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Philadelphia, Saturday, September 10, 1921

MEN OF THE FIFTH

I us can remember it, when the whole cated the advance of the American troops in France.

Who in those days didn't wonder what life was like on that blazing edge of the inferno. and try dimly to imagine the unimaginable strains of the men who had to overwhe'm its overwhelming terrors and cheer at the bulletin beards-only to fall quiet and hope again that the torment wouldn't last too

Some of the lads who carried the American line forward over the worst places, survivors of the Illustrious Fifth Division. are in the city to remain until Tuesday.

They have come from all parts of the country. Many of them are strangers and, like the bravest of all brave men, they are reticent or shy.

to show them consideration and kindness. On Monday they will be paraded through the streets. Hang out your flags. And take off your but as these chaps pass by. They are almost as deserving of that tribute as the colors which they carried through flame to

AMATEUR SPORT

FRHE attention which tennis has been re-L ceiving this summer is encouraging to the friends of auniteur sport. Tens of thousands of spectators have seen the games placed is various parts of the country, and other tens of thousands will see the final great tournament of the senson which began on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club vesterday.

the same rules throughout the world. Baseball is peculiar to America. Football in the United States is not the same game as France and Great Britain and Spain and Australia and New Zealand is the same as tennis in Germantown.

It may be said that golf is also the same wherever it is played. But golf is not so widely played as tennis. It may be in another generation. It is a much older game than tennis, but it has gained in popularity in the last twenty years beyond the expectations of those who played it in 1900.

fore 1874. The first open champlonship tournament was held on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club in 1880. In the intervening forty years it has spread until there is no considerable town in the whole country where the game is not played. Every owner of a country place has a tennis court, where young men and young women get healthful exercise and acquire skill which now and then qualifies one of

them to compete for the championship.

The increasing popularity of sport for sport's sake is whelesome, for it is inducing thousands of men and women to take their own exercise.

CLOUDS BREAK OVER IRELAND

the Irish leaders at Dublin and Lloyd George and his Cabinet kept their heads. As a consequence of that feat the possibility of a renewal of violence in Ireland grows It is inconceivable that the Nationalists

will consent to see the truce ended after their conference with the British Cabinet merely because they cannot at once achieve what they regard as the perfect state of national existence. Such accomplishments are for the time being beyond the power of

world around them to be assured of this. For an ideally satisfactory state of life, the great nations of the earth coduced matchless suffering and sacrifice, yet even now they have to be content with compromises and

necessary even to the strongest who seek better ways of life. No ideal can be achieved in a day. The British position is difficult and the British terms seem to be sincerely offered. This is not a time in which, even for a good principle, one nation can afford unduly to harass another; nor is it a time in which one group of men can wisely keep alive painful grudges.

The future is more important even than the past. Irishmen and Englishmen alike know this, and that is why the new negotintions proposed by the British Prime Minfater will probably be continued to a satisfactory and penceful end.

MONROE DOCTRINE FOG

THE mystery of the Monroe Doctrine one of the mysteries of history. Nothing could be more explicit than this policy, which was formulated in the famous presidential message of 1823 and consistently pursued by the Government of the United States

And yet the menning of the simple principles uphe'd was perverted in the discuscions in Paris in 1919. It was misconceived when Woodrow Wilson brought home the first draft of the League Covenant. It is being misinterpreted today in the current

sessions of the League Assembly in Geneva. Chile has contended that any reopening the apparently inextinguishable Tacna Arica-Antafogasta territorial dispute jeopardizes the Monroe Doctrine. Bolivia conintains that she never has indersed the

The Monroe Doctrine is not a reciprocal strangement between the United States and the republies of South and Central America. While the sympathy of these Governments en this subject would be acceptable to the United States, the life of the doctrine is in no wise dependent upon foreign sentiment. The policy endures because this country

has been able to support it and give it

Its fundamentals are these: First. No more European colonies on either of the American continents. Second. The United States will "not

interfere in the internal concerns of any European Power. Third. The United States will interfere if European Governments attempt to extend political system, which originally meant monarchy or absolutism, to this con-

tinent or seck to control the destiny of these nations. The essential reaning of this latter provision is largely inapplicable today. Modern Europe is not endeavoring to disseminate monarchical ideas in the Americas. The last disastrous attempt was made by Napoleon III in Mexico in the sixties of

the last century. The fog by which conceptions of the Monroe Doctrine are so often shrouded hopelessly suggests the limitations of even the plainest language.

