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Thilodelphis, Thursday, May 4, 1922

HOW ABOUT THIS?

T IS reported that the State Republican organization is so uncertain about the nomination of Alter that it is planning to rade votes for Burke for United States Senator in return for votes for Alter for

How can this be? Senator Pepper, who a candidate for the same vacancy for which Burke is running, has announced that to is an organization man, and the Repubcan City Committee has indorsed his can lidacy. Is the organization going to sup-port him in Philadelphia and knife him in her parts of the State?

The Senator should be interested in the swer to this question. He is a tyro in actical politics, and he may discover beore the campaign is over that for ways that are dark the organization politician is peculiar.

UNIVERSITY'S PREDICAMENT

INTIMATIONS from Washington that Major General Leonard Wood will not be nt on September 1 to assume direction the University of Pennsylvania confirm suggested magnitude of the work which been assigned him in the Philippines. Should the report of a further postponeation of the \$10,000,000 endowment and program will be inevitable. There are ibly interested alumni to whom an early ning of that undertaking would appeal. it indeed imperatively necessary to wait or General Wood?

With proper organization, it is scarcely ble that a vigorous effort to relieve University of the financial embarrassnexts which it has been so sturdily com-

emost institution of higher learn. the State is already entitled to pride the excellence of the Penniman regime ing a most trying period. Considering difficulties at hand, the direction of University since the resignation of reveat Smith has been admirable and effiiant in many ways.

If the same spirit of enterprise and reulness could be imparted to the fund mpaign, that long projected work might be ed before the advent of the new head. The achievement would unquestionably prove an offset to the depression caused

the fail to demolish the validity of the ention may begin to take hope when reduction programs are urged in a il manner by nations sacrificing to that desirething by disarmament. In that desir-event no dark, ulterlor metives could

ORDER IN THE COAL STRIKE: A GOOD SIDE OF A BAD THING

Let Us Hope That All the Various Interests Concerned Will Continue to Maintain Their Self-Control

IS a relief to observe that, as the coal A strike progresses to what ordinarily is known as "the trouble phase," the federa-tion leaders and the police in the affected areas are managing to avoid many of the conspicuous mistakes which led in the past to violence and outrages of various sorts. The lessons of the steel strike seem to have had a sobering effect upon county officials, who are not so ready as they were in the Pittsburgh region to experiment clumsily

with repressive and oppressive measures, The State police have acted thus far with admirable restraint even in places where disturbances have occurred. There is an apparent general desire among local officials to stick within the limits of their authority. A conference held yesterday at Uniontown by Sheriff Shaw, of Fayette County, and William Feeney, a union leader, ended with a pledge of the unions rigidly to police their own meetings and to penalize or eject any one who causes or suggests trouble of any This is something new in the technique

of labor demonstrations. Sheriff Shaw rescinded an order issued to prevent strikers' assemblages after one of them had led to a clash between miners and the police. Mr. Feeney made an address to the miners and said that each individual union man was to be held responsible for trouble in which he participated.

The strike leaders have been pleading for peace. Now they demand peace among their followers.

Operators and their committees hold meetings and because they are orderly no one interferes with them. But it happens that miners are in vastly greater numbers than operators and that any meeting they hold becomes naturally and inevitably a massmeeting.

In the early days of coal miners' unions meetings of strikers were frequently preliminary to unruly demonstrations or general dirorder, with marches on the breakers. But with better organization and cleverer leadership strikers' meetings have become more

and more orderly. In Ohio during the steel strike no riots were reported. It is said there were no fights between strikers and police because no attempt at the suppression of union meet-ings was made. Immediately over the line in Pennsylvania, where petty local officials were permitted to have their own way and where the customary "ban" was put on strikers' meetings, trouble was continuous and a few persons were killed.

Members of the unions found public halls closed to them. And they were not permitted to hold meetings in the open. Oddly enough, this sort of attitude was

not due to any theory clearly formulated by State or local authorities. It resulted from the feeling, still prevalent in some quarters, that citizens of foreign birth or parentagewho are numerous in the coal and steel countries-are not entitled to the rights of citizenship defined in the Constitution.

This belief, translated into action, did not settle the issues involved in the steel strike. It merely postponed a settlement and substituted allegiance to the I. W. W. for allegiance to the Federation of Labor in great masses of workingmen in Western Pennsylvania.

