Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Monday, Navember 17, 1019.

FOOTBALL AND AMOUR PROPRE

TWENTY-EIGHT thousand persons saw the Penn-Pittsburgh game at Franklin Field on Saturday afternoon. The golden age of football in this city is thereby recalled, but not reproduced. There is no use in self-deception on this subject. Gridiron contests will not be what they should be here until the University of Pennsylvania again plays either Harvard or Princeton or both of them.

The causes for the abnormal severance of relations are now almost as remote as the origins of some Kentucky feuds. Both sides are extremely touchy. amour propre plays its deadening hand and natural athletic rivals annually figure out their relative standings by every other means save that of direct

Negotiations have straightened out some pretty thorny problems within the past few years. It is worth emphasizing that even Germany signed a document to which her foes also affixed their signatures.

Are complexities of every sort to be untangled before Penn will consent to kick off to Princeton or vice versa? If absurdity is an argument for denving the public lusty sport which it would heartily acclaim, then, of course, the athletic associations of both the sensitive universities are justified in striking their respective attitudes and melodramatically folding their respective arms.

CAMDEN GOES A-TROLLEYING

TT WAS a sadder and wiser trolley corporation that established its service on a new basis in Camden today and began the difficult task of wooing back a vast patronage flung over to the railway lines and jitney busses a few weeks ago with a proud gesture that said zone fares or nothing.

The foolishness, impracticability and general injustice of the zone-fare scheme were discussed for the first time in these columns. The people were advised to fight. The trolley company lost, as it had to lose, and it is starting anew. The people of Camden will be wise, therefore, to remember that grudges never did anybody any good. For the time at least bygones ought to be by gones.

The street-car company appears now to be making a sincere effort to put upon an acceptable basis a service that the city cannot do without. The new fare system is essentially reasonable and it meets virtually all the demands made on behalf of the general public. The trolley people have at least found that they cannot get along without the cooperation of the riding public and they have made their confession in print. The public, likewise, has reason to know that railways and jitneys cannot meet the needs of the city for safe and efficient passenger transport service nor provide the stimulus which good street railways bring to the business life of any community. Camden will be wise to give its trolleys another trial even if, in the meantime, it keeps one alert eye on the street-car company and another on the Public Utilities Committion.

EXPLAINING JAY-CROSSERS

ANYBODY with half an eye can see that since Mr. Mitten and Captain Mills and the business associations began to tell of the perils of crossing a street at the middle of a block the number of jay-crossers has actually tended to increase. They will get over the habit, of course, and in time all absent-minded folk will learn to follow safe routes from pavement to pavement. Meanwhile it is clear that a lot of people who usually crossed at crossings are trying the more dangerous method. They want to see how it feels!

The moral in this instance is simple If you want a thing done, prohibit it. Tell how awful the consequences are sure to be. Life is an experiment. A great many people who ordinarily follow ordered ways of life actually ache at times for the pang of dangerous adventure. That is why the police always have

to fight crowds back from big fires. Crowds have a great curiosity about forbidden things. Yet it would not have been wise to beseech them not to cross at crossings. They would have tried the opposite way for a little while and, when they decided for themselves, would have returned to the rational method-as they always do in the end.

REVOLUTION BY ENNUI

I PON our political sophistication we are apt at times to plume ourselves. A rampageous Senate doesn't really shock us. Europe may be startled, but we smile, serenely unflustered by the vaudeville of partisanship. "A fig for your alleged sensations," yawns the

rdened public. Admirable, indeed, is our record for

poise, but it is no longer unchallenged. Innements of mind and spirit. We take Down in Buenos Aires there was no need them for granted. of a cloture of speech, for the Congressmen were substituting missiles. The scene was stormy, seemingly quite in accordance with our somewhat supercilious notions of statesmanship in Latin America.

Disillusion, however, lurks in the losing sentence of the Argentine dispatch. "A motion for the impeachment of President Irigoyen," runs the text, was one of the contributory incidents.' Revolution by ennui is something new.

ALMIGHTY DOLLAR PUT IN HARNESS FOR IDEALISM

to grovel before once maligned "B. A.!"

