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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 11, 1949

MOORE IN COMMAND

No one can mistake the significance of the remarks made by Congressman Moore at the opening of the headquarters of his mayoralty campaign com-

The campaign is to be conducted from those offices and not from the Republican city committee rooms at Eleventh and Chestnut streets. Mr. Moore invites the city committee to send representatives to confer with him, and he also asks the Town Meeting party and the Republican Alliance to do likewise.

During the primary campaign Mr. Moore announced that if he were nominated there would be a new leadership in the party. He is nominated. The official count just announced has confirmed the verdict of the unofficial count and he is now the regular Republican nominee by grace of the vote of a majority of the men who went to the polls. He is assuming the leadership to which he believes he has been promoted, and it is apparent that he purposes to exercise its functions for the next four years.

Every believer in the real traditions of the Republican party will wish him a clear head, a sense of humor and the power of a lusty wallop in his good right

AN AERIAL SANTA MARIA

TF THE navy could advertise as well as it can fight, the recruiting mission of -the NC-4, the plane in which Commander Read made the first successful air flight to Europe, would have had a different

The big machine has been lying off Vine street for days, yet she received only casual attention because there was no organized effort to find audiences or to show her off. Yet some day in the far future she will have a place of honor in the Smithsonian Institution. She will be as wonderful in the time to come as the Santa Maria would be today if she had been preserved after the first voyage of Columbus to survive the later cen-

Fortunately for the navy, its practical work advertises it, and any one who gets in the air service with the sea-goers may roperly feel that he is up at the front in the march of aviation progress.

HADLEY COMES TO LIFE

So LITTLE has been heard of Herbert S. Hadley, the great trust-buster, of Missouri, since the Republican national convention of 1912 that many persons had begun to wonder whether he was still alive. There was a moment during the convention when it was believed that if Hadley were nominated instead of Taft the progressive movement, headed by Colonel Roosevelt, would be abandoned. He was then regarded as of presidential size and availability.

A statement from him indorsing the peace treaty discloses the fact that he is a professor in the University of Colorado. The text of the statement indicates that while he has been in obscurity he has not forgotten how to do some straight thinking, for he remarks that if the Republican senators oppose the principle of international co-operation and arbitration as embodied in the treaty, the "splendid idealism which has characterized Republican leadership since the organization of the party will now be re-

pudiated." We do not know what Mr. Hadley's ambitions are or whether he thinks that precedent has proved that a professorship is as good a stepping stone to the presidency as a governorship, but we commend the professor for his belated statement of the truths urged upon the attention of the Senate in these columns many weeks ago.

PASSING OF THE CONTINENTAL

TNVESTORS apparently believe that there are not office buildings enough in Philadelphia. Work has already begun on a twenty-story structure at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, on the site of the old church. The erection of a much taller structure on the east side of Broad street between Walnut and Sansom was delayed by the war. It is understood that work on it will

begin within a year, And now comes the news that the Continental Hotel, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, has been gold to a syndicate which will tear it down and put a twenty-story office building in its place as soon as the lease of

the present tenant expires. There have been frequent rumors that the Ritz-Carlton Hotel was to be turned ato an office building, which would not have gained currency if there were not

ortage of office accommodations. tinental has outlived its vogue, at as the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in

New York, which it resembled in architecture, had to give way to more modern hostelries. In its prime the Continental was one of the finest hotels in the United States, but that was at a time when the country was smaller and not so rich as

it is today. Cities no larger than Philadelphia was when it was built now have finer hotels than the Continental ever was. They are larger and more sumptuously furnished, with conveniences which the traveling public in the sixties never expected to find in any place of public entertainment. Yet the old hotel served its generation well and gave distinction to this city.

The plan to replace it by a lofty business building is a sign of confidence in the future of Chestnut street between the postoffice and the Delaware river.

WHY NOT AN INDUSTRIAL CODE WITH COURTS TO APPLY IT?

Great Principles of American Govern ment Employed in Regulation of Labor and Capital Would Give Nation a Workable Policy

IT IS sometimes forgotten that the effect of the conviction of a criminal is not solely confined to the individual who has broken the law. His punishment balances the moral equation. But the act under which he was sentenced looks beyond a particular violator. Its prime mission is the protection of society.

