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ROPER'S DAMNING FIGURES

THE defense offered by Arthur Morrow. chief clerk of the Municipal Court. against the charges of extravagance made by Councilman Roper would have greater weight if it were not notorious that the local court employs about double the force of any similar court in the country engaged in the same kind of work.

A survey of the court was begun by the Bureau of Municipal Research some months ago in order that there might be authoritative and impartial information available on the success with which it was performing the work for which it was established.

The bureau is a non-political body interested only in the ascertainment of facts to assist those engaged in municipal government in solving their problems. It would have told only the truth about Judge Brown's tribunal. But it had not been engaged on the survey very long before all further information was denied to its agents and they had to abandon the work.

The public has to take the word of Judge Brown and Clerk Morrow, who are interested in defending what they have done and what they are doing. Mr. Morrow insists that because it is a poor man's court it needs ninety stenographers and forty-one tipstaffs, although all the other county courts combined are served with nineteen stenographers and thirty-nine tipstaffs. And we have to take his word also for the necessity of the large number of probation officers, although it was shown that some of these probation officers, supposed to give their whole time to the court, were actively engaged in private business. Photographs of them at their business places were printed in this newspaper a few months ago.

When the Council meets on Monday to resume its consideration of the budget, with its large appropriation for the Municipal Court, Mr. Roper announces that he will mak the representative of the court to explain in detail why it needs so much money.

The explanation is likely to be satisfactory to the Job Combine members, for they seem committed to the protection of every jobholder who owes allegiance to them and to their friends. But will it be satisfactory to those taxpayers who object to the use their money to support in comparative falleness the hangers on of politics?

WHERE THE FAIR WILL SCORE

EVEN before the appointment of Edward W. Bok as chairman of the Music Committee of the World's Fair Association at was plain that the Philadelphia Orchestra was destined to play a conspicuous part in one of the most important artistic fields of the enterprise. This forecast is further confirmed by the Orchestra directors, who have joined the exposition association in a

This hearty co-operation is unquestionably insurance of the finest musical attractions procurable as features of the celebration. Mr. Stokowski's band is brilliantly entitled to the dominant position. If its rate of development for the next four and a half years is equivalent to that manifested for the same space of time in the past, the organization can afford to enallenge comparison with the most thushed and bestbalanced symplicate orchestries in the annuals

It would be fortunate were assurance of success in other lines at the fair as legically predestined as it is with regard to musical offerings. The site of the pretentions for tival is, for instance, still unselected anthe general architectural scheme of the facremains a mystery

IN LINE FOR MORE TREATIES

THE appointment of Ellis Loring Dreve to the post of American Charge of Affairin Berlin is not surprising. Although peace

technical's established wheng and introcate array of practical problems awaits adjust-

American financial claims against Germany have never been satisfied. It will be rade and commerce, which however, a hardly likely to take -lame until the conjpensation question has been settled, turbuling, of course, the American bill for the

rost of maintaining fronte in the Rhineland. It is improbable that Mr. Dresel will be seriously, distressed by hours of superfluons Rumors of the early nomination of an Ambassador are current, but the elevation of Mr. Dresel at least suggests that the full diplomatic status will not be restored until new treaty arrangements are under war The two nations have declared that their war is over, which is a cheering gesture; but

with the collection of long- tanding debts. MCTORY FOR THE DEMAGOGUES

THE attempt to apply the rule of reason to the tax on large incomes has failed and he House of Representatives has accepted be Senate rate of 50 per cent surtax.

in this case it has comparatively little to de

As has been pointed out in these columns e House fixed the maximum rate at 32 per cent. The Senate, in response to the emand of the farmers' bloc, vaised the rate to 50 per cent. The farmers' bloc in the House thereupon set out to force the Conference Committee to accept the Senate

mendment President Harding's attempt to bring hout a compromise at 40 per cent failed. scause the Representatives who thought there was political capital for them in pen-alising wealth insisted on the larger figure. This is unfortunate because it means that

the Federal Covernment will continue to

lating capita! that is needed for the devel-

pment of industry. Some progress has been made, however, toward the rule of reason, for the new rate will supplant the existing rate of 60 per cent. which, with the normal taxes, has been compelling men with large incomes to pay 72 per cent of them in taxes.