The preservation of self-control by all people directly concerned with a labor demonstration as widespread as the coal strike is imperatively necessary for a hundred reasons. Ignorance and excitement rather than a wish to be unfair or lawless lead to extra-legal operating methods among 'policemen and deputy sheriffs in

pressional interest is the World Full of 1978 is very considerable. As a whole, the present Congress is not looking much farther ahead than Norember, 1972. But, in the old melodramatic phrase, "a time will come" when the National Legis-isture will be forced to think with some in-tensity regarding the commemoration of 160 years of the nation's independence. If the City of Philadelphis had rejected its responsibilities, and even if no tribute to the event had been proposed here, Congress, within the next four years, would still be compelled to devote definite attention to com-memorative proprieties. The claim is in the memorative proprieties. The claim is in the end unescapable. Philadelphia, birthplace of the Republic, is ready and willing to as-sume the bulk of the responsibility which fitting recognition of this great event entails. The appeal for congressional aid, made in Washington yesterday, is, therefore, not merely a matter of right. The immediate object is official indorsement. But it is needcas to disguise the fact that financial as-

sistance is also of vital importance. Allowing for the present embarrassments in Washington with respect to the bonus, the tariff and other veratious problems, there should be no hesitancy in pressing requests for aid beyond the pronouncement o a few stately and highly generalized phrases.

The Exposition program launched by this city enjoys the utmost warranty in national pride and historical consciousness. Its significance is national and world-wide. In soliciting co-operation it need never be feared that the cause is not of the highest moment.

BEVERIDGE COMES BACK

LBERT J. BEVERIDGE has proved ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE has proved that a man can win a political cam-paign without talking politics. His defeat of Senator New in the primary contest for the nomination in Indiana has been accomplished by the use of most unusual tactics.

For the last two or three months Beveridge has been going about the State making speeches. He has addressed meetings of awyers on the career of Chief Justice Marshall, about whom he has written an able and informing book. He has addressed high-school pupils on the art of public speaking. He has talked to churches on ethical questions. And he has thus obtained access to audiences made up of people who do not usually attend political meetings. He has irritated no one, for he has refrained from talking about anything on which there is wide difference of opinion among the voters.

Senator New thought he would serve his own interests best by remaining in Washington until near the close of the canvass. He allowed Beveridge to have his own way. assuming that the voters would rally to the support of the organization candidate and decide that he should be returned to Washington. But New guessed wrong. The

voters have preferred Beveridge. How much of this preference is due to a survival of the spirit of the Progressive Party it would be difficult to say. Beveridge was the Progressive candidate for the Senate in 1914, and polled only 108,000 votes, while Miller, the Republican candidate, polled 226,000, and Shiveley, Democrat, was elected by a vote of 272,000. Wilson carried the State in 1912, but the combined Roosevelt and Taft vote was greater than the Wilson vote, and Roosevelt ran abcad of Taft by 11,000. When New was elected in 1916, there was a straight contest between the Republicans and

Democrats, and New won by 11,000. Whatever else the Indiana primaries may indicate, they certainly show that the plea to support the regular organization has lost its force, and that the voters are acting on their own initiative. If any organization man inquired, "Who the hell asked him to run?" as Councilman Weglein asked the other day about Pinchot in this State, the voters seem to have answered the question.

BOOZE WEEK!

A FTER Boy Week and Art Week, Prune Week and, especially Detek, Prune Week and, especially, Raisin Week,

GET-RICH-QUICK GAMES

How Ex-Governor Pattleon and Other Distinguished Men Were Caught. Swindling Games Run in Cycles. The Shrewdest Cannot Escape the Snare

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN . ROBERT E. PATTISON, as Governor, and the lawyer and banker, was once and the lawyer and banker, was once and the set-rich-quick game. Thick goes to prove that the ordinary clif-and far-seeing business and professional men-get their joits the same as the ordinary clif-and far-seeing business and professional men-get their joits the same as the ordinary clif-and the man on the street. Governor Pattison was not the only vietim. General Benjamin F. Tracz, of New York, and the man on the street. The man who hooked them and made the officers in his mining company also organized a grindstone trust. Think of that i I fielt alone it is not improbable that this man. Grable by name, would have an-nounced a scheme to extract platinum from old rags and brown bottles. Taken all in all, the promoter who en-mose prominent array of victims this city u. It all haupened back to 1807-08.

ever saw. It all happened back in 1807-98.

