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Philadelphis, Thursday, November 11, 1919

A DEMOCRATIZED ORCHESTRA? THE million or more contributed to the endowment fund of the Philadelphia Orchestra will prove to be the best investment ever made by the people of this city if it can be used to make the general public better acquainted with Mr. Stokowski's organization and its work.

The orchestra interprets a literature as rich and various as anything written in books. Music of the sort that endures is like light. It illuminates times and motives that are past and it is filled with meaning, glorious and profound, for any one who knows how much there is in life and in human aspirations that words cannot express. No one ought to be shut away from it. Yet circumstances beyond the control of the orchestra and its directors have created an atmosphere of exclusiveness about the Academy concerts. The number of people who can buy season tickets is relatively small. So the rank and file were left to fare as they could in the queue line and the upper balconies.

Even now it is difficult to suggest a manner in which the orchestra may make itself generally heard and/ understood. But Doctor Hart and the others associated with him in the effort to use the new endowment fund to the best advantage hope to find a way and we wish them luck.

Orchestra leaders have always found it difficult to reach grounds of common understanding with what are called popular audiences. It is apparent at times that they make a mistake in the attempt to play down to the multitudes. The multitude is far from lacking feeling and a critical sense. It will swiftly reject whatever is dull and pretentious. Yet it has little sympathy with the shabby and hackneyed music that too often fil's out · so-called popular programs. If there are to be great public concerts in this city they ought to include compositions that are dignified and impressive. Music of the sort likely to be of exclusive interest to the technicians ought to be left for other times.

SUGAR

 $\mathbf{S}^{\mathrm{UGAR}}_{\mathrm{When}}$ is a food. It is not a luxury. When it is withheld the people are

ment is highly expensive and it is highly profitable to the makers. Any extended system of military preparation will hereafter be almost as expensive as war itself in money alone. It will remove vast numbers of young men from schools and from productive employment for long periods. Some such costly alternatives may be necessary and even imperative later along. But for the time being the nation ought to be permitted to look clearly at both sides of the question and to decide according to its needs and not according to the desires of selfish or emotional cliques. General Price and any one else who

continues to keep the whole general question of future preparedness out in the light is doing a service to the country.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE AN INDUSTRIAL BUREAUCRACY

Congress is Turning its Back on Public Ownership Plans and Harking Back to Sound Americanism

THERE is most gratifying evidence that Congress has abandoned its hospitable attitude toward governmentownership plans.

Not so very long ago the advocates of progressive government socialism were listened to on the floor of the House with curiosity, if not always with respect, and there were men in high executive offices who favored government purchase of the vailroads and telegraph and telephone lines, and now and then some one advocated the nationalization of the mines and the oil wells. Indeed, less than ten days ago former Senator Jim Ham Lewis, of Illinois, expressed the opinion that the President in his annual message to Congress would advocate this sort of nationalization.

But Congress responds to public senti ment almost as quickly as a chameleon changes color when it changes its environment. It is now considering two bills, one dealing with the return of the railroads to their owners and the other adjusting the relation of the government to the merchant marine, which under other circumstances might have contained very different provisions.

During the debate on the railroad bill no one was so rash as to advocate the Plumb plan for government purchase of the railroads in order that the employes might operate them. Sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of the withdrawal of the government from all direct connection with the operation of the roads at the earliest possible date.

Chairman Esche, of the railroad committee, remarked in the course of his speech that after hearing the proponents of the Plumb plan "we were more convinced than ever that government ownership will not and ought not to be the solution of the railroad problem." Every one who denounced the Plumb plan was applauded by both sides of the House. The experiment with government operation of the railroads during the war has evidently convinced the country that it has had enough of this sort of thing and Congress is merely reflecting the sentiment of the people when it advances arguments in favor of the abandonment of government operation.

