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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 1, 1919

WICKEDNESS OF MOB LAW

T IS seldom difficult to pick from the day's news enough instances of the wickedness of mob law to point a moral. Military forces occupy Omaha, Neb., here a bloodthirsty mob murderously ttacked the mayor, a sworn officer of the law who sought to restrain it from ommitting a crime in revenge for a

In Montgomery, Ala., three were lynched within an hour.

In Mt. Holly, N. J., there is talk of lynching a negro who attacked a white

If anything justifies a lynching it is he crime with which this negro is charged. But nothing justifies a lynching. Lynching may be too good for the criminal. It is the damnable effect that it has on the mob and the reaction on the country at large that make it wholly

RIGHT ROLE FOR WHITLOCK

TUSTICE in its varied phases, including the poetic, is respected in the ident's nomination of Brand Whitck to be ambassador to Belgium.

His capacity for handling difficult ons, his sanity and sense of fair were magnificently demonstrated in dark days when the Germans overran occupied the land of "Albert the

Any one with a sense of dramatic will be pleased that the rumored ention to send Mr. Whitlock to Italy is not verified. Rome may be the more portant post, but the romance of the -not to be stifled in spite of sickening horrors-demands that he return to Brussels as the first American ambassa-

WISDOM OF A VETERAN

ERENCE V. POWDERLY saw intolerance and stupidity wreck one of ost powerful labor organizations or formed in this country. The Knights of Labor, of which he was once the head, is as extinct as the Ku Klux Klan.

v. now chief of th of the United States Department of Labor, is seasoned with experience and proof against extravagant delusions. His emedy for industrial unrest is the adent of difficulties by discussions between employers and employes. There is mg startlingly new in this solution. It is merely sane, sincere and broad-

The labor conference for which the al strikers refused to wait aims to give powderly is competent to claim some his principle an impressive trial. Mr. knowledge of costly alternatives. The Reds, who have scant patience with subtantial verities, will, of course, be inclined to condemn him as a traitor to their radicalism on behalf of class rule.

To the general public his opinion, oming from a veteran who has been ough the mill, must carry a certain unt of conviction.

A QUEEN WHO CAN COOK

AN UNSATISFACTORY cable dispatch

comes from Aboyne, Scotland. Queen Mary and a party from Baloral went fishing in Lorne pool and and no luck. James Williams, on the er side of the stream, caught a fine on and presented it to the queen, who

That's all the yarn, and we submit that it stands it is irritatingly incomplete. that the queen had no luck with the she has our sympathy, untinctured surprise. That she was able to cook our special wonder and delight. But did she ask Mr. Williams to join her when the fish was eaten? That's hat a palpitating world desires to know. Royalty has aforetime been known to usly accept." Has it reached the at in these democratic days when it ially invites"?

TESTING A LEAGUE PLANK

RE is naturally no general expecwifen that General von der Goltz, with his troops has unduly lingered he Baltic provinces of the former n empire, will long defy the blockbegun by the Allied council. Until ves the conditions imposed no od ships will be permitted to for Germany.

ourse, the German Government come to its senses. Already it d to have decided to recall Von der sha. Could anything better the efficacy of the chief weapon the league of nations is to use refractory governments? Skep-feer that the international partbe unable to prevent war

ing only the nucleus of the future league, how much more effective will be the decisions of the comprehensive society which is eventually to include all the countries of the globe?

As a tryout of machinery which is only just beginning to work the force of this economic blockade is well worth watching.

CAN UNIVERSITIES FINISH WHAT THE A. E. F. BEGAN?

The Army, With No Leanings Toward Exclusiveness, Was the Greatest of All Schools of Americanization

IN THE crush of returning students at all of the American universities are many who left the classrooms for active service in the war. These veterans are in many ways wiser even than their professors. They were flung out to tramp and fight and die in furious years that never were prophesied in any textbook. Of the aims and ends of that colossal adventure they knew little. They know little now.

But some of them at least have developed a great curiosity. What they may want to know is why a war was required to give them their first glimpse of the larger life of their own country and an enlightened conception of its variety and its wonders.