It is urgently advisable that the momentous industrial conference in Washington keep this fundamental principle constantly in mind. By ignoring it the sessions will assume burdens which no ollection of human beings can lift.

Special recommendations to fit special cases, real or anticipated, are hopelessly incapable of settling every possible uture clash between labor and capital.

For this reason the convention is off upon a dangerous taugent in seeking to discover either specific balm for the steel strikers or specific balm for their employers. Operations along such lines can ead only to chaos and to the perfect futility of proclaiming in rigid set terms a panacea for industrial unrest

It is quite as impossible for Mr. Gary and his supporters. Mr. Gompers and his and the delegates between the "right" and "left" wings of the convention to forestall by resolutions all conceivable rises in the industrial world as it is for Chief Justice White to hand down in a single decision an antidote for all infractions of the common and statute law.

This does not mean that the Supreme Court is a failure. It does not mean that the labor congress is simply a pretentious superfluity. Indeed, the sessions are in some ways the most epochal held in this country since the constitutional convention began its ever-memorable sessions in the State House in the spring of 1787.

The purpose of that remarkable body of statesmen was not the direct settlement of the various boundary quarrels of the states. It was not the propounding of a financial scheme to raise the Continental paper money to par value. It was not to fix a federal tariff schedule. It was not to settle a dispute over property rights between John Doe and Richard Roe. It was not to find answers to a thousand and one pressing riddles. But it was to provide upon broad general lines the machinery whereby justice according the greatest good to the greatest number could be secured in the land.

The constitution makers adhered losely to fundamentals. In so doing they relied, not as revolutionists, but as evolutionists, upon the vast body of common law built up through the centuries in England and tested again and agair by decisions, which, although infinitely varied in detail, derived their authority from simple and unimpeachable bases. How adaptable was this mass of fundamentals may be realized by the way in which they fitted not only England as a monarchy, but the United States as a federal republic. We changed the names of officials, we changed the proportions of power in various classes of the public but we did not change the cardinal points in a theory of society to which the most advanced civilization of the age subscribed.

The pillars of this recognized social structure are legislative, executive and judicial authority, clearly defined in scope and limitations.

The vast majority of the present population of the globe believes in these instruments for reflecting the public will today. In fact, repudiation of them leaves but two other conceptions of the body politic available. These are the wholly anarchic and the wholly social-

It is safe to assume, despite crackbrained dreamers and embittered iconoclasts, that this country, regarded as a unit, has no longing either for a drastically socialistic or a wildly anarchistic state. Its intense desire at the present moment is for safeguards against industrial warfare and the constant alarming threats of it.

The average citizen, the invariable victim when employer and employes are embattled, is quite naturally so distressed at what seems to be an entirely new series of crises that he calls for absolutely new remedies. Therein, it is arguable, lies the error in his demands.

The situation is not so novel as the unfortunate innocent bystanders maintain. Doubt on this point is swiftly dispelled by the most superficial acquaintance with the state of England in the year 1381. Wat Tyler, Jack Straw and John Ball raised a very formidable social rebellion in that exciting year. They had valid grievances. So to a lesser extent

did their masters. The Fishmongers' Company of London had the power of a modern labor union There were unreasonable and tyrannical employers in those days. There were dictatorial and autocratic workmen.

The "strikers," mostly peasants, oppressed by serfdom and a wage scale fixed in the interests of the landlords, marched upon London. The suffering public then, as now, cried for a conference. It also cried for an immediate, miraculous and wholesale remedy, to be administered regardless of the established channels of legislative, executive

and judicial authority. Nobody apparently cared a button for fundamental principles. King Richard II met the rebels and strove to patch things up with a particularizing panacea. Of course, it was worthless. Both sides went too far. The government crushed the strikers and then recalled its hasty promises. And yet, by evolution, justice did prevail. The machinery of the law, grounded in sane general principles, was equal to accomplishing the reforms. The courts passed upon violation of codes, adopted in the interest of society as a whole,

offenders. The most wholesome influence which the present labor conference could exert upon the nation would emphasize the need for keeping the provinces of our democratic machinery separate and avoiding the folly of special legislation in which Congress and state Legislatures