REGISTERED REPUBLICANS TO MAKE THE NOMINATIONS

The Ticket Named a Week From Tuesday Will Indicate What Kind of Government They Want in This City

LIVERY Republican who has qualified L himself or herself by registering can take part in the nomination of the candidates to be voted for at the election on November 8.

The candidates are to be nominated by the voters themselves-by no one else.

t'ertain men have been suggested for the nominations by the Contractor Combine, Certain other men have been suggested by the opponents of the Combine, working through the Voters League.

The selection between these two sets of candidates will be made by the Republican voters who go to the primaries on Septem-

There is no question of party regularity involved. The candidates indersed by the Voters League and by Senator Penrose are just as regular as the candidates indersed by the Contractor Combine and Senator

Primary elections were established in order to give the voters the final say in the selection of their own candidates.

And they were established in order to checkmate the politicians who had control of the party machinery and insisted on forcing their selections on the people.

Under the old system the politicians made their slate, elected their delegates to a convention and ordered the delegates to vote as they were told. They elected their own presiding officer in the convention, and he appointed the Committee on Credentials, and this committee, when there was a strong independent element, was in the liabit of unscating enough of the independent delegates to give its faction control of the convention. The presiding officer flattened out all opposition by running the steam-roller over it and the machine triumphed.

The Primary Law sent the steam-roller to the junk heap.

It enabled the independent citizens of this town to nominate J. Hampton Moore for the mayoralty in 1919. These citizens went to the polls on the

day of the primary and voted, and their votes had to be counted. It will be impossible to use any steamroller a week from Tuesday, when the voters

will go to the polls to nominate candidates. for the offices of District Attorney, City Controller, City Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes and Register of Wills, and for the office of magistrate. The registered women Republicans can

strengthen the machine, which has been fighting Mayor Moore because he will not consent to the protection of gambling houses and brothels and will not permit the collection of tribute from the proprietors of such places for financing the party organization, or whether they wish to hold up the hands of the Mayor in his efforts to make this a

The registered men can express their choice between candidates affillated with the machine which uses politics for the curich ment of its leaders, and the candidates committed to the service of the city with no

The fight at the primaries-and it is a fight-is within the Republican Party, to decide what sort of purposes shall dominate it for the next two years.

There can be no political manipulation which will prevent the desire of the Republican voters from being made effective.

If they wish the better thing they can If they are indifferent, the consequences

of their indifference will be upon their own

The issue is not the indersement of Senator Penrose or Senator Vare, but the permanent freeing of the city from the kind of self-seeking which has devoted itself for years to keeping a pipe-line from the City Treasury running into the pockets of politicians who care not a hoot for anything but how much they can make out of the

ROOT HAS BEEN DRAFTED

THE announcement that Elilia Root is to serve with Secretary Hughes and Songtor Lodge as an American representative at the conference to discuss limitation of armaments and Pacific problems is most satisfying. Mr. Root is equipped by train-ing and experience to be of valuable assistance in securing the ends for which the conference has been summoned.

The State Department has appropried that Mr. Root has already begun to assist, as he has offered to put at its disposal all of the machinery of the Carnegle Endowment for International Peace, and that the offer has been accepted. Mr. Root is presi-

This organization, supported by the in-come derived from the ten-million-dollar gift of its founder, has been making for eleven years an intensive study of the armament problem and all kindred questions involved in the ideal of the amity of nations.

At the outbreak of the world conflict this astitution was ironically regarded in some nunrters. As a matter of fact, however, the blow supposed to have been struck by the most colossal war in history has proved vital contribution to the importance of the organization.

instrument has acquired new life through he concern with necessities in which the high and the lowly throughout the globe are profoundly interested. A mass of authoritative information has been gathered which over prove of invalcable service to the Washington conference.

the auspices under which the internaional meeting will be held. President Harding in his letter to Representative Jeffers, of Alabama, has defined the object as "wholly patriotic and national in scope." It

National Committee, is on a parity with certain anti-League-of-Nations arguments

of regretted memory. If the public is as deeply interested in the reduction of armaments as it professes, it must disabuse its mind of the corroding notion that the conference is merely a Republican plan for promoting amity among the nations as contrasted with a Demo

ere purpose in both camps.

minority leader in the Senate, to a post in the American delegation emphatically sugter to Mr. Jeffers, is broad-minded and farseeing.

by the Administration. Expert assistance of the right sort can be supplied by just such an organization as the Carnegie En-

The invitation and its acceptance mark a tonic display of official wisdem.

