Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 15, 1919

MOORE TELLS WHAT'S WHAT CONGRESSMAN MOORE told the Re-

afternoon just where it must get off.

His speech was a calm, courteous assertion of his determination to run his own campaign with the assistance of the committees which indorsed him for the nomination, and it was an invitation to the city committee to co-operate with

He let the committeemen understand that he did not intend to submit himself to the tender mercies of men who tried to defeat him for the nomination, even to the extent of violating the party rules and disregarding the purpose of the direct primary laws by formally indorsing a candidate, when their sole duty was to secure an open and free primary in order that the voters themselves might make their own selection.

Mr. Moore put his finger on the sore spot in Republicanism here and made it clear that he intended to use what power he has to bring about a change in party

If the party leaders are loyal to the ticket that now has the sanction of regularity they can atone for what they did before the primaries. Mr. Moore invited them to display such loyalty, but he let them know that there were penalties for disloyalty which it would be in his power

If they want a fight he is ready for

If they want peace he is equally ready. It is up to each man to decide for him-

-Not in many years before has such a atraight-from-the-shoulder speech been de to the men who have dictated party affairs. It ought to do them good.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE AT PENN

THE promise of a fully equipped college for women under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania is en-couragingly stimulated in the plans for new buildings which Paul Cret has been commissioned to draw. Moreover, practical realization of the ambitious project need not be far off, since the Charles Bennett foundation fund has now increased to more than \$1,000,000 and the Irvine bequest amounts to \$700,000 more.

The three structures contemplated-a woman's dormitory, a home for nurses of the University Hospital and an auditorium-should serve to co-ordinate the interests of the women students at Penn along the lines worked out successfully at Barnard and Radeliffe.

At the present the position of the "co-eds" is somewhat ill-defined. They are admitted to certain courses in the University and barred from others. They deserve a college of their own, at once part of the University and yet sufficiently distinct from it for efficient operation.

VALIDITY OF EXCHANGE TICKETS

THE decision of the Public Service Commission that the use of exchange tickets by the P. R. T., for which three cents is charged, does not involve discrimination against particular sections of the city thus served apparently validates the legality of the exchange sys-

It thus confirms the position of the P. R. T. and enables it to bargain with the city for the abolition of the exchanges. The company has offered to abolish them if the city will in return rive up the sums annually paid to it for

street repairs and for the sinking fund, The proposition will come before Councils for decision in formal shape this, week, and it is up to that body seriously consider the matter in all its bearings before taking action.

LIMITING RENTS BY LAW

AN INTERESTING contribution to the discussion of the ways for preventing rent profiteering has been made by E. Clinton Rhoads, of the local bar, in the suggestion that the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the decis on the granger cases in 1876 apply

to the present situation. The granger cases, so called by Justice ield, grew out of the efforts of various tes to regulate railroad rates and n-elevator charges. The railroads ad theretofore charged what they ensed for carrying freight and passen-, and the grain elevators had exerpised a similar discretion.

The general principle laid down by the urt was that whenever any person pura public calling and sustains such ations to the public that the people at deal with him, and are under moral can to submit to his terms if he is ed by law, then in order to

charge for his services or for the use of his property may be regulated by law. Since these decisions were handed down it has become the custom for the state Legislatures to regulate railroad rates, street-car fares, the price of gas

and electric light and telephone charges. The principle has been applied in many states to other enterprises affected by a relation to the public. In Maine, for example, the constitutionality of a law fixing the maximum fees to be charged by the owner of a grist mill was sustained. The Maine courts held that a man might maintain a private grist mill for grinding his own grain without interference, but if he opened his mill to the public "he dedicated it to public use" and "became subject to public regulation and control."

Mr. Rhoads insists that this principle can be applied to houses offered for rent. He would doubtless argue that as soon as a house is put on the market it is "dedicated to public use," as it is necessary for the public to have shelter just as in Maine it was necessary for the farmers to have access to a grist mill, and that when a house is dedicated to public use in this way "it becomes subject to public regulation and control."

Whether Mr. Rhoades is right will not appear finally until a case has been made and submitted to the courts. If the courts should sustain his view, then the way would be opened for restrictive legislation. Then would come the bigger problem of finding the proper basis or standard scale for fixing rents.

WHEN WILL LABOR ITSELF SPURN ITS RED BETRAYERS?

