# EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1922

# ening Bublic Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PERSIDENT C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer: A. Trier, Becretary, Char'se H. Luding-lips E. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. m. George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley,

D E. SMILET ..... Editor 

The mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in a United States, Canada, or United States pos-tes, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. (160) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (31) dollar a month. Mortos-Subscribers wishing address changed ust give old as well as new address.

ELL. SOOD WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-ted to the use for republication of all news matches credited to it or not otherwise credited a this paper, and also the local news published

All rights of republication of special dispatches terms are also reserved.

-----

Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 22, 1922

# ANOTHER DIRIGIBLE BLOWS UP

MILITARY officials in this and other about for a practical dirigible airship, despite the successive disasters involved in what seem to be futile experiments.

The Germans bit nearest the mark with heir super-Zeppelins. But even the Zepcelins were a disappointment. They accomplished none of the things expected of themi. They were practically useless as weapons of offense because of the efficiency f modern anti-aircraft artillery and the racer bullet-a small projectile carrying at base an exposed spark intended to fire the gas in a balloon or the gasoline in an sirplane tank. Moreover, Zeppelins were difficult to navigate, and they were likely to be helpless against any force of wellinvigated airplanes.

The wreck of the Roma and the loss of some of the best air men in the army and naval service could not have been much of a surprise to aviation experts. Coming so soon after the loss of the ZR-2, the British-built super-Zeppelin, and the attendant scriffce of forty-nine British and American airmen, the end of the Roma well might mean the end of the dirigible fad for the

present. The Roma on her trial trips in Italy. where she was designed and built, did not prove to be a shining success. She was permitted to fly only in the fairest weather. Her trials were postponed again and again. Bhe was of the semi-rigid type, which means that extended interior balloons filled with hydrogen gas. rather than metal frames. were depended on to maintain her flying shape. She was admitted to be a dangerous vessel.

Properly the original experiments made on the Roma's home grounds should have been accepted as conclusive proof of her uselessness. Only the army and naval offi-cials in Washington know what the trials

16.80

W

10

in this country were meant to prove. The loss of life is tragic. It will be hard to justify it in official reports. Beside the an the ZR-2 seemed to expert eyes to be as safe as a house.

As in the case of the ZR-2; the loss of iffe on the Roma was due to the inevitable sion of the vast quantity of lifting gas in the ship's balloons. Until non-inflamdirigibles are likely to be death traps for those who operate them. Helium gas is non-explosive. But at the

co-operation between the Federal and State Governments as a menace to the continued independence of the States.

A bill has just been introduced in the Legislature, with the approval of the Governor, appropriating \$100,000 to the State Department of Health for the use of the division of maternity, infancy and child hygiene on condition that no contribution from the Federal Government is received under the terms of the Sheppard-Towner

bill. Senator Davenport, who introduced the bill, explained that the Federal Government was within its rights when it led the way in legislation to develop interstate commerce and to build post roads, but that it was doubtful whether it could constitutionally go so far as to interfere in the care

of dependent mothers. But the women who have urged the Federal appropriation insist that the work should be done, and have been indifferent to any possible constitutional restrictions on the power of Congress.

## G. W .: ANOTHER PATRIOT WHO HAD TO DIE TO LIVE

America's Habit of Giving Its Prophets Over to Martyrdom Began With the Colonies

TIME, which is impartial, and the evidence of events which never can be twisted in anybody's favor, made of Washington the superb figure that he is in American history. It was not the esteem of his contemporaries or the understanding of the people who followed immediately after them. In his day G. W. was hated, suspected, libeled by the politicians and advertised as a traitor to his country. He moved to the end of his official career in a storm of criticism generated out of fear, jealousy and ignorance and the passionate cumity of snobs. In the reaction of sentiment that came a generation after his death Washington was misrepresented in other ways. He was presented as a sleek embodiment of all the small and easy virtues, as a sort of cotton-wool saint, in attitudes that would have caused him spasms of nausea if he had been alive to read the early histories of his time and work.

Washington was, in fact, a two-fisted man of unbending honor and limitless courage, who brought to the service of his country a love of fair dealing and a genius for leadership combined with a slow, cumulative

hatred of all injustice. The memory of Washington, who retired after all his matchless service thanking God for the opportunity of escape from the mean conflicts of selfishness that raged around him, may have sustained Lincoln in the days when he, too, was being called a wrecker and a visionary. It may have comforted Roosevelt when, only a few years ago, the folk who now make solemu pligrimages to his tomb were calling him an anarchist who ought to be locked up. It should console

Wilson. Whether you like it or not, it is necessary to admit that such triumphs of free government as have been achieved in this country have been due mainly to inspired leaders rather than to the voluntary force of collective opinion, and that the leaders are lucky if in the end they are not martyred in one way or another for their pains.