TT IS becoming more and more apparent I daily that upon Japan, and upon the nature of the influence which Japanese statesmen are able to exert in diplomatic circles. most friendly to them, will depend the success or failure of what Mr. Hughes now calls the Conference for the Limitation of Arma-

What we in this country say or do, what the British may plan within the circle of their own immediate affairs, cannot affect the issue adversely at any point.

Americans keenly desire relief from the growing weight of armament and the spirit of jingoism which inevitably must attend it. The British are even more eager than we for a realistic program opposed to militarism

Japan is not specific, and the more gullible apologists for Tokio's little group of Tirpitzes are fond of saying that this is because the Japanese feel that a great career of power and expansion is just ahead of

It is clear, too, that Tokio is staking a great deal on the forces of foreign psychology which were set in motion to color the vision of a very large part of the Western world immediately after Japan emerged as a first-class l'ower from the Russo-Japanese War.

The Japanese have been told often that they are the wonder-folk of the East. They themselves have begun to feel that they are that and more. That they have never had to try their strength with a first-class antagonist-the Russian Army and the Russian Navy were rotted out by official corruption-does not seem to affect the estimates of contemporary statesmen who worry about the drift of affairs at the gateway to the Orient.

Japan is without the vast credit and without the resources necessary for even a small war. Yet the militaristic group at Tokio continues to assume that it can name the conditions under which all the world may

ivilization, the army and navy cliques within the Tokio Government are far from having control of the nation's affairs. They inspired the lunge into China and the drive into Siberia-adventures in imperialism that have res ited in abject failure and large and irreparable financial losses for their people.

It seems hard to convince the West that Shantung is and has been an affliction of the worst sort to the Japanese, and that Tokio would withdraw gladly if it could do so and save its face and its prestige. That, however, seems to be the case,

In Siberia the armies of soldiers and gether to take possession of territory owned by others are in the midst of difficulties, They are ready to admit that their mission

Japanese industrial impegialist, if we are to judge by the visible consequences of his expansionist program. Shantung has cost him ten times as much as he ever hoped to get

For the Chinese have a way of their own to meet invaders. Two years ago they esablished a boycott against Japan. It included even the school children. No one knows how it started. No one can be held responsible for it. China simply refuses to my any article of Inpanese manufacture, and China is in some ways the greatest

therefore, to read of officials at Tokio who offer to "vacate Shantung for a price." All non-militarist Jopan is sick of the Shantung business and clamoring for its

int issue of the Oriental Economist, able edited periodical which normally reflects the point of view of students, scholars and onservative business men in China and

The Economist says flatly that the Japanese Empire can be savel from continuing complete revision of its foreign policy and a re-establishment of all its diplomatic relations upon the ground of absolute morality. That is good advice for the Japanese. And it is good advice for every other Government

UP MR. PENN'S WAY

TOW much of the enormous pile of the H City Hall tower is disintegrating junk? Can Mr. Penn's great pedestal be made so safe that pedestrians will not have to harry

were supposed to be made of bronze, beause bronze doesn't rust or suffer any other damage from the elements. The city paid for bronze. It got iron. Now it is the lock hands that are rusting through. They, too, were supposed to be made of bronze They aren't bronze or they wouldn't rust.

News brought down at intervals from Mr. Penn's vicinity is such as to warrant a public demand for a thorough report on the condition of the tower. The great pile was but up in an era of almost unrivaled graft. It may be safe enough and it may endure for centuries. But, all things considered, it would be nice to know, on the word of competent engineers, that chunks of it are not likely to fall into the courtyard when they are least expected.