PLAYING THE OLD GAME

THE City Council is now engaged in play-ing the old game of fooling the taxpayers in the old way, and thinks it can get away

It used to be the custom to decide what the tax rate was to be, regardless of the needs of the City Government. When it did not raise enough money to pay current expenses the deficit was carried over to the next year, and when this deficit became too large to escape notice it was wiped out by horrowing money on long-term bonds, very much a la Micawber.

And then the politicians beasted of their ability to manage the government of the city with a tax rate of \$1 on every \$100 of valuation. Those voters who did not trouble themselves to study the figures were fooled.

The Council has apparently decided that the city tax rate for next year is to be fixed at \$1.65, or at fifty cents less than the rate for this year. It is busily engaged in cutting down the estimates in order to get the nominal sum to be expended next year within the amount that can be raised at that rate. Various estimates have been swollen by officials friendly to the Job Combine, so that there might be a great show of economy in

The sum that can be raised at \$1.65, however, is admittedly \$1,600,000 less than the amount which Council plans to appropriate. The Combine has been assured by Controller Hadley, who plays the game with it, that the actual revenue will be large enough to cover this deficit.

The actual revenue might be large enough if the departments planned keeping within deir appropriations. But it has been intimared that additional sums will be provided if the original appropriations are not large enough. Therefore no one knows what the leficit will be next year, although it is pretty certain to exist. Whether it is \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 is not material, for the whole plan is in violation of the pay-as-you-go provisions of the Charter.

Bonds may not be issued to cover the lefleit. It will have to be provided for in the budget for the following year. And in order to keep the tax rate down for that year a still larger deficit will have to be illowed to accumulate, and so on until the city will have to appeal to the Legislature for permission to fund the deficit if it is to escape a tax rate so large that it will be

pardensome to every one. The city is headed straight for this caratrophe at the present moment because t'ounil is ignoring the first principle of the budget exstem, the principle that requires the city to raise each year a sum large enough to cover all expenditures that can be foreseen and to fix the tax rate accordingly. Council is fixing the tax rate and making a bluff at keeping the expenditures within the amount that it will produce.

Years ago Hornee Greeley said that the way to resume specie payments was to resume. Last week Secretary Hughes told the Washington Conference that the way to limit naval armaments is to limit them. It ought to be apparent even to the most unthinking that the way to economize is to economize, and that four-flushing economy to bamboozle the voters is worse than foolish. It is wicked

The tax rate can be reduced and still yield money enough to pay all current expenses the appropriations that pay the salaries of the political hangers on in the various departments, including the Municipal Court. which has been made a refuge of case for dependents of the ward bosses.

A WATERWAY LUXURY

THE St. Lawrence ship-canal plan, hatled 1 with enthusiasm in the Middle West, a unquestionably an attractive conception. It when costs and comparisons with other qually needed projects are impoduced that its appeal, elsewhere than in the Great Lakes gion. Is modified.

A modest \$300,000,000 will pay for the construction of the proposed coute pernitting vessels drawing twenty-five feet water to ply between Dulinh, Chicago, Port Arthur, Fort William, Cleveland or Detroit and -alt-sea ports abroad. For about five months of each year commerce will be closed down by ice. When the way is open Canada

will be a conspicuous beneficiary.

Governor Miller, of New York, speaking. at the Atlanta Deeper Waterway, Associaconcention in Savannah this week branded the St. Lawrence project as the extend to the last interests of the Notion The language is, perhaps, a triffe evercated, oven though what is deemed to be te fare of the New York Barge Canal is at

The St. Lawrence canal would, of course, revolutionize transportation conditions from the Atlantic to the beart of the continent. nd the public of two neighboring nations would be the gomers.

But the frankest admissions on these some do not settle the trace. Important currently by the Atlantic region can be mode commercial to fit for sums for below these required to further the St. Lawrence

Certainly public sentiment in the great ports of the East favors first of all the ampletion of a deep, all-the-year-round inside route along the Atlantic Coast and the general improvement of rivers and har The St. Laurence canal idea has ome what the aspect of a luxury.

A CHINESE EYE-OPENER

FILE bondshell method introduced into the Disarmament Conference by Secretary Hughes appears to have been deeply appreclusted by the Chinese delegation. for frankness of treatment and direct conthet with facts, it would be difficult to surpass the ten-point program presented to the session by Minister Sze.