If unpreparedness persisted anywhere in the days before the submarine it persisted in the colleges. University life was a highly artificial business. The undergraduate moved in a constantly narrowing realm of his own, where education gradually became a process of exclusion. He had no means of knowing that his mind was being systematically impoverished. And so even your senior was accustomed to display a piteous sense of superiority over the furious world that waited to maul him absentmindedly, to reduce him to atoms and to make him over again in endurable form.

The fault was not with the youth of the country. There had been a gradual and slow surrender in the faculties. The wise professors sighed-and accepted material rather than moral factors as dominant considerations in the educational scheme. Men were trained. They were rarely educated, since education is worth little if it does not go beyond a man's mind to temper his spirit.

Skill won the war. Wisdom might have

prevented it. George Moore observes somewhere that the most cultured man he ever met was a railroad navvy who, knowing little of the rules of English, yet had a contemplative mind, an imagination and a great heart. This view of education was not common in America or anywhere

So the young men who went from American universities to the war found themselves close to the earth for the first time in their lives, caught in the stupendous tides of passion and spiritual restlessness which, though they rule creation, were rarely the subject of college lectures. American youths actually got acquainted with each other and with their country after they entered the army-but not before there had been a rude breaking down of ancient barriers through the operation of the draft sys-

The army was the greatest of universities and it is a mistake to suppose that its efforts were limited to the discipline or the technical training provided in the continue his studies. Here are three evi-

The men who organized the new army knew that they would have to deal with all sorts of men. They drew soldiers from colleges and shops, rich clubs and farms, from the mines and the professions. And there was rarely an alien new in the country who didn't find himself bunked in barracks between two native Americans who had the advantages of American tradition and American schooling.

The stranger in America was not the only one who benefited by this system. He learned the language through asso ciation with his bunkies-and often enough he used it to teach his bunkies something valuable in return. There are college men without number who found a new sort of inspiration in the patience and fortitude of the alien soldier. Through him they had new glimpses of a larger world. Little hopes burned in him like dim lamps and in that light the meaning of the war became more or less

It was an odd experience for countless thousands of Americans to find that in railway gangs, in the ditches of the country, in the mills and on the farms there are men of sensitive minds who, though they might not always know even our language, know how to be honorable,

aspiring and brave. In those days many Americans with college minds formulated their first clear conception of what America must be and of what education in America must be. Somehow or other we shall have to find a way to realize an aristocratic conception of the democratic purpose. The colleges will have to broaden their vision until it includes the whole aspiring life of the country. We shall have to acquire a sort of steadying philosophy that was not available at the universities in the time when college life was hopelessly cluttered over with fads and fraternities and football and a million isms. If the war taught the colleges anything it must have taught them the folly of exclusiveness and the futility of a strictly utilitarian purpose in education. Similarly, it should have taught America at large to understand how empty were the sneers that used to be aimed at what we called

Classical knowledge is, in fact, that knowledge which has been proved through all the stresses of human experience and rendered at last into a noble literature. It testifies that all material calculations are vain and misleading. It involves a prophecy of the moving friendships to which lonely aliens and the more fortunate youth of America groped when icy were flung together for the first

'the classics" only a few years ago.

mandate of the Paris council represent- | fields. The colleges had it in their power to prepare the mind of the country for such a crisis, as they had it in their power to make us better fitted to deal with the aftermath. But they were hindered by the parents, who said, "Teach him to work and make a living. An education that doesn't leave a man able to make money isn't the sort we want in this

> Bolshevism was no surprise to truly educated men. They knew that the blind had led the blind before in disastrous national adventures that ended in chaos. Mankind has been fighting and defeating kaisers since civilization began. What education ought to teach the youth of the country is that mankind has a common purpose, that nations are struggling to understand each other as the American soldiers struggled in the early days of the concentration camps. The faculty men who face the classes of this season will not have an easy time. Change is swift and many of the theories cherished a few years ago are no longer valid. Only the old truths, disdained in the years of materialistic triumph, remain unchanged in the ruin. Colleges that steer by them will teach their classes that you cannot be either rich or wise until you can be patient, generous, slow in judgment and just to all men.

