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NEWS BUREAUS

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#### THE SUPREME TEST

frite measure of this nation's ability to wage efficient war will not be in the field, but at home. The disciplined forces of the country, composed in the main of the best strength and vigor of the entire population, we need not worry about. We can take it for granted that they will justify in every respect the confidence we have in them and demonstrate by their bravery and valor their effi-Those Yankee troops in foreign trenches have a great task before them and they will perform it in a great way.

ciplined. They are not trained in obedience. They have no great respect for authority. They are not disposed to accept without some complaint the extraordinary conditions under which they must live. The cost of living, for instance, is in a state of flux. The price of wold is cheapened by the abnormal increase in the cost of all necessities. Unfortunately the process of adjustment is not immediate. It requires time, and Hall that the city is to have, the meeting in the interval there are thousands of families certain to suffer, chiefly those dependent on salaries. The manufacturer and the farmer have compensatory duction at once, but the clerk has, to town meeting hall precisely because we wait months and sometimes years bethe equalizing process reaches to This means privation and hardpart of the discipline of war times, a they own and partake in the management discipline to which the whole population must be subjected just as certainly as soldlers in the field must be hardened for meeting had to be held.

The Government is undertaking one known when it consents to fix prices. Were the crisis not acute, it would be madness to go into the matter at all. But the natural laws of economy are inactive. The demand for almost every commodity is so great that almost any price can be charged. Up and still higher up prices have been going, with certain speculative elements still further confusing the situation. Farmers, for instance, have hesitated to plant certain crops on a large scale unless assured of adequate prices. Peace might ruin them. In these circumstances, the substitution of purely artificial regulations as a substitute for ordinary economic procedure omes a necessity. Mistakes will be anade, some of them very costly, but it behooves the nation as a whole not to be too critical. We are sailing uncharted seas and must expect to run on a mud bank now and then.

The supreme test of a nation is not the test of its armies or its navies, but of the whole people themselves. If the folks back home can understand and be willing to endure, if they cheerfully bear their burdens and reserve their criticism for avoidable blunders that are likely to be fatal, if they subject themselves more fully than in ordinary times to discipline and authority, then it is certain that the nation need fear no adversary and never despair of ultimate

It is said that Mr. Hoover will be the most unpopular man in America before the winter is over. We do not believe ii. In normal times the work he has to do would assure his political ruin. But these are not normal times. They are the most extraordinary times the world has ever known. Here the past and the going farther east every day. future meet in a death grapple. The past ages are struggling, as it were, to pull world back to them, while civilization, fighting for the future, is putting its last ounce of strength into the combat. In such circumstances, when unprecedented powers are exercised by the Government and when efficiency is dended above all things, we believe that Mr. Hoover will be judged solely by his dishments and not by the effect estain unpopular measures may have in individuals. We believe citizens will above self-shross and reach their of Train a national viewpoint. it se not too proper to my that a is his flactor who is going to win .

or lose this war, for, as the people support him or fail to support him, the na tion is efficient or not efficient at home. No armies can win without that home

#### OPINIONS WORTH HAVING ARE WORTH BACKING WITH MONEY

The fallure of a single issue of Government bonds would be worse for America than a disaster upon the field of battle—Secretary McAdoo to the American Barker.

T WOULD be so great a disaster that patriotic men and women will never allow it to happen. The real failure of the second Liberty Loan campaign, that is, the actual inability of the United States to get \$3,000,000,000, is of course the money and still have the campaign be only a partial success. It will not be for the best unless as much of the money as possible comes from income and au little as possible from investments.

In war everything in a country is eventually put upon a war basis, but the last thing that is adjusted to that basis is financing, because the average man's habit of living up to his income is so feeply ingrained, "To raise thirteen or fourteen billions of dollars on or before June 30, 1918, by the sale of bonds in recurring installments, seems to some people an impossible task," says Mr. Mc-Adoo. It seems impossible to those persons who hate to make the effort to change habits, to get out of ruts, to invest some of their income in the Government.

We have yet to experience the rather frantic loan campaigns that take place abroad, and it is to be hoped we never shall. London, in such times, is plastered all over with huge signs-"Germany Is Watching Us." But Germany has stopped watching England, because there every one, even the poorest, has reached that point of bitter determination which makes it certain the Government will get every penny it needs. Germany is watching us now. She feels there is just a chance that we are not bitterly determined to carry on the war, month in month out, and we have got to prove to her that she is wrong. Americans have strong opinions that they have been telling to Germany; but an opinion that is not worth backing up with real money is not worth having.