America Has Hundreds of Millions to

Spend for Religion, Education and Art A MERICANS have been so often charged with indifference to everything but the almighty dollar that those

among us who accept our opinions ready made have been inclined to plead guilty for their fellow countrymen. The charge, however, has never been sustained by convincing evidence. It would have been much cheaper for our

ancestors to have pocketed their indignation at the stamp act than to have started a revolution. The republic is founded on an ideal, to establish which men pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Much has been said about the pledge

of lives and honor, but those who have sought to produce the impression that this was a materialistic nation have forgotten or ignored the pledge of the for-

It will not do to say that the early generation of idealists has been succeeded later generations of sordid money

The Civil War was fought for an ideal. The preservation of the Union, to establish which men risked their fortunes was regarded as worth all that it might cost, because with its ruin would go some of the ideals on which it rested.

And we entered the war against Germany not in order to make money but in order to do our part again in establishing the doctrine that justice is sacred and must prevail. We know that there are men who have called it a capitalistic war and have charged that if it had not been for the desire of Wall street and the munition manufacturers to make money the United States would have remained neutral. Every one but a few loose thinkers knows that this is not so.

So many great fortunes have been accumulated in so short a time and so many men have been so busy accumulating the fortunes that the rest of the world has wrongly concluded that money is the only thing we think of. It has only to examine the evidence to discover its error.

Our millionaires have made great collections of paintings and china and books and ivory carvings. The collectors of the Old World who have been outbid in the auctions have spoken with contempt of these millionaires and have said that they bought art treasures because they did not know what else to do with their money. They have discovered, however, many a time, that the millionaire knew as much about art as they did. He may have been ignorant in his youth, but a desire for the refinements of life was born in him and when he was able to gratify that desire he set about it.

When he discovered what association with the masterpieces of great painters could do for him he has bequeathed his collections to public museums that the public at large might come under their

No group of people and ho nation has monopoly of taste. The fact that some of the greatest painters and poets have sprung from humble parentage should prove this to the most obdurate snob. To hold otherwise is provincial when not parochial.

If there is any lingering shadow of doubt in the mind of any one that this nation as a whole is loyal to the finer things, what is going on before our eyes at the present time should remove it.

The rich and the poor had apparently invested in the Liberty Bonds issued during the war all the money they could raise. One would have said that it was foolish to attempt to raise any considerable sums for any purpose until a new surplus had been accumulated.

The friends of religion and education and art have thought otherwise. They are now conducting campaigns, or have just completed them, to raise more than \$200,000,000 for these idealistic purposes.

Harvard University, which asked for \$15,250,000 a few weeks ago, has already secured two-thirds of this amount Princeton is seeking \$14,000,000 and will get it. Cornell is asking for \$10,000,000. and no one doubts that the sum will be raised. It has been announced that the University of Pennsylvania needs \$20,-000,000. No movement has yet been started to secure it, but the money is in existence and the men who have it will undoubtedly make their subscriptions when the need of it is presented to them Bryn Mawr College has within a few days announced that it will try-to raise \$1,000,000. A similar sum has been subscribed to the endowment fund of the Philadelphia Orchestra by men and women who believe in the refining power of music and are anxious that an oppor-

the largest possible number. The churches are seeking funds to carry on their work and to guarantee to the clergymen a living salary. The Methodists have set their mark at \$105,-000,000. The Ppiscopalians want \$15. 000,000. The Baptists have already raised \$6,000,000 or thereabouts. And the Presbyterians are accumulating a fund of several millions. The Young Women's Christian Association has re cently started to raise \$4,500,000 in order that it may do more effectively that for

tunity to hear it should be afforded to

No sublimer confidence in the idealism of a people was ever manifested than in these demands for a richer endowment of the institutions that cultivate the re-

which it was organized.

them for granted.