REVIVING THE OLD CANAL

HEARTENING augury of the constructive energy which J. Hampton Moore will bring to his incumbency of the Mayor's office is suggested by a significant event scheduled to take place in little Delaware City on October 11. Hopes at once vivid and stimulating are to be revived on that date, which is to be signalized by the formal acquisition by the federal government of the waterway linking the Delaware river with Chesapeake bay.

Ninety years ago when the canal was opened it was regarded as a vital link in the system of internal communications. But 1829 marked the threshold of the great era of railroad construction. As the rail traffic increased the possibilities of inland waterways were overlooked. In time the shallow canals were unable to accommodate the increasingly larger type of standard vessels. Despite some barge traffic and one passenger line, the Delaware and Chesapeake canal has for several generations been virtually moribund as a prime factor in transportation.

Mr. Moore, however, realized that if the channel were deepened and widened its original mission could be impressively accomplished. The taking over of the canal by the United States Government largely due to his initiative in Congress. Modernized, according to plans in view, the waterway providing a direct route to Chesapeake bay and Hampton Roads ports should prove a powerful impetus to the trade of Philadelphia.

All our Mayors have done a lot of talking about water-borne commerce Mr. Moore will bring practical knowledge to the familiar theme. His coming participation in the Delaware City exercises, in which Secretary Daniels is also expected to take part, is an encouraging index of tangible progress of the port while he is chief executive of the largest city on the Delaware.

Bror Olson, student of Penn, dropped his His Crutch a Badge of Honor studies and enlisted in 1917. In the Argonne a German shell tore away one of his legs and part of the other. Olson stood in ences of heroism right in a row, and the taking up of everyday life under a handicap

Public sentiment will In the Swim sustain the plea of the Life Guards' Union of Atlantic City that politics be eliminated from the beach service. The swimmer whose life is in danger doesn't care to what political faction his rescuer belongs; but he is mightily interested in knowing that the guard is on his job.

The Holland-Ameri-Pleasing Paradox ca Line will resume its sailings October 18 between Philadelphia and Rotterdam. This prosperity's way of getting in Dutch and getting in right at one and the same time.

"Shipbuilders at Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors have declined a Saturday half holiday in order to speed up produc tion of ships to meet the country's growing commerce." No, it didn't happen. They No. it didn't happen. are talking strike. But wouldn't it be ni if the world grew sensible?

Music-hall strike leaders in Paris have had a resolution passed providing that any member who disobeys the strike order shall be ostracized for ten years. Presumably the Claquers' Union will be called upon to give them the silence.

to be diplomats as well as soldiers; but it is not surprising that they occasionally forget to be diplomatic and hit from the shoulder. The chief of the district attorney's de-

ective force says the deeper they get into the North Penn Bank affairs the rottener it It is the earnest hope of the community that they will soon "touch bottom The law of compensation works in many ways. The strike that reduces the supply

of dinner pails may also reduce the amount of food to go into them. The MacLaughlin ticket is said to have Vare complexion. Ne'mind! It will be

given the necessary massage at the polls. Is there significance in the fact that the appeal" of the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary reads like a strike ultimatum

Judge Patterson is said to be a good oser, but he isn't going to brag about it until after the official count.

shows that with prosperity comes apprecia

tion of education and culture. John Q. Compromise will probably be the councilmanic candidate in the Second

The crowding of the country's colleges

Happily, time dissipates world worries as readily as though they were merely per-

The new food blockade on Germany will rd the sentimentalists another opaum.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Election May Enable Senator Penrose to Spend More Time in Washington-Congressman Watson Gets Washington Home

Washington, Oct. 1 TENATOR PENROSE'S return to Wash-Sington was hailed by many of his col-lengues on the Senate side as indicating a subsidence in the factional activities that have plagued the Republican party in Pennsylvania. At least that is the impression one gathers from talks with members of the Senate and the House who are anxious to have the support of Pennsylvania members in matters of legislation.