TNVESTMENT swindles run in cycles. The last year has seen a recrudescence of bucket-shops, the hoariest swindle of all, next to gold-bricks and green-goods. It has witnessed the smash and the ac-companying disaster of about twenty-nine of these concerns within three months. Five of them belong to Philadelphis. Only one of the guilty so-called "bank-ers" has been brought to trial. When convicted last week he collapsed in court--like his disreputable brokerage firm.

firm. The present era marks the third cycle in twenty-five years of such investment

windles. They all run true to form, in bunches, about every eight or ten years.

FRANCIS GRABLE insugurated his pre-

H Wallingford cycle just twenty-five years ago. He was a Western product. Some years later came the era of stock and cotton swindles in which the notorious Storey Cotton Company was the star. The aftermath of the third cycle is now being reaped in the burst bubbles of bucket-shops, with their accompaniment of de-frauded widows, ruined men and despairing suicides.

suicides. There are a few of Grable's dupes still There are a few of Grable's dupes still living; aged men and women. Of those who figured officially in the Phil-adelphia end of his game all are dead, I believe.

GRABLE was a sort of jeweled serpent in the financial Eden of Philadelphia a quarter of a century ago-in 1897. He charmed the innocents. He persuaded them to bite into his apples of golden promise, which turned to dust and ashes on their

lips. He was so phenomenally clever as a pro-moter that he even seduced Cashier Quinian, of the great Chemical National Bank of New York, to hand him over \$250,000-and

thank him for the opportunity. Which proves that if given the balt and the promoter the largest bankers are liable

FOR ten years prior to 1897 Grable had L been engaged in floatin; stocks and bonds in doubtful Western enterprises. He decided to come East and selected Phila-delphia as one of his centers of operation. Philadelphians ultimately subscribed the largest amounts to his schemes. Connecticut furnished the longest list of small investors.

small investors.

A large number of these were school-teachers, ministers and small professional

folk. It was the old familiar game: gold signs, mahogany furniture and Oriental rugs were the bait for the suckers then as now. Grable had this peculiarity, though: He advertised that he did not want money. He was anxious, however, to secure good promissory notes with responsible indorsers in exchange for his stocks and bonds. The gudgeons thought he was the biggest thing that had ever come down the trail, because of this feature of his dealings. They followed him like sheep to the

buildings should be done with more than the immediate needs of the exposition itself in mind, according to John G. Williams, president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board. "The coming Sesqui-Centennial, with its manifold activities," said Mr. Williams, "The coming Sesqui-Centennial, with its manifold activities," said Mr. Williams, "added to the normal activities of the city, which remain proportionately about the same at all times, with due allowance, of same at all times, with due allowance, will



The sad thing is that "clean up" very frequently means something very ferent from "keep clean."

Man named Brandi is charged we bootlegging in Camden. His might be strong case if charged with soda.

When Councilman Limeburner and blackjack talk is a pipe dream he does and of course, mean a lead-pipe dream. Backers of the Wissahickon Boys' O

truly declare that more boys' clubs me fewer criminals. They club the life out i

Perhaps Vare's unsuccessful attempt

the corner gangs.

DAVIS KEEPS OUT OF IT

COLONEL DAVID J. DAVIS will be the didate for Lieutenant Governor ther Pinchot or Alter is nominated for

If he should declare for one of them and wrong, the relations between him and next Governor would not be very cordial. sequently he has refused to have any. ng to do with Alter in spite of the efforts ter's friends to induce him to introduce Organization candidate to his own riends in Scranton. He will not tie himat Alter's friends have no way to get back at him.

He can maintain his isolation with impunity and smile at the anguish of the Alter people, who were counting on using his influence with the soldier vote to strengthen their candidate.