#### WHEN TOWN MEETINGS HAVE TO BE HELD OUTDOORS

MORE than ten times the number of persons who assembled in town meeting in the Academy of Music Thursday night stood outside and listened to speeches made from autos. Had there been in existence the great Convention would have been even more successful than it was. The town meeting is and always has been a vital factor in American life. No doubt the proponents of government by murder were glad there was no such hall. In fact, we have no have this sort of government, which holds its power by dividing the city into provincial wards and by holding back all progress which aims at unifying the ship, but both must be endured. It is people and giving them the feeling that of their own city.

The absence of a town meeting hall was symbolic of the reason why a town

### THE BROKEN PLEDGE

We recommend the extension of the franchis: to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.—National Platform of the Democratic party, 1916.

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half of the adult people this country, favors the extens the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each State to settle this quetion for itself.-National Platform of the Republican party, 1916.

As THE Socialist party is also for suf-frage, it might as well be made unanimous. So, at least, a visitor to America, who believed everything he read or was told, would imagine. He would expect that suffrage would this fall be extended to women in such great States as Ohio and New York with hardly a dissenting voice. Yet any schoolboy would laugh at such innocence.

We are dangerously near the point in this country where one can put no faith in a party's pledged word. Many thousands of honest persons read the national platforms for guidance in casting their votes. It is outrageous that they should be so cynically deceived by the candidates elected on these platforms. And it is a very serious matter that young people should grow up in an atmosphere in which such light breaking of pledges is tolerated.

La Follette is proving that all the hard things said o' out him in April were

Much more will be required than to have a new Director of Public Danger in the mayoral cabinet. We must have a

They only said 'intimidate,' and talked and went away.

By God, the boys that did the work were braver men than they!" Michaelis has decided that it would

se unwise to state Germany's war aims at this time. But we know them. They are aimed directly east of Ypres and are The Neo-Celtic Renaissance may

have shuffled off most of its mortal coil. but the Neo-Copperhead Club, discovered by Colonel Roosevelt, never lacks supporters of a certain reptilian sort.

While the city was having its own elvic show at the Academy the Mayor sat at a musical comedy not many blocks away. The atmosphere of the drama "Government by Murder" is a tragic one, but every good tragedy must have its clowns to give comic relief.

Reports indicate that the Vatican not discouraged, realizing that peace "is a gradual, ofter a painful, development." There was nothing in the Amerian reply to hinder peace, but it stood or the kind of peace that would probably arient and not illusory.

### CONGRESS TIRED, READY TO QUIT

Bernstorff "Slush Fund" Insinuations Anger Members-Planning for Next Session

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. CONGRESS has been in a restless mood C throughout the week. Members of the Senate and House have been here so long and are so anxious to quit and go home that the announcement on Thursday that the two weeks' labors of the conferees on the tax bill had been concluded was hailed with general satisfaction, more especially as the week opened with a threatened innconceivable. But it is possible to get quiry into charges made by an Alabama member that certain of his colleagues were mixed up in the distribution of the alleged \$50,000 Bernstorff "slush fund."

The insinuations which "the gentleman from Alabama" made were so reported as to appear to reflect upon the entire membership of the House and Senate, and they so rankled that dire punishment was threatened, notwithstanding rumors and counterrumors as to the attitude of the White House and the desire to go home. Congress is not especially fond of investigations when auggested toward the close of a session, and the Bernstorff business had the effect of angering members because of the time and method of its introduction. It also threatened a controversy between Congress and the State Department which would cause delay. In addition, it played some part in a readjustment of the plans of certain members who had thought of accepting the British invitation to go over to Europe to obtain first-hand information of war conditions along the battle lines The Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs had been disposed to encourage the acceptance of the invitation, but the President finally disapproved it, owing to possible complications and embar-