No proof is necessary to convince us that the colleges should be equipped to train young men and young women, not to become money makers, primarily, but to have an appreciation and understanding of those things without which the life of a nation becomes sordid and barren

of the finer things. The work of the churches is its own vindication and we know that it cannot be carried on without money. That is

low being provided. And music, which has the power to When it comes to seasoned sangfroid it looks as though Washington would have draw a man out of himself and transport him to a world populous with fine imaginings, is admitted to be one of the most refining influences to which one can be subjected. Right here in Philadelphia more than 13,000 persons are so firmly convinced of this that they subscribed to the endowment fund already mentioned.

When the late J. Pierpont Morgan remarked that it was always safe to be a bull on America he was speaking financially. It is just as safe to be a bull on America idealistically and esthetically. One can invest his money and his hopes in it with the certainty of sure and large returns in the way of all those things which differentiate a civilized democracy from barbarous nose-ringed We are in no danger of becoming a plutocracy when the plutocrats indow those institutions that enlarge the life of the common man.

THE HIGGINSON INHERITANCE

THE debt which music in America owes to the late Major Henry L. Higginson incalculable. He gave a fortune to oster both the art and appreciation of it. but the esthetic and spiritualizing forces which he thereby set in motion cannot be measured in terms of money. Major Higginson with his bounty, Theodore Thomas with his genius and enthusiasm were architects of the now refining structure of American musical taste.

The misfortunes of the Boston Sym shony at the outbreak of the war profoundly shocked its idealistic patron. Karl, Muck was but a temporary stain. He could not overturn Major Higginson's monument, reared not only in Boston but Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, San Francisco-in every large city which developed a noble orchestra.

Philadelphia is justly proud of its fine rganization. The men who have made are among the inheritors of the Hignson inspiration. How invigoratingly different it all was from the testamentary munificence of the "my-name-on-every brick" variety!

THE MINORITY LEADERSHIP

WASHINGTON gossips are speculating about who is to succeed the late Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, as the Democratic leader of the Senate. Three men are mentioned as in the running. They are Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Senator Underwood, of Alabama.

Senator Hitchcock has been temporary leader during the illness of Senator Martin. It must be admitted that he has not been brilliantly successful. Aside from the questions of temperament and ability, it is said that the majority of the Democratic senators, who represent southern states, do not like to follow the lead of a northern Democrat. We do not know how much truth there is in this view, but we are inclined to the opinion that if Senator Hitchcock had manifested commanding abilities the southern as well as the northern Democratic senators would have been willing to follow him.

Both Simmons Underwood are much abler men than Hitchcock. Underwood has had experience as the leader of the House. He is a skilled parliamentarian and he has a broad knowledge of public questions. Simmons is doubtless as able as Underwood. If either of these men were chosen to succeed the late Senator Martin the minority would be in good hands.

The choice of a leader is not a matter in which the Democrats of the Senate alone are concerned. The whole country is interested, because it is important that the opposition shall be able to oppose intelligently and well if the Republican majority is to be held up to the best traditions of the party.

The Prince of Wales And George Did! will go back home on Saturday without hav ing been toted around Philadelphia by Mayor Smith. He doesn't know what he missed It may be that his frame of mind concerning Independence Hall, however, is simply "Le-

Chester T. Minkler, of Another the Newport, R. L. Good Citizen torpedo station, is an inventor and a patriot and his right to both titles is set forth in a

letter from the Navy Department. He is vented the depth bomb and turned over the patents to the government without royalty. "Of all sad words of tongue and

Penn-Old H. C. of L. is a great instructor in

A blizzard has struck Paris. How the Hun must envy a blizzard!

The wives of our local burglars care othing for the high cost of furs. Stripping fors from a wax model is as

can a trick as taking candy from a kid. The man who confines his conversation the weather these days may yet have in it plenty of variety.

Reds in the University of Pennsylvania after the undergraduates get through with them, will fade away to a pale yellow

The trouble with the P. R. T. is that the "dead past" periodically resurrects itself long enough to draw accrued interest.

The Germans who cheered for aiser the other day in Berlin are of the reed who are grateful for being heartily kicked.

Even Fiume has become too deadly dull for D'Annunzio and he has gone to Dalmatig. There is strong suspicion that with th poet eternal justice is less important than eternal thrills.