Davis is acting with considerable political tadom, and is making it evident to the regarization that the Pinchot candidacy is winning so much support that it is becoming extremely dangerous to its candidate.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL

STEPS taken to link the existing mnopal Cathedral on the Parkway with cesan Convention lend new life to an undertaking of noteworthy civic, artistic and spiritual consequence. Bishop Rhine-lander's advocacy of these moves represents significant advancement of an impressive

With all its churches, in abundance of ich it is rivaled only by Brooklyn, Philatelphia can boast of comparatively few enriety and beauty of design. In addition its religious appeal, there should be intrinsic artistic inspiration in the proposed Fortunately the plans embrace the sction of the building on the Parkway, a bfare destined in time, and, it is to be hoped, by 1926, to become one of the omest avenues in the world.

THE PERSISTENT ISSUE

TIS apparently quite as impossible to Genoa conference as it was for Dickens' parated Mr. Dick to exclude the omniat head of King Charles from his literperformances.

In a discussion of world trade conditions, Walter Rathenau revived the irrepressible and yesterday, and George Chicherin re-reted to his original position by asserting at "only by a policy of peace can the ations balance their budget." It is unformate, in a way, that the general principle melved in the recipient of particular attennews representatives of nations which Bittle to gain by war, although it is that Lloyd George has not refrained Indorsing the idea on somewhat vaguer

Te te natural, of course, for defeated Gerwith military and naval establish-reduced to insignificant proportions by Versailles Treaty, to espouse the of disarmaments. A weakened France ongesetionably reliave some of the major reporting reparations obli-

Contraintentry of Corners I

strike areas. And some of the wild talk and wilder action charged against individual strikers in cases like this might be traced to the irritations of an empty stomach rather than to any desire to destroy governments or seize private property. It is pathetically easy to inflame a crowd of people who have had no breakfast.

In that simple fact is reflected the real danger of every hard-fought and widespread strike. It isn't pleasant now to see a situstion which ought to be viewed in the full light of scientific and humane reasoning being dragged slowly out to an inconclusive and temporary end by methods of attrition involving 600,000 mine workers and their families. There ought to be a better way out of the difficulty, though the agencies of Government appointed to discover them are still groping in the dark.

RECOGNIZING THE MEN

THAT is an interesting suggestion made by Mrs. Edward H. Biddle, the retiring president of the Civic Club, that the doors be opened to men until the membership is evenly divided between men and women. The club is an association of women interested in civic betterment. When it was organized the women had no direct political affuence. They had to content themselves with discussion and the creation of public sentiment. Now that women may vote, Mrs. Biddle seems to think that they should co-operate actively with men in the accomplishment of the ends sought by the club. Much can be said in support of this view. The club has had eight men as associate members who have advised it when advice was desired. The election of these men to active membership and the addition to the number of other men in sympathy with the purposes of the organization ought to make the club much more influential than it has been in the past, because, if for no other reason, it will double the membership.

WHAT WAS DIER?

ELMORE D. DIER, head of the bankrupt firm of Walnut street brokers, told the referee in bankruptcy that he "never pretended to be a broker."

"I merely opened an office and got cusomers," he explained.

He certainly got the customers, and he got their money also. The customers are now trying to find out what became of it. Dier professes to be ignorant on this sub-The lawyers for the creditors, howject. ever, have forced him to admit that between January, 1921, and January 16 of this year, when the firm closed its doors, he withdrew from its receipts \$302,000 for his personal use, and \$200,000 in addition

for unnamed uses. But he does not explain how he used this money. His memory is at fault, or his de-

Now, if Dier was not a broker, will some uppert in definition explain what he was?

It may be that the courts will eventually ive us an answer.

HOW THE FAIR HELPS

THE tendency of mankind to discount fu-The story manufactor process of the story among the dicts of political economy. It may be added that the disposition to ignore fortheoming obligations is equally pro-

what could be more natural than a Booza Week, a week consecrated to liberty for the thirsty, the assertion of man's inalienable right to get tight and to wash down his daily nourishment with light wines and beer? Booze Week is really upon us, and it will be thirty days long. The spring drive of the Association Opposed to Prohi-

bition will be pressed in Pennsylvania during all the month of May! Well, these are times in which every man

with an idea or an objection or a hope to express should be respectfully permitted to have his say. For, with trying to settle a hundred ancient problems at once, the country is getting pretty deep into spiritual confusion. The folk who want to be extremely and rigorously good sometimes appear no nearer to a tolerable way of life than those who insist upon being very bad. The vigor of people who insist that they

and they alone are fitted to know what mankind needs, and who feel divinely appointed to be the police force of the national mind, is indeed astonishing. They know how to fight and they seem never to get tired. Some very carnest people are allied with the Association Opposed to Prohibition. Many who are giving money and moral support to the anti-Volstead movement never took a drink in their liveseven after the passage of the Dry Law. when not a few drys became suddenly wet. One thing is certain, and that is that the Volstead law isn't working out to the expected result. It needs either tightening or loosening. Those who resent inquiring criticism of the dry laws are most unwise. What use is there in hiding any sort of truth?