In effect, the plan is an extremely cauded plea for the complete national integrity of hina. The problem is not merely wratched is explored back to its origins, and in the process there is not one of the major Powers whose special privilege are un-

It is possible in Shanghai to purchase an American postage stamp and dispatch a letter to the United States at the modest cost of two cents. Special extra-territorial arrangements provide for this anomaly. In this same "trenty port" His Majesty's

Supreme Court for China was established in 1865 and a United States Court for China in 1906. Under treaty agreements, one of which is eighty years old, the Chinese Govpowerless to impose a duty of more than 5 per cent ad valorem on incommg products.

For half a century-in fact, from the Taiping rebellion to 1906-the post of Inspector General of Customs was in British hands. Sir Robert Hart formally assumed this office in 1863, and found himself at the absorb a large part of the annually accumu- head of an organization which collected a

revenue of 8,000,000 taels annually at four-

cen trenty ports. The work was directed with conspicuous ability and fairness and the administration empletely exterminated corruption and mis-

management in the customs department. Eventually, however, the awakening of national consciousness brought about some alteration of control, and a Chinese admin-istrator was installed and declared superior to the British staff. The limitations regarding the imposition of a tariff, none the less, remain unchanged.

Although the United States continues to exercise certain claims of extra-territoriality n China, it is undeniable that the American Government has consistently advocated the policy of the open door, and outside sovereignty over any portion of Chinese soil has never been favored in Washington. present Great Britain is installed at Wei-Hai-Wei, France at Kuang-Chau-Wan, and Japan, vice Germany, forcibly ousted, in Kiao-Chao. The status of Manchuria, once under Russian, now under Japanese influence, is extremely equivocal. The annexation of Korea to Japan is an accomplished

For generations China has been a soverrign nation-with reservations. It is the formidable array of qualifications which the present Peking Government in a sense deconnecs and hopes to see, at least to some degree, abolished.

Article IV of the Sze program is pregnant with vigorous meaning. It runs in part as follows: "All special rights, privileges, immunities, commitments, whatever their character or contractual basis, claimed by any of the Powers in China are to be declared, and all such future claims not so made known, are deemed null and void."

Similar in content is Article V. requestng that "immediately or as soon as circumtances will permit, existing limitations upon 'hina's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed." In other words, China, Orientally aged, is convinced that she has also matured as a nation in the Western sense.

Aristide Briand has already indicated the willingness of France to concuste the least port of Kuang-Chau-Wan, provided Great Britain surrender Wei-Hai. Wei and Japan the Shantung possessions. This is a daring proposal, dramatically in keeping with the boldness of the Chinese contentions.

The situation . enormously complex, but there can be little question that China has promoted clear thinking by stripping the ssue of all disguise.

A newspaper which was founded to "inculcate An Advocate just principles in of High Ideals ligion, morals and politics" and which has been consistently loyal to that purpose for 120 years deserves the congratulations of every high-minded journalist. The New York Evening Post is such a newspaper. It has just been celebrating the 120th nuniversary of its establishment, tither newspapers have laid a larger circulation and granter fine and a larger circulation. lation and greater financial success, but few have had so potent an influence on the naional thinking for so long a period. It has ilways had high ideals and has always lived up to them. Men who disagreed with its political views have nevertheless respected hem and admired the force with which they cere presented.

Food profiteers are run-Tip on Turkey ning up prices on turkey, a member of the New York Exchange declares. Secretary of Labor Davis says if the price of the bird goes up to seventy-nine cents (as he expects), he'll eat corned beef and cabbage for his Thanksgiving dinner. The example is worth fol-lowing. Which contains a warning for the profiteer. Two years ago when consumers called the turn on them, many speculators

Limitation of armamen is giving industrial possimists unnecessary Bucking qualities. The amount steel that goes into battleships is small compared with what the country produces; but the amount of money spent on battleips, if diverted to other things, w restionably give business a big boost.

Hard Times is given a barder punch by a

steel girder than by a sixteen-inch gun.

SHORT CUTS

When he sang with childish give Of little Turk and Japanee, Robert Louis Stevenson Might his song have well began. Lattle children, do you bloom

o more crowded than Brown's Court.

orward as to be actually embarrassing.

We gather from a recent publication hat one Wilson thought rather well of one

If Vare and Magee can elect a Governor of Pennsylvania the people who permit them have no kick coming.

If a wage cut were as popular as a railroad executives could pin medais on themselves.

Agreement on armament has accentuated the bitherto unsuspected value of the

The work of trained seals at least demconstrates how well the average working newspaperman does his job.

Philadelphia mummers believe in taking time by the forelock, but they can't, unforquately, do a thing with the Weather Man.

When good follows get together 'tis far from fair weather for the man who has to oork while they talk and talk and talk and

It is, of course, understood that Mar-shal Foch shall not be obliged to turn his batch of presentation swords into plow-

The city may be in for a pretty penny when the motorcar is in for a pound. Or, to put it another way, penny wise, pound

"Make yourselves good Americans," and tieneral Diaz to men of his race in Baltimore, and thus proved himself states. man as well as soldier.

When Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridges says President Harding has sayed exemitation from destruction or bankruptey. seems to have said all that in necessary.

tine of the four nomen who served on the jury which convicted Guilford Young of murder has suffered a partial acryous col upse. There is here ample reason why no woman should be obliged to serve on a just A mere request should be sufficient to excuse

> Ses Doc Szc. The parter pleases every man Of every race and party To rule themselves the Chinese plan. But need assistance hearty. And, littorally speaking, we Despite commercial fooling"
> (Old Doc Sze, 'e ses, ses 'e),

The open door wins little thanks And starts uneasy twinges. it has many foreign planks. We ought to own the hinges. The door of opportunity Stands open, but, doggone it!"
(Old Doc Sze, 'e ses, ses 'e)-'No Jap may swing upon it!" AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Flag Display That Irritates Us. Nurses' Problem Now Awaits Us. Rule of Rhythm Dominates Us

By SARAH D. LOWBIE A WOMAN asked me today it I did not think that in view of the war being over and peace declared, even with Germany, it would be just as well if the churches that WOMAN asked me today if I did not had be just as well if the churches that had belated flags of the Allies adorning their pulpit spaces should gather them in. I said if they were there for their bright and cheerful colors, I could sympathize with their being kept out, but if they symbolized any sort of feeling such as "lest we forget," the sconer they were in camphor the better, except on Armistics Day. except on Armistice Day.

I fancy, however, very few churches have

left them about except inadvertently. It would be rather a facing-backward movement for any congregation to contemplate as a present issue an alliance that except historically can be said to exist no longer. Perhaps to a few foreign-born enthusiasts there may yet be a hope that America will enter into foreign alliances with this or that European Power. But for the most of us the Monroe Doctrine is preferable to the balance-of-power doctrine, and willing as we are to send food to Russia and grain to China and Zionists to Palestine and missionaries to Africa and Standard oil to Timbuctoo, it does not strike me that keeping up the war feeling even symbolically chance except in very "dated" and behind-the-times bodies of churchgoers.

ON ARMISTICE DAY, however, I hope, of for one, that it will always be done, and I trust it can be done as well and as solemnly as it was in the Church of the Holy Trinity by the war workers this last Armistice Day.

Both for that occasion and the welcome of General Foch, the uniforms, the flags, the marching spirit, the music, all the heroic reminders of a great time of sacri-fice and of devoted service were both appropriate and gave one a renewed desire for service with one's fellows and for one's fellows. Uniforms have a great place still in civilization and so has the sort of service

that uniforms imply.

I wish that in our Protestant religious organizations there were more uniforms and by that token more orders than there are. cannot see why, for instance, there is not in the Episcopal Church and in the Pres-byterian, Methodist and Baptist, nursing orders. If our hospitals could be supplied by permanent nurses dedicated for religion's sake to nursing, as the Lutheran hospitals are and the Roman Catholic, the eterna difficulties belonging to the whole nursing problem would be greatly simplified.

In the first place, the nurses would not be all learners, would not be all preparing to

stop hospital work and go to private practice; they would on the whole be a higher class, or the highest of a class, since, generally speaking, if one combines service with religious devotion one is apt to strike a high average. The members of a nursing order are assured a safe and honorable old age, and could be assured more actual dignity and comfort of everyday surroundings in their profession than can be allowed hem under present conditions as pupils in a hospital or than they can actually provide for themselves in the rather haphazard exist-ence most of them lead.

THERE would, of course, continue to be the I professional nurses who belong to our order and who would enter the work for purely business or scientific reasons; but with the necessity that has come to many women to earn a living, and with the pre-cariousness of those earnings to bulwark one against illness or old age. I think that endowed orders of more than one type would be a very great mission for the Church to work out under modern conditions and with many of the hampering clauses of medievalism

T WAS very much amused at a definition I heard a member of a Protestant order of lay sisters give for her vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. She said:

"I will explain them to you as I do to the children. By my vow of poverty I mean

I can never be rich; by my yow of obedience I mean that I must obey my superior, and by my yow of chastity I mean that I There were a great many married women

all about her listening open-mouthed to that rather quaint last bit of tuedievalism. Yows and life agreements any more than perpetual adoration or an implacable program of service would not answer the purpose for most twentleth-century women workers. But a program of work, a of life, a uniform, and a quiet vista of fulfillment and reward would answer the needs of many workers if not for life, at least for a period of time, and if the Church come to the rescue and take the initiative in the matter of the sectarian hospitals a need that the war has made very apparent would be on the way to being fulfilled.

MEANWHILE, we as a Nation have learned for this generation, at least, semething about drill and team play and how to get effects by great combinations carefully worked out and started in order. I remem-ber seeing the tears come into a girl's eyes from sheer excitement at the first Thomas concert she ever went to because the bows of the stringed instruments moved in perfect unison. The swish of the kilts of the Highlander regiments gives one the same sensa-

A man described to me the other day the thrilling effect the revolutions of a great buildingful of electric dynamos had on him in a factory for the making of nitrogen from the air in Sweden. He said that they entered the huge hall and could see no human about, only the great regular whir of the motors. Then, for the vast enterprise, the party finally made out four guardians, whose

business is to watch the unceasing motion for the variation of a second in the rhythm. Those of us who have lately seen "The Those of us who have lately seen "The Three Musketeers" in the movies have be-come aware. I think, what a tremendous part rhythm of motion has to do with cumulative excitement.

I felt that in that play there was never once any let-up to the pace at which the story was taken. It was as rapid as the and, no matter what the gency. D'Artagnan never missed his beat or

Every now and then you meet a person whose action seems to follow some such quick tempo. Bishop Phillips Brooks preached with amazing rapidity; so did the Rev. John Sparlawk Jones. It was as though their minds flew in long, quick sweeps of thoughts. George Pepper speaks and even argues his cases in a quick rhythm at certain times when he is working up to an effect. I sometimes wonder if the fact that he first learned to speak to a great public through the medium of a Greek play in the part of Alcibiades has not in a sense influenced his style. It is an admirable one, certainly,

r big and intense effects.

Most clergymen who "pray by the book" Most of the fall habitually into a rhythm eighteenth century music and dances were affairs of balance, now that side, now this: were the eighteenth-century fine speech

one would be curious to know what jazz will do for the twentieth century. It may not regulate our thoughts, but it is bound to affect the expression of our thought. Of course, we are too much in it to hear that for ourselves. But later generations will spot us as we do Johnson and Burke and Jefferson and their admiring imitators, our grandparents.

the rules of the union, sluggers broke up the funeral of an overseas veteran in Chicago. The veteran had been murdered by a couple of thugs on Armistice Day. Perhaps they were in the crowd that intimidated the Dis-abled American Veterans' Association that had charge of the arrangements. This seems to be a great opportunity for the Mayor of Chicago to get in wrong again.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JOHN G. WILLIAMS On the Work of the Realtor

WONDER how many people realize the great value to a community of a board of organized realtors?" asks John G. Williams, president-elect of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board.

"The very word, realter, to those who are acquainted with its significance, expresses business integrity of the highest standard; progressive thought applied ! interests of property owners and of the community and a material development making for the greater welfare and happiness of the people.

"In his every-day affairs the realtor is working toward these ends. He is a community developer, a property protector and his business is a distinct civic asset. The only real estate men who are permitted to call themselves realtors are those who belong to local Real Estate Boards which are affiliated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"The word realtor was coined by a Minneapolis member of this National Asso-ciation, and the right of that association to limit its use to its members has been upheld by a court decision brought, as a test case, in the City of Minneapolis. Webster defines the word as follows:

" Realtor: a real estate broker who is a member of a local board having member-ship in the National Association of Real Estate Boards, an organization incorporated in 1998 for the advancement of the interests of real estate brokers and the protection of the public from unprincipled agents or brokers.

Governed by Code of Ethics

"It can be readily understood, therefore, that the realtor is a real estate man who has brought his business up to the plane of a profession. His every business action is governed by a code of ethics no viola-tion of which is excused. In other words, n order to maintain his membership in a real estate board he must maintain the board's ethical standards of business.

"It can be seen, therefore, that the type of men who band themselves together to elevate the real estate profession naturally would be imbued with the highest community ideals and that their everydar business experience and knowledge would enable them to carry out such ideals in a practical manner. "It is for this reason that you will always

find the realter aligned on the side of practical community progress, and very seldom or never is he found advocating reforms or improvements which are merely visionary. "Home ownership, building and loan as sociations, ample mortgage money for the construction and purchase of homes, good streets, practical sanitary measures and a

host of other necessitles for the increases welfare and happiness of the people of the community are always being advocated by the realtors. The very business activities of the realtor make for these improvements. "The realtor naturally becomes an earnest booster of the building and loan association. Philadelphia always has had more of these wonderful associations than any other community of the world. There are at the present time more than 2000 of them in this city. The 1920 statistics of The 1920 statistics of

the State Banking Commissioner show that

last year there were 2183 such associations

in Philadelphia with total assets of more than \$300,000,000. The State had 3023 associations at that time with total assets of close to \$550,000,000. Philadelphia Leads World "Not only has Philadelphia the largest number of such associations with greater assets than any city in the world, but plan of assistance to home owners has been

ing and loan associations of any other community. "The possibilities for helpfulness of these associations have been realized here to a far greater extent than they have elsewhere, and one of the big educational movements which the Philadelphia Real Estate Bourd Because Sunday funerals are against will conduct during the coming year will be the education of other communities, through their Real Estate Boards, to the full possibilities of their building and loan associations for co-operation in helping the

developed to a point where it is of

greater

benefit than the plans of the build-

home owner.
"No set of men is more carnest and active in promoting the increase in number

of building and loan associations than the

phia known, not only as the 'City of Homes,' but as the 'City of Homes and Home Owners'—a slogan which the Philadelphia Real Estate Board has advertised throughout the United States during the last two

realtors, and such associations have proved to be the prime factors in making Philadel-

"OH, MR. HUGHES! MR. HARDING!!"

"Where the Philadelphia associations lead all others in helpfulness is in the fact that ev loan on second mortgages thus m ecessary for Philadelphia home buyers to have a less amount of actual cash than the home buyers of any other community of the world. It is particularly this phase their activities which the Philadelphia Real Estate Board will popularize through-out the country during the coming years.

"That this educational effort will be wel-comed is evidenced by the fact that only last veek, as a result of a talk made by Samuel Stern, chairman of our Building and Loan Association Committee, at the convention of he Pennsylvania Real Estate Association at Pittsburgh, two representatives of the Pittsburgh Board spent several days in our ity studying with building and loan asso-

ciation experts. "In advocating the investment of funds in mortgages the realier does a great con-structive work for the benefit of the whole community and at the same time feels that he is also benefiting the investor. There is no safer investment in the world than a Philadelphia mortgage. It does not de-preciate in value; interest on it is paid regularly; the security behind it is unquestion-able and the return is as high as absolute

safety should demand. 'The mortgage investor not only obtains a 'gilt-edge' investment, but he also has the satisfaction of knowing that he is aiding in the development and betterment of the community. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the real property of Philadelphia is held subject to mortgages, and without the great investments in this absolutely safe security Philadelphia never could have progressed as she has done. In the attainment of this end the realtor has been a very

Naturally a Booster

"Because of his intense Interest in these and other solid factors of his community, the realter naturally is one of the most active posters for his city's progress.

"Because of his very interest in real estate

is intensely interested in every civic subject. He is an carnest advocate, for In stance, of improved housing, and has been one of the greatest factors in educating the public to the advantages of such housing. Largely because of this education the public today, even in its smallest new houses, demands and obtains plenty of light and air. perfect plumbing and other sanitary equipnent, electric lights, modern heating systems and labor-saving devices of various

Where today will you find a builder constructing the two-story house which was so common a generation ago-the house which depended on coal stoves in the various rooms for its heat, for oil lamps, or at the best open-flame gas burners for its illumination. without porches and in many cases with dark and gloomy interior's Such houses are not built today and modern home construction has made for the greater welfare. ness and happiness of countless families

"Thousands of examples of this truth can be seen in almost every part of Philadelphia, and the realtor has not stopped there. He has been active for years in modernizing old houses and correcting the mistakes made when they were built—building into them greater comfort and increased happiness for their occupants. "That all these things are part of the

realtor's daily business life by no means lessens their great civic importance and the value of the realtor to the community,

The showgirl who is suing Congressman Herrick for breach of promise says he is a bick lover and looks like a pancake. If she hopes to get the \$50,000 she asks for her attorney should urge her to cultivate reticence. Otherwise a jury may arrive at the conclusion that she played in luck when the Oklahoman refused to marry her.

General Dawes says that 60 per cent of the Government clerical force in Washing-ton is inefficient. As he sees it, there is more deadwood there than in the docks of the Shipping Board.

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

WHEN representatives of the great na-Wilons of the world gathered in that most classic structure in America, the building of the Pan-American Union, for the conference on disarmament, they found many odd interests gathered there from different parts of the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Don Santes A. Dominici, Minister from Venezuela, showed them, for instance, the hoatzin, a very rare pird about the size of a grouse, which hails from his native land. This bird is stuffed and stands in a glass cage, and to look at it no one would realize that to scientists it is the connecting link which proves a theory that is little less important than it would be to

stablish that of the evolution of man from the apes. The hoatzin lives along the rivers of South America. When its young are but recently hatched in the nests that overhang the streams they will leap into the water if frightened by creatures of prey. They appear as clumsy and helpless as any other fledglings, but, as a matter of fact, upon such occasions they easily swim aslore. Instinct guides them to she tree in which their nest is built. Having reached it, they perform a stunt the ability to accomplish given to no other creature on earth today These baby birds back up against the trunk of the tree and lift their formative wings about their heads. On the first joint of each of these formative wings there is a tiny orn and this horn they stick into the trunk of the tree. First one horn and then the

much as the telephone lineman goes up his tole. They follow out the linb upon which their mother has built her nest and return thus to their home. Then, when their feathers grow and they re given the power to fly, the horns slough

off and disappear forever. Now, the scientists' theory has long been that all life came from the water, and here in this new-found bird of South America. they say, is the final proof of their contention.

Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, went home during the recent recess of Congress and painted his house with his own handsand a paint brush.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Of what possession of the United States is Agana the capital?
2. What was the Battle of the Pyramids and between whom was it fought?
3. What are the signs of the zodiac?
4. Who is the head of the Chinese delegation at the Disarmament Conference;
5. What is the name of John Milton's sequel to "Paradise Lost"?
6. Who was Lewis Cass?
7. In what century and in the reign of what

what century and in the reign of what French King did Cardinal Richelleu live? The was Phaeton in classical mythology! 9. How high were the hanging gardens of Babylon?

16. What is meant by a Nessus shirt?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Due de Reichstadt became the title of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte after the latter's final downfall.
 The Rio Grande forms part of the south-ern or routhwestern boundary of the United States.
 A rough stephant is one driven or living.

3 A rogue elephant is one driven or living apart from the herd and of savage 4. The word lichen should be pronounced

5. The offing is the part of the visible sea distant from the shore or beyond the anchorage ground.

o first Emperor of Rome was Augustus

6. The first Emperor of Rome was Augustus Caesar, originally named Caius Octavianus. He died in 14 A. D.
7. A doiman is a long Turkish robe open in front; a hussar's Jacket, worn with sleeves hanging loose; a woman's mantle, with flaps for sleeves. A doimen is a prehistoric structure consisting usually of large flat stones laid horizontally over upright ones. In horizontally over upright one parts of the British Isles this is_

it is a dolmen.

8. A fagot is a basecon.

9. Beulah Land is the name of the land of lerael, when it shall be "married." For thou shalt no more be termed forsaken; neither shall thy land any more be termed desolate; but thou shalt be called Hephgi-bah, and thy land Baulah; for the Lord delighteth.

as a cromlech. In Brittany, France, it is a dolmen.

land Beulah: for the Lord delighteth in thee and thy land shall be married." Isalah, lxtt, 4.

10. In the expression for ever and for aye "aye" should be prenounced to rhyme with the words bay and lay.