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Philadelphia, Friday, July 7, 1922

A FRUIT OF SEASON-RUSHING POPULAR demand for the new beach at League Island Park was picturesquely crystallized in the very informal use of the strand made by bathers last Sunday.

While an infraction of regulations is not to be encouraged on general principles, it is evident from the latest developments that bureaucracy and red tapery were vigorously olted by an unexpected rushing of the sea-

. The prolonged and pedantic dispute about the jurisdiction over the park, one of the numerous instances of the contest between the Commissioners and the munic.pality, seems in a fair way to be ended since Mayor Moore and Director Caven have been inspecting the operation at the beach, and it is announced that Council will shortly be asked to transfer the supervision of park bathing to the Department of Public Welfare.

Meanwhile a sensible order authorizing the use of the pool by men and boys, properly attired, has been issued. It would be fortunate if the formal opening, with the bathhouses and locker accommodations com-pleted, could be timed with the inevitable eturn of the "hot spell."

HARDING AND WEEKS AGREE

THERE seems to be an impression abroad L that there is an irreconcilable difference between the remarks on prohibition made by Secretary Weeks at Columbus, O., on June 15, and the remarks of President Harding at Marion on July 4.

Mr. Weeks, according to the published reports of his address, said that "whatever may be the individual views of citizens on prohibition, there is no question about the disquietude resulting from the adoption of the amendment and the passage of the laws for its enforcement." He said also that it is impossible to make an abrupt change in a matter affecting the habits of the citizens without creating violent opposition and provoking much criticism of the Government.

This is a statement of so evident a truth that it is difficult to understand the sensation that it created. It is neither an indorsement nor a condemnation of prohibi-

Mr. Harding said that the Eighteenth Amendment should be enforced. He could not very well have said anything else if he were going to refer to the matter at all. But he did not say that the Volstend act should be continued in force, and he apparently took especial pains to avoid referring to that law. The Volstend act is a temporary, amendable statute passed to carry out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. If it is unsatisfactory it can be repealed and a new law passed in its lace at the discretion of Congress. Mr. Harding is very well aware of this, and it may be that he expects something of the kind to happen, after a little more experience with the difficulties in enforcing the present law, which declares every bever age containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol to be intoxicating. There does not seem to be any radical disagreement between the expressed views of the President and his Secretary of War. The Secretary spoke about the dissatisfaction with the prohibitory laws and the President spoke of the necessity of enforcing the provisions of the Constitution-a necessity to which Mr. Weeks would agree if the matter were put up to him.

him for "the sale of bonors," and they have been talking of a schedule of prices for the different grades of the peerage—so much for a baron, a little more for a viscount and so on.

A parliamentary inquiry is imminent and the House of Lords is likely to have a New-berry case or several Newberry cases. How much of the agitation is due to the activity of Lloyd George's political enemies and how much arises from a sincere desire to have honors awarded for distinguished merit is not apparent on this side of the ocean.

USES OF A SENSE OF HUMOR IN OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Example of a Traffic Policeman and Ben W. Hooper, of the Rail-

road Labor Board VOU wouldn't suppose, contemplating an ordinary-or extraordinary-traffic policeman such as the estimable John Mc-Manus, who swings the signs at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, that he could be in any way related in significance to affairs of national import. Yesterday McManus was celebrated in the news because some one discovered that he had that rarest of gifts, a sense of humor. At the same moment a sense of humor native in Ben W. Hooper. chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, was reacting to save an ugly and dangerous situation on the railroads after mere logic and technical reasoning had tended only to

McManus, if all we hear is true, doesn't fiercely ride people who err unconsciously against minor traffic rules. He doesn't feel that his uniform, his dignity and his cause are insulted by every motor driver who falls into an unimportant mistake. He seems to have learned what all extremely wise people learn sooner or later, that when you laugh at a man-derisively, brutally, angrily or sympathetically, as circumstances dictateyou go further than any legal instrumentalicipline his soul.

make it worse.

kindly man." And it was sense and kindliness rather than any formal rule or dictum that broke a deadlock created by legalistic

and routine minds between the Federal officials and the rail corporations on one hand and the strikers on the other. Had Hooper acted in the manner made

familiar by the conventional public official he would have stood sternly upon his dignity, instead of sending a very calm and conciliatory message to Jewell, the shopmen's leader. He would have thought of his pride and he would have burnt elaborate offerings to it. He couldn't have found it in his heart to unbend and be human.