The attitude of the House toward the merchant marine is even more significant. For several years we have been told that the only way by which the American flag could be restored to the sea was through the operation of ships by the government over routes neglected by private capital. Even if the ships were not operated by the government, we were told, they should be owned by it and leased at such a rate as

ness. This harking back to the great principles formulated by the statesmen who set up our political institutions is most encouraging to all believers in genuine democracy.

Emphasis is likely to be laid on the importance of insisting on equal rights for all without special privileges for any, and all the incentives to individual enterprise are to be preserved so that every industry may be developed to the fullest possible extent and so that the men with ability may receive adequate rewards for their initiative, breadth of ision and commercial courage.

Our political democracy is not to be uperseded by an industrial bureaucracy. The experiments made during the war have made this certain beyond the shadow of a doubt.

A YOUNG IDEA SHOOTS

A new relationship must be realized between the employer and the employe • • in public service corporations. Such workers owe a duty to the people But it is equally plain that the people owe a special duty to them. Before we become many years older the Govern-ment of the United States will create courts with authority to enforce their decrees; courts of equity and instice to settle these controversies -Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, in an address to the Knights of Columbus in this city.

TT CHEERS us to see Mr. Roosevelt move to a place in the growing company of big and little statesmen who appear to have made themselves familia with a suggestion repeated at frequent intervals on this page within the fast ew weeks, while almost everybody was too busy damning one side or other in the strike controversy to recognize the fact that patience, justice and an honorable regard for the rights of both parties in industry require far more than a surface study of labor unrest and its causes. Mr. Roosevelt echoes the belief expressed in these columns when the steel strike was called.

The logic of the argument is clear. Labor organizations on the one hand and the men who direct great industries like the mines and rail systems on the other have achieved a sort of power and influence that the general public cannot regard without some misgivings, especially when it is apparent that differ-

ences like those existing in the coal fields are to be left to settlement by devastating trials of strength and methods of attrition applied to the country at large. Strikes and lockouts do not assure justice to anybody. They give victory and advantage only to the strongest.

The wrongs and grievances that may animate one side or the other are never intelligently scrutinized. It is no wonder that we have begun to talk of industrial barbarism. Congress, for the benefit of the country and its safety, will have to set up a new

code of industrial relationships and define new moral and legal principles which labor or capital may not violate in the future without inviting public condemnation and disgrace. Then we shall be rid of strikes. The accident of poverty will not serve to

weaken the case of men who strive for living wages and the right to care decently for their children. Nor will fanatical agitators again find it possible to threaten the industrial life of the country with disorganization and paral-

vsis.

The fight of the di-Evil in the rector of the Penn-Original Package sylvania Bureau of Foods against the Calder bill, now pending in the United States Senate, deserves the serious atten-