Properly speaking, the drys are opposed not so much to the Volstend act as to the Anti-Saloon League. The League has been making a great many enemies. It has many bad habits and it has been developing almost intolerable arrogance in Washington. And yet there is much to be said on the League's side : Every intelligent dry and every intelligent wet admits that the abolition of the saloon was a good and necessary thing. The Anti-Saloon League abol-ished the saloon, in theory at least, and, in the course of time, the saloon will be abolished in fact, largely because of what the anti-salooners did. And it is worth remem-bering that until the Anti-Saloon League came along no one else had ever tried to do the work it finally undertook. The saloon was an unchallenged power for moral and political devastation until the dry laws went through, and none of the people who now ery for liberty and rage at the Anti-Saloon League seemed to be seriously concerned about it.

Signing a petition is the Helping a Minority easiest thing a man does. Frequently he signs first and then asks what it is

and then asks what it is all about. This is regrettable, but it is so. And the fact discounts the 'monster peti-tions'' that sometimes reach Congress. If a petition were gotten up calling upon the Federal Government to give every girl a box of candy on her birthday and a small but active woman's club were to undertake to boost the plan, the number of signatures the petition would get would amaze the populace even while the wise pop was affix-ing its signature. ing its signature.

The American liner Frederick VIII, bound for New York with a consignment of 00.000,000, was trailed, the are informed, by charts. Money charts the surmite.

followed him like sheep shearing.

A MONG the varied and spectacular in-vestments into which hundreds of thou-sands of dollars of Philadelphia cash were poured were some of Grable's mining claims in the Black Hills.

That is so-called mining claims. He established half a dozen town sites along projected Western railroad lines. He ree excursions to them from Chicago ran free extand Omaha.

He organized mining companies among other things, one of which was capitalized for \$2,000,000. Out of this \$2,000,000 Mr. Grable re-ceived \$1,500,000 in payment for certain claims. It was a way he had.

He merged a smelting company and a

mining company with a capital stock of \$6,000,000. Grable took as his share of the consolida-tion \$4,800,000, which left \$1,200,000 in the treasury for his dupes.

HE STARTED to build a smelter and in-augurated other dreamy and extensive scheme

He had more business than ten men could look after.

It was at this time that he got the Phila-delphia crowd interested in his company. with these prominent Philadelphians involved :

President, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattiresident, exclorer for Robert E. Patt-son, president Security Trust Company; reasurer, Thomas Bradley, director Socurity Trust Company; secretary, George A. Fletcher, merchant and director Union Trust

Company. Directors — Philip S. Hortz. director Southwark National Bank; David Jones, iron manufacturer; W. F. Kelley, invest-ments; C. S. Middleton, M. D.; Thomas Bradley, George A. Fletcher, Robert E. Pattison and J. Wesley Supplee. Other officers were Joseph F. Crater, mer-chant and director First National Bank.

Easton, Pa.; Congressman Ben. Butter-worth, Washington, D. C.; J. Edward Mastin, banker, New York, and other It was a glorious array of influential

come-on Even John E. Searles, then executive head of the Sugar Trust, bit hard and often.

T WAS a sad awakening that this distinguished company of financial gudgeons had in the end.

It was the forerunner a quarter of a cen-tury ago of the Gibboney-Yucatan fiasco of last year without its tragic and fatal ending. The Grable balloon blew up with a bang. Then followed the usual meeting of the victims to discuss revenge or rehabilitation. The usual committee of investigation was appointed.

Grable was kicked out, and all sales of stock were stopped so far as the Philadel-phians could prevent it. An attempt was made to raise a fund of \$500.000 to pull the whole concern out of

the ditch.

the ditch. Meantime Francis Grable stepped from under with over \$4.000,000 worth of stock and all his profits of the preceding years. The moral of this recital is that big capi-talists, prominent men and influential citi-zens are often as great "boobs" as the ordinary everyday mortal when it comes to deal-ing with slick promoters. The only difference is that they take their

medicine, keep their mouths shut and so about their business trying hard to forget it. The little fellow has to "raise a holler."