REDS OF 34 YEARS AGO

There Were 2000 of Them in Philadelphia, a Greasy, Scatter-Brained Bunch

By GEORGE NON McCAIN THE present general outbreak of bolshevism, so-called, although it is anarsimple and red, is the greatest

this country has ever known.

There have been sporadic outbursts in the past, with bomb-throwing, homicide and all the other accompanying terrors of the god less creed. Philadelphia has been singularly free from these orgies of crime, though for free from these orgies of crime, though for years it has been the abiding place of the brain twisted degenerates who, doubtless, plotted many of the deeds which have been redited to their cult.

The latest recrudescence numbers among ts apostles Russians and Italians particularly, with a few Hungariaus, Spaniards and Americans trailing along behind. In other days Germans and Poles, mainly, worshiped at its shrine. But the world changes, and with it the complexity of nationalities that go to make up the membership in the broth-erhood of blood and unrest.

THIRTY-FOUR years ago the leaders of the school of anarchy, then known as nibilism to the Russian, anarchism to the English and American and the International Arbeiter Association to the Germans, esti-mated there were 2000 of their kind in Philaolphia. This was in 1885.

The laws then were less repressive and deastic than those of today, which perhaps accounts for the fact that a newspaper dedieated to the purpose of disseminating the peculiar propaganda of the terrorists was ablished here at 2146 North Second street. Its editor was one Henry Grau.

The high priests of the godiess, un-

shaven and unwashed were the then notorious Johann Most and Justus Schwab. Both were Germans. The editor of the Philadel-Association was likewise a German.

For years Most was under police sur veillance in New York. He was arrested periodically, and upon one occasion sought to evade capture by donning female apparel and hiding under a bed.

THERE has always been a well-grounded I suspicion that Herr Most was a bloodthirsty bluff. He was never really closely identified with any particularly diabelical proceeding set in motion by his scatter-brained followers. He had an easy living off his dupes. He

ould occasionally froth in public, though us vociferations came finally to be regarded as calculated outbursts, timed for notoriety en his bank account was getting low. True to their class the aparchists of that peration printed their diatribes against

civilization in red ink. When they were particularly vicious the sanguinary hue appached a bright scarlet. Every member of the organization, for purposes of identification, was supposed carry a visiting card, like the following:

Philadelphia No. 560 Commune I. A. A. Peter Gross 4th District

This, of course, was exhibited only upor secial occasions to tried-and-true brethren, after they had demonstrated by the proper gyrations, pantomime and grips that they were duly qualified to receive the pasteboard

THEIR literature, proclamations and fulminations were as violent as anything their present-day successors have dared to

The blue and brass of a policeman's uni-orm made them fairly bubble at the mouth. while a presidential proclamation just about rew them into a conniption fit. They hated They despised government. They reited the masses as capitalistic dupes worthy the bastinado or the bomb, according to degree of their infamy.

In a raid on one of their headquarters in February, 1885, a distant forerunner of the ecret service raids of today, thousands of circulars were captured, printed in their favorite carmine typography, that breathed th threatenings a mankind-except their sacred selves.

THE most interesting as well as the most I characteristic gem of the captured collection was a circular headed "Proclama tion," followed by these instructions: be issued on the day of the impending universal rising or revolution."

Either the day was not fixed for the sutchery or the date slipped the memory of Messrs. Most and Schwab, or their mutual bank account received the necessary accre tions which rendered the "Revolution erfluous. Whatever the cause, it was not pulled off at that particular time.

The following choice excerpts may be compared with some of the present-day compared with maledictions of the red brotherhood;

The present system will be more readily and easily vanquished if those in authority, be they kings, kaisers or presidents, be at once destroyed. In the meantime massacre of the enemies of the people should be organized

For the Reds of that day, and their leaders at least were Germans, it must be said they were thoroughly impartial in the proposed distribution of their favors. The kaiser was linked up indiscriminately with other potentates in their weasand-slitting program. Another choice piece of instruction was

'Insurrections must be excited in the districts round and about the revolted com-

munes. The old and advanced socialistic theory which after all is the foundation stone of all communistic organizations that seek the de-struction of government and society, the mon division of property and the abrogation of all legal restraint upon human passions, crops out most beautifully inanother passage :

"In order to solve the economic question more quickly and completely, all lands and movables shall be declared the property of the respective communes

T THAT time the nihilists of Russia A were siming to reach the throat of their government. To a great extent, largely cause the struggle was for an unformed ideal and was regarded as the yearning for lib erty of an oppressed people, the movement had, more or less, the sympathy of many people in this country.