and the executive authority punished

chronically indulge. Upon the legal fundamentals in this republic it is perfectly logical to superimpose consistent principles covering industrial cases. They must be clear and comprehensive. To indulge in details covering a variety of cited contingencies is to step into a morass. Just as the criminal law does not specify the color of the possible infractor's hair, so the legal labor fundamentals should avoid handicaps concerning specific wage rates and the incidental trade rights of particular classes of employers and workmen. Given the guiding groundwork, which

t should be the aim of the Washington convention to suggest to Congress for enactment as an industrial policy or code, will-be up to the courts or other competent bodies created to reason specifically upon the broad principles and to apply in the particular case the particuar remedy most beneficial to society. The individual offender, capitalist or

worker, is in a sense incidental, as he is in causes before our courts today. Protection to the public, which indorses old laws and shares in the making of new ones, is the first concern of a democracy worthy of the name.

It is imaginable that if Congress avoids the special legislation swamp, such, for example, as that into which, under severe provocation, it tumbled in the railroad-wage acts, its formulation of sound, sweeping principles regarding labor, its rights and the public's, may call for some new legal machinery.

Industfial courts may be evolved.

If the notion is startling, think how astonished Alexander Hamilton would have been at the idea of a Department of Labor in the American cabinet! And yet it conflicts in no way with his basic conception of government. It merely amplifies and develops it along lines which strain the constitution in not the slightest degree. That instrument is broad enough to cover industrial causes, as it has done a prodigious host of unforeseen cases. The labor recommendations now in process of formulation will have to be similarly clastic to further the ends of justice.

The task of framing comprehensive principles is formidable. With the best of intentions, the delegates in Washington will be unable to embrace the whole problem. They can, however, make a transcendently important beginning. They can keep our democratic machinery, with its tenets on behalf of the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness (which does not mean license, oppression or crime), in motion on a standardized path. Notwithstanding detours and collisions, civilization has followed it to some fine accomplishments. Some have been slowly gained. Capital and labor and the public are doomed to disappointment if they expect an instant antidote for all the present ills.

The conference has an unexampled opportunity to renounce quackery in favor of treatment by general principles, which will permit of genuine cures for specific diseases when they break out. The whole course of American history indorses this procedure.

The Marietta (0.) because he had played with the Cincinnati team when it won the championship in 1869, vowed he wouldn't witness a world series till the Reds were contenders, didn't see a game after all. He set aside money to take in the series and then decided that his church needed the money more than be did. Inclination hasn't a chance at but when Conscience is pitching.

and production were in excess of labor there might be sense and reason in the demands of the coal miners for shorter hours. As it is, they are doing the foolmardy thing of flouting public opinion.

If the world were overstocked with coal

The country is sick with prosperity, says a government expert. There is no nuestion as to the correctness of his diag-The grievous thing about the disease is that one cannot look forward to a restful convalescence. A woman deputy police commissioner wants a curfew in New York. Why not?

dimmed there will be nothing left but the Those who despair of anything good coming out of the industrial conference may console themselves with the thought that hough oil and vinegar don't mix, the com-

bination makes good salad dressing.

With the white lights and the red lights

Adolescence is at once the most frivolous and most tragic period of life, and it isn't very hard to get the viewpoint of the poor kid at Annapolis who "drank the iodine hurriedly."

Lloyd George has shown in the past his willingness to compromise, but in the matter of the nationalization of the mines he "has dared to be a Daniel."

Soft coal miners demand a thirty-hour week. Pretty soft. But to get it may prove pretty hard.

Well, may be it's so, but we With Doctors Grayson and Stitt brevity

The industrial conference plans to omit

is the sole aim. To wit, the daily bulletin. "The aviators were off before 6:30 this

morning." Up with the lark.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Railroads Congested by Automobile Shipments - Gossip About Frederick P. Gruenberg, Isadore Stern, Louis H. Eisenlohr and Others

Washington, Oct. 11. THE shortage of railroad cars is said to be due largely to the inability of the railroad companies to get men to make necessary repairs; but this is only one of the many reasons advanced by way of explana-Oddly enough, Philadelphia motorcar companies have been among the leading complainants about the failure to deliver freight. An inquiry by a Philadelphia congressman on behalf of one of the companies brings word from Manager Kendall, of the division of operation, car service section, United States railroad administration, that there have been very heavy shipments of automobiles recently, and that one company during the period from September 2 to 20 was furnished 240 cars and is demanding that more be sent into Detroit to relieve the situation. All of which goes to show that the automobile, while itself an important factor in transportation, is helping to crowd the railroads.