The Matter With Kansas ommendations for school positions to all tobacco users. To just a little while Kansas will be instructing its citizener is the top of collars and the ft may year and the top

undoubtedly result in an immense amount of business in the real estate and building fields. The great question is how to retain all of this business which will come to the city as the result of the exposition. The answer to this question will be according to the manner in which the plans are laid.

Should Be Permanent Buildings

"If the buildings are planned in a permanent way and constructed with some definite use in view after the exposition has closed, it seems to me that the city may closed, it seems to me that the city may reasonably expect to gain some great and permanent ends through the Sesqui-Cen-tennial. No one will dispute the fact that expensive buildings, which are put up for a temporary purpose and then a little later have to be scrapped, will not pay for them-selves in the relatively short time that the fair will last. But if they are so con-structed that, after the close of the fair, out the year. I predict a very active spring and summer, and firmly believe that we shall have during the next few years the greatest business in the history of our city. they may be used for some other and per-manent purpose, they will not only pay for themselves, but the directors of the expen-tion will be justified in putting up more ex-pensive and hence better buildings than if such advance plans are not made.

"We should profit by the experience of other exposition cities in the matter of the buildings and the general handling of the real estate questions which are certain to arise with the approach of 1926. The experience of all fair cities has not been altogether happy in some respects, and we should take a lesson from what they have been through and plan differently and as far in advance as it is safe to do so.

Many New Dwellings

"Dwelling construction will attain normal activity, in my opinion, with the return of confidence among the people that prices have been stabilized, and I am equally convinced that present prices represent about the nor-mal level of the future and that homebuyers can safely invest from this time on.

buyers can safely invest from this time on. "Concerning the suggestion that legisla-tion be passed at the next session of the Legislature looking to a regulation of the financial return on real estate, I am firmly of the opinion, and it is the conviction of every other man who is at all familiar with the general situation, that such legislation would retard rather than help matters. This has been demonstrated everywhere that such legislation has been placed upon the statute books. Taken as a whole, present rents in Philadelphia are on an equitable basis and hey represent only a fair return on the value of the property.

"The great body of realtors and the property owners as well in this city do not ap-prove of excessive rent charges, but such cases are comparatively few and it would be unwise from every point of view to pass general legislation for the correction of a ew cases.

The Experience of Washington

"A recent illustration of what legislation will do in such cases is the City of Wash-ington. For the last two years that city has been working under the Ball Rent Act, and the effect of that law has been to retard building construction of the year of the building construction of the very class of dwellings that are most needed, and which. with a sufficient number of them, would automatically reduce rents. When property owners become convinced that they will not owners become convinced that they will not get a fair return on their invested capital they will sell their properties and put their money into other forms of investment, and when this happens, construction is retarded greatly, if it does not cease altogether, and those houses which are still for rent advance very materially in the rentals.

very materially in the rentals. "The whole matter of rentals, like every other commodity in the world, comes back in the end to the question of supply and de-mand. When there are more houses than the every there houses are some than the second of the house are some that interacting the house are some, they interacting the house are some, they

about the new price level and that no further looked for. There is no disguising the fact that there has come a new level of living in this country. Labor is getting more money, and is working shorter hours, and while no sensible person will deprecate this, it cern these lines

the end to work toward higher rents.

The New Price Level

"It is my opinion that the present cost of labor and materials, which is considerably lower than the peak of 1920, represents

tainly adds to the general cost of living. It is, in itself, a part of the new level. "Another thing responsible for the present hopeful building market is the improve-ment in the financial situation. There is

City's Future Bright

Centennial in 1926.

have the President appear to favor As simply proves that effrontery does not a ways bring backing. So strong is the breath of suspi-nowadays that a man can't remove dandellons from his lawn without the nels more money available now for building contruction than there has been for some time past and the indications point to a gradua but steady betterment of this situation. Al bors scenting home-brew. the factors, namely, returning confidence stability of prices and the betterment of the We gather from the statements financial situation, should prove a great stimulus to an increase of activity through-

concerning the Brooklyn Riding and Drive Club dinner that some of the tables is a bottle of Scotch. Curious oversight.