#### "Interparliamentary Union"

A temporary quietus was likewise pur upon the proposition emanating from French sources to have the American Congress join an interparliamentary union now consisting of representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, who meet at the respective capitals of war and state. It was explained by the French delegation, which brought this suggestion to the United States, that the legislative conditions affecting war had been improved by these voluntary conferences of representative of the Allies and that they might be still further advanced by the par ticipation of such representatives as would be selected by the American House of Representatives. The second sober thought of the House

leaders seemed to incline toward the presidential view that voluntary agencies undertaking to co-operate with similar agencies in foreign lands might ultimately lead to complications that would be embarrassing to those upon whom the responsibility remofor the conduct of the war. It was pointed out that interparliamentary peace unions had done much toward the improvement of general good-will prior to the war; but doubt was expressed whether the extension of mere good-will, or even of good fellowship, carried from country to country as the present time, might not add to the difficulties of the fighting forces. For the present, therefore, although there are several American Congressmen now on the other side of the water seeking information on their own account, it is not likely that any authorized expedition now will be or-

## Getting Ready for Next Session

At best there will be only two months' vacation for the tired and weary members of this most extraordinary war session. It all depends upon when adjournment comes. If it does not come until the middle of October or later, there will be little or no opportunity for European tours of any kind. A trip to Hawali at the invitation of the officials of the islands has been suggested for a few members interested in the work of the Committee on Territories, but it depends upon when the con gressional "school breaks up."

One inspection trip that doubtless will take place is being arranged by the people of Texas for the Rivers and Harbors Committee, which is expected to connect with the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass tion Convention at Miami, Fia., during the last week of November. Congress must reconvene in regular session during the first week of December, and every member is shaping his plans to be back on the job The December session will nark the beginning of another long war pics, as the present session has been. It will have plenty of war business-Sena tor Martin, the Democratic floor leader, in timated the other day that it might be a \$50,000,000,000 session -but it will have

to embrace a wider field than war alone. Thousands of bills that have been in-reduced and referred to committees, bearing upon every conceivable subject, will then come up for consideration. There have been no pension bills this session, no ublic buildings and grounds appropriations, no good roads problems, no claims and few questions affecting banking and urrency, agriculture, coinage, weights and measures, education, immigration and naturalization, labor or insular affairs. The repressible suffrage question has been held of this session and will expect considerahearings will come when business men will have learned to understand the effects of the revenue laws which have been enacted.

### A New Tax Measure

The Ways and Means Committee will be called upon to prepare a new measure of taxation and to devise ways and means for continuing the great work of forcing the war to a speedy conclusion. The Committee on Foreign Affairs will then also come forward with numerous matters which it was not deemed expedient to introduce during the extraordinary session. In fact, all the vast business that has been kept under cover and held back because of the Democratic caucus action confining present legislation to war measures will fall upon the House and Senate like a flood. It is no wonder the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, has indicated his purpose to rest up for the remainder of this session; nor is it far from the truth, as suggested by Speaker Champ Clark and others, that Congress has become a perpetual body, which leaves small chance for any member to pursue any other occupa-tion without prejudicing the public service. It is no wonder the Senators, who kept the

It is no wonder the Senators, who kept the tax bill in their keeping for so long a period, and who are now so glad that it has come out of conference, are indicating a willingness to speed up, finish all business and take advantage of the few brief weeks of rest that seem to be in store for them.

There was a notion earlier in the session that Congress should not only loyally stand by the President throughout the war, but that it should remain with him in Washington throughout the year. That notion has been dissipated, so far as the brief has been dissipated, so far as the brief raspite now in view to concerned. Congress wants a rest, and expects to make the most

## Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday that ends the

seaside season cannot walk on Chestnut street for

one sufficient reason: We gotta move our folks an' trunks up home from Ocean City, An' so we haven't time to write our cus-

tomary ditty.

But a rhymer steps into the breach who has a poetic word to say, and whose own story is even more interesting. By grace of Bill O'Donnell, of the U. G. L. we are permitted to present James Burke, who has been for forty-eight years in the lighthouse service at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. He's a youngster of eighty-two.

In 1855, when he was twenty, he joined the British army. Then he served four years in the United States Marine Corps. and after the Civil War one year as a recorder (lieutenant's rank) in the navy, In the department of civics he has not been inactive-he is the father of thirteen children. He was once a center in the Fenian Brotherhood, but that has nothing to do with his poem, and here it is:

NEVER TO CROSS THE RHINE

He loves his flag but does not brag, the soldier tried and true; But 'tis his right to throw a light on what he hopes to do,

And though he may not talk that way, his thoughts are on his task And answers quick however thick the questions others eak:

For what are we from o'er the sea assembled here in France? To fight the Huns with men and guns

when ordered to a cance; And as the sun, its work begun, when risen for the day,

Sends heat and light to banish night and chase its mists away. We hope to front the battle's brunt and

make the Boches run, Or sink from sight as mists of night subside before the sun; We hope to whack the hellhounds back to

God's dividing line, Where Germany must never be allowed to cross the Rhine!