Each Day's News Development Piles Up Evidence That Evil Counsels Are Undermining the Structure of Industry

"HOW," angrily demanded Walker D. Hines, the most patient of all directors general of railroads, "are you going to deal with labor unions? They do not keep their agreements and they

will not obey even their own leaders!" That outburst of wrath came unexpectedly from an official whose subordinates, down to the very switchmen, firmly desire him to be seen and not heard.

Columns of criticism could not more Marly express the indictment that rests against the wreckers within the Federation of Labor, nor could a two-hour speech better suggest the desperate plight of American trades unionism under the red invasion.

If the various units in the allied armies were to have gone wandering off on wild adventures of their own, the Germans would have eaten them up on an easy march to world dominion.

That is precisely what many of the big affiliated unions are doing as they are Russianized one by one and led off to disorganized guerrilla enterprises by furtive lunatics who still believe that they can upset the world.

If trades unionism in this country isn't to be utterly debauched and disgraced and rendered futile the Federation of Labor will have to invest heavily in rat poison.

It will have to be swiftly deloused. It is being betrayed and doomed to disintegration by a new crop of amateur

prophets. Seventy big strikes are on in the United States. Sixty-two of them were precipitated against the orders of the federation officials.

Compers wired to the striking dock workers of New York, who are out stargazing on an emotional jag at the heels of discredited agitators, carried a note of desperation. The astute chief of the federation has been fighting a purely defensive action, retreating, waiting for his Marne and obviously convinced that the disorganized hordes into which his organization is breaking will return sooner or later with the hard-bought wisdom of prodigals.

But the evil has already been accomplished. The red invaders of the Federation of Labor are the first good friends that the remaining mandarins of industry have had since Roosevelt turned the unwelcome light upon them.

A month ago the people of this country were disposed to look doubtfully upon the obdurate Mr. Gary and his associates. Had the steel workers followed a sane course and gone along without the dreamers and rioters and seditionists there would certainly have been some general questioning of the policies instituted by the Steel Corporation in the mill country about Pittsburgh.

Public opinion insures fair play sooner or later. The country might have blamed Mr. Gary for refusing to treat with the unions.

But Foster appeared on the scene. He brought a flock of amateur revolutionists, crazed with undigested theory. The ragtag and bobtail of the slums followed him. Neurasthenics and assassins trailed along later with their bomb-making machinery in suit cases, established themselves in cellars and orated in the name of the Federation of Labor. The soldiers at Gary uncovered machinery devised for deliberate murder by mail. And all of the wretched and disgraceful business was done in the name of the steel strikers and in the name of the federation!

It was easy then for Mr. Gary. Disclosures at the Senate hearings and at Pittsburgh and Gary made it plain that the Steel Corporation actually was fighting something new and big and ugly, and that the issue of unionism was a minor

incident of the conflict. Foster and his aides, the men who organized the Boston police strike, those who called out the New York longshoremen against the orders of the federation council have all helped equally to weaken the trades union cause before the high court of public opinion in America. And the only ones who have profited by the newer radical leadership in the unions

are the unions' enemies. "Divide the enemy and conquer" is an old rule in warfare. Foster and the other Bolshevists are good dividers—of

their own forces. Had they been paid destroyers they could not have done greater havoe in organized labor.

It is only necessary to listen to John H. Maurer, head of the Pennsylvania State Federation, to perceive that the confusion in the federation is not due solely to economic illiterates with long hair. Mr. Maurer has also lost his head. He has been informing the world that there will be a call for a conference of trades unionists in this state early in November, with a view to discussing a

general strike and forming a labor party. Now, if the traditional good sense of Americans is manifest anywhere it is in relation to political parties. Every party ever inspired by class interest of one sort or another has been sneered out of exist-

What would Mr. Maurer say if a banker were to call all other bankers together to establish a political party in the exclusive interest of capitalism?

Suppose that all the business men were to join in a convention and organize a political party frankly intended to give business interests the right of way over all other public concerns?

Were we to have a lawyers' party or a doctors' party would Mr. Maurer laugh derisively or make speeches charging treason and brutal class selfishness? Doubtless he would do both.

The public interest is above every other interest in the United States and that is why no political party can survive that does not have at least the outward semblance of a general and patriotic purpose. Yet Mr. Maurer has solemnly expressed in desire for a labor party and he, too, talks in the mame of the Federation of Labor.