THE GOWNSMAN

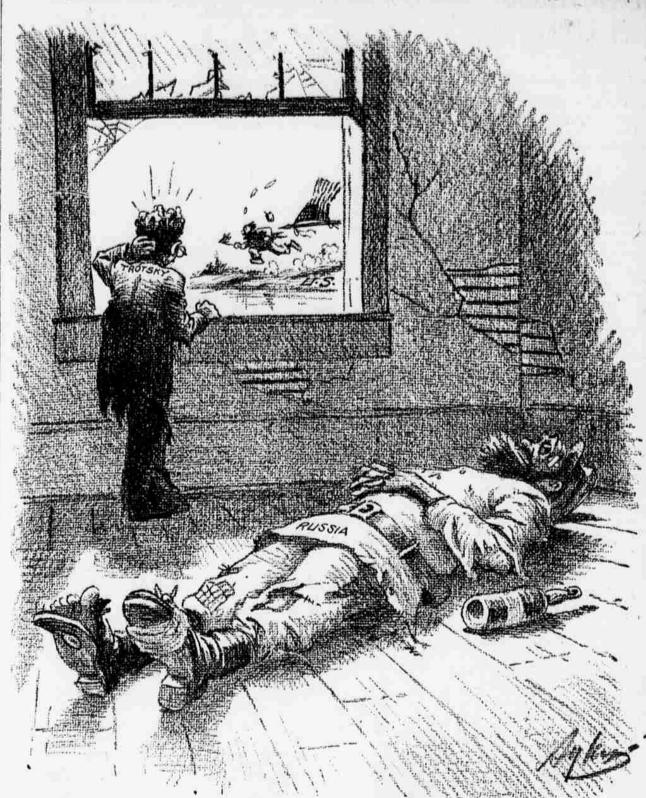
Hamlet

WITH Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's delightful "discourses" on Shakespeare and Mr. Walter Haunden's recent impersonation of the procrastinating Dane in this city, no one can question the contemporaneousness of Hamlet. As to Sir Johnston ie may be said to revolve in the orbit of Hamlet-and this is said in admiration, not n disdain. For Sir Johnston has made Inmlet in a sense his own, in a reincarpa tion which extends back through "his matter," as he has called him, "Samuel Phelps, to Macready, the Kembles and to Garrick himself, to lose itself in a deeper past. As the Gownstean listened the other wening to the familiar speech to the players. pronounced without affectation or man nerism and as if it were the easiest thing n the world, he could not but feel that here is the realization in practice of Shakespeare's own simple and sensible advice wherein be warns how things "overdone" are "from the purpose of playing" and pleads for "the mirror held up to nature." Sir Johnston's English is a delight, for there is no mouthing in it, no trace of a localism nor of man-nerism. In listening to Sir Henry Irving, years ago, we were always sensible, great as was his art, that this was Sir Henry Irving impersonating Hamlet. With Sir Johnston, the other evening, neither the convention of evening clothes, most un-Hamletlike o habiliments, nor perilous play with a pincenez could disabuse us of the conviction that here was the veritable Hamlet.

YOMPARISONS are odious and generally Cquite gratuitons. The Gownsman has not been so fortunate as to see Mr. Hamp den this time ; but he remembers his Hamlet of a year ago and a vivid and most happy impression remains. If Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson represents the English radition, harking back to Garrick; Mr. Hampden stands-be if said to his credit or the tradition of our American Booth and Forrest before him. The Gownsman, as a ov, was raised on the Booth Hamlet. Te . Hamlet's was the dark, saturnine face a man bordering on the elderly, black of hair, save for a grizzling on the temples. a dignified, graceful figure, deep melauust a bit-dare it be said ?- theatric, susained always with a subconscious sense of his rank as a prince and-to perpetrate an anti-climax, usually abominably supported. Hampden's is a romantic, a beautiful Hamlet. He looks the part according to the Booth Hamlet tradition. He is younger far than the Gownsman's late recollection of Booth, as lithe, as graceful, as melancholy sonorously musical in the rendition of his lines.

Some down interestingly about the grand manner of Shakespeare and Mr. Shaw has stuck his tongue in his check as to all this old pomp and circum-stance. Sir Johnston called attention the other evening to the large proportion of prose employed by Shakespeare, not only in Hamlet-which contains a great deal-but throughout the plays, and he made the point one never too frequently to be emphasized that the poetry of the play does not flicker in and out with the verse, in a word that the prose is often no less poetical than the verse. Theer is a poetical glamour over the whole of the Shakespearean age, a glamour which exists to us not only because we see it afar off, but because the romantic way of looking at things was the prevalent one that time. Such an age expressed itself in its own language and that language is habitually imaginative because such was the habit of its thought. To object to the grand manner of Shakespeare is to quarrel about the ruffs, the flowered doublets and the silken stomachers of old time.