What Hooper seems to have perceived was the human and emotional factors behind the barricade of claims and counterclaims erected between the Labor Board and the strikers.

"After all," he seems to have said to himself, "these men are in all essentials just like me. Doubtless they think that they have the right upon their side. They are sore and they are worried. Perhaps I shouldn't have called them outlaws. That is a hard word. I'll talk to Jewell again. He's a red-head, but he's human, too." And Jewell, at the height of his temper. seems to have been instantly softened by the sudden emergence of a sensitive and kindly and informal gentleman from the chairman of the Railroad Labor Board. Of course

thrown cigars and cigarettes, careless use of matches, rubbish, children playing with matches and defective chimneys and stovesare also less numerously represented than during the first half of 1921.

Monetary losses have not yet been com-puted, but as they have steadily declined for the last two years, the disclosure of further improvement may be expected. It is in this field that the vigilance and efficiency of the Fire Department are so consistently displayed.

As the city of few fires, Philadelphia is earning a repute that logically should be the reward of any long-established modern metropolis with a regard for its responsibilities.

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE

THE motion to restrict debate on the I Tariff Bill, made in the Senate on Wednesday afternoon and to be put to a vote today, was in conformity to a rule passed a few years ago. That rule provides that if at any time a

motion to close debate on a pending meas-ure is made at the instance of not less than sixteen Senators, that motion shall be put to a vote without debate on the day but one following that on which it was orig-inally made. Then if the motion is adopted by a two-thirds vote of those voting the measure shall become unfinished business until it is disposed of. Thereafter no Senator may speak more than one hour inclusive on the measure, on amendments to it and on motions related to it. No amendments may be submitted save by unanimous consent and no dilatory motion may be made, and all points of order shall be decided without debate.

Fifty-two Senators have asked that this cloture rule be applied to the debate on the Tariff Bill. If there are only seventy-eight Senators voting today fifty-two are enough to pass the motion.

The purpose of the appeal to the rule is said to be to put on record the Senators who are seeking to delay the passage of the Tariff Bill for its effect on the congressional elections. It is an attempt to spike the guns of the opposition by holding this opposition responsible for the delay and by demonstrating that a clear majority of the Senate is prepared to vote on the measure as soon as it can be pushed through.

If the cloture rule is applied there can be only ninety-six hours of debate on it at the most. No one can filibuster or make dilatory motions.

ELOQUENCE REVIVED

SPONTANEOUS eloquence, inspired by irresistible emotion, is rare in modern legislative assemblies. With all their alleged fondness for theatricism, even the French have been often of late years powerless to dispel the clouds of duliness which settle upon Parliaments. Aside from its historical and political significance, there were extraordinarily stirring artistic values in the passionate convictions so unexpect-edly expressed by Rene Viviani in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday.

The ex-Premier is of high repute as a practiced and formal orator. But he is an adroit statesman, as his conduct on more than one important mission to the United States has demonstrated, and of late years he has reserved his skill in peroration for consciously staged occasions.

No preparation, however, was discernible in M. Viviani's outburst before the Deputies, apathetic before an earnestly delivered attack on bourgeois government in general and the French Administration in particular, voiced by an aspiring young Communist, Valliant-Couturier.

Among other things, the roots of the war were under examination. Much of the diatribe was of familiar pattern and the lethargy of the listeners was apparently undisturbed until the survey of the speaker included a criticism of the governmental policy involved in M. Poincare's visit to Russia in the epochal July of 1914. Then in a twinkling the magic spark of personality illumined the entire Chamber.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Two Ways of Building a House: One With Complaints First Hand and the Other Relayed - Advantages of the Country Towns for Mechanics

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS talking to an electrician yesterday who works at his trade when there is a job to be done in his part of the country, or if no house is to be wired or engine installed he does the more expert repair work in one or another of the village garages, or if there is a hurry call for plumbing, which the two village plumbers are too busy to fill, he is available ; or later on in the summer, when the full tide of city excursionists is on, he can be got for

city excursionists is on, he can be got for extra hours by the distracted hotel men to drive a motorcar to and from the distant railroad station. There is actually no time of the year in which he cannot find a job that requires skilled labor at good prices within an easy journey of his home. His daughter is now a trained nurse earning a top salary; his eldest son is an electrician employed in one of the bigger cities, and his two younger children are finishing high school. His wife has an easy, convenient house with a pleas-ant garden and her mother for company when the family are away. Both of these industrions, agreeable people have had a when the family are away. Both of these industrions, agreeable people have had a good start in life. The man was his father's assistant, and his father was a prosperous country-town dentist; the woman of the family was the daughter of a music teacher. She is now better off and with a more as-sured provision for her future than her par-ents hed ents had.

ents had. In the country town in which they live there is no social difference between their family and the doctor's or minister's or chief merchant's. Their children bid fair to be better off and more expert than they, but along special lines. That is they will con-tinue to specialize if th. live in the larger cities, where a variety of jobs are less easy to come by. to come by.