One wonders if the New York far accused of stealing a railroad handcar, whi he used whenever he wanted to go to t village, really stole anything but a few rise

"Like all the other members of the Phil-adelphia Real Estate Board, I am a firm be-liever in the great future of our city, and this confidence has prompted us at all times President of the Society of Motion-Pie Engineers sees the time approaching was moving pictures will be broadcast by rad But won't the pie comedy muss up the ar to do whatever we can for the advancement of the city's interests. It is for this reason,

for instance, that we have arranged for a transcontinental tour of Dr. E. J. Cattell, the City Statistician, to tell the people of There are several little children in tow who happily believe that a hospital is a plan where clowns do funny tricks on the ground for the benefit of small patients at the will other parts of the country of the Sesqui-"When a city grows as Philadelphia seems

certain to, in the future, its real estate acquires increasing value with the years, and just as we are thoroughly convinced The one thing civilization is going a get out of the present crime wave is the knowledge that the one great crime depr-rent is certainty of punishment; its depre-is immittation of the future growth and prosperity of Philadelphia, so are we certain of the in-trinsic value of Philadelphia real estate." is immaterial.

> Wife of New York policeman shot he because he called her a cook. Probable rank libel. A lady proficient with a rolling pin and frying pan doesn't have to war time with a gun.

 What was the period of the Crusades?
 What is the origin of the expression. "A custom more honored in the breach than the observance"?
 What route was taken by aviators in the latest effort to fly across the Atlantic Ocean? Armenians claim that Christopher Or lumbus was an Armenian and his na Kholumbian. We repay the compliment having been discovered by finding the Ar-menians in clothes on Bundle Day.

4. What flower is sometimes called the Rose of Sharon? One of the epochal events of Pa Joffre's last visit to this country was going to sleep while listening to a long dress at a public meeting. Why can't example be more generally followed?

5. What are witches' thimbles? 6. What is argon? of what country is Monrovia the capital?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was the classical god of dreams? Which is correct, Pittsburgh or Pitts-burg?

10. What are the colors of the flag of Nor-way?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Bernard Shaw, "is only a society of settiman amateurs." We look for a slashi retort from some gentleman of the cloth w some reference in it to "amateur so men.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. The first United States Supreme Court met in New York City, but no deci-sions were rendered there. The court was removed to Philadelphia in 1791.
2. Andre Gretry was a noted French musi-cal composer. His dates are 1741-1813.
3. Plutarch, the famous Greek blographer, wrote in Greek the parallel lives of famous Greeks and Romans. He died in 120 A. D.
4. A banderole is a long, narrow flag with a cleft end, flown at a masthead; an ornamantal streamer on a knight's lance; a stone band with an inscrip-tion.
5. The logal phrase "in head" masthead;

the legal phrase "in banc," meaning "on the bench," is applied to the sittings of a superior court of common law in full court.

Commonwealth of Australia , The Commonwealth of Ametralia models of the States of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, solid, and the States, Western Australia and Tasmania and a Federal Territory.
 The Screturies of War of the Wilson Administrations were Lindley M. Garrison and Newton D. Baker.
 A cryptogram is a thing written in cinher.
 The cross-times of a ship are two horisontal cross-times at the hand of the lower and termines.
 A partition is a thing written in cinher.
 A state of the ship are two horisontal cross-times of a ship are two horisontal cross-times at the hand of the lower and termines.
 A partition is a long-handed goes like a halberd.

10. 4

Marking Time Youngster, by Mise paced, in a chicken an alarm clock placed, a prenetal urre a Doyleitke leg and a psychic hen lais clock-faced erg. But the thirteen figures dial showed made the owner cry. "Well, be blowed! A straight twelve hours it surely missed. This Hhode Island Bet Bolshevist. And what would have he pened" (he says, says he) "iff a Ford heen placed in this Hennery?"

"The Church of England," mys Ge

In a Pinch

THE Vares and theirs predict success. And then attempt to clipch it, By calling all unboliness To beat "this feller Pinchot."

But though they chirp these Bosers "This bettle is a sensitie Bosers It only makes the printip band Un Alter ably Plaubet,