HAMLET, the greatest of tragedies, is written like all the serious plays of Shakespeare, in the grand manner. Its scenes are gorgeous with the colors of the imagination and glittering with wit and with fancy. It is emphatically the story of tion of the public and the public's carnest a prince : and the poet has raised the petty of Els anor with everything in it to the heights of any poetic dilation to which your mind can follow him. But all this, like the robes of the king or the staff of office of Polonius, is but the trapping the garniture, not the essence of the play. Hamlet does not move us because he is a prince, but because he is a man. We are not so much concerned with his loss of a kingdom perhaps as may have been the Elizabethans, but we are equally concerned with the terrible forfeit which he must pay for his fatal procrastinacy, his indecision of soul; for, as Sir Johnston happily reminded town us, we are all procrastinators. WHEREFORE the Gownsman would modestly state his preference for a Hamlet, natural, not grandiose, simple in the complexity of his mood, not complex in



"I ALWAYS SAIDSKI THAT WE'D MAKE PROGRESS THERE!"

THE SAUCEPAN

had entirely lost its appetite, ordinarily large. Fuel forced upon it lay undigested; lay heavy on its tummy. Nothing but Mr. Pegg's newspapers and Mr. Pegg's patience went up in smoke. The wood refused to "catch," though he criss-crossed it painstakingly on top of piles of paper, and after every little flare-up there was a drop in coal never reflected in the market reports. So Mr. Pegg at last telephoned the place where they sell heaters, and they said they would send a man to give it treatment at the earliest possible moment ; which, of course, meant that the Peggs were going to wait a long, long time. And they did. And the time came at last when Mr. Pegg said he would wait no longer, and that the very next afternoon, Saturday, he was going to pull the "innards" out of that furnace and

give it a thorough overhauling.

got home.

ship.

is descriptive.

laughed.

fully.

furnace herself, and do it before her husband

She never would have thought of the over-

alls if she hadn't seen them negligently re-clining on the window screens stored for

the winter. The garments had been left by

the colored man who had whitewashed the

position as bellboy in a hotel. As he wa

going to wear a gorgeous uniform, he didn't

have no use for dem t'ings nohow. And Mrs. Pegg donned them. The whitewasher

. . .

The poets have compared a woman to a

Mrs. Pegg looked like a barge, broad in the

phrase may not be correctly nautical, but it

that the Rev. Edgar Nossington should

make a pastoral call on his parishioners, the Peggs. He knocked at the front door and,

getting no reply, walked around to the back

and came face to face with Mrs. Pegg as she

carried a pail of ashes up the cellar steps.

Mrs. Pegg was embarrassed ; so was the

pastor. But they are both good sports, and

instead of trying to pass it off they both

. . .

'I'm really well pleased with the parson

One naturally would not expect any stiff-

somewhat trying for a young clergyman to meet one of the most dignified members of his flock, a woman old enough to be his

mother, masquerading in overalls. That he

took it as a matter of course is greatly to

his credit. He went into the cellar with her,

examined the furnace and said, "Mrs. Pegg

you can boss the job."

if you'll take 'em off I'll put them on and

kitchen, removed 'em and took them down to

the preacher, who donned 'em. And they worked at the furgace for a full hour and a

half and started it, and it worked beauti-

demanded that evening... "It is not a cussed thing," said Mrs.

Pegg. "It isn't that kind of a furnace at all. It is a well-behaved furnace; it has been blessed with labor and good works."

Oxford. England, which suggests to every paragrapher in the world that if he had only

said what he was credited with saying some

few years ago about the duty of every man

to shuffle off when he reached forty-or was

The one redeeming feature of a bad ac-

it thirty?--why--why, bless us,

excellent paragraph it would make !

'How did you fix the cussed thing?" Silas

DEMOSTHENES MCGINNIS:

what an

Sir William Osler is ill at his home in

So Mrs. Pegg took a trip upstairs to the

And this was the moment Fate ordained

Well, with her sails tucked away

That last

was a whale of a man and-

beam and tight in the seams.

cellar. He had left hurriedly to accept a

COMMENTARY

Whence is this, that the mother of my lerd should come unto me?" IN THE hill country Whence the church should be Where the streets clomb By kirk and market There was my home.

> There from wise teachers Patience I learned, Waiting till truth be Rightly discerned.

