeed W. Freeland Kendrick as Receiver of Taxes.

Particularly was he insistent that Kendrick be eliminated.

His requests were tabulated. O. K.'d and his presumed friends bowed their way out of the presence.

The Voters League meantime had come into existence. Its leaders were also friends of Senator Penrose. They had fought under his banner in the mayoralty election. They accepted his dictum that he was still opposed vigorously to contractor rule and in favor of civic decency and municipal progress.

But even here, in the stronghold of independent action, the combination had its representatives. Those who were kindly disposed toward the new order, the anti-Moore element and the W. B. Hadley supporters.

Meantime the cabal, with Senator Edwin H. Vare at its head, was submarining every agency that opposed it. Senator Vare was and has been not only the titular but actual head of the cabal. This was by virtue of his higher ability, cunning and astuteness. It was natural that he assume the leadership of his associates of the mixed breed of Vareites and Penroseites.

The name of A. Lincoln Acker was suggested by Mayor Moore's friends as a candidate for City Treasurer. Mr. Acker is Purchasing Agent in the Moore cabinet. He declined to run for one reason or another.

Mr. Acker's man, Councilman Gans, broke away from the Administration and helped the Vares in a critical time. Then he thought better of it and came back. Mr. Acker is a Penrose man.

One after another candidates of the Independent Voters League were approached by the combine to withdraw. Then the name of Senator Daix for City Treasurer was put forth.

President of Council Weglein, another Penrose man, was warmly in his favor.

This led to the gossip that if President Weglein could nominate Daix for City Treasurer there would be a harmony arrangement with the Mayor and the return of Councilmen Limeburner, Montgomery and Weglein to the anti-Vare fold. That they would support Mayor Moore's efforts for better government and the complete elimination of the Vares from contracts and city patronage.

The "malign influence" of the combine which Senator Penrose speaks of got busy. The fact is they had been busy all along.

The trap had been baited with a candidate, a Penrose follower. It was sprung at the psychological instant. The candidate withdrew at the last moment.

President Weglein declared a few hours later that it was "a closed incident" to him. Thus the last formidable opponent to the Vare candidate for City Treasurer was withdrawn.

Had Penrose been double-crossed in the house of his friends?

The Voters League, or its loyal and untainted constituency, was shot skyward.

Meantime the Vares kept Kendrick for Receiver of Taxes steadily to the front.

Flat-footedly, at last, they declared that they would back Kendrick against everybody. It was Kendrick or nothing.

Then the Penrose members of the combine trotted down to Washington with the dismal news. They could not control the Vares. Besides, Mr. Kendrick had been indorsed by the "American" party. It was a part of the scheme.

A whispered utterance then grew into a voice: "Let Penrose have the State, we'll take care of the city."

There the story ends.

The vitriolic declaration of Senator Penrose yesterday signaled his full appreciation at last, apparently, of the situation.

The men to whom he had intrusted his Philadelphia affairs had proved recreant. They had shouted their allegiance to him from the house tops. All the time they were plotting in the cellar.

The Daix episode, the scheming to secure the withdrawal of Independent candidates, were indicative, as Senator Penrose pointed out, of the desperate and extreme length to which the rejuvenated contractor combine will go.

What follows is problematical. Senator Penrose has belatedly uttered a defiance. It is significant that in a dictated interview he declared he would not talk until after the primaries. Having talked, is he going to act, after the primaries?

Will a new ticket be put in the field then with Penrose behind it?

Or will the Penrose power be put behind the Voters League ticket from top to bottom?

The triumph of the combine will mean the supremacy of contractor bossism again, with Mayor Moore leading the fight against its power.

Its triumph now will, in the final analysis, aid in the subjugation, or attempted subjugation, of the slate.

Meantime the alignment of the Penrose leaders in the city is worth watching.

Free Sunday Ball Upheld by Court

Continued from Page One

that at games where admission is charged the players would be arrested.

"The Philadelphia Sabbath Association, in its capacity of upholding the Sabbath, has attended previous hearings, at which players were arraigned for violation of the Mayor's order, and at no instance has a representative of the Mayor been in attendance.

Had to "Go It Alone"

"The association at its own expense has had to go it alone. Although we have no moral responsibility to influence the righteousness of the Mayor, we feel that his orders should be obeyed."

At this point Eugene Raymond, counsel for the players, interrupted.