THINK for the purpose of the good, all-

around American workman the country town, with chances in the outlying and nearby country towns, has a far greater adwantage than the city if he is able and willing to vary his occupation along the same general line. Fortunately the unions which would prevent this in the city are not organized in the country towns in such a way that they can dictate the number of men in any one trade or in any one job.

I say fortunately because however much benefit the city trades unionist may get out of the "Thou shalts and thou shalt nots" of the unions, he would be ruined in the country towns by those same safeguards.

For instance, on the new house where the mechanician-garageman-plumber was working, there were a number of carpenters who varied their labor as stonemasons and then as painters. The head workman of each job. i. e., carpentry, stone masonry, painting and paperhanging, stuck to his particular work, but the head builder shuffled the others about to suit the urgency of the case. He was able to build a house and do everything about it from the rough stone foundation to the electricity and papering and fine cabinetthe electricity and papering and fine cabinet-making with the same twenty-five men em-ployed continuously for six months. The wages were the highest along any of the lines involved—city wages. The work was well and solidly done under that one builder, who was also his own foreman of each separate division. Twenty-five families had a good support for a little over half a year, with money saved against a slack time. The owner came in direct contact with the workowner came in direct contact with the workway, and when the furniture was moved in and put in place, no one of the twenty-five men who had seen the thing through but was interested and in a curious sense critically responsible of the final look of the rooms.

THIS. I think, is the natural and just way I for capital and labor to combine. It helps human relationship and is a mutual benefit and a recognizable partnership of achievement. It is the way most of the original houses in this country were built in the days of our great-grandfathers and grandfathers, and even of some of our fathers



WILLIAM WOODBURN POTTER On Artistic Building in Philadelphia **DHILADELPHIA** is not only catching up

I in its building, but the structures being erected are far superior to those which were built before the war years and those im-mediately following, according to William Woodburn Potter, architect.

itself. "I think that the architects have played a considerable part in the condition which now exists. Not so many years ago it was difficult to make people see the necessity for an architect and many thought that the money paid in his commission was thrown

Medium Houses Needed

present is for more of the medium-sized and medium-priced houses. In the city and in the suburbs there is practically none which may be rented and this is a need which must

be supplied. A few men with vision started building during the dull period when al-

"I believe that the city offers a splendid

opportunity for some one to erect some low

and medium priced apartments for familier

demanding that class of homes. In her building program, l'hiladelphia is coming along as well as are any of the larger cities

the tangied facta Arica dispute with which the courageous Mr. Hughes is wrest-ling easily wins the dubious laurels once earned by the cryptic Schleswig-Holstein question, of which a distinguished British

statesman once remarked that nobody but him had ever fully understood it, and that

Tóday's Anniversaries

1836-Samuel A. McCoskry was conse-

crated first Episcopal Bishop of Michigan. 1838-Act of Congress making all rail-

ways in the country United States post-

ington after a tour of the Eastern States. 1870-Twenty-six thousand persons a

tended a fete at the Crystal Palace, in Lon-

don, in honor of M. de Lesseps, builder of

1886-Paul Hamilton Hayne, the South-

Volunteers were outlawed by proclamation

Today's Birthdays

1847-President Polk returned to Wash-

he had forgotten what he knew.

The tangled Tacna-Arica dispute with

of their foresight.

of the country."

the Suez Canal.