Still to that teaching Weary I clave.— Shall not Messias Mightily save?

Then at that moment. Love's maid was shown In the hill-country In a small town

left without an important commodity that cannot be dispensed with without some thought of the consequent effects upon general health.

Sugar is now no more scarce in Europe than it is here, where most of it is produced and refined. Vast quantities have been exported in recent months. While Europe is in want any talk of embargoes on food from the United States may not sound pleasant. But if the sugar shortage continues the public will demand a fuller explanation than any yet offered and Congress will be required to correct a situation that involves undue hardships for the country, while it permits at least some producers to demand prices far beyond any ever contemplated before.

It is all very well to help Europe. But the welfare work of the government is a little like charity. It ought to begin at home.

GENERAL PRICE ON MILITARISM

NO ONE familiar with the record of the Twenty-eighth Division, or the Pennsylvania National Guard, would call General William G. Price either a pacifist or an amateur in military science. What General Price said when he brought up the question of compulsory military training for discussion at the American Legion convention in Minneapolis is therefore authoritative and of interest not only to Pennsylvania, but to the whole country. He charged that there is a lobby inspired by the army general staff to institute an "un-Ameri can" system of compulsory military training under government direction.

The army staff doubtless is sincere and intent merely on getting military efficiency of a high order without regard to methods. That is what army staffs are for. In other quarters there is noticeable enthusiasm for compulsory training systems of a peculiarly drastic sort, and not all of it is inspired by patriotism or a sense of duty. Before long the country will have to decide how and to what extent it wishes to prepare for war. And the people, deluged as they will be with propaganda of a peculiarly subtle sort, ought always to remember that military training in the future, if it is organized upon a large scale, will not be like military training of the past. More will be required than a few guns and a field to dril! in.

The military organization of the future will have men and guns as mere inci denta's. Training will have to be based upon vast and elaborate systems of artillery, tanks, dirigibles, airplanes, gas and chemical machinery and all the rest of the devices, perfected and in contemplation, that science has evolved for pures of destruction, That sort of equip-

able the lessee to make a profit.

We have had experience with govern ment construction of merchant ships during the war. A shipping board was created, great shipyards were built and we have turned out several million tons of merchant vessels. The time has come to adjust the shipping policy of the government to peace conditions and what do we see? Is Congress preparing to continue the shipyards and to make the hipping board a permanent institution? Nothing of the kind. The committee on merchant marine of the House has drafted a bil! dealing with the situation. There are twenty-one members on the committee representing both parties. Its bill is now before the House. Chairman Greene, of the committee, explained the other day that the bill had the unanimous support of every member of the committee. Former Chairman Alexander, a Democrat, to whom the duty of explain-

ing its provisions was delegated, said: The first question the committee was called upon to determine was the present and future policy of the United States with reference to this vast fleet-that is should it be permanently owned and operated by the government or should it go into private ownership and operation The committee in Section 3 undertakes to indicate to the shipping board the policy of Congress with regard to this great fleet of merchant vessels, and, if it is agreed to declare that these vessels shall go into private ownership and operation as soon as practicable. In other words, that we shall develop the American merchant marine under private ownership as a perno indecision. manent policy of the government.

Nothing could be clearer or more explicit than the final sentence of this statement. When one reflects that this expresses the well-considered conviction of all the Republicans and all the Democrats on the committee one is forced to the conclusion that government ownership of a merchant fleet is a dead issue. The bill continues the life of the shipping board for five years, it is true, but that is in order that it may complete the ships now under construction and may have time to dispose of the whole

fleet on advantageous terms. As to the nationalization of the mines, the settlement of the coal strike by federal interference seems to indicate that we have about all the nationalization that we need in order to keep the mines in operation.

Government in the immediate future is apparently to confine itself to governing-that is, it is going to preserve order and protect the worker and the employer from unjust and indefensible interference and it is going to insure to every one the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

backing. Not all the states have been so careful as the Keystone State in securing for the people good food for good money. The Calder bill, which makes interstate commerce a party to adulteration, will, if passed, nullify all the good the state has done in this direction.