The faith and works of turbaned Turks, their Allah and their creed, Have fostered crimes that, ere our times, were fruit of Satan's seed;

But neither Bel nor imps of hell foreshadowed German wrath,-The tide of blood that in its flood sweeps ever in the path Of Prussian hordes whose overlords are

Kaiser Will und Gott: But if a god is at their nod, the devil then is what? A demon? Yes, but ne'ertheless a real

god beside A deity whom blasphemy can win to sanction pride, Whose haughty claims and sordid aims have raised it to an art

To murder, meim, and put to shame, and glory in the part; But God is just and will we trust be with us at the line,

Where Germany must rever be allowed to cross the Rhine!

JAMES BURKE, Staten Island, September 13.

Considering the unprepare1 state of our cellar, if we were a compositor we'd probably have vented our spleen on the coalmen, too, as one of the compositors or our o. o. d. p. did yesterday, speaking of "the pressure upon retail cold dealers."

What season of the year seems to you most typical of your native town? We've always associated Philadelphia with October or, at least, with the warm harvest time of which October is the center. We don't often perpetrate a sonnet, but here

### PHILADELPHIA

October's frost that robs the regal rose Confers the loot on many a lowly leaf; And this same rogue that brings the great to grief

Gold on the pumpkin's homely head bestows. He, too, that comes when the white

norther blows, Wearing the aspect of a greater thief, Is of our hidden benefactors chief; Beneath his blows how red the home's

heart glows! sometimes think that this my native

Would not be now so livable, so dear, f she should once forget her cold re-

Her silver glories and her crown austere; she should once unbend the pensive frown

That makes our hearths, by contrast, shine more clear.

### Reported by an Eavesdropper

"Hey! Bill." "Oh, hullo; I didn' ree yer." "No, y' didn' see me." "No. \* \* \* I been busy."

"Yes. D'ye know what Jack told me? "No: what?"

"He sez I'll never get back that V I oaned you." "He did?"

#### "Well, if it wasn't so expensive I'd nake him out a liar right now."

Promoted

He was fat, he rode in a limousine, A captain of industry, But now he walks and he's tanned and lean,

A captain of infantry. HORACE HOOK.

Cheerful reading, some of the ads in the Buffalo street cars. For instance: "I conducted more funerals in 1916 than twenty-one other Undertakers combined. "Wedekindt.

"The People's Undertaker." Perhaps we might add to the horrors of

war the terrible tale disclosed in this sign

put out by a butcher in the neighborhood

of Eighteenth street and Ridge avenue:

OUR OWN BOILED HAMS "- or the Dead" The Quick Monumental Works are lo-ated just opposits the entrance to Monu-

# SHARPENING UP FOR A VERY ROUGH GAME



### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Constitutional Changes Suggested-Anti-Suffragists Answered

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES o the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Secretary Baker is quoted in the dis patches as saying that, if the people of the United States desire it, the price regu-lation and other measures for the control business which have been originated dur ing the war will be continued after the termination of the conflict. I have he doubt the people will desire it if it is successfully complished during the war.

It has been our past experience that things started during war have a way of sticking in our Government after the ter-mination of the purpose for which they were originally devised. Our tariff started during Jefferson's embargo and the War of 1812, and was further boosted during the Civil War. Our national banking law also dates from the Civil War, and was fir devised to secure a market for war bonds

With the coming of peace will come the problem of securing the fair and efficient idministration of all the vast new powers of the national Government which we will then have created. How will our inelastic Constitution, devised 150 years ago for a small agricultural population, stand the

strain of the new governmental activities? It will be no easy task to make such radical changes as price regulation and supervision of business work even during war, when there is a truce in partisanship How much more difficult it will be after The present harmony of legisla tive and executive departments cannot last

It is a suggestion too ideal to be realiz able, but if we could secure constitution amendments introducing principles which have been found workable in younger de-mocracies than ours, it would vastly sim-plify our future task. The changes I would

suggest are: First. The election of the President and Congress by proportional representation. Second. The members of Congress and the Senate should be allowed to sit for any district that cares to elect them, so that a political overturn will not throw out of office a statesman of merit and experience who happened to live in a district that deany given election to change its mind politically. Third. Ministerial responsibility of the

Cabinet to the two houses in joint session. Fourth. The abolition of the presidential reto, giving the President a term of eight years, with ineligibility for re-election. This would make the Cabinet the suprems power in the Government, and the Cabinet would he constantly responsible to Congress.