Congressman Siegel's declaration that the enforcement of the present lumnigration Law, resulting in the division of families, shocks humanity, is an indictment of a poorly constructed piece of legislation rather than an attack on the necessity for restricting Immigration.

PROFITS OF GAMBLING

Philadelphia's Bill, When Vice Is Systematized, is \$2,000,000-Liberty Bell to Be Protected From Fire. An Era of By-Products

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

on every dollar that was handled gambling proposition, no matter what kind, in the city

It seems incredible that such vast sums should be involved in the manipulation of but one phase of the underworld life of this city.
And this does not include money dis-

bling prevalls in Philadelphia it is a highly organized and carefully conducted

The heads employ a select company of spies, spotters, clerks, collectors and ac-countants to protect their interests. Money for all purposes flows like water. The income justifies it. Conditions, when

are the exception. Very few professional gamblers are able to save money or care to. Easy come, easy

small fry live a hand-to-mouth existence.

Gambling is only lucrative to its promo ters when it is operated as a system. It cannot be systematized unless it is pro-Protection means that the eyes of police

officials have been closed by plasters of "Don't you think your figures are high?" asked the individual who furnished me

THE Liberty Bell has always been in

danger from fire. Every precious relic and record housed in Independence Hall and the adjoining structures has been in constant danger of de-struction for years. Buildings of the Colonial era generally are

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS O CAVEN has approved a plan for a cen-tral heating plant which will obviate everpresent threat of fire from defective flues and clated causes.
It will be detached from the main build-

ing and invisible.

To preserve the surroundings of the his-

Fifth street side of the museum. It will entirely concealed.

The surface will be excavated to a depth. sufficient to accommodate boilers and heating appliances. The subterranean chamber will be hidden by the turf and gease of the

An ornate chimney will be built against de suggestion of what lies beneatly When the present work of overhauling the

lition than ever before. DOBERT HAIGHT, director of the legis-IN lative bureau of the State Chamber of onumerce, performed his biennial service to

intions before s'ipping off to Ocean City for His very clear and conscientions digest, n pamphlet form, of the new laws adopted is the Legislature of this year is now out. It antedates by months the official pam-oblet book of the State giving the laws in oil, with their weight of redundant ver-

A curious feature of the laws this year t the variety of subjects tackled by the last

jails, and from trade names to athletic contime session in the Legislature should be

presumably, a liberal education for any member with brains. Unfortunately, now and then there are legislators who nosed in at the last call when

the supply of gray matter distributed by nature was running short. This year's law-making body at Harris-burg dealt, among other things, with the illowing subjects: Holidays, memorials, animals, drugs.

"A" ERA of by-products," is how analyst, of Pittsburgh and Cleveland, de-scribes the progress of industrial chemistry

"It is only in the most desultory fashion that the public hears of the strides that are being made by chemists throughout the world." he said.

"It is only a question of time until chemical analysis and industrial invention turn to universal account the millions of

tons of vegetable product now going to waste on the sa't marshes of the Atlantic scaboard. "The farmers of North America are de-pendent upon the sisal crops of Yucatan and central America and the Philippines for their binding twine. One of these days the coarse-fibered grasses of the Atlantic marshes will be utilized, if not for the same,

GTN SOUTHERN New Jersey," said Mr. Ranborn, 'I found a factory where, in a crude sort of way, they were winding and working this marsh grass into ropes.
"It is an infant industry. It is crude and

the product is limited as to its utility.
One of these days the chemical wizard will touch this raw industry with his wand, and then, when a simple process is evolved. everybody will wonder why it was not discovered years before.

of coke ovens. "Coke production in the Connelisville region is today not an industry, but really a by product. The by products once neglected

the money-makers. "This is an era of by-products."