Woodbury, N. J. There Ain't breaks into the news No Such Place because its servant girls, who are receiv ing double the wages they received a year

ago, are demanding more. But the that will merit first-page display is the town that has no servant girl problem. Only on the hypoth-Time Will esis that war has

Bring Sanity made then mad can one understand why Frenchmen should cry "Long live Lenine! and "Long live the boches!" as they are reported to have done at Dortan, a small industrial town in France

Lloyd George is said D'Annunzio to to have made a pledge Lose His Job to Francesco Nitti that the Adriatic question will be settled in a way consistent

with the honor of Italy and the interests of all the Allies. John Q. Compromise is about to get in his licks. Delegates to the in-

No Compromise ternational labor con-With Evil ference are undecided whether to favor the acceptance of the peace offer of the Russian soviet government. Americans who have had experience with the mind-workings of soviet believers in this country will suffer

Perhaps the shooting of four United States soldiers by I. W. W. snipers in Centralia, Wash., may help the international labor conference to decide whether or not to favor the acceptance of the peace offer of the Russian soviet government. The offer and the shots come from the same brand of

'reformer.' Life is just one menacing thing after another. It was the Hun in 1918; it is the Red in 1919.

as his deeds. The Poles of Buffalo now

A smart slap on the wrist by the Fed

resuming work in the mines, but cool heads and clear heads will lead the way.

"They walked right out and turned around and walked right in again."

The political dopesters are busy Charleston, S. C. "Back to the mines !"

his simplicity. Hamlet is a man who has seen a ghost in an age which believes in ghosts-not an age in which Sir Oliver Lodge believes in ghosts and Sir Conan Doyle-but the age of a general belief in

this manifestation of the supernatural. The sight of his father's spirit, wandering out of purgatory, has given Hamlet a state of nerves, it has unhinged him-nobody in his

own wits believes Hamlet to have been out of his-and a man with a state of nerves is as open to impressions as an Acolian harp is to every zephyr. No man should be allowed to act Hamlet-no man can really act Hamlet-who is not a gentleman to his finger tips. And this circumstance makes disturbance of his equilibrium so very the much more terrible and touching. He puts an antic disposition on, but he is as he expresses it "tickle o' the sere," readily nettled, and the senility of Polonius irritate

him, the spying Rosenkranz and Gildenstern exasperates him: Ophelia, whom he loved, caught in a lie, maddens him, and the combastic grief of Lacrtes drives him to a frenzy of mockery. Sir Johnston is right there is an element of impishness in Hamlet. In happier days he might have made a teas-

The student who carried \$6000 worth of radium around in his vest pocket without knowing either its nature or its worth may congratulate himself that he did not lean up against a soda water counter and break The

A dispatch from Constantinople by way of Berlin tells of a plot to depose the sultan of Turkey. There are one or two other pos sible world events that we might view with less calm.

No matter how unwillingly they acted he leaders of the miners have done the patri otic thing and deserve eredit. It is so much ensier to do the flamboyant than the wise thing.

And we venture the belief that Uncle Sam will see to it that the miners get square deal.

* Brussels stores are selling women's clothes imported from London via airplane. Prices are probably 'way up to match the transportation.

"Oh, no, sir: It couldn't Be so, sir! Cries he When I say That his stuff Is too high. The butter-and-eg man 1s just a Plain yeggman And all You can do Is to pay up And sigh. Nobody curses The maker Of verses. Words aren't eaten. I can't Profiteer. But I'll do Like the crew That despoils Me and you And spread it Out thin In the manner Shown here THE EMPHATIC IDEALIST.

Lament

Shumbers

To dream

Dollars

He makes

In his sleep

Our baker's

A faker ; The smooth

Undertaker

acks rates

Extra weep

The grocer?