Since then the world, and the United States in particular, has had the opportunity of witnessing the working out real principles that heretofore, like the magget in the apple, were eashrined in the aspirations of the terrorists of Russia. They have reached the thront of its government likewise the throats of its people.

The wreck of a mighty nation, the dis-semination, world-wide, of the doctrine of freedom without restraint, of unbridled license, the ultimate destruction of all law government and society, has presented the theory in its horrible actuality. present atruggle, not only in Phila

delphia, but in the entire country, is against the legitimate successors of the anarchists of thirty four years ago. It is estimated that in Philadelphia today there are, in heart at least; five times as many members of this cult as there were in 1885.

And it is not a pleasant thought to enter-

PUBLIC OPINION A STRIKE FACTOR

Potency Shown by Recent Events Gives Rise to Evidences of Hysteria in the Senate and Elsewhere

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919. by Public Ledger Co. Washington, Nov. 15.

to the railroad bill in the House of Repesentatives marks the limit to the most amazing outburst of public opinion that has been seen at Washington in many a year. Senator Cummins quite unintentionally reduced it to an absurdity the other day when he announced that he would propose not merely to forbid strikes among public service corporation employes, but among practi-

cally all other employes as well. There are some men who don't know about the adage not to hit a man when he is down. Labor is down. It is away down. It is flat on its back. Congressman Cooper. of Ohio, who holds a union card himself and yet is almost as conservative as Mr. and yet is almost as conservative as Mr. Cummins, spoke scornfully the other day of

"downfall of labor. House of Representatives knows that it is down. The House has put away its club. The Senate may continue to brandish its club for a while, for the Senate pays less attention to adages like "Don't hit a man when he is down" than does the House, which thinks more popularly.

Gentlemen of the Senate will continue to

get up and solemnly denounce the attempt to "sovietize" the U. S. A. They will offer the last drops of their blood in defense of our liberties; a time-honored offer which has never been accepted: They will alive the anti-strike proposals in the house throughout the next session, but if labor knows enough to stay down now that it is down, those proposals will be a splendid inspiration for patriotic rhetoric, but nothing

If railroad legislation has to be passed the next six weeks, and it has to be, such contentious subjects as the anti-strike will have to be left out of it, first, because the will have more time and, second, be cause the President will probably veto any bill which has such a provision in it. The will of the House has been made plain. The majorities against the anti-strike amend ment were large. And the political unwis dom of giving the President a chance to re gain the favor of labor by vetoing a bill depriving it of what it has come to regard as its rights has struck a lot of Republican as its rights has struck a lot of Republican congressmen, whose hearts are set upon coming back next year. The relations of labor and Mr. Wilson are strained; why restore them to their former amity, they restore them to their former amity, the argue. The President is the one man whas been carried into an extreme position by the outbreak of public sentiment? Will be the control of the con hould the opposition follow him there?

Men will explain for a long time that wave of feeling which culminated in the inunction against the coal strikers, and in junction against the coal strikers, and in Mr. Cummins's remarks of the other day, and which began to recede when the House refused to forbid strikes. It was amazing; it was unexpected. Congress did not see it coming. Mr. Wilson from Paris laid the labor problem on the doorstep of Congress. It sent the bundle to the foundlings' home. It was looking for a chance to do popular, but did not see it.

Mr. wilson walked calmly up to the of his industrial conference without know-ing what a ruction was inside. If he had known the state of the public mind, he would never have called just the conference

Labor, itself, was fooled bitterly; dis-astrously fooled itself. It did not know what the public was thinking, or it would have moderated its raptures and instead of pigeonholing the Plumb plan in November t would have locked it in a safonduring the

I suppose the best explanation of what happened is that the country had become class-conscious and did not really know if. It is not so much that labor had become conscious of itself as a class, with certain conscious of fiself as a class, with certain interests sharply out of harmony with the general interests, but all the rest of us had become conscious of this class division.