THE LAST DAY

FINISH ME NAP!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

AW, LEMME

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

FREAS STYER

On Work of the Philadelphia Mint THE Philadelphia Mint now is running at full time in the coinage of silvedollars and will continue for some time to come in this occupation, which would be a pleasant one to most people, says Freas Styer, the newly appointed superintendent of the place in Philadelphia where money "made" faster than any other place in

the country. "The coinage of silver dollars," said Mr. Styer, "has been urged by the Mint in Washington, and the Mint of Philadelphia as well as the other Mints are busily engaged in carrying out those directions. Of course, there is a small propor-tion of subsidiary coins (those of less than

"The Secretary of the Treasury has a definite reason for this large coinage of the s being done under the authorization of the l'ittman act, passed some time ago, they will se used for the retirement of certain notes being ordinarily issued for the purpose of stimulating circulation. These silver dollars will in time take the place of the notes. and the interest on the notes will be thus

"We are going ahead at practically full time in the coinage of this money. Gutside of the small amount of subsidiars silver which I have mentioned and a little work in the coinage of gold for some other coun-tries, the full resources of the Mint are employed on the silver dollars. We are allowed to coin for other countries when the pressure of work for the United States laxes sufficiently to allow us to do so. This work is, however, in the nature of an accommodation to the smaller countries which ask it, although we are paid for doing i Our facilities are naturally considerably greater than those of the smaller nations for

which we do partial coinage. Six Millions in August

"In the mouth of August we stored six millions of dollars ready to meet the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury when wanted. We have been urged by the Di-rector of the Mint at Washington to increase the output and we are hoping to be able to get it up to 350,000 pieces a day. although I do not know that we will be able to reach that very high figure.

of the coins issued. Naturally, there is a considerably greater amount of work represented in the coinage of a dollar than in that of the smaller pieces.

Bullion Comes in Bars

"The silver and gold bullion which comes to us to be made into color upon the order of the Treasury Department at Washington is delivered to us in solid bars, weighing about 1000 to 1200 ounces each. It is usually purchased from the smelters and from the mines of the United States and

the National Director of the Mint in Washington as it is offered to him and as it needed and is then apportioned to the "The Philadelphia Mint and the Mint in San Francisco got all the silver purchased under the authorization of the Pittman act up to a few months ago, when buying was begun for the Mint in Denver. It is all

bought at a fixed price.
"There are three mints in the United States. The one here is both the oldest and the largest, the others being in San Franeisco and Denver. The production of the Philadelphia Mint is twice that of the others combined. Our Mint was established in 1792. We also make the dies and a condderable part of the machinery for the

other mints.
"All of our own machinery is made in this Mint. We have a complete machine shop and we made all the machinery for

The Gold Coins "While the largest number of pieces coined by this Mint are the silver pieces, in onsequence of the far greater use of silver pieces in general circulation, we also coin

fined to the making of coins at this Mint. We make medals also when ordered to do

so by the Government, and we manufactured all the dies for the war medals which were issued by the United States Government as a consequence of the World War. We made the dies, for example, for the Victory medal and for the cross and other hours medals.

and for the cross and other honor medals

awarded by the Government to our soldiers

the gold pieces here.
"The largest gold piece in general use the double eagle, or twenty-dollar gold piece. However, we coined some fifty-dollar gold pieces for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. This was a special coinage and it was not the intention of the Government to put these pieces into general circulation. There was not a very large number of them issued, and today bring a premium from the coin collectors These pieces were issued partly in com-memoration of the old fifty-dollar gold pieces formerly made in the San Francisco Mint from California gold. These pieces were octagonal and have long since gone out of use. In fact, they were rarely seen even in the East during the time of their circulation The two-and-one-half-dollar gold piece

is not now coined, but it has not been dis continued; that is, no orders have been issued taking it from the list of coins of the United States.

The Mint's Collection

"One of the most valuable possessions of the Philadelphia Mint is the collection of coins which we have here. We have a specimen of every coin ever issued by the United States, even having one of the famous 1812 dollars, of which there are now said to be only two in existence.

"But our collection not only comprises every coin of the United States, but we have also most of the coins issued by almost every other country in the world. It is doubtful if there is another collection in the world so omprehensive as ours, and there is certainly none in the United States to compare with it. Unfortunately, this collection is now closed to visitors, as, for that matter, the entire Mint is. This order was made necessary by the war, and conditions have not yet sufficiently adjusted themselves as to enable the Treasury Department in again allowing visitors in the Mint.

"We have also a complete set of the medals of the Presidents of the United States, which were made here, and the dies

Coining for Other Countries

"As I said, we do quite an amount of coloing for other countries here. We are paid for it, it is true, but it is done rather as an accommodation. The principal countries for which we do this work are the South American countries, although we have also done some silver coinage for Stam and some for Costa Rica. The dies for all this work are made here from the 'maste which are made in the country desiring the coinage.