"The greatest need of Philadelphia at

Yoodburn Potter, architect. "Philadelphia, with respect to its build-ng," said Mr. Potter, "is coming along as rell as any large city in the country. There rell as any large city in the first three months the first three months or an architect and many thought that the money paid in his commission was thrown away. Now it is rare that a building op-eration is carried through without an archi-eration is carried through without an archi-8. Who are the Amerinds? 9. What is the origin of the word Ute Which is the larges system? tect, as both the purchasers and the con-tractors have found that they can save Answers to Yesterday's Quiz money by employing one. Charles C. Pinckney, who was Americ Ambassador to the French Resol "But, in the general advance in public knowledge of these and other things, the public has become educated to want better things in their homes. This is especially true of the newest electrical devices. The in 1796, was the author of the quan-tion, "Millions for defense, but not en cent for tribute." A nubia is a soft, light scarf or cover for the head, worn by women. I name is derived from the La "nubes," a cloud. great industrial shows have done much in this respect, for they have shown people the new things in labor-saving devices home and immediately those who see 3. Pondicherry is a French possession them in operation want them. There 4. A spritsail is a sail extended by a now maturing in Philadelphia a plan for a permanent exhibit of the building traces, or spar. at which people can see the latest things connected with their homes and judge how 5. The poinsettia takes its name from J. Poinsett (1779-1851), its discovered. good they are.

3. What were the satyrs of classical thology?

homes and they insist that these houses shall have all modern conveniences. The standard of living has risen materially and this is one of the ways in which this fact is manifesting itself 4. How did the Romans number their w 5. How often is the President of President o

6. What is the largest British posses lying entirely in the south tempe zone?

7. Who was the longest lived of Amer Presidents?

ties will ever get you in the effort to dis-Mr. Hooper, a member of the Public Group of the Railroad Labor Board, may be distantly related to John McManus. The fiercest friends of the insurgent shopmen, writing of Hooper, call him "a sensible and

AN ENGLISH NEWBERRY CASE

THERE is nothing new in the scandal over the conferring of peerages in England. Centuries ago the British Kings gave titles and estates to their favorites, and the older nobility which had received its titles in a similar way from earlier Kings were scandalized. They did not welcome the new recruits to the privileged class. The commoners were not particularly interested in the matter, for they were not seriously affected by it. They had nothing to do with the Government and did not question the right of the aristocracy to do as it pleased.

Lloyd George a few years ago, when he levied heavy taxes upon the estates of the nobility, was so hold as to remind the objecting nobles that objection to contribution to the expenses of government came with bad grace from them, as they were profiting by the income from estates which had been confiscated from the rightful owners and conferred upon their ancestors by the favor of the King. This little dose of truth silenced them and he put his taxation plan through.

As democracy has developed and as the power of the Parliament has increased titles of nobility came to be conferred upon party favorites by the party in power. A man who had made a generous campaign contribution was rewarded with a peerage as a matter of course. This became so common that the Prime Minister and his Cabinet were regarded as the final and ultimate authority in the matter of making peers. There was so much talk to this effect in London a few years ago that King Edward resented it and caused his private secretary issue a statement that peers were made by the King and by no one else. This meant, of course, only that the list of new pears submitted by the ministry must be satisfactory to the King. It did not mean that the King would make peers against the advice of his Ministers.

There is a notorious instance of a veto by the ministry of a peerage desired by King Edward for one of his intimate personal friends. Lord Salisbury was then Premier. It is said that when the King proposed the peerage for his friend Salisbury announced that if he insisted on it he ild have to get a new Prime Minister. Salisbury had his way.

new peers with the consent of King George. They have been men who have been generwe been men who have been gener-their contributions to his political alls apponents are now descubeing

he'd confer! He'd confer with anybody

A sense of humor, you see, means more than an ability to perceive the ridiculous. Usually it is founded on goodness of heart and sustained by breadth of view. It is, in reality, a sign of the highest form of instinctive wisdom.

No one knows how much damage has been done to the world by statesmen who had no sense of humor and were, therefore, half blind to the fundamental truths about the origins of human impulse. The strutter in public office is always inefficient. Usually he is a failure. The man who is forever looking at himself in a glass and forever bent upon the maintenance of his own dignity is obviously not sure of himself. A little of the willingness to unbend, if it existed in half a dozen important quarters, would have made the coal strike impossible. A sense of humor and the light that it might have cast upon most of the conflicting claims at Versailles might have saved the peace. But the humorless vanity of the diplomatists made anything like brond reasoning or humane compromises impossible. It may be that a sense of humor rather

than highly involved and uncertain political formulas of a new type may be, as the Irish say, the saving of the world, if it is ever able to grow and flourish in the murky airs of international diplomacy.

Traffic men who roar and stutter are about as useful in the streets as the inflexibleminded table-pounders are in an important conference of any sort. It is the men with the humane and humorous view of life and people who release good impulses in all sorts of people and clear the jam most effectively. They go a long way toward making people do right by making them ashamed to do wrong.