It is not wholly creditable to the eastern states that there is more absenteeism on the part of their representatives in Congress than there is in the South and West. cause of the nearness of the homes of the eastern representatives they are more inclined to absent themselves to attend to private business or to keep in touch with local political conditions than are those members whose homes are further removed from Washington, and it frequently happens that eastern interests suffer because the votes are not here when wanted. This is par-ticularly so with regard to the daylightsaving law, which might have been saved if any one of the large city delegations had been in full attendance when the roll was called.

The Senate appreciates the ability of the senior senator of Pennsylvania and in view of the closeness of the vote in the Senate there is always a feeling of relief among Republicans when he is here. In recent years, however, the spirit of factionalism among Republicans in the Keystone State has compelled him to stay away, as, indeed, it has done with Congressman Vare and some of the other active spirits in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania politics. The way the leaders now look at it Penrose and Vare, too, for that matter, will have more time to stay here and attend to business.

It is the belief of senators that Penrose has been seeking to be relieved of the fierce political responsibility that has interfered with his career as a statesman and that the upheaval in Philadelphia, promising a new deal all around and less factionalism hereafter, will enable him to buckle down more closely to the great legislative work that lies ahead of him as chairman of the committee on finance.

WHILE the Philadelphia squabble was on, Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee of the House, called up a number of "popgun tariff bills" and accorded hearings on others to interested parties. Such bills as passed the House and have now gone to the Senate are not cer-tain of passage in that body at once. The peace treaty discussion is still on and some big financial bills are to be considered. Neither Penrose nor his fellow members of the finance committee, it is said, are wholly enamored of the popgun idea. The passage of separate bills for separate interests when Mr. Underwood was chairman of the committee on ways and means did not meet with much favor, such bills as were passed being vetoed eventually by President Taft. The feeling is that any separate bills that may now be put up to the President will meet a similar fate at the hands of Mr. Wilson, the possible exception of the stuffs bill, which has now passed the House with the Democratic licensing feature at tached. This bill went through after a hard fight, in which the opponents of the licensing feature insisted that the introduction of such a system in a tariff bill was utterly opposed to the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY W. WATSON, Oof Langhorne, who grew tired of hotel life in Washington and bought himself a home here, has become one of the real active men upon the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which is now shaping legislation to deal with the railway ques tion. The congressman has been looking into all phases of this problem and better to perfect himself for the work in hand has been entertaining some of the leading sen ators and representatives who are interested in the bill. It is now generally conceded that the committee will not stand for gov ernment ownership of railroads. still a problem as to just how the railroads are to be turned back to their owners in view of the disturbing conditions that have arisen during the war. The Bucks-Montgomery member has a wage-board scheme in mind which he will probably develop in debate when the bill is reported to the House.

THE graphite producers are having a hard time of it since the war. Not only are they hit in Texas and Alabama but also the Pickering Valley, Chester county where graphite mining has been conducted for many years. Before the ways and means committee recently T. D. Just, of the Moron-Just Company, and William S. Darnell of the Pennsylvania Graphite Company, were witnesses, urging a protective tariff. crucible makers, however, contended that there was no necessity for a tariff, they preferring to have an open market with Ceylon and Madagascar, Malcolm Mc Naughton, of the leading up-Jersey crucible company, stated the crucible makers really did not care anything about protec-The Alabama and Texas mines are tion. 'war babies' and much capital has already been invested in the hope that American production may be encouraged. The Madagascar and Ceylon mines seem to be largely under British control, although Madagascar Our commanders abroad are expected is a French possession.

"BILLY" MATOS'S brother, Dr. Louis
J. Matos, holds a conspicuous position in the dye world. The doctor has recently toured the country delivering talks on the subject of colors and their method of preparation. In the fight in the House over the dyestuffs bill it developed that the shades and tints required in textile manufacturing were almost unlimited and that the public demands required constant changes. The German chemists had the bulge on dye manufactures and especially with respect to fast colors prior to the war. But our own war necessities stirred the American producers and developed chemistry here in an unprecedented way. In the fight over the dye-licensing bill it was shown that American manufacturers had declared themselves able to compete with Germany, although the passage of the bill was secured largely on the representation that we were still unable to make dyestuffs in the United States to meet the demands of the manu-

facturers here. THE Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, is evincing a lively interest in a bill to create a bureau of housing and living conditions in the De-partment of Labor. The chapter, which is now headed by John P. B. Sinkler, president, and Edward A. Crane, secretary, has also been considering the interesting question of city planning, these two problems being of much importance at this time to Philadelphia under the new city charter.