Any working man or woman who regards the federation as a necessary agency for economic equilibrium must look with dismay and despair at the devastation being wrought in the organization by ignorant and excited men who still believe that a minority can dictate to free people.

The disclosures at Gary and evidences now obtainable on every side make it pretty clear that organized labor is frequently misled in local movements by men whose aim is not better working conditions but revolution.

What will the intelligent and conservative members of the federation do when they finally realize that their organization is being steered to disgrace and wreckage by a few fanatics who toil only with gab?

GERMANY'S NEW WAR

OUT of the obscurities of the Baltic situation two facts stand out unpleasantly clear. The Germans in the Riga region have repudiated the peace treaty and the Entente has failed to adopt sufficiently forcible methods to bring the Berlin government to its senses.

The immediate recall of General von der Goltz, whose troops, acting in concert with alleged "Russians," have imperiled the existence of the Lettish and Esthonian republics, is not enough. War is revived along the Baltic shores in flagrant mockery of the judgments of Paris.

The indications that junker elements n Germany are resolved to offset with force in the east what they have lost in the west are profoundly disturbing.

More than a week ago the Entente threatened to restore the blockade of Germany unless the armistice and treaty conditions regarding Courland were observed. It is stated now that the "entire Baltic coast is virtually blockaded inadequacy of this measure is revealed in the continuance of the dishonorable fight-

Are the victors in the world war afraid of Germany in her present condition or are the Paris diplomatists waiting for Mr. Hoover to appear and tell them what to do, as in the case of the Hapsburg manifestation in Hungary?

To the lay mind it seems that the enforcement of a drastic blockade against Germany would solve the problem forth-

Merely to talk about it without acting is to coddle German duplicity.

The fact that eight persons were injured during a panic follow-Bottling a Panic ing the burning out of an overhead fuse on a Woodland avenue car suggests that there ought to be schools where coolness and presence, of mind are taught. The suggestion is not so silly as it sounds. A fireman does not grow excited at a fire nor a sailor during a storm, but either may grow rattled if their positions are reversed. In both cases discipline and experience serve as a basis for courage. In a city where tens of thousands of people ride on the cars daily it should be comparatively easy to give guidance to actions under imagined circumstances.

Alton E. Briggs. Sait Needed With president of the Na-This Egg Story tional Poultry and Butter Association. predicts the coming of a new type of super hen which will lay eggs of supersize. Though they will be three times as large as present eggs, he says, the price will be the same, Alton E. is an optimist-and we will leave it to Clare of that ilk to declare what the ultimate consumer is thinking about it.

Things are going from Would They Were bad to worse with Wholly Unserviceable Uncle Sam, retailer, He is now selling 'unserviceable musical instruments." s sowing the wood and wind instruments and the neighbors will reap the jazz and

The Board of Education continues to give the faculty of the William Penn High School thorough dissatisfaction. H. C. of L. biffed again! Surplus army

food again on sale. Uncle Sam now brings relief with ontmeal, bacon, beans and beef. William Penn is more than fortunate. He had considerably more than 275 candles in his birthday cake last night.

Aosta and Fiume divide all the yowels etween them, which is perhaps why the duke and the king are not consonant.

Breakfast saccharinity - "Cut out the sugar, sweetness!"

when they haven't a Red.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S . LETTER

Effect on Yachting of the Free Chesapeake and Delaware Canal-Gossip About Rabbis Levinthal and Krauskopf, John C. Bell and Others

Washington, Oct. 15.

WORD reaches us that the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, free of tolls, is putting life and spirit into the yachtsmen who have been accustomed o use the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake. The barge men and small sailing craft owners have already become acquainted with the new order of things and are using the canal freely. Samuel T. Kent, of the Union League, who simply cannot get over the boat habit, tells of a schooner captain who started up the plank with \$47.16 to pay tolls in the usual way only to make the startling discovery that Uncle Sam was doing it and that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company was out of business. Rumor has it that the Chesapeake is likely to become popular sailing ground for such Philadelphia and Atlantic City navigators as Senator Penrose, Colonel James Elverson, Jr., and Commodore Louis II. Eisenlohr, and that by the same token the Delaware bay and river are beginning o look good to some of the big yachtamen of Baltimore and points south. Rumors of this kind make a deep impress upon some of the modern old sea dogs like District Attorney Samuel P. Rotan and Vice Commodore Edward B. Smith, who recently made a perilous run from New York around the Barnegat shoals, and J. S. Lovering Wharton, John Kent Kane and Kern Dodge, who sometimes seek the smooth waters of the Chesnpeake as a soothing substitute for the rock-ribbed harbors of New