Jewell and his men went by Chairman Hooper's stop signal. And instead of calling patrol wagons and drawing a crowd, Hooper sauntered across the street and leaned on the side of Jewell's car and talked to him good-naturedly, as any man would do who had a right knowledge of the difficulties of travel that confront most people in these unsettled and changing times.

AN INDEX OF CIVILIZATION

EVIDENCES of an orderly and intelligent civilization are sometimes delusive, and no sooner is self-congratulation begun than an outbreak of crudities discomfits the optimist.

But there are some indices of improved habits which are unimpeachable. One of these is unquestionably a recorded diminution of fire losses in a great urban community. An exhibit of that kind, which this city is now privileged to present, denotes not only a reduction of crime, but of ignorance and carclessness.

It has been some years since Philadelphia has suffered from a really large-scale conflagration. Smaller fires also are decreasing, incendiarism has been checked to an encouraging degree by vigorous prosecution of arson rings and so-called "firebugs."

A community regard for public welfare and the security of human life is displayed in the record for the first six months of 1922, in which there were seventy-six fewe fires than for the corresponding period last year. The six leading causes of accidental conflagrations wato backfires, carelessly

If any Frenchman was responsible what happened in 1914," interrupted M. Viviani in a tone of ominous calm. "it was I. I was the responsible head of the Government. It is from me and not from M. Poincare that the explanations should be demanded. It was I." he continued, "who gave the order to mobilize. It was I who ordered the withdrawal ten miles from the frontier, so as to avoid as long as possible any chance of conflict. If for what happened during those days my Government is reproachable, then it is to me that those

reproaches should be addressed." But it was manifestly unnecessary to increase the pressure of criticism. Viviani forestalled it with his courageous confession of responsibility, with his masterly exhibition of fact and with a display of mov ing eloquence and ardent sincerity which recalls a vanished parliamentary era. There were embraces and even kisses at the finale. which became what is familiarly known as "a typically French scene."

Other countries, other customs. How M Viviani's deeply touched audience behaved after he had revealed himself and released a flood of genuine emotion withheld for eight years is historically of less consequence than his marshaling of facts, his chronicle of actualities, which the post-war world is increasingly inclined to ignore.

Origins of the conflict can be traced back to the fall of man. More proximate causes were unquestionably imperialistic and economic conditions, habits of thought, national rivalries, social customs, educational standards, a multitude of complex and overlapping motives which the philosopher will long find a field for exploration.

But of the reluctance of France to pro roke the conflict by capitalizing the European crisis that had arisen over Serbia there can be little question. M. Viviani need not fear the consequences of avowal. His course in the immediate war prelude was clearly pacificatory and in the noblest degree patriotic. His exhibition of the truth is particularly stimulating at a time when the brevity of the popular memory is beclouding once startling realities. It is hinted that his unforeseen "recovery" may presage revived political ambitions. Time will demonstrate the truth or fallacy of that conjecture.

It is vividly certain, however, that he did revive, if merely transiently, the pulsequickening art of parliamentary eloquence. The thrill of his dramatic intrusion even carries in translation and across the seas.

If half that we hear is true, the next great temperance drama will be called "Ten Nights in a Drug Store," and the next great drinking song will be "Oft in the Stilly Night.

And now even Honolulu reports official enthusiasm in Tokio for the Pacific treaties, even announcing that the Japanese have which the "little brown man" can be restrained from doing the right thing?

Now and then it becomes apparent that one great evil is required to cure another. Thus, since the farmers have taken furiously to lobbying and established a highly efficient, aggressive and richly endowed or-ganization of wire-pullers in Washington, the people who started the fashion are deeply concerned and are suggesting that the national capital ought to be cleaned up. national capital oran to be created up. There may be a clean-up of the Washing-ton lobbles before the country is much older. But it is interesting to observe that the most hardened lobby organizers, who have been at the business for a generation, found nothing to complain about until the agriculturists appeared on the scener up

DENS LACT OF

in the newer parts of the country. And those houses were better built and had more individuality, and in a way more character in their very marks of sameness. The stonemason was not just any stonemason; he was

I met an old man about this new house up in the country, for instance, who was laying the bricks of the terrace outside the dining room for the new breakfast room. He was very old and quite opinionated, but exceed-ingly intelligent and interested in doing his job, because he had been the man to build the original chimneys in the old part of the

ouse nearly forty years ago. He was full of reasons and tales as to why those chimneys now needed pointing up at the top and round the hearths, and he was particular and exigent in doing that very work himself.