DR. FREDERICK P. GRUENBERG, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, gets a good deal of information from Washington in support of the Philadelphia Housing Association, the Public Education and Child Labor Association, the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania and the Bureau of Municipal Research, which are conducting a civic campaign for improved conditions in Philadelphia. It is the contention of the Bureau of Municipal Research that the city needs at least 25,000 more houses at once to accommodate the recent increase in population due to our war activities. It is also asserted that thou sands of the houses are now unfit for habi tation and that an intensive campaign is necessary to protect the health and happi-ness of our people. J. Henry Scattergood, who is chairman of the civic campaign committee, is a frequent Washington visitor, as is John H. Mason, treasurer of the committee, who connects here once in a while with the treasury officials.

JOHN PAUL JONES is a mighty good old American name, and it happens in this year of our Lord to belong to the son of Congressman Evan J. Jones, of Bradford. who first saw the light in the town of Shamokin. Young Jones is a student in the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and is a magnet that attracts to Philadelphia occasionally the memb Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean The son is a graduate of the Bradford High School, was president of his class and cap tain of the football team. The elder Jones is a member of the committee on agriculture and had a great deal to do with shaping the old-storage bill which recently passed the House. Another one of his boys is a sophomore in Cornell University.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, of the Loyal Legion, who has been chairman of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission since 1893, sends an annual report to Congress. The latest comes under date of July 1 and deals with several matters of interest to Philadelphians; for instance, the mounting of the memorial tablet of the United States signal corps, which has been the pet hobby for years of Colonel Jacob Hyneman, of the Union League. Dr. Fred W. Owen, of Morristown, N. J., who was on General Webb's staff, was another of the signal corps veterans. Colonel Nichol-son treats also of the Pennsylvania state statues to Generals Geary, Hays and Humphreys, several memorials for which were postponed for a time because of the death of General H. S. Huidekoper, chairman of the Pennsylvania commission

WHETHER the plan to make Thomas Robins a congressional candidate in the Second district works out or not, there are indications that that district, now represented by former District Attorney George S. will be contested. Isadore who was the star witness in the Fifth ward murder trial, let it be known in Washington on his last visit that he is thinking of running for Congress. Isadore does live in the Fifth ward, but has taken up his residence in the Second Congressional distriet. Mrs. Stern, who went through all the Fifth ward trouble with her husband, is one of the active spirits in the Philadelphia section, Council of Jewish Women, headed by Mrs. E. A. Margolis.

THE Civil War volunteer officers' retire-I ment list is still hanging fire. It brings many letters to senators and congressmen from the old fellows who were the blue One of the latest is from William H. Myers, formerly captain. Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey, United States Volunteers, Myers now lives in Rosedale, Kan., but he keeps up his interest in Philadelphia affairs, where he was once employed by John Wanamaker at Oak Hall. The veteran, who is now past eighty years of age, participated n the union of the Blue and the Gray a Gettysburg when the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated several years ago.

JOHN C. WINSTON, who has devoted so much of his life to the improvement of civic conditions in Philadelphia, keeps a sharp eye on the world's production of books He knows authors and their availability for best sellers, and particularly such American authors as attract attention abroad. Mr. Winston's knowledge of men and books, for he is a big publisher himself, may account for his ability to draw strong men together for public work. He tells an interesting story of the timidity with which he first approached one of Philadelphia's leading men who lived quietly in a handsome house on one of our leading streets. Three times, he he passed that man's door before he made up his mind to try a visit. Then he went in and found the citizen bubbling over with appreciation of the visit and prompt to make a substantial donation for what he estimated to be a worthy cause. Philadelphia has many big men and many who think clearly upon civic affairs, but evidently many of them avoid the calcium light.