Fifth. Our representatives could also be elected for four years, one-half being elected

each two years to keep them in constant touch with the people. We could also provide that all ex-Presidents should be members for life of the Senate and that our universities should elect haif a dozen Senators and about a dozen members of the House of Representatives. This would permit the entrance into Congress of son men in other walks of life than the law. WILLIAM G. BELL Philadelphia, September 27.

#### THE FOES OF SUFFRAGE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The anti-suffrage "argument"-as LEDGER is an excellent example of the plausible sophistry which seems to be the only refuge left to the archaic advocates of lop-sided democracy in this enlightened Outside of the drawback that its state-

ments of fact are incorrect and its conclu-sions absurdly illogical, this is a very able The gist of its somewhat confusing ver

The gist of its somewhat confusing ver-hings seems to rest upon three main state-ments, to the effect, first, that women will not exercise the suffrage if given to them; second, that it would interfere with the duties of motherhood; third, that it would make too many voters.

The fact is that wherever women have the suffrage it is exercised by a larger per-centage of women then of man. This might be a Pretty good argument for distrac-

chising the men, but it is difficult to see where it applies to the present question.

It has not been shown in any of the
States where women have the suffrage that t causes the neglect of their motherly, wifely or housewifely duties in the slightest degree. Why should it?

About two minutes are required to vote, although a man may hang about a polling place for half a day or more if he likes. If a woman conscientiously voted at every election, municipal. State and Federal—in-cluding the primaries—she might possibly during the entire year consume as much time in this unmotherly procedure as she now devotes every week, at least, to a shopping trip, a movie show or some other

such highly parental occupation. If one had to pick the most ridiculous s anti-suffrage so called, this one would certainly make a hard task easier.

On the third point, it cannot be denied hat equal suffrage would undoubtedly make altogether too many voters-for some body. The question is, Who? In Phila delphia, for example, it is highly probable that equal suffrage at the last election would have created an electorate entirely too numerous and too intelligent for the comfort of Messrs. Smith, Vare and com-pany. And what a catastrophe that would have been to the holy cause of man-con-

trolled "democracy"! Get together in one vast assemblage, if you can, all the thugs and thieves and crooks in Philadelphia; the gamblers, whit slavers, booze fighters and booze distribu-tors—all the forces of evil, including thos who live and profit by special privileges, the most undemocratic evil of all—and you'll have one solid, unanimous, uproarious vote against equal suffrage. What's the reason? WOLSTAN DIXEY.

Philadelphia, September 28.

REMINISCENCES OF KITCHENER The anonymous author of "Memories Discreet and Indiscreet," who describes perself as "A Woman of No Importance,

her warm friend, in which she says: "During Lord Kitchener's career his life as several times in jeopardy. Lord Wolsewas several times in jeopardy. Lord Wolse-ley saved him once, one of his staff an-other time; yet after his many escapes he lost his life close to our own shores. In a measure I was glad he died when he did, though not in the way fate decreed. The reason why I was glad was because there were already some heavy clouds hanging over his head ready to burst, and it would have been painful to see him torn limb from limb after so many years of useful work, should have liked him to die in Egyr where he was happy and appreciated, and I know that he would have liked it him-self, for there his heart was enshrined. I oubt if anybody ever thoroughly unde stood Lord Kitchener or if he understood himself. He has often been harshiy judged. I have heard him called mean, yet his hos-pitality, both in India and Egypt, was memorable. I have heard him called hard and unsympathetic. Yet I doubt if any and unsympathetic. Yet I doubt if any man who is fond of and kind to animals

can be hard, unsympathetic. "Kitchener was kind and gentle with his horses, though not a great horseman, and when in South Africa a pet bird was ill he thought it was moping for want of a mate and tried hard to find one for it, though it was at a time when he was over-whelmed with work. The day before his, ast fateful journey, as he was walking into his office he called one of the two chauff he always held in readiness and said him, You are married, are you not?" The reply being in the affirmative, Lord Kitchener continued, Then, I will not take you with me tomorrow, I will take Broome instead.' So Broome and his car went with their master—and will be seen until the sea gives up her dead,"

## comotive manufactory in Pennsyl

ania is turning out its completed products at the rate of pine a day.