What miracle of coincidence could bring to one's house in Philadelphia the same stonemason that had slapped on every bit of mortar from cellar to roof thirty or forty years before?

THE losing the human contacts out of the work we do or have done for us has only one advantage : we do not hear the alterca-tions or have to listen to the temperamental complaints of the employes who build and make for us homes; we leave that to hired go-betweens, who are supposed not to bother

us with particulars. I always thought the woman who could employ a steward or expert housekeeper to listen to the cook when she had a grievance was let out of much wear and tear; but I suppose some one has to listen to the steward and the housekeeper when they ar temperamental and have a grievance that needs a soothing car or a disciplinary touch so that the employer gets it anyway-either cumulatively, through a head domestic or first hand from the chap that does the potate peeling.

Just as the city man who is paying a builder and an architect to make him comfortable in a house has to hear of the delay due to strikes and broken contracts and all the things that make house building in town and near town so mysteriously discouraging an undertaking. If we cannot rub a ring like Aladdin and

wish a wish and see the thing built and ready for us out on the lawn the very next instant, blinds up, curtains hung and the kitchen fire boiling the kettle, why, then, I greatly prefer the country-town way, no matter if Jones' lumbago and Smith's having twins at home do break into the smoot process of completion and enter into one's

day's disappointments. I'd rather be halted by Jones' lumbago and Smith's twins than by Lewis' coal strike and Gompers' matchmakers' union short, I'd rather know my neighbor and employ him than be a stranger in my new house until all the clever, industrious or lazy makeshift chaps who made it have taken up their tools and gone their ways.

The Winds of Morning

NEVER the winds of morningtide complain.

But sound a virile and a vibrant note. But sound a virie and a viorant note, Oracular; and yet sometimes remote, A passionate and penetrating strain, The unremittent murmur of the main. The sagas of the surf, the rhythm and

That from dim distant islands seem to

float, Bear blended chords of joyance and of pain.

Yet these have not the dawn wind's utterance,

Its exultation and its lyric scorn, Its diapasons—harmonies that entrance Like those that in the ancient days were

Across the desert's undulant expanse When Memnon cried to greet the mounting

was more building in the first three months of the present year than in the whole of 1920. Still there must be a lot more building done if we are adequately to ho crowds for the Sesoui-Centennial, in splte of the fact that contracts for two large hotels in the center of the city have been let within the last few days and building is active in both the city and in the suburbs.

"The city should gain a substantial and permanent benefit from the Sequi-Centen-nial; but as far as the building for it is concerned, it will have to be begun before long if the structures are to be a permanent asset to the city after the close of the fair.

"The housing buildings which are erected to accommodate the Sesqui-Centennial crowds by all means should be permanent structures, because only in that way will they be an asset to the city and because they are badly needed for the ever-growing population of Philadelphia. If they are conpermanent, they will be a real investment for the city; if temporary buildings are put up, to be demolished after the fair closes, they will do the city no lasting good.

"The Sesqui-Centennial also will serve another good purpose. There are certain localities in the city which need a clearing out, and the necessities of the big fair will bring about this result, and if the buildings up on these localities are of good construction and design, the results for Phila-delphia will be great.

Parkway a Big Factor

"The new Parkway has done a tremen-dous amount of good for the city which I do not believe is fully appreciated. It was a long time in coming, but it is unquestionably one of the greatest factors in the improving and the beautifying of the city that has ever been brought about either here or in any other American city. By waiting we have secured a boulevard which is incomparably finer than it could possibly have been had it been put through in a hurry. The original plans called for a boulevard feet in width, out by hard worl and the planning of it by men of real vision ve have obtained the magnificent Parkway. which will one day be one of the great sights of the country.

"League Island Park is another place which has been an enormous improvement Places like these exert gigantic influence for good on the surrounding neighborhoods, ir making the residents there build better

making the residents there build better homes, and they also exert a splendid in-fluence on the whole city. "I was a member of the Housing Bureau during the war years and we had charge of a certain improvement in South Philadel-phia. The place was little more than a city dump, but it became a highly desirable resi-duced by the bar of the second bar dence neighborhood, largely through the im provements which we were able to effect One building operation of the better kind often changes the atmosphere of an entire section.