MOLONEL JAMES ELVERSON, owner of the yacht Allegro, which was built at Essington for George Thomas, the banker, building a speedy launch in Camden that is to do thirty-five miles an hour. Commodore Louis H. Eisenlohr, who has been visiting Battle Creek, Mich., for a brief spell and whose yacht Miramar is, therefore, tied up for a corresponding period and whose speed yacht Nymph II has been a winner of nost prizes along the Atlantic coast, has given orders to an Atlantic City builder for new boat that is to be a revelation. It is designed especially for inland and coastal waters and will serve delightfully in the semi-tropics. A feature of this boat is to be a fish well, in which live fish are to be kept until ready for the table. The boat is have glass bottoms, so that the passen gers may be able to observe the marine vegetation and the coral or other formations over which it passes. This novel craft is to have 100-horsepower and be capable of twenty miles an hour. The commodore ex-pects to have it ready by November 15, THE CHAFFING DISH

STILL DOING

BUSINESS AT

THE

OLD STAND

6

Bill Reedy, of St. Louis, One of Literary Junkers at Corson's Inlet

HOO-DOOED TWICE

IN THE SAME PLACE

CHANNEL BASS WOOED WITH FIRST EDITIONS

A large limousine was seen purring down Chestnut street late vesterday afternoon, with a heavy list toward the stern. It was obvious to the reporter of the Chaffing Dish that some important cargo was being car-At a halt in the traffic the car was held up, and peering discreetly within he saw the floor of the vehicle littered with valuablelooking volumes. Looking more clo saw that the rear seat was occupied by a large gentleman, on whose massive flanks perched two others, somewhat pinched for space. "Holy cat!" cried the reporter. Bill Reedy!"

So it was. Bill Reedy, known to the literary world as William Marion Reedy, the famous editor and critic of St. Louis, proprietor of "Reedy's Mirror," one of the most niversally beloved and respected of savants Bill is perhaps best known to the world as the discoverer of Edgar Lee Masters, whose Spoon River Anthology" he printed in his weekly, and Zoe Akins, the brilliant young St. Louis playwright, whose new play now the sensation of New York. But he is equally famous as the encourager and friend every young writer who does honest work. Mr. Reedy is a man whose genial kindliness has become proverbial. In spite of his emi nence in the world of literature, he has no pose whatever-except adipose, that is.

Mr. Reedy's companions were Dr. A. S W. Rosenbach, the well-known collector of literary rarities, and Mitchell Kennerley the New York publisher. Gently disengaging themselves from their cloying friend, they explained the purpose of the expedition. 'Mr. Reedy has never caught a channel

bass," said Mr. Rosenbach, "We're taking him down to Corson's Inlet to have a try Next to discovering a new poet, Mr. Reedy' pet ambition is to catch a channel bass." "I see you have some bait with you," said the reporter, pointing to the books with

which the car was loaded. "We have brought a few little things along to amuse Mr. Reedy with while waiting for the fish to assemble," said Mr. Kennerley, the president of a famous auction company in New York and well known wherever lit erary and artistic collectors are gathered together. "Here is a first edition of Dryden's 'Mr. Limberham,' a play which is calculated to attract the attention of any self-respecting fish. We also have Somerset Maugham's 'The Moon and Sixpence' and

graphed copy of George Moore's 'Avowals.' "And a first edition of the 'Complete Angler,' " added Doctor Rosenbach. "If the bass won't bite with all these in the boat, t will be very surprising.

'Peter Middleton,' perhaps the finest novel ever written in America, and an auto-

"We invited a couple of Philadelphia poets to go along with us," said Mr. Reedy, "but they begged off. What is the matter with your poets in Philadelphia? They seem to lack the adventurous spirit which is the essence of romance and poetry.

Mr. Reedy has been in the East for two months, making his annual voyage among the literary circles. He has been staying with Mr. Kennerley in New York, and Mr. Kennerley says Bill Reedy is an ideal guest except that he will sing "I am the mayor of Greenwich Village" while he takes his bath, and Mr. Reedy's voice corresponds with his stature. He returns next week to resume

the editing of his magazine, which he has been conducting by telegraph.

"Well," said the reporter, as the gigantic car moved away, "I hope you catch your

"Hush," said Doctor Rosenbach in a thisper. "We have one all put away in old storage in case anything goes wrong,

FAMOUS EDITOR GOES FISHING | We can't let Mr. Reedy return to St. Louis without that fish.'

JUST REMARKS

The Phantom Trees THE gentle places of Athnaglare Have all been harrowed and seeded down, And the rowan-trees that trembled there Have gone with the turf to town. For the sunny boughs that shadowed the

Are lying now where the turf is laid: While the green of barley or wheat, perhaps, Shall grow where the Wee Folk played,

Maybe the grain shall yet be good But I would rather be fed on whins; And as for a fire of rowan-wood, I'd rather have frosty shins.

or the gentle places of Athnaglare Are forever planted with phantom rows Of ghostly rowans, trembling where White gulls are out with the crows FRANCIS CARLIN.