"I do not see why this Court permits such a tirade against the Mayor and District Attorney," he said.

"Wait," said Mr. Buckley, "wait a minute, I am not through yet."

"You are through as far as I am concerned," retorted Mr. Raymond.

Magistrate Answers Blue-Law Men

"I am not sitting on this bench to interpret the orders of the Mayor," said Magistrate Carson, waving the disputants into silence. "I am here to interpret the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, which I represent. We are not here to find whether the orders of the Mayor have been disobeyed or not, but to find whether any State laws have been violated by these defendants."

Mr. Buckley then resumed. "It is not right," he said, "that these prosecutions against the Sunday law violators should be left to private citizens. The Sabbath Association is high and dry; therefore I withdraw from the case, and have nothing more to do with it."

"Good," said Mr. Raymond.

The demonstration in the court room at Mr. Buckley's announcement was quickly quelled. The ball players lined up in the dock smiled and passed side remarks to one another.

Mr. Raymond immediately objected when Magistrate Carson said he would hear testimony. Mr. Raymond said there was no need for further evidence and demanded the immediate discharge of the boys.

More Testimony Taken

Magistrate Carson reminded Mr. Raymond that they had "stopped in the middle" of the case Monday, and after many objections allowed Acting Lieutenant Whalen to testify.

The first question asked Whalen was who made the complaint that caused the arrest.

"Dr. Forney," he answered, meaning Dr. William D. Forney, secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, who lives at 600 East Leverington avenue. Dr. Forney, plainly showing the effect of nervousness brought on by the hostile attitude of the spectators, then appeared as a witness. This brought on another legal tilt between the Magistrate and Mr. Raymond.

"I object to this man testifying," said Raymond. "This is a clear case of arrest by the police and under such circumstances it is the law that no testimony shall be taken except from the peace officers who made the arrest."

"Let's brush aside these technicalities," said the Magistrate. "I am sure that we all want to get at the bottom of this thing. Let's get down to facts."

Finally Dr. Forney testified, saying that he made the complaint on information furnished to him.

"Hearsay," shouted Mr. Raymond, "mere hearsay. He does not even know whether there was a ball game."

Crowd Jibes at Minister

"Is the man from whom you got this information present?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes."

"Who is he?"

"My son."

This was greeted by laughter and catcalls that gave the court officers more work to do. After another series of objections, George M. Forney, the twenty-year-old son of Dr. Forney, testified that he had attended a game at Forty-eighth and Brown streets last Saturday and had paid twenty-five cents for a seat. He said that he had been approached by two men who asked him to buy tickets for the next day's (Sunday's) game. He purchased one and produced both Saturday's and Sunday's tickets.

"Well, ministers get paid during the week for the work they do on Sundays, don't they?" asked Mr. Raymond.

Cross-examination brought out the fact that young Forney had not been to the Sunday game and was not sure whether or not the tickets were collected.

When he left the stand, Mr. Raymon immediately made another attempt to have the Magistrate discharge the players.

"These boys are a fine type of Americans," he said. "They have done no unlawful act. Baseball has been declared a legal sport on Sunday. It has just developed that they collected no money Sunday. The police were officious and should never have made the arrests. If there was some public calamity, such as the influenza epidemic, where the Mayor rightly dispersed all public gatherings, it would be a different story, but there was no occasion for these arrests."

Took Word of Reformer

Lieutenant Whalen then resumed his testimony and said that he had had men stationed all over the ball field and that he had no evidence that tickets were sold or collected or that any money had been collected. He said his orders were clear on that subject. If there was any sign of commercialism at the ball game or any other game in his district he was to arrest both teams. He pointed out that the field was unenclosed and that there was no way that tickets could be collected for the game. He said that he had made the arrests on the complaint of Dr. Forney and had no further evidence against the men.

Again Mr. Raymon took to the field and cited the Supreme Court that baseball was legal on the Sabbath in Fairmount Park. In quoting some finer legal point in his argument he aroused Mr. Buckley, who had remained in the courtroom. The Sabbath Association representative contradicted Mr. Raymond, saying that he was back in the case again. His re-entrance was greeted with jeers, and he made no further comment.

Then Mr. Raymon entered into a long plea again:

"The city considers it legal for golf links to operate and there is a locker charge there. The Mayor has just opened a public bathing beach which is open Sundays. Ministers take up collections on Sundays. There has been a tremendous transformation in our way of looking at things since 1749." He was interrupted by Magistrate Carson, who said:

"The City of Philadelphia will not tolerate interference with public worship on Sunday, but there has been no evidence that these boys were making any undue noise, or in any way disturbing the peaceful worship of any nearby church.