The fate of Finne depends on whether



"THERE IS HOPE!"

THE CHAFFING DISH

The Kitchen Nook

THESE rosin candles on the shelves Fling little spattering fires about. Like stars that scintillate themselves Until they sputter out.

And since they seem alive with light. I would rather see their twinkling breath Than the silent tallow-dips, so white In their smoky dreams of death.

For every night when Darby lights He begins to tell of ghostly sights. Till the children see a spook

In the air, on which he blows a puff As though a spirit left his lips So the kitchen nook is queer enough Without the tallow-dips FRANCIS CARLIN.

Drowsy Thoughts on Fall Fever ABOUT this time of year, when the mellow A air swoons (as the poets say) with golden languor and the landscape is tinged a soft brown like a piece of toast, we feel the onset and soft impeachment of fall

Fall fever is (in our case at any rate) ore insidious than the familiar disease of spring. Spring fever impels us to get out n the country; to seize a knotted cudgel and a pouchful of tobacco and agitate our limbs ver the landscape. But the drowsiness of autumn is a lethargy in the true sense of that word-a forgetfulness. A forgetfulness of past discontents and future joys; a for getfulness of toil that is gone and leisure to ome: a mere breathing existence in which one stands vacantly eyeing the human scene, living in a gentle simmer of the faculties like a boiling kettle when the gas is turned

FALL fever, one supposes, is our inheritance from the cave man, who (like the bear and the well, some other animal, whatever it is) went into hibernation about the first of November. Autumn with its soft inertia lulled him to sleep. He ate a hearty meal, raked together some dry leaves, curled up and slid off until the alarm clock of

This agreeable disease does not last very long with the modern man. He fights bravely against it; then the frost comes along, or the coal bill, and stings him into activity. But for a few days its genial torpor may be seen (by the observant) even in our bustling modern career. When we read yesterday that Judge Audenried's court clerks had fallen asleep during the ballot-counting proceedings we knew that the microbe was among us again. Keats, in his lovely Ode, describes the figure of Autumn as stretched out "on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep Unhappily the conventions forbid-city dwellers from curling up on the pavements for a cheerful nap. If one were brave enough cheerful nap. to do so, unquestionably many would follow his example. But the urbanite has taught himself to doze upright. You may see many of us, standing dreamily before Chestnut street show windows in the lunch hour, to all intents and purposes in a state of slum-ber. Yesterday, in that lucid shimmer of warmth and light, a group stood in front of a doughnut window near Ninth street: not one of them was more than half awake. Similarly a gathering watched the three small birds who have become a traditional window ornament on Chestnut street (they have recently moved from an oculist to a correspondence course office) and a faint whisper of snoring arose on the sultry air. The customs of city life permit a man to

stand still as long as he likes if he

only pretend to be watching something. We saw a substantial burgher pivoted by the

window of Mr. Albert, the violin maker, Ninth street. Apparently he was studying the fine autographed photo of Patti there displayed; but when we sided near we saw

doubtedly carries a plate-glass sheet with the orisons of Swett Marden under it, was in a blissful doze.

MODERN life (as we say) struggles against this sweet enchantment of autumn, but Nature is too strong for us. Why is it that all these strikes occur just at this time of year? The old hibernating instinct again, perhaps. The workman has a subconscious yearning to scratch together a nice soft heap of manila envelopes and lie down on that couch for a six months' ear-pounding. There are all sorts of excuses that one can make to one's self for waving fare-well to toil. Only last Sunday we saw this

ad in a paper: HEIRS WANTED. The war is over and has made many new heirs. You may be one of them. Investigate. Many now one of them. Investigate. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't

Now what could be simpler (we said to ourself as we stood contemplating those doughnuts) than to forsake our jolly old typewriter and spend a few months in "investigating" whether any one had made us his heir? It might be. Odd things have happened. Down in Washington Square, for instance (we thought), are a number of sun-warmed benches, very reposeful to the sedentary parts, on which we might recline and think over the possibility of our being rich unawares. We hastened thither, but apparently many had had the same idea. There was not a bench vacant. was true in Independence Square and in Franklin Square, We will never make a good loafer. There is too much competition.