The yearly output of the Philadelphia Mint, as of the others in this country, fluctuates. The year 1919 was the biggest in the history of the Mint. Last year (1920) the history of the Mint. Last year (1920) was also a large one, but the indications are that 1921 will be rather small. "The Philadelphia Mint also does considerable recoinage. When coins are mu-

tilated or when they become worn smooth thated or when they become worn smooth they are taken up by the Treasury Depart-ment and the Federal Reserve banks and are sent to us. We smelt and recast them into bars, which are stored in our silver reserve and coined upon demand from Washington, The coins are usually sent to us when \$15,000 or \$20,000 has accumulated at Washington. The Federal Reserve banks send it to us usually in smaller lots and

coinage recently. There was a little coined in 1919, but, as was to be expected during the war, all the gold that came to the Treasary Department or to the banks was held in reserve, and not much of it has as yet been put into general circulation."

Germany will continue to capture foreign markets by under-selling competitors pay envelones, fail to realize that the money they carn does not purchase as much as their smaller pay did before the war. When that realization comes, as come it must, dumping will cease to be a favorite outdoor sport,

SHORT CUTS

The problem of the motorist is to keep

One way to reduce current expenses is to turn off the electric light.

Whatever else they may lack, delegate to the Washington conference of November 11 will arrive plentifully supplied with Norway has a "dry" bill which permits 14 per cent kick in liquor. Just how dry" a man is appears to be a question

of geography. Ambassador Harvey's Pilgrim Society speech was more than a nine days' wonder. The indignation it provoked at the time appears to grow as time passes.

"We are becoming a nation of dres-makers," says the Wall Street Journal. Women are perhaps making their our dresses because there is so little of them.

Senator Calder's proposal to permit the brewing of 2.75 beer as a revenue raiser in-trigues, if we may be permitted to say so, Industrial expert tells of cotton mil

Four Riverhead, N. Y., men whose united ages total 310 years have been playing dominoes every day for twenty-eight years. May it be long before they have to

now working three shifts. The Young Lady Next Door But One says it would be much

If a man is about to buy an automobile and another has more or less expert knowledge of the subject, the conversation resulting is always enough to keep a third man

Dr. William Franklin Baker, addressing the Philadelphia County Homeopathle Society, is quoted as saying that daylight saving is injurious to young people, and with citing an experiment with a rabbit to prove it. The rabbit (according to report) was kept awake by an electric light an hour later to yight and a wake and by an alarm electric light. an hour earlier in the morning, and lost weight as a consequence. And no wonder It was losing two hours' sleep. But what that has to do with daylight saving we On summer schedule the rabble would get up an hour earlier each morning. hour earlier (instead of later), and thus which, the doctor says truly, are particularly

What Do You Know?

Who said "If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter the whole face of the earth would have been changed"?
What is meant by "agua regia"?
How does from differ from iron rust?
Who was the first professor of chemistry in America?

in America?

5. What was the first message spoken over the telephone at its famous exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876?

What is the first name of Bergson, the celebrated French philosopher?
When did Daniel Boone live? What is a gudgeon?
What has been called "the shyest letter
in the alphabet?"

Reidge com-10. When was the Brooklyn Bridge com-pleted?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Oliver Herford, the American humorist and verse writer, is responsible for the observation, "Many are called, but fars and well with

the observation, "Many are called for yet up."

2. A tilde is the waved line placed over the letter "h" in some Spanish words is give it a kind of liquid sound.

3. Charles VIII was King of France at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus.

4. The great hurricane at Galveston, Texacoursed in 1800.

5. Bolivia is the largest nation in the world without a seacoast.

6. Muscle Shoals is the name given to a series of rapids in the Tennessee is Lauderdale County, Alahama, and is the tame of a great nitrate works built by the Government at this place

the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601

THERE was a time, so recent that all of country breathlessly watched a changing line on the newspaper maps which indi-

long for those allotted to bear it?

Be good to them. Lose no opportunity

Tennis is the one outdoor sport played by that played in England. But the tennis of

DURING the storms of the last few w

The men of Dublin need only look at the deferred hope.

dent of the Endowment.