Paradise

ONE day into my revery A query came—twas this: Of all the joy Life holds in fee What brings man purest bliss? Is it beauty? High estate? The nameless gift to please? Or gold? Or honor from the great?

Men risk their lives for these Each one my reason keenly eved. Ay, long and well it conned them, And left my soul unsatisfied-The answer lay beyond them.

THOUGHT of travel in far lands For which the fancy pines; Of lackeys who at one' Serve rarest foods and wines. Perhaps 'twas to be loved most dear? Perhaps?-but no, not yet; Though something whispered it was near, The answer was not met.

For, oh, the bliss all bliss above, Ay, even the song of poet, is with all one's soul to love-'And make the loved one know it! SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

In Days of Yore IN DAYS of yore they were discreet, Those modest, shy, retiring feet! Dainty shoes that showed, at best,

Beneath their crinoline retreat! With grace and coquetry replete, Like maiden secrets, half-confessed. They quickened many a beau's heart-beat

In days of yore!

Their soles; the uppers were but guess'd

But now they boldly throng the street, And modesty grows obsolete; The "uppers" give the eye no rest! To see the souls, ah, that's the quest! To think this surfeit was a treat In days of yore! JESTA MINNIT.

Bernard Shaw says that almost everybody lost their minds during the war, and he is not certain whether he still has his or not. However that may be, Bernard's cas different from a good many of his fellow sufferers. If he lost it, he lost something

SOCRATES. worth keeping. Koreans who sought to celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of Japanese rule by closing up shop were forced by the Japanese to remain open for business Which, when you come to think of it, wil not make the Koreans love Japanese rule

And what is the industrial conference but "collective bargaining"?

any the more.

That double thirteen was unjucky for

Love's Secret Revealed

GNIGHT, ALL!

HOPING

WHEN we two kissed, O maiden. 'Twas night with none to see; The night and the dawn saw only The stars and thee and me But the morning star descending Has told it to the sea.

And the sea with her hundred voices Whispered it to the oar;

The oar blade told the mariner. And when he came to shore

He sang the secret openly At his beloved's door. -Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr,

Ceal operators turned down the resolution of miners to allow newspapermen to attend the conferences in the Bellevue-Stratford. Why? Newspapers represent the third party to every industrial controversythe public. And the public has a right to representation.

The trouble with John D. Rockefeller's golden rule, offered as a resolution in th ndustrial conference, is that it is not marked off into economic inches.

Japan will have sixty delegates at the international labor conference in Washing-Which means that California will be mentioned at least once.

And how are we going to keep the home fires burning if the miners go on a thirtyhours-a-week schedule?

School enrollment shows the eld town is still growing.

What Do You Know?

1. General Gorgas reports that yellow fever has been virtually exterminated from the earth. Where was its last stronghold? 2. What is meant by an Olympian man-

ner?

3. Who first explored the Mississippi river from the north to its mouth? 4. Who was Edward MacDowell?

5. What is a cony?

6. What is the measure of purity for gold?

7. Who invented Pullman cars? 8. Who commanded the Union forces at

the first battle of Bull Run? 9. Who were the first men to make an uninterrupted flight across the Atlantic

ocean? 10. What is a caravanserai?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Halloween falls on October 31.

2. The Germans falsely charged the French with having discharged bombs from an airplane upon Nuremberg on August 1, 1914, and employed this fic-Nuremberg on tion as immediate justification for de claring war on France.

3. A medicaster is a quack.

4. A simile is a figure of speech which likens, or draws an explicit comparison between, two different things in one or more aspects, as "errors, like straws,

upon the surface flow. Tennessee was the first of the seceded states to be readmitted to the Union

after the Civil War. Sisal is a fiber of the American agave from which hemp cordage is made.

Mark Twain was a native of Missouri. S. Gelett Burgess first popularized the classification of people as "bromides" and "sulphites."

9. An ambassador is higher in diplomatic rank than a minister.

10. The Democratic party was also called the Republican in its early days, dur-ing the administrations of Washing-ton, Adams and Jefferson, when the Federalists romposed the rival polit-ical organization.