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to be in the big jail. Whether this is due to political interference, to defective management or to the aberrations of the prisoners no one seems to know. But the coming investigation ought to provide interesting reading.

WHAT IS WELL BEGUN IS ONLY HALF DONE
The Work Started at the Primaries in September Must Be Finished Tomorrow

Whether the Republicans who voted at the primaries for the nomination of men who would give the new charter a fair test and enforce its provisions in accordance with their purpose have any staying power will be demonstrated tomorrow.

The election of Congressman Moore to the majority is in no doubt. He is the regular Republican nominee. He won the nomination after a fair fight in the open primaries, and he was selected by a majority of the regular Republican organization who in the primaries did what they could to nominate another man who had accepted his candidacy. No other course was open to them unless they wanted to be branded as irregular.

The fight was carried on within the party, and the voters decided that they wanted a different leadership. It is of the essence of regularity to accept the verdict and follow the procession.

The men who did not want Mr. Moore to be Mayor are practical politicians. They know that they will get more out of him by doing everything possible to make his majority unprecedented than by sulking in their tents and forfeiting the right to consideration by him when he hands out the plums.

And Mr. Moore is a practical politician. He has let it be known that those who work for him will receive proper consideration and that those who work against him openly or in secret will have only themselves to thank if they are ignored for the next four years.

Unless we mistake the workings of the mind of the average organization politician, every one of them who opposed Mr. Moore in the primaries will do his best to clean his skirts of suspicion tomorrow by getting out his followers and instructing them to vote for the regular ticket. This is why the election of Mr. Moore by a big majority is certain, and this is why no one takes seriously the candidacy of Mr. MacLaughlin, of the Charter party, a party deliberately named to deceive the unwary and trick him into defeating the very thing for which he voted at the primaries.

The election of Mr. Moore, however, will not be enough to insure proper respect for the new charter. It is necessary that a majority of the Council shall be in sympathy with the charter and with Mr. Moore if we are to escape an orgy of factionalism. Eleven councilmen loyal to Mr. Moore were nominated at the primaries and ten were nominated who are followers of leaders who did their best to prevent the nomination of the congressman.

This majority of one is so narrow that there has been constant rumor that an effort would be made in one or more districts to defeat one of the Moore candidates by a deal with some form of the opposition. This deal cannot succeed if the voters who nominated the Moore candidates go to the polls tomorrow and complete the work which they started in September.

The men who are trying to put the deal across know that they are taking great risks. They might be able to succeed, but if they do the price of their success will be so heavy that they would be likely to regret their bargain.

years until the rank and file of the party was aroused in sufficient numbers to assert themselves and demand a new leadership. If we had had a proper opposition the party would have cleansed itself long ago.

But it remains to be seen whether those who took up the broom at the primaries have staying power enough to complete the work tomorrow which they began so well when Mr. Moore and a friendly majority in the Council were nominated against the opposition of those who sought to preserve the old order.

A WAY OUT
ONLY by a prompt return to work and the abandonment of their warlike attitude can the coal men emerge safely from the present crisis and restore any semblance of validity to their cause.

Their leaders are in a way to do irreparable harm to all trades unions. They have invited the suspicion and the ill-will of the country not only for themselves, but for the movement which they misrepresent. It is for that reason that extraordinary responsibilities now rest with the more conservative labor leaders who have managed to keep their heads in these days of frantic opportunism and reckless agitation.

If organizations like the railway brotherhoods have retained their usual shrewdness and good sense they will intervene at once to counsel a reversal of policy among the miners and the sort of patience and tolerance that all people have had to cultivate in these unsettled times. This conviction will occur naturally to any one who has a rational concern for organized labor and faith in its legitimate purposes.

There is only one question before the labor men of the country. They must decide whether they are to be loyal to the country or to their organizations. For this is the government's fight, entered into after all peaceful methods had failed to avert the threat of calamity. The government is not in the habit of fighting for unjust principles and therefore it can never lose.