FEW of us appreciate the extent of Philency to publish in New York, Boston or more recently in Chicago may continue to operate unfairly against Philadelphia insti-tutions, but it does not indicate any lack of authorship. Some of our biggest and best writers have grown up in Philadelphia, and many continue to do their work here. This is particularly true of medical productions. which bring to mind the literary activities of our Philadelphia dean of surgery, Dr. William W. Keen, lately major in the medical reserve corps of the United States army. Doctor Keen has just put out through a Philadelphia house an interesting story of "The Surgical Operations on President Cleveland in 1893"—a fine testimonial to the ability of the surgeon to keep a profesdonal secret-and if the report be true, is preparing a new publication on the surgery of the war that may be applicable in peace

RABBI B. L. LEVINTHAL has been catching up with local affairs since his return from Europe, where he served as a delegate to the Zion Conference in London. This popular leader of the downtown Jews was a member of the committee to plead the Jewish cause before the Peace Conference and visited Palestine before returning to this country. The rabbi has a son who is also developing a lively interest in civic affairs. Abraham Levinthal, a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

WHAT would the University of Pennsylvania do without John C. Bell? There is no phase of University life or management in which the distinguished former attorney general does not participate. He is strong on education from medicine to finance: and as to sports, is conspicuous in every University activity from rowing to football. In the recent drive for additional funds to expand the University's usefulness and to avoid the turning away of hundreds of applicants for admission for lack of facilities and accommodation Mr. Bell was everywhere all the time. Even the recent legal association formed with Murdoch Kendrick had a University flavor, for though slightly younger in years Kendrick is as hard a booster for the alma mater as

THE New York dock commissioner, for mer Congressman Murray Hulbert, has stirred up Mayor Hylan and other prominent New Yorkers to the importance of the proposed New Jersey ship canal, linking on the Delaware river with the port of New York. This is one of the links chain for which the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association has been contending. A strong New York-New Jersey association has been formed to press this whole matter before Congress. It is called the New York New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission and is headed by William R. Willcox, chairman, with General George W. Goethals as chief consulting engineer. This idea of a cross-cut to New York was born in Philadelphia, fostered in Trenton and is now very properly arousing the good people of the metropolis.

DR. GEORGE WOODWARD, of Germantown, is a bosy man generally apart from his participation in reform politics. The doctor's advocacy of the new city charter for Philadelphia and his debate with Senator Vare and others may be readily recalled, but it is not generally known that the doctor has other hobbies besides city planning. Way out yonder at the foot of the Grand Teton Mountain in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, Dr. and Mrs. Woodward and their children have a camp where, during the summer months, they enjoy wha may properly be called "the last of the frontier." and this "call of the wild," which has hitherto attracted big-game hunters like Theodore Roosevelt and the Penrose broth ers, might not have been revealed in the Germantown senator's case had it not been for the Introduction in Congress of a greater Yellowstone Park bill, a bill which proposes to absorb a part of "the wild" for the gratification of sightseeing tourists. There are still many ranchers, some rea and some with monocles, who inhabit Jackson's Hole and who regard the "coming of the white man' as an intrusion upon their preserves.

CONGRESS does not help the National Farm School at Doylestown, of which Dr. Joseph Krauskopf is founder and president, but that school is often referred to as a model which might well be introduced into other sections of the country. The national legislative body is particularly friendly to the farmer and does very much for him in the way of education and practical encouragement. It helps in a thousand ways: the distribution of seed, the fertilization of the soil and the increase of productivity. Understanding all this, Doctor Krauskopf and his friends, encouraged by the state of Pennsylvania and by private lonors, maintain an institution where dreds of good citizens go annually as to This year the harvest pilgrimage Mecca. attracted Governor Sproul and a number of eminent men. Former Secretary Jame Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture visited the school on several occasions and placed upon it his stamp of approval.

The steering committee of the industrial conference is doubtless so called because of its ability to ayotd ange.