To achieve this result 25,000 men are kept busy. The engines are of heavy construction and will be of great assistance in the solution of our world-wide transportation problems. Most of them, it is
said, are for war service.

Two years ago the name concern was
proud of its record of one locomotive a
day. Its present ninefold increase is proportionally remarkable.

Other American industries have made an

rdinary showing in response to

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was Sappho? 2. What is the contemplated effect of the "standard loaf plan," about to be effected by Herbert Hoover?

3. To what biblical king has the Kalser bea 4. What Chinese city is threatened with the struction by flood?

5. What is a lemur?
6. What is "probation after death"? What is the meaning of Theodore Rosserei's newly coined phrase, "neo-copperheas"

8. What is the scientific name for paralysis?

9. What duty is occupying the time of United States marines new abroad?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz According to Minister Panareteff, Bulgaria has virtually attained the end for which she entered the war and has no interest in the Kaiser's "Mittel-Europa" plan of

Sempire.

Former Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard has been mentioned in runors as a possible candidate for the Presidence, at though he has denied that he will run.

3. A midinette is a French shopetri, so called because she goes out at mon for lumebea.

4. Alexander Pope wrote "The Essay on Nan."

5. "Biting on granite." quoted by the President Wilson's alleged attempt is allende the Kaiser and the German steple, was first used by Von Buelow.

6. Dispatches from the British front mention.

ispatches from the British front mention the presence of Welsh fighters in the lates thrust.

thrust.

Greek mythology Philomela and her sister
Procue suffered an outrage at the hand
of the latter's husband, Tereos, and a
revenue killed his child, Itys, and seria
him as food to Tereos. When he pursue
them the gods channed Philomela ine a
nightingale and Procue into a swaller.
Hence the modern poetic application of
the names.

n the vernacular of soldiery a "subjective" is a machine-gun commany, or the unit that "goes over the top" and serus to protect troops when they are retreasing acomo Puccini, and Ruggiero Leoncavalle write, scures for the story of "La be-

"Gravamen" means grievance; a memeral from the Lower House of Convection of the Upper on disorders or grievance of the Church; or the essence, or worst part, of an accusation.

PHILADELPHIA'S ACTOR-BAITING THE honor of giving to this city its first I glimpse into the cloud-capped skies of Shakespeare fell to a little troop of players who came to town in 1749. They were unlift the management of Murray and Kena. the management of Murray and Ket-and evidently found the local palate for

Elizabethan drama not wanting in new For they remained here until the following John Smith's manuscript "Journal" has a quaint and periodic reference to the attors. He tells of having dropped in at a tea-house with a friend, and speaks will delicious austerity of his disapproval

the fact that some people were going it The players evidently moved on to New ork, largely, one fears, because of the puritanical attitude of the city aut ties, who evidently feared that anything like a dramatic reproduction would the name of the city. The Common cil, in one of its reports, comments on

actors' presence thus: The Recorder reposted that certain personal later this city, and, as he was informed, introduced to make a frequent practice thereof, which was to be feared, would be attended by mischlevous effects, such as the encourages of discress and drawing great sums of most from weak and inconsiderate persons, the lowest to be fond of that kind of entertainment though the performance be ever so mass at contemptible. Whereupon the board unamously required the magistrates to take its most effectual measures for suppressing histories by sending for the actors and bendles them to their good behaviour.

disorder by sending for the actors and them to their good behaviour.

One recalls the trials of the Irish Player, and reflects that the path of the munner in Philadelphia has often been more strewn with boulders than begonias.

As a result of Philadelphia's official did ain of Melpomene, the city lacked dismatte note till 'Lewis Hallam's English company arrived in 1764. They staged them first production in a hig brick warenous situated in King, or Water, street, between the first performances. The player met with the usual opposition an avaiance of printed propagands voicing the mants of the pro and auti the life in the product of the first performances. The player met with the usual opposition an avaiance of the pro and auti the life in the product of printed propagands voicing the mants of the pro and auti the life products of the product of the p