So WE came back, sadly, to our rolltop and fell to musing. We picked up a magazine and found some pictures showing how Mary Pickford washes her hair. "If I am sun-drying my hair," said Mary under a photo showing her reclining in a lovely garden doing just that), "I usually have the opportunity to read a scenario or do some other duty which requires concen tration." And it becurred to us that if a strain like that is put upon a weak woman we surely ought to be able to go on moiling for a while, Indian summer or not. then we found some pictures by our favorite artist, Coles Phillips, with that lovely shimmer around the ankles, and we resolved to be strong and brave and have pointed finger-nails. But still, in the back of our mind, the debilitating influence of fall fever was at work. We said to ourself, without the slightest thought of printing it (for it seemed to put us in a false light) that the one triumphant and unanswerable epigram of mankind, the grandest and most re utterance in the face of implacable fate, is

One of our alert clients finds the following ad in a Philadelphia Sunday paper: MARRIAGES ARRANGED, quietly, at your convenience, and all at a moderate Satisfaction guaranteed. expenditure. We would like to know more about that guarantee. Is it ironclad?

Desk Mottoes

By day I was much among people, had many trials to go through; but in the evenings I was mostly alone. JOHN WOOLMAN.

It is!

Dear Socrates: Isn't it a coincidence that the man who is here to voice the thanks of the Belgian FRANCOIS. people is a Mercier?

In the old days, before the war, whenever Mr. Wilson took a day off it was allowed to leak out that he was reading detective

Nowadays, we guess, he reads the speechs of Messrs. Borah and Sherman, which are desers. Borah and Sherman, which more mysterious than the average

GIVE me autumn and October, With its crisp and mellow air; When the rustle on the corn-stalks Drives away our summer's care, When the woods are red and ruddy, And the skies a golden hue; At eventide are glowing

With enchantments ever new For our bins are filled with plenty, And our hearts are free and light; And we sing away our sorrows, With a satisfied delight;

For in October's gloamin We open heaven's gates While the golden sunset shimmers We think of what awaits.

When the sun is sinking low; For then we near the glory; In the rich and golden glow; We almost hear the singing : Within the golden gates. Almost hear the joy-bells ringing. From the glory that awaits.

Philadelphia, October, 1919.

Mauna Loa, on Hilo Island, is in eruption. Tradition has it that it was placated in 1881 with a live pig, a plug of tobacco and a bottle of gin. With the pig flying high and gin taboo, the volcano this year will have to content itself with a chew.

Though demobilization is now more or iess officially a fact, the prohibition law is still in force. That oasis was evidently a

JOHN McMASTER.

What Do You Know?

1. What city was the seat of the Belgian Government during the greater part of the war? Who is President Wilson's secretary?

3. Who was called the "Swedish Nightingale"?

4. Who founded the French order of the Legion of Honor?

5. What state does Senator Smoot repre-6. Where was El Dorado supposed to be

located? 7. What is a palankeen?

8. What is the origin of "Tell the truth and shame the devil"? 9. Which is the "Blackwater State"?

10. What is a tandsticker?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Washington was inaugurated President of the United States on April 30, 1789.

2. An ortolan is the garden bunting, a small bird esteemed in England as a

table delicacy. 3. Real estate originally meant "realm land," that is, land in trust from the sovereign to distinguish it from personal estate, the property of the

odividual. 4. Goethe wrote "Elective Affinities." 5. Paraguay tea is "mate," a popular South American beverage made by

the infusion of leaves of a tropical shrub. 6. Queen Liliuokalani was the last monarch of the Hawaiian Islands.

7. Orlando was Nitti's predecessor as premier of Italy. S. Sextus Propertius was a Roman poet of

the first century B. C. D. The salary of the President was increased to \$50,000 a year in the ad-

ministration of Grant.

Cinchons bark, which yields quinine, is named for the Countess of Cinchon, who visited Pers in 1640 and brought