THE CHAFFING DISH Remarks of a Guest

THERE was a period in our history, several years ago, when we were much taken with a certain restaurant in New York down on Fulton street, and whenever we found ourself in the Bagdad-on-the-Subway we used to go there for lunch. In this place, which was a French table d'hote, there was a genial uproar when the harassed tribes of Manhattan were busy over their midday soup and varnished chicken and a very thin and sour vintage of red wine which was served "compree." To this delightful place, as we thought it, we would occasionally hale friends and acquaintances. The real reason for our affection toward the place was that we had been taken there (at the very outset of our Grub street existence) by a distinguished editor who (we thought) was going to offer us a job on his paper. But, after a pleasant meal, through which we sat in a state of beaming and embairsesed expect ancy, the editor did no such thing, but advised us heartily to get a good job cleaning the streets or something of that sort. At any rate, he paid for the lunch, and any place where a meal has been bought for u

is always sacred in our memory. Well, one of the gentlemen we took to this place was a delightful literary man, of a shrewdly observant turn, who has since gone abroad to live. And what is our horror, on picking up a recent issue of a London weekly, to find that our much cherished resort is described by him in the most scathing terms. He even goes so far as to make some dreadful assertions about the occasion when we lunched there together. This is what he says:

Some years ago I was asked to lunch in New York at a restaurant in the neighporhood of Wall street-one of those places borhood of Wall street—one of those places where eating becomes feeding, where, as in a pen, men close-packed in a small room groan and sweat as they devour probable dishes while flying scuds of soup and gravy are blown in the face from plates cargied at perilous angles by irritable and distracted waiters. It has always seemed to me an example of the great docility of the Americans and their slavery to that men should consent to go d day for years to such caves of noise and fumes and half-warm food, when they might have a sandwich in peace on a street corner. My host was a large florid young man, rather ample in movement for the place, who looked as if he might have seized the restaurant in his arms and swung it across the river to the Brooklyn side.

It seems to us, speaking with just a faint accent of pained reproach, that our friend has been a little unkind. The London New Witness, in which his article appears, is the weekly edited by Mr. Chesterton; it is read by many very nice and refined people; it doesn't seem to us fair to put us in wrong with those people by insinuating that we groan and—well, the other thing—while we eat; and as for the flying spindrift of soup, we don't remember any of it. Of course, the next time our friend comes over here we shall know better than to take him to any of our favorite hash-counters. We will have a couple of sandwiches done up in fair white shelf-paper, with the scalloped edge folded outward, and we will take him up to the front steps of the Academy of the Fine Arts, where we can sithin peace.

Affable Triolet

When old Neptune upclimbs From his caves with his conch, Does he blow pretty chimes, When old Neptune upclimbs? Not at all! Nothing rhymes With that queer word but honk! When old Neptune upclimbs From his caves with his conch JESTA MINNIT.

A Fifth avenue tailor asserts, in the fullness of his pride, that "to sell such clothes as these on Broadway or on a side street would be a mesalliance, because they are aloof from the mob. There's not a trace of

mobbishness about them."

Not a trace of mobbishness, perhaps; but more than a trace in the tailor of something that rhymes very well with mobbishness.

SOMETHING ACCOMPLISHED, SOMETHING DONE—

favor a trace of mobbishness in garments In the present state of the fountain pen and safety match industries it seems safer.

Dear Socrates: I want you to let my ewe lamb alone. In the Chaffing Dish you have been saying things about a famous book known as "The Balsam Groves of Grandfather Mountain." Worse, you have given notice that you are going to get the whole book and print bits of it.

I do protest. When I was a little boy, thirty years ago, he Linville Improvement Company, of Lin-ville, N. C., offered \$5000 for the best book romance) with the scene laid on the Grand-father, which is the most beautiful mountain

the world. My father was one of the judges. More than 800 books were submitted. Sheppard C. Dugger, a schoolteacher and "singin" of the Grandfather country, sub itted his now famous "Balsam Groves." e was very much offended that it didn't wir nitted his he prize, which was awarded, by the way, to In the Afterglow," a book that was never

Shep's friends gathered about him and con Shep's friends gathered about him and con-loled. They drank some moonshine and made remarks about the judges. Shep made speeches. He had a wonderful mane of chestnut hair, a magnificent chestnut beard and great yellow eyes. He was a lovely man. Shep took it much to heart. Genius was rushed aside; native eloquence was conined to the bills and never allowed to reach "the outside." Finally he published the book and the Charlotte Observer and the Charles on News and Courier and the New York Sun had the time of their lives about it

But you are mistaken about Shep's ever having awakened to the fact that his was humorous. He rode about the mountains with saddlebags filled with his book and sold a large edition. The book is to be found i every mountain home in North Carol is the most exquisite joke of the whole vast neighborhood, but the mountaineers never laugh at Shep, and he has never found out. Just as I read Treasure Island every Oc ober, so I go to North Carolina tober, so I go to North Carolina every May when I can, and ride across the Grandfather back of Boone, and join in the quiet fun of my old-time playmates over the doin's 'of

Shep Dugger. So, I want you to let him alone. If you print anything more about him he will sell his mule and come up here and put his arms around your neck and claim you as the brother who at last understands. He'll settle you and there you will be riendly warning from

~ Twilight THERE by her window, with half dreaming eyes, She watched the slow procession of the

Creep up the little street: Her hopes and fears Became vague shadowings in Time's disguise And passed as well—her bosom's fall and rise Was all untroubled by Youth's long ar-

years

And if at dusk she knew the sting of tears There was a solace in the evening skies. Long since her harp had rusted and she

seemed
All but unheeding, yet her cars would fill
With fragment melodies that slowly crept
Out of the darkness; po she sat and dreamed
Away her life; her slender fingers still

L. BLACKLEDGE LIPPMANN.

Touching the broken strings where Love

King Albert Breakfasts on Mountain. Headline in New York Times, To which our waggish client Ned Mus-champ remarks, there's nothing like that western air to build up a big appetite.

William McFee sends us the following tale, from the London Times: In giving vent to his feelings on his discharge, an old soldier wrote to his late colonel: After what I have suffered you can tell the army to go to hell." In due course he received the following: "Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries as to movements of troops must be entered on army form 123 XYZ, a cop-of which I inclose." OCRATES.

I HAVE MADE SONGS

THOUGH I have made you many a golden come up," but for our own part we rather

Hymning your loveliness in artful rhyme. No one of these but does your beauty wrong.
And stands a libel for all listening time. Dusks, I have said, are clouding through

your hair, And earth's old twilights linger where you are. Dreams, I have said, have made your eyes

For largess brought from some old ruined

all of this is but a faltering art Of futile words that strain beyond their And still about your image in my heart,

Trembles the cloistered silence closed to

A templed shrine, a dim and holy place, Where no least word profanes your lifted

-David Morton, in the Canadian Magazine. If it is true, as Mr. Palmer declares. that food prices in all the states save Pennsylvania have decreased 25 per cent. Phila-

delphians will feel inclined to raise Kane. A French aviator has started a flight from France to Australia. The wonder of oday is always bound to be a commonplace

tomorrow. Everybody at Washington but the physicians appears to be worried about the President's condition.

France has again signified her faith in the league of nations by appointing a delegate to the council.

It is a poor washday when some Russian regiment isn't taking the starch out of

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what state is the town of Gary? 2. Who was the last king of France?

3. What is the original meaning of the word caddie?

4. Of what disease did Napoleon die?

5. Who were the Brothers Grimm?

6. Who was Frederick Douglass? 7. Japanese suicide is often described as "hari-kari." What is the correct

spelling of this word? 8. What is a cachalot? 9. The two Presidents who died a natural

death in office belonged to the same

10. What is the Spanish name for Spain? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The retina is the layer at the back of

party. What party was this?

the eyeball, sensitive to light. Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and revolutionist, lived most of his short life in the eighteenth century. He was born in 1778 and was hanged in Dublin in 1803.

3. Palingenesis is regeneration, revival. Biologically it means exact reproduction of ancestral character.

4. President Garfield lived eighty days after he was shot by Guiteau.

Senator Moses is from New Hampshire. 6. Duke is a higher title than earl in

7. William Booth founded the Salvation Army. 8. Seriation means point by point, taking one subject, etc., after another in reg-

ular order. 9. Moses died at Mount Nebo.

10. Captain Charles Wilkes (later admiral) was an American naval officer, ex-plorer and scientist. He is particu-tarly esicbrated for his explorations of the Pacific and its islands. His dutes are 1801-1817.