During the war our attention had focused in Europe. It had taught us much. We had seen how labor was tending in England and in Russia. When labor here began to imitate labor in England, the trouble started. And we not only said that it was a class,

but we saw that it had capacities as a class to get things which the unorganized masses of the country did not possess. Statistics showed that the union labor had a decided edge on the "white-collar kids." the salary-carners. And the white-collar fraternity was unkappy. They saw the boys in over-

HARD SLEDDIN'

alls increasing their cost of living for them. And all the rest of us were low in our ninds at the contemplation of class. It had been our pride and our boast that no such thing existed in America. A snake had entered into America's Garden of Eden. Class-consciousness is a terrible form of self-consciousness. Its first manifestations

The labor unions set the thing going. They brought their own class-consciousness out into the open and paraded it. They were going to dictate our political policies for us. It was to be either a beginning of socialism or a radical revolution. Yes, they wanted Yes, they wanted us all to know that they were radical, or at least that their conservative leaders were pressed on from behind by intensely radical followers. They planned war to frighten the

public into concessions. They did not know how the public felt. They did not know how the public regarded the idea that, while we were entering Europe to make Europe better, Europe was entering us in the form of class policies for labor, to make us worse. They did not know that when they had become class-conscious, all the rest of us had become correspondingly class-conscious. They decided to frighten us into doing contain this grand they have seed into doing certain things and they aroused the tempest. It was apparent when Judge the tempest. It was apparent when Judge Gary's stand against the extension of unionism—for that was what it amounted to—awoke almost universal applause. It was further revealed in the smash of the ndustrial conference. It was confirmed when the administration, hastening to get on the popular side, or swept along by the storm a class-conscious labor had evoked, opposed the coal strike with a tremendous show of force.

The reason why we have re-examined all our old settled attitudes toward union labor, the rather liberal view of it that we adopted in the era of conciliation is that we have to reckon with a new labor

Old labor was American; it had little con-Old labor was American; it had little con-sciousness of interests apart from those of the rest of us. It had the magazines and meant to rise into the capitalist class. It was a middle-class movement of a cooperative sort.

Labor today is swinging into another, a Labor today is swinging into another, a European direction. The liberties or rights which we could permit to a distinctly American movement we think perhaps ought to be taken away from one that is not American in the way we have been in the habit of thinking of Americanism. This is not to say that there are huge numbers of radicals or revolutionaries in organized labor. to say that there are huge numbers of radicals or revolutionaries in organized labor. It is not to say that what has happened is bolshevism. The cutrance of the I. W. W. into the A. F. of L. is rather a proof of class-consciousness than the cause. But the whole movement has entered upon an inevitable stage in its development; a stage

general knowledge of European conditions and examples which the war has brought Meanwhile labor is down. Getting it down does not end its class-consciousness, but probably rather intensifies it. But the country has been able to measure the strength of a class movement as limited as that composed of organized labor in this country. It is not formidable. The first feeling of fear and rage has passed. A calmer view prevails. The inevitable has happened, and the first shock has been passed over successfully. over successfully.

reached in Europe long ago, the process being hustened by the war and our percep-tion of it being sharpened by the greater

Spite of various manifestations of social and industrial unrest the world is furnishing many joyous subjects for Thanksgiving proc-

From Mr. Kospoth's illuminating letter we learn that fo the out-and-out Bolshevist the writer and thinker is nothing more or less than a lounge lizard.

FAIRIES

UNDERNEATH the beech trees, Lights and shadows glancing, Surely there are fairies In the sun-spots dancing!

Underneath the beech trees, Underneath and in them, Wait a host of fairies. Wait for you to win them

Fairies they are quick folk;

near that X got the XX.

Never may you bind them

But underneath the beech trees You can always find them. There's bound to be scum in any melt-

ing pot. Deportation is the skimming spoon.