What was originally a somewhat academic

is, indeed, far too momentous in design to be soiled by narrow partisanship. The foolish sniping indulged in by Mr. Linthicum, publicity man for the Democratic

cratic program which was rejected. There have been high intentions and sin-Mr. Harding does not question this, as his appointment of Oscar W. Underwood.

His attitude, as expressed in his let-Any other interpretation of the sims of the parley must doom it to failure. Mar-plots, which exist in both parties, can be rendered harmless by a continuation of the clear and consistent policy already revealed

dowment.

JAPAN IN WASHINGTON

ments.

and its horde of evil consequences.

seek pence. Fortunately for Japan and the rest of

The habit of foresight is not native to the

narket in the world. There is no business in Japan that has not felt the pinch of the beyont, which grows tighter constantly. It is mussing,

abandonment. Siberia has been a bottomas oil for Japanese money We shall hear more of the militaristliplomatic argument from Japan as the conference approaches. We may hear little of the real Japan. But the view of the masses of the people and of the governing minds of the empire is deftly summarized in the pur-

instinctively as they pass under it and sigwith a sense of deliverance as they get safely Not long ago some tons of ornaments near the statue were so rusted that they had to be hurrically removed before they broke loose and fell on defenseless heads. These things

THE gambling privileges of Philadelphia are worth \$2,000,000 a year to the sys-

That is, when the lid is off and protection is assured from all police interference.

This includes all gambling games—roulette, fare, stud and dice, as well as policy and the poolrooms.

One gambler who, some years ago, was the "go-between" between the professional fraternity and those who guaranteed police protection, had an income of \$700,000 a year.

He received a commission of 5 per cent

He died, after years of luxurious spending, not long since in comparative poverty, a charge upon his daughter, I am told.

bursed by systematized social vice and illicit drug sales. WHEN unrestricted and syndicate gam-

verything is wide open, demand it. Two noted gamblers in Philadelphia are reputed to be worth \$1,000,000 cach. They

When police protection is withdrawn the

the information. "Not for a city of 2,000,000 people," was e answer. "I think they're too low." My informant knew what he was talking

nadequate in their heating arrangements.
Independence Hall and the old Supreme fourt chambers especially have been in greater peril from this than from any other It is about to be removed, in so far as is possible in a structure of its character and

toric structure as nearly as possible in their original form has been the aim of every custodian of the State House.

Director Caven will not depart from this dmirable plan. The new plant will be in the rear of the

State House is completed the famous struc-ture will be more nearly in its original con-

Legislature.
They run all the way from apiaries to

butter, cometeries, advertisements, dentis-try, auctioneers, devices, reliabilitation, rail ways as distinct from railroads, cream, prisoners, and seven separate statutes on general subjects that cannot be clearly defined

"That we are manufacturing buttons from skim milk, weather-boarding from the refuse (or because) of Louisiana cane fields. neids from sawdust and cellulose from corn cobs is an old story.

at least for similar purposes.

"For nearly thirty years Rainey & Co., the Cleveland Gas and Coal Company, Henry C. Frick and McClure & Co. unknowingly permitted millions of dollars' worth of byproducts to go to waste in their thousands

The general disposition now manifest to believe that business, after all, is not so bad as we thought it was is eloquent of promise that very soon it won't be nearly so bad as it really is.

\$1 in value) being turned out, but the work at preent is almost altogether confined to coinage of the silver dollars.

The output of a mint is always stated in pieces and not in value. That is, if we coin half a million pennies and a quarter of a million nickels, the output is spoken of

from the gold and silver productionists. All the rest of the work from the delivery of the bars to the delivery by us of the completed coins is done right here in our own building.

"The silver has been accumulating here since the Pittman act was passed by Congress in 1918. The silver is bought through

'Our activities are not altogether con-

during the war.

7. Gelett Burgers is the author of the nonsense quatrain beginning. I never saw
a purple cow."

8. Samuel J. Tilden was defeated for the
presidency of the United States by
Rutherford B. Haves.

9. Giuseppe Garibaidi died in 1882.

10. The principal sources of illuminating sas
are bituminous coal and patroleum.