The merits of the miners' case aside. Their claims are now ancient history. The strike is for something else altogether. The people, outraged by the demands and the methods of the coal unions, should not be further prejudiced against a movement that involves millions of reasonable and loyal citizens.

The more conservative unions owe it to themselves to urge or compel the miners to do what they should have done in the beginning—to go to work, to share some of the stresses that are common to all people at the moment, to inform public opinion intelligently of their troubles and to be content with decisions rendered dispassionately and fairly. Violence and elaborate gestures of belligerent self-interest will get the strikers nowhere. The time for that sort of thing is past. The world is sick of it.

FRENCH PROFITEERS AT BAY
OTHER countries, other customs. With characteristic vigor in a crisis, the French have sifted salient facts and definitely lodged charges against their war profiteers. The commissions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have deposited specific findings against the offenders. One firm alone is called upon to return 2,500,000 francs to the state.

According to American standards this sum is not precisely immense. It is, however, the emphatic manner in which the guilty parties are brought to book which commends the admiration and interest of outsiders. The Gallic spirit which mobilized the taxicab army has a way of entering into a good many phases of French public life.

Poor Picking
Camden is in a pickle because of prohibition. When potatoes prospered many picked people were picked and propelled posthaste to the paper pickery, where they picked paper for punishment. But with potatoes potted there is a plentiful lack of prisoner paper pickers and no paper packed in hopes of purchase. From now on all waste paper will go to the dump. What'll you have?—a prosperous people or a paper pickery?

DR. FINEGAN AN INITIATOR
Meeting of the First Educational Congress This Month in Harrisburg Will Consider Fundamental American Needs

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN
DR. THOMAS E. FINEGAN, superintendent of public instruction, in the five brief months since he assumed office has started more things moving, and at a swifter pace, than has been known in educational circles at any time in the state during the last twenty-five years.

This is no exaggeration. For a quarter of a century matters educational were kept moving by what might be considered the force of their own gravity. Dr. Nathan Schaeffer was a delightful gentleman and a capable educator. He was progressive, but the progress was measured solely by the demands of the educational system of which he was the head.

Dr. Finegan, as he is beginning to be recognized, is a constructor. He initiates. He does not wait until the educational system of Pennsylvania requires that something be done in a particular instance.

The first educational congress ever held in this state will meet about November 17 in Harrisburg. Dr. Finegan will be its director general, as he is its originator. Educators from over the country, representatives of various callings, public-spirited citizens with ideas on educational subjects, business men, professional men and women, too, will be gathered together and invited to express their views on the subject of education in its widest sense.

Briefly stated the purpose of the congress is to consider existing fundamental American educational needs, particularly as revealed by our recent national experiences, and to determine what modifications, if any, of the curriculum or of the general plan and scope of the work of our elementary and secondary schools should be made to meet such state and national needs.

It is not intended to hold mass meetings or to have formal lectures or addresses. The work of the congress will be carried on through a series of small conferences. It will be a distinctly "get-together" affair.

Men and women of broad educational experience and dependable judgment will participate. The highest authorities in special fields of education in our own and other states and those of approved ability in other professions and business and in public affairs will be invited to participate in the conferences.

From 250 to 300 persons are expected to be present. Each section will have a leader who will present the subjects to his group, and then general discussion will follow.

I HAD the privilege of a glimpse at the list of subjects that will be considered by the congress. It is interesting even from the point of view of the everyday citizen. Thus under the head "The Time Element in Education" is the query: "Can the long period from kindergarten through college and professional school be shortened? How and at what points?"

"Upon what training shall admission to college be based and how shall it be determined? Is another topic to be discussed. The world war and its influence on universal education are recognized in the subject, "Some Lessons of the War: How Shall We Profit by Them in Modification of College Courses and Practices?"

"IF I SWEEP YOU IN AND YOU SWEEP OUT CITY HALL, WE'LL BOTH FEEL PROUD OF OUR CLEAN-UP!"