1886—Paul Hamilton Hayne, the South-ern poet, died near Augusta, Ga. Born at Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1830, 1899—George W. Julian, candidate for Vice President on the Free Soil ticket in 1852, died at Irvington, Ind. Born near Centerville, Ind., May 5, 1817. 1602—Freight handlers of all the rafl-roads entering Chicago went on stella 'Roosevelt Boulevard has had the same effect upon its immediate locality as the Parkway and Leegue Island Park. It is a singularly good thing, but often the people as a whole do not see what an influence for good such things are, and many have not roads entering Chicago went on strike. 1910-Tipperary Sinn Feiners and Irish warm public support at the time they are projected. It is not too much to say that on the first presentation of such projects on the first presentation of such projects more than one-half of the voters are not in favor of them. But nevertheless they have all benefited the city as a whole as well as their immediate neighborhoods. "The new Art Gallery will be a tremen-dous educational influence in Philadelphin. The building itself will be beautiful and imfrom Dublin Castle.

The building itself will be beautiful and im-posing, and just to have people walk around it and see it will be an inspiration for greater things in city betterment. These in-fluences, if sufficient in number and effect, may in time even reach the point of a popu-bar downed for better political conditions an lar demand for better political conditions, an event which can be brought about whenever enough of the voters want it.

Better Houses Demanded

morn ! "The people as ', thole are demanding a -Clinton Scollard, in the N. Y. Berald. " better class of surses. They want larger

6. Prince Edward Island is an island a province in the Gulf of St. Lawren Canada. Its capital is Charlotteter

Copernicus, the famous astronomer, promulgated in 1543 the theory i the sun, not the carth, is the center our system, was a Pole.

A homonym is a word agreeing in sou but differing in meaning from anothe as fair and fare.

most everything was shut down and some are building now and will reap the reward

"The apartment buildings in Philadelphia have made great strides within the last few years. It has never been an apartment city, but the housing tendency of the age is not to maintain big city homes. We are now getting some fine apartment buildings and there is room for still more.

President Harding said that he enta Marion on a mule. He neglected to rem that he left Marion on an elephant.

De Valera's announcement that Irish pact has been torn is less start as news than as an instance of conferand self-revelation.

Mr. Steinmetz's assertion that a mele railway train is impervious to lightning gests that some so-called acts of God are cidedly more to be feared than those of me

In the committee rooms of the H Uncle Joe Cannon lost his pocket for Uncle Joe, however, has no right to com-plain. All his countrymen had the su experience.

Any idea that Bridgeton, with only a marriage last March, may have entertain of competition with heaven is exploded by the damaging record of twenty-one way dings in June. As might have been a pected, Jersey is not going to be the pres-ised land. ised land.

Now it is Senator Pomerene who being boosted by the Democrats for a presidency. We wonder, of course, who Mr. McAdoo will say to this. And we we der, even more deeply, why the White How shouldn't be moved to Ohio for the sake national economy. national economy.

Community Cars in Japan

From the Detroit News. The community motorcar, owned joint by 200 would be motorists, is the lat thing in Japan. Fifty-five American c have been sold by a recently organ Japanese company to 11,000 owners, whom paid \$10 for his share in the share in of the cars. owner received a year's interest in the c The year is divided into days and how and the specified time is allotted for stockholder to ride. The hours have In return for his

A Fortunate People

Prince George of Sparta, eldest son of the King of Greece, born in Athena, thirtytwo years ago. Richard Carle, popular actor and musical so arranged that four people go riding the driver during each period. comedy star, born at Somerville, Mass., fifty-one years ago.

The Rt. Rev. Junius M. Horner, Epis-copal Bishop of Asheville, born at Oxford, From the Kansas City Star An English scientist has discovered dences which lead him to believe the flor

Copal Bishop of Ashevine, born at Oxford, N. C., sixty-three years ago. The Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, Episcopal Bishop of New Orleans, born at Houston, Tex., sixty-four years ago. Raymond Hatton, prominent motion-pic-ture actor and director, born at Red Oaks, Ia., thirty-five years ago

burned coal. The evidence, while inter-ing, is incomplete. So far it has not shown that the Romans had any strike lems.

9. Pilaff or pilau is an Oriental dish i boiled rice, raisins, spice and su kind of meat or fowl.

A rarec-show is a show carried in a but a peep show; also a cheap street and SHORT CUTS