It will be better to think of Washington not as a personage of celestial character. such as that which moves in the honeyed and misleading legends, but as a man susceptible to all normal human emotions, whose achievements were the nobler because they represented work done in the usual doubts. disappointments, sorrows and disillusionaccepting a peerage. It is a sense of humor. ments. The British armies pever tried Washington as his own people tried him. It is fashionable to feel that all the people in this country are alike in democratic sympathies and similarly willing to subordinate their own special interests to the essential interests of the majority. This is a delusion. It was a delusion of the patriots of the colonies. When Washington and the remnants of his army were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, the native Tories in this city were warring

friends, wherever they may live. The selec-tion of General Wood, who is neither a Pennsylvanian nor a graduate of the University, to preside over it was due to the feeling of many of the alumni that the time had come to broaden its appeal. Mr. Wickersham has a nation-wide reputation as former Attorney General. Mr. Brunker was one of the most active advocates of the election of General Wood, and he is one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of the younger graduates. The participation of these men in its active management will bring a new spirit into the board that every

# one hopes will be helpful in many ways. A LAWYERS' TRUST?

LACK of character rather than lack of education is responsible for most of the disrepute which attaches to lawyers. Some of the most brilliant young lawyers in Philadelphia, as well as in every other city, are the most unscrupulous. Yet they are graduates of colleges and law schools.

In spite of the fact that schools do not give an unscrupulous man a fine sense of honor, the American Bar Association has proposed a standard for admission to the bar which requires graduation from a law school after two years' preliminary study in a college. It is seeking to get this standard adopted in the different States.

A conference between delegates from the State Bar Associations and the section on legal education of the national association will be held in Washington on Thursday and Friday of this week to devise ways to bring about the universal acceptance of this

standard. If they should succeed, then no one would be allowed to practice law who had not spent two years in college and three years in a law school. Every young man who studied law in a lawyer's office would be shut out, no matter how well he might be qualified, and we should have a lawyers' trust. Of course, it is important that no un-

qualified man shall be allowed to practice law. But the qualification is what should be stressed and not the way in which it is acquired. A man can learn to become a lawyer in a law office just as well as in law school. In fact, some of the greatest lawyers this country has known were trained in law offices by other lawyers. They learned the practice of the law by actual contact with it. They participated in the preparation of cases for trial long before they went into court and they had the personal instruction of great lawyers during

their preparatory years. And after they were admitted they held their own with the graduates of the law schools. The bar cannot be purged of its disreputable members by laying down a hard and fast rule that no one can be admitted to

practice law save through the door of a law school. It can be cleansed by the determination of the reputable lawyers to ask for the disbarment of those unserupulous jury fixers and barratrous scoundrels who are a disgrace to humanity as well as to an hon-orable and useful profession.

# SHORT CUTS It was a gas bomb MacNider threw.

2 / 22 / 22 Toot - toot - toot - toot - toot - too 'Rah for George Washington !

Apocryphal stories of great men still remind us that cherries will soou be ripe.

When Henry and Tom flirt with greenbacks they seem to argue themselves mossbacksy Mary Garden's poise is proved by the

calm with which she reads the stuff written about her.

Cheer up! The city will yet be cleared of vice and coime. A Negro bootblack has been arrested for betting on horse races, We venture the opinion that it isn't modesty that keeps Arthur J. Balfour from

# AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT .

Women Voters, a Little Puzzled at First, Are Quietly Learning the Political Game and Mean to Play It-How the Factions Line Up

## By SARAH D. LOWBIE

THIERE are certain opinions that people Titrice are certain opinions that people take second hand and make the fashion temporarily by repeating them. They are like the present style of wearing galoshes, conspicuous, but not practical. One of these oft-quoted opinions is: "Women have been very disappointing in their influence on politics." Disappointing to whom? Not to the anti-

Disappointing to whom? Not to the anti-suffrage workers surely, who always said that women would not vote. Not to the politicians, who did not wish them to vote. Not to the League of Women Voters, which entreated them not to give their great prestige to any party without knowing just what they were backing. Not to the reform parties, who begged them to cut out the old party system and patiently and after many defeats help form a new party. In fact, on all sides they heard advice warning them to be careful. The Repub-licans urged that they vote a straight ticket without cutting; the Democrats urged that they vote a straight ticket without cutting:

they vote a straight ticket without cutting; the reform parties urged that they cut in-telligently; the Socialist that they cut ruth-lessly; the League of Women Voters begged them to hear all sides and then vote with the best side.