THE SAUCEPAN

Lines on Last Month
OCTOBER! Magic in thy well-known name
Cannot, as once, allure me.
And, notwithstanding all John Keats's fame
No poetry can cure me
Of my profound distaste for muggy days
In gaininess contrasting
With those that savor'd of thy ancient ways—
So fleeting and unlasting?
Why didst thou obstinately put
And feet with dull unreason,
Like Borna in a mad amendment's rout?
I am disgusted with thy August airs
That wafted down my collar,
Defying every autumn booster's prayer,
I herewith raise a noller
And do proclaim that tales of mellow cheer
And chestnuts by the fire
Will fall heavier on our sober ear.
I know thy note and mine,
Thy Sunday rains and dismal afternoons,
Thy threats of influenza,
Thy sickly and thy horrid, humid moons,
And whoso'er pretends a
Most foolish fondness for hot winds that
Freeze
An idiotic agreement
From eighty-some to forty-five degrees
Should take up mind improvement,
But now it's Nov. No more the sudden pranks
Can autumn's aims enumber,
And I feel authorized to give my thanks
That I've your number.

MY PLAINS OF AMERICA

ROOM! room to turn round in, to breathe
and be free.
To grow to be giant, to sail as at sea
With the speed of the wind on a steed with
his mane
To the wind, without pathway or route or
a rein,
Room! room to be free where the white
border'd sea
Blows a kiss to a brother as boundless as
he;
Where the buffalo come like a cloud on the
plain,
Pouring on like the tide of a storm-driven
main,
And the lodge of the hunter to friend or
foe
Offers rest; and unquestion'd you come or
you go.
My plains of America! Seas of wild lands!
From a land in the seas in a realm of
foam,
That has reached to a stranger the wel-
come of home,
I turn to you, lean to you, lift you my
hands.
—Joaquin Miller.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

- 1. What significant event in American history is to be honored with a tercentenary celebration next year?
2. What American official accompanied King Albert back to Belgium?
3. What is serendipity?
4. How large was Shakespeare's vocabulary?
5. How does the sum total of the different words he uses compare with that in the King James version of the Bible?
6. Who wrote "Moll Flanders"?
7. What became of Dr. Karl Muck?
8. Name two works by Gustave Flaubert.
9. What kind of court granted the injunction against the coal strikers?
10. What are the colors of the flag of Denmark?

OVERALLS

A limited shipment just received from the most exclusive London tailors. Some are exquisitely plaid with satin. A few are ornately embroidered. \$300

MOTHER GOOSE FOR ELECTION DAY

Sing a song of voters, a Mayor full of "glances". Eight and forty leaders watching how it comes. When the votes were counted the men began to roar: "Isn't that a dainty dish to set before a Moore!"

GUESS WHO

I know a lass whose lovely eyes Of maiden eyes are bluest; Hidden within whose heart there lies, Pearl-like, of faith the truest: Two eyes so blue, A heart so true, Ah, could I only win their love I would not sigh for heaven above— Would you?

THE COLLABORATOR

Hubby collaborates with me And helps me with each story; He gives me heaps of good advice And lets me reap the glory; In fact, our happy little home Is a collaboratory. SUB ROSA.

ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S QUIZ

- 1. Maryland was the first state to mine soft coal. The production between the years 1807-1820 amounted to 3900 tons.
2. John Ruskin wrote "Seven Lamps of Architecture."
3. Charlotte Corday was a French girl of noble birth. Horrified at the excesses of the French Revolution she stabbed and killed Marat, one of the leaders, on July 13, 1793. She was tried by the revolutionary tribunal and sent to the guillotine.
4. The Firth of Forth is an estuary of the river Forth in Scotland. Leith, the port of Edinburgh, is the chief port on the firth.
5. Theodor Mommsen was a celebrated German historian, noted especially for his works on Rome. He died in 1903.
6. Ireland has about 4,500,000 people.
7. Persiflage is light raillery, banter. It is derived from the French "siffler," to whistle.
8. Perimeter: circumference, outline of closed figure.
9. An earwig is a harmless little animal resembling the rove beetle in form.
10. Lincoln married Mary Todd, of Lexington, Ky.