"I do not believe that the people of Philadelphia want a Continental Sunday, where everything is wide open and everything goes. On the other hand, we have no more right to restrict healthy recreation than we have to restrict worship. If this recreation is commercialized that is a different story. But there has been no evidence introduced to show that this particular game was commercialized.

Not to Halt Clean Sport

"It seems to me that the purchase of tickets on Saturday, which certainly is legal, should be taken as more in the nature of a donation to the general purposes of the club than an admission to any particular game. On this field there is absolutely no way to determine who had or had not purchased tickets.

"I feel that I am not only stating my own opinion, but giving the feeling of the Administration when I say the City of Philadelphia does not want to interfere with healthful recreation of law-abiding citizens. The case in point here is whether or not last Sunday's game was a commercial proposition or not. There is no evidence at hand that it was. The prisoners are discharged."

James A. Bonner, manager of the Shanahan team, is also president of the Allied Athletic Association of Pennsylvania. After the hearing, speaking on behalf of the association, he said:

"We look on this as the first step in a fight we are waging for broader Sabbath laws. Naturally we are pleased. We are holding a meeting tonight at the Benedict Service Club, where it has been planned to draft a constitution and by-laws and organize to handle these cases."

Mr. Buckley, after the hearing, wanted it to be made clear that his withdrawal from the case did not mean that the Sabbath Association had dropped its war on Sunday baseball.

"It merely means," he said, "that we are tired of doing the work of the Prosecutor's office. These laws are clear and it is up to the District Attorney to prosecute. It has been the custom of the Sabbath Association to go into court and do the work the city, county or State should do. In the future we will devote our efforts to endeavoring to make the District Attorney's office do its own work."

BOYS HELD AS THIEVES

Dozen Taken by Police Following Petty Robberies

As a result of police investigations into frequent petty robberies in the northeastern section of the city twelve boys, ranging in age from ten to fourteen years, were arrested last night by detectives from the Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth Districts.

The alleged leaders described themselves as Fritz Larsen, 2678 Martha street; Ralph Smith, 2870 Ruth street; William Gilday, 3134 Arbor street, and Harry Foley, 3312 Rorer street.

HEBRON'S MILLION GONE

Doorman at Delmonico's Died Almost Penniless—Stocks Depreciated

New York, Aug. 31.—In the days when Barnum had a one-ring circus, James Hebron, for thirty years doorman for Delmonico's, began to amass a fortune. It was revealed yesterday that more than $1,000,000 that he gathered while earning $1 a day salary had dwindled to almost nothing.

He died last Friday in Bayside at the home of one of his ten children, all of whom married well-to-do persons.

In 1907, according to his own admissions in a court action, his nerves gave way under the strain of trying to keep his million in leash while his stocks were depreciating.

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First, is the improved Self Starting Remington, the sum of 48 years of experience in the manufacture of writing machines. Second, is the wonderful Remington Portable which fits in a case only 4 inches high and is especially designed for the traveling man, field engineer, author, minister, school boy and girl and in fact anyone who has casual writing to do.

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The crowning triumph of the improved Self Starting Remington is the quality of its work. It is not only beautiful in originals and carbons but it is consistently good under all circumstances. The checks against every kind of mis-operation are so complete that the machine seems bound to turn out good work no matter how operated. The improved Self Starting Remington is a machine for the expert but not the expert alone. It is certain to have exceptional popularity with the student, beginner and the novice, because it helps them to turn out good, acceptable work from the very outset.

The fact that the Remington Portable Typewriter has the standard keyboard has already insured its exceptional popularity. It has the same number of printing keys, same size, same arrangement, as any standard machine. This means that from the operator's standpoint it is exactly like the standard machine. The user of a standard machine has nothing new to learn and the user of a Remington Portable has nothing to unlearn.

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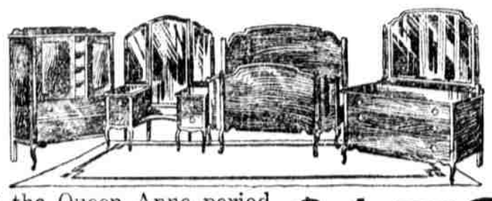

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