A big

To assure us

The plumber

Of the number

Of sure-enough

Fixing the Furnace

Silas Pegg ordered his winter's coal April. His name was inscribed on page 15 of the coal company's order book. On September 9 he learned that the company had delivered all orders up to page 6. There was possibility then that he would receive his oal late next spring. But it chanced that he knew a chap who had a cousin who was a friend of a man who had intimate business relations with the proprietor of a delicatessen store whose wife was the sister of the jupior partner in a coal firm, and he learned that by paying cash he could get eight tons of nut coal within ten days; and he really got it. So when the days grew cold he went into the cellar and interviewed the furnace.

. . .

It was a very nice furnace, big and healthy looking. Mr. Pegg was proud of it In previous winters he had fed it well and it had always given him a warm welcome when he paid it a visit. He used to declare that it had no bad habits, that it neither drank nor smoked. Occasionally he would deal it a hand at poker, and the success with which it would draw fairly delighted Mr. Pegg, spite of the fact that he, and he alone, paid for all the chips. It is true that some mornings after a hot time it had a horrid appearance and the glories of the night before were as ashes in its mouth And clinkers. Mr. Pegg knew about the clinkers. He was dentist to the furnace, and when he surveyed its fine, open countenance he extracted 'most everything from it except satisfaction. When the bars were down his vocabulary grew hot. When his vocabulary grew hot the bars were down. For a nondrinker, they had a fine collection of bars in that cellar.

But that was last winter and the winter before.

This winter things were different. Some time in the summer the furnace had con-tracted a chill from which it had not recov-ered; from which it refused to recover. It cident is that it usually brings to the front some hero; and the accident to the Reading Railway ferryboat was no exception.

And to the gathered House of my kin Mrs. Pegg was alarmed. She knew that Came she, exalted, Silas had no more mechanical ability than a rooster. Anything that was done around the house she had to do. So without say-Suddenly in. ing a word to anybody she decided to fix that

Then said I: "Whence now Should this thing be That my Lord's mother

Cometh to me?' While in her glory, Near as she trod. Sang she: "My soul hath Magnified God." - Charles Williams, in the New Witness,

The question suggests itself that if

China is willing to leave the Shantung mat ter to the league of nations, why shouldn't we?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ What is radium?

2. Who was Eugene Scribe?

- 3. How long have the Bolshevists been in power in Russia?
- 4. Mexico has had two emperors? Who were they?
- 5. Artificial legs have seldom or never been made of cork? Why were they so called?

6. Who is Franklin D. Roosevelt?

7. What was the Minotaur?

- 8. What is "a laverick in the lift"? 9. What language is spoken in the island ness from a woman brave enough to don overalls and tackle a furnace, but it was
 - of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies? 10. Who was the great general of King David?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- To "go to Canossa" means to eat humble pie. Canossa is a town in Italy where Kaiser Heinrich IV went to humble himself before Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) in 1076.
- Victor Berger, Socialist congressman from Wisconsin, has been ousted from the House of Representatives.
- 3. The mesquite is an American leguminous tree, especially common in Texas and New Mexico.
- 4. 'The "Ranz des Vaches" is the Swiss herdsman's melody, made of harmonic notes of the Alpine horn.
- 5. A merle is a blackbird.
- 6. A round in music is a composition in which several voices entering at stated intervals sing the same music, the combination producing correct harmony.
- 7. Wellington is the capital of New Zealand.
- S. A gowan is a daisy.
- 9. It is thirty-five years since the metal in a silver dollar was worth more, as it now is, than the face value of the coin.
- 10. Thomas a'Kempis was a German eccle. siastic and the reputed author of the "Imitation of Christ." His dates are 380-1471.

ing, nagging husband for Ophelia.

tube.

Hot heads and sore heads may balk at

Herbert , Hoover's words are as direct know exactly where he stands.

eral Reserve Board is sufficient to keep Wall street from hysterics.