IN FACT, the text preached from was L "caution" and the sermon fell upon very willing cars, for the women were willing enough to have been laughed at for wanting willing the vote and for trying to get it, but they felt it a point of honor to be neither political jokes nor political martyrs once they had the franchise. They wished to be politically franchise. They wished to be politically powerful, and they knew that that would take a long while and could not come at the first nor the second nor the third elec-tion. They were and are content to feel their way, to learn the ropes, to stand and observe, to cautiously acquire the necessary data.

So it came about that women who in the disfranchised days were rather conspicuous "runners-up" for the reform organizations are no longer spending their political feel-ings lavishly in public. Even to the most experienced of them politically the situation seems much more complex and the factors less comprehensible than when they were vote-free.

If they had rushed in last autumn as they did for suffrage once upon a time they would have been disappointing politically— they would have been very alarming. They might have temporarily "done" for the ma-chine, but they would have quite tragically "done" for themselves

"done" for themselves. Let no one suppose the new voters are standing still waiting for orders. They are drilling in little squads all over the country. These little squads are training the leaders ; eventually when the leaders are fully developed they will lead-and not until then.

WHAT happened in this city is perhaps **VV** a case in point. There were three kinds of women that could be expected to rain for leaders—the suffrage and reform party women, the War Committees and Red Cross and Liberty Loan women, and the ward leaders and division leaders' relations and friends. The suffrage women, many of them, were

absorbed by the Lengue of Woman Voters, the reform party women joined the Voters' League, while the War Committee women, many of them, were actually appointed to positions of nominal importance in both the Republican and Democratic machines. Meanwhile the friends of the division and ward leaders grew active and even assertive as having on the whole the best right-on the ground of being able to deliver the goods-to any political crumbs that fell from the bosses' table.

By the end of the first year the net result to all three types was for the suffrage workers and many of the reform party workers a feeling that it was best to get into a real party without waiting for a new one to be evolved; for the War Committee

"and it is having a bad effect upon economic conditions here. To some extent, it is driv-



"IF YOU DON'T BEAR FRUIT-"

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

# BERNARD J. NEWMAN

On the Housing Situation THE remedy for the bousing situation L which exists in Philadelphia is more building and a standardization of building materials and methods, according to Bernard J. Newman, managing director of the Phil-

adelphia Housing Association.

"There still is a decided shortage of houses in Philadelphia," said Mr. Newman.

HUMANISMS

A DMIRAL CARY GRAYSON, physician to Woodrow Wilson, tells this one on himself.

tillation of cheer."

Whereupon he called a cnild by the road-side, gave the bridle reins into his keeping. crossed his palm with a modest coin and be forth.

He took the direction of the spiraling urchin.

"what shall I

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

himself. He was up in Virginia not long ago, rid-ing along through the hills on his horse. He observed a wraith of smoke curling from the mountainside as a lily unfolds its

bloom. "Yonder." he quoth, talking to himself, as a philosopher is like to do in such soli-tudes, "is the habitat of ye moonshiner. I will repair me thereto and quaff of his dis-

present time it is available only in small quantities.

## A GOOD PRESCRIPTION

SENATOR PEPPER proved by his nd-York on Monday night that he knows what died to cure the transportation ills.

He said that an equilibrium of interes must be preserved among those who use the railroads, those who furnish the capital for them, those who run the trains and those who manage the roads, and that the preservation of this equilibrium must be partly a matter of human relationships and partly a matter of legal compulsion.

The emphasis which Senator Pepper put on human relationships is significant. It is only within recent years that any attention has been paid to them. Yet there are a few railroad managers who still think it safe to disregard them and to ignore the fact that the workmen who run the trains are men like themselves who wish to have a little consideration, and who object to being treated as if they were machines to be orked till they break down and then

Arown on the scrap heap. If the perplexing industrial problem is to be solved, it will have to be through a fuller recognition of its human side and through an effort to bring about a co-operation tween the workers and those who pay the Wages.

BALFOUR WON'T HAVE IT

A RTHUR J. BALFOUR'S refusal of a title for the fourth time suggests that the British nobility is not what it once was, New lords have been made in profusion during the last few years. Brewers and contractors and manufacturers and all sorts new rich have been promoted to the House of Lords until that body has lost its d character of aristocracy. It is like a club filled with self-made men proud of the job and ready to boast of it.

This sort of boastful pride is not charac. intic of the old British aristocracy to which Balfour belongs by birth. aristocracy has lost its political and much of its social prestige through the breaking lown of the barriers which separated it from the new-rich commercial class. And the new lords have acquired none of the respect which a generation ago was acthe gentry.

Mr. Balfour apparently prefers to remain an untitled gentleman rather than enter the new titled class to which no distinction atches. Gladstone refused a title because be wished to be known in history by the name to which he had given distinction and did not wish to hide his glory under another name or even to confuse his identity by be-coming Lord Gladstone. But Balfour's re-fusal is doubtless for different reasons.

There is a social revolution in progress in gland which is none the less remarkable ause it is coming about peacefully,

### WOMEN AND THE CONSTITUTION

T WAS in response to the demands of Congress passed the Shepnen that and-Towner Maternity Act, an act in-minded to extend as far as possible the mindiction of the Federal Government the philanthropic work of the States. tops have been taken in New York to to the act as an unwarranted invathe rights of the State. Governor

Fromit of the State to plans for

among themselves for the privilege of entertaining the officers of the enemy's army, G. W. was no national hero then. He was viewed doubtfully and disliked because he was supposed to have made a sort of international scene. He had made what the snobs of those days called a sorry exhibition of himself and the Colonies. He was in bad taste, if you get what they meant. G. W. was sustained by his own courage,

his own pride, his own faith and his own vision. There never was a great man in the service of any nation who didn't find himself at some time similarly alone-and similarly undismayed and similarly without the support of uninspired majorities.

Only the very strong men who care more for justice and for mankind than they care for their own comfort or even their own lives may dare to be pioneers of great new causes in a democracy. Such men have to travel far without company. After years, when they are shown to have been wise and brave servants of the people, monuments are built for them and we turn out to make speeches which imply that we conselves somehow helped them on to triumph.

Usually we do nothing of the sort. There are too many of us who hate the thought of change or progress, too many of us who are comfortable enough as matters stand, too many of us who forget that time and thinking go on releatlessly no matter what the individual may desire, and that those who refuse to move forward intelligently and bravely to face new responsibilities ereated in the process of evolution will be violently compelled, seener or later, by forces outside themselves, to take second, third or fourth place in the procession.

# MAKING IT NATIONAL

THE election of George W. Wickersham, of New York, and Albert R. Brunker of Chicago, to membership in the Beard of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania marks the beginning of the end of the management of that great institution by a close corporation.

Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Brunker were nominated by the alumni and were elected to the board in accordance with an agreenent entered into some time ago that hereafter the vacancies on the board should be filled in that way. The new trustees are the choice of the alumni scattered all over the country, and not the choice of the small group of men who have constituted the selfperpetuating board in the past.

It is noteworthy that they are not Phila delphians. The University is a national in-

Sarah Bernhardt recently heard a jazz hand for the first time and applauded. Poor Sarah! It probably is the beginning of the end.

Lieuteunnt Governor Beidleman say the present business system in State departments causes heavy losses. Nobody impugns his expert knowledge.

Just because the Health Department hasn't listed 'em, please don't suppose for a moment there are no cases of spring fever round about this man's town

With the help of a Bermuda onion Secretary Hughes may be able to summon tears over Senator Hitchcock's grief because of unrecorded diplomatic conversations.

the way she is peeking in on us fear False Spring is seriously thinking of inviting the buds to come out and play so that the waggish dog, Jack Frost, may them.

Captain of steamship arriving in this port says he threw thirty cases of bonded liquor overboard when off the Delaware Notable addition to Davy Jones' oeker.

Samuel Gompers urges that a stop be put to further invasions of America by British non-union actors. This will leave us cold if nothing is done about the lec-HICCTS.

From the number of branches we have seen we arrive at the conclusion that what little Georgie cut down with his little hatchet was not a cherry tree, but a pussywillow.

The McCormick kid's finnee is now fifty-seven instead of forty-eight. If she doesn't hurry up he'll strike the sixty or seventy mark and then grandpapa will surely object.

"Kill an Englishman a day" is the of the Egyptians. Messy way of mainess. Why not compromise by slogun doing business. ating an apple a day and thus keep away old Doc Consequences?

l'innneial note-Mathilde McCormick's figures, who opened at forty-eight and rose to fifty-seven, has now dropped to forty and is much interested conjecture as to there possible closing figures.

Sinté Collège is conducting au organ-ized war on rats. If it succeeds in ridding itself of a pest which has become a menace to the town it will have set an example worth following to the rest of the country. to the

When the twin pillars of the Nation re shattered by the vanials of privilege will conifert us all to know that Senator La Follette will be found beneath the still strenuously talking, talking, talking.

From the Psychiatric Institute, Ward's Island, comes a fresh voice erying the nucleal story that money is a great carrier of disease germs. Fifthy lucre; but, brave men that we are, we are always ready to take a chance.

The State Supreme Court refuses elieve that the suction of an express train would draw a man and an automobile to it. Still when one thinks of the men in obiles drawn to the 5:15-oh, well, this is an age of unbelief.

stitution, but it has been managed in the past with too little recognition of this fact and it has suffered accordingly. Under the new policy an attempt will be made to enlist the active interest of all its

women, who were now party committee women, nominally at all events, that it was best to be less nominal and more effective numerically, and for the women patterned on the ward-boss type that it was time the were recognized nominally as well as used placatingly

So by November of last year there loomed three recognized groups of political women, known best by the women about whom they gathered for the purposes of organization.

THERE was the party women group, L Democrats and Republicans. Those who were Republicans, yet neither for Moore nor Vare, Penrose nor Sproul, called themselves non-factional Republicans. They were not appointed, they held no office nominal or sub-rosa under any factional leader. Their desire was to learn what there was to learn in order to be political factors in a Republican Party, national, State and county. These women gathere under the chairmanship of Mrs. George Lorimer in what was called the Republican Woman's Club of Pennsylvania. Then there was the Republican State

Party group under Mrs. Barclay Warburton's leadership which comprised all the vice chairmen of the counties of the Republican State Committee. These women hold office and very high office in the Republican State Committee. They serve until No. vember, when they must stand for election if they are to serve for the next year. They sit on the State Committee that considers the nominees for the primary elections and they have a vote in county party affairs and a consequent leadership of a kind in the State.

There were two local groups, one nom inally recognized by the Republican machine under Mrs. Dobson Altenus and the other actually recognized by the Republican ma-

Mrs. Harmon had also a club which proved effective in the Vare wards and which was nominally at least a State club. The name was somewhat like the name the one of which Mrs. Lorimer was chairman and it was presumed, therefore, that it must be war to the knife between them, a belief Mrs. Harmon seems to have fostered for some reason, perhaps under a mistaken notion that the more general Republican organization was designed to rival her purely Vare-machine club. But as the more general Republican organization is to educate the voter and to work for a progressively intelligent, rather than factional or local, propaganda its whole scheme of organization is quite different from the ward organization of the club that Mrs. Harmon has so ably and efficiently wielded for the has so ably and emerency wiened for the Vare interests. No doubt the two organiza-tions will work without friction since their activities are different.

A S THINGS stand now among the ma-A chine Republicans Mrs. Harmon is the Vare candidate for county Republican vice chairman at the coming election in Philadelphis. The group of women known as the County Committee under Mrs. Dobson Altemus, having worked against the Vares in the last election, will not continue as such, Mrs. Altemus not being allowed to succeed herself.

On the State Committee, however, if Mrs. Warburton decides to run for election for the State vice chairmanship to succeed herself she is likely to be cleeted. She grown greatly in her position and has the trust of many women who are not factional as well as the respect of the factional crowd. More women would unite to trust her than any other Republican woman in

the State. Meanwhile in the primary elections this spring there will not be a great sweeping woman's movement that will mark their woman's movement that will mark their political power. They will still work for minor offices and accept an inconspicuous role, but they will not be less growingly powerful for that. They are learning the game, they mean to play it and it is their intention to play it fairly, but to take no chances.

1

ing away the classes of skilled mechanics which have done so much to make the city what it is industrially. Many have gone or are going to other cities, with a gain to just as readily. those cities and a loss to us.

"But this is not the only disadvantageous feature of the shortage of houses. The doubling-up of families in one house is per-The

hans even worse, because it results in an unavoidable lowering of living ideals and conditions. "Young couples who have married are forced either to live with the parents of one

f them or to take three or four rooms in t building converted into apartments.

### An Undesirable Condition

"By doing this they naturally take no interest in their home or, what is equally important, in their neighborhood. They are lriven to look for their pleasures outs of the home. This is not only an added expense, but it also brings about unstable conditions. Much of the restlessness of the present-day results, I am certain, from so many families and young couples having no

sense of placement in their homes. "Living in rooms, as so many have been compelled to do, these persons are not in-terested in their neighborhood, as is the case when they have a house. In the latter case they have something which represents their own property, no matter how little has been paid on it or how small or unpretentious in is. It is their own and they take pains to see that the neighborhood is protected. As As result they are better citizens than when these conditions are lacking.

"These conditions automatically increase rents to the prohibitive point, so far as the

itizen of average means is concerned. 11 the shortage of houses is so great that several families are trying to obtain one house, the owner will naturally see to it that the rent is raised to a point which is highly profitable to himself. Not only the rents, but the sale prices go up also to the point where the young couple feel that it is inadvisable from an economic point of view to tie up so heavy an investment as is demanded in a house.

#### Scientific Adjustment Needed

"The building of a large number of small houses, which were sold at a reasonable price, has played a considerable part in the development of Philadelphia as a great American city. But we shall not get back to the conditions which made this possible

unless we go about it scientifically. "The principal remedy is, of course, more building, and we should have each year i sufficient number of new houses to take care of the normal fluctuation in population that comes as a part of the working conditions in the various parts of the city.

"What is needed above all is a standard-ization of building materials. Here is the greatest waste today in the construction of houses. For example, an architect will plan a house with windows and doors of different sizes for the artistic effect which he gains thereby. But this means that each window and each door has to be made separately and made during the busy season and not during the idle time.

#### Adds Much to Cost

"This, of course, is all right, if financial conditions warrant, but it adds greatly to the cost of the houses and this cost must be paid by the buyer, or by the tenant in case of rented houses. There should be a legal-ized standard for all house-building materials. Another point of expense lies in the fact that the builders are frequently asked to build two-story houses meant not to carry a two-story weight, but to maintain a three or four-story weight and stress. "The Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia

can contribute much to the reduction of the cost of building if it will function as a body eager to contribute something body eager to contribute something toward alleviating the present situation. Many of the individual builders are obliged to buy their materials in small lots and, therefore, have to pay higher prices than if they bought in larger quantities. The exchange might toward

"There is also the mistaken idea that the small wage-carning group, which furnishes the backbone of the market for the smaller houses, can only be induced to purchase houses which have hardwood floors, tiled bathrooms, closets with glass doors and other similar fittings. The contractors who build the smaller houses must get away from this idea and build their houses with all the modern conveniences, but without the lux-uriousness and the additional expense which priousness and the additional expense which smoke Noting which. tethered his steed, called after him. "Mister," said the boy, "what shall I do with the horse if you don't come back?" these things make necessary. They will sell

# The Market Large

readily arrange for orders at carload prices

and distribute the materials as the needs for them arise. "There is also the mistaken idea that the

sell for sums like these until a standard-

ization of building methods and material is

exorbitant wages. This is largely for the

skilled workers coming from the trades in

which they are working. The construction

interests must face this situation, which is a

be done and that is by the adoption of a program providing for the training of ap-prentices. The former apprentices have

high rewards given to partly skilled labor

during the war years and the period imme-

diately following, or they have become fullfledged workmen. But in any event, there has been no serious effort made by any one

to recruit workers for the building trades.

either gone into other work, entired by

son that the apprentice system has fallen , and there is not sufficient supply of

"There is only one way in which it can

brought about.

reason that the

serious one.

Considering which, and the unreadiness of this immature youth for the assumption of "There is a market today in Philadelphia for every house which can be built to sell at from \$3000 to \$5500. If good buildings responsibility, the admiral doctor turned him about and continued his journey, his thirst could be constructed to sell for less, it would no whit abated. again bring the investment owner into the market. But houses will never be built to

The Princess Julia Cantacuzene, Russian refugee, was born at 1600 Pennsylvania ave-nue, Washington, D. C., the present address of Warren G. Harding. Ulysses S. Grant then lived there, and the

'If there was a real building boom Philadelphia today, the labor supply, espe-cially in the skilled trades, would be so short that the men who have the ability to Princess was the daughter of his son. When she told Mr. Harding this the other day he insisted that she had prior rights do this work well would be able to command

and the house was hers. Oddly, in soliciting Russian refugee relief, she occupies an office in an old building a block away in which sat her grandfather when he was Secretary of War.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was, some-thing more than fifty years ago, best man at the wedding of Sir James Murray, editor of the great Oxford Dictionary.

Dr. Murray had learned contributors from all over the world to this monumental contributors work. There was one man, a Dr. White, who wrote so attractingly as to arouse the editor's curiosity. He sent a letter asking Dr. White to visit him. He received one in return which said that this would be quite impossible, but Dr. White would be glad to see Dr. Murray at a given address. The edi-tor went and found his star contributor to

# The City's Annual Needs

"The estimate which has been made 6000 new houses each year to take care of the normal increase in the population, both by births and the house demand created by marriages, is, in my mind, too low. I should say that 7500 new houses a year come closer to it. There are between 14,000 and 17,000 marriages in the city every year and normal increase in population is about 30,000. At present we are short about 20,-000 houses to take care of the population. "The time for construction is ripe now There is a lessening of the 'buyers' strike.' Commercial builders should be encouraged to

their plans ready and take advantage f the present market for materials and "A comprehensive program for reducing

building costs might be stimulated by en-couraging labor unions to increase the numstimulated by enber of apprentices; by encouraging the city to foster trade schools and direct pupils to such study; by group buying of materials to get the benefit of reduced prices for large orders, and by the standardization of ma-terials, plans and parts to secure lower costs through all-the-year-round manufac-ture of windows, door frames, doors and

similar units of construction. "This is the quickest and most effective way to obtain relief at once from the house shortage, which is working to the manifest disadvantage of Philadelphia."

acting

# Earl Cooley,

Governor of Colorado, has pardoned a man A Horse on Somebody convicted in 1507 of horse-stealing, declaring that he had not been properly defended. Cooley, then a young and inexperienced lawyer, had been

the man's counsel. After fifteen years in the pen the victim's opinion of the confession ought to be interesting.

The American Bar Association meets in Washington this week to discuss the adoption of more stringent qualifications for admission to the bar. There is danger that it will do too much rather than too little. May the shade of Abraham Lincoln be on and to give the conferees guidance.

If John D, has his way and Oser is naturalized before he is married, the enterprising reporters may get the news for which the world pants; they may discover his age. Ho, hum!

and the second s

be an inmate of an insane asylum. What Do You Know?

### QUIZ

- ame the author of "The Complest Angler." 1. Name
- 2. What is the elegiac meter?
- Who is the Premier of Canada?
- 4. What is the nickname of Maine?
- 5. Who is the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra?
- 6. What is a bibliophile? 7. What are the Hymenoptera?
- 8. What instruments compose a string
- quartet? 9. What is a baton?
- 10. What is the capital of Soviet Russia?

#### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- Answers to vesterday's Quiz Sir Horace Plunkett is a distinguished Irish publicist and agriculturist, who has been active in the co-operative movement as a means of economic restoration of Ireland. In politics he is a Dominion Home Ruler, opposed to separation both of Ireland from the British Empire and of Ulster from Ireland. He has been for many years interested in ranching in the United States.
- interested in ranching in the United States.
  "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was written by Robert Louis Stevenson.
  "The Wizard of the North" was a name applied to Sir Walter Scott at the height of his fame as the author of the "Waverley Novels."
  A cenotaph is an empty tomb or monument erected as a memorial of a person who is buried elsewhere.
  Robert Bridges is the poet laureate of England.
- Son who is buried elsewhere.
   Robert Bridges is the poet laureate of England.
   "Swaraj" is an Indian policy, meaning virtually the same as "home rule." If comes from Hindustani words meaning "self" and "regnancy" or "govern-ment." The words are cognate to the Latin "suus" and "regnum."
   Three noted pirates: Morgan, the Bue-caneer; Lafite, the Pirate of the Guik. and Captain Kidd.
   "Fortissimo" in music means the very loudest sounds producible.
   "La Traviata" was composed by Giu-from the younger Dumas "Camilie."
   "Brummagem" means cheap, tawdry or small manufactured articles, such as hardware and jeweiry. The term is a corrupt pronunciation of Birminghas England, where at one time vast quart titles of cheaply priced and mester-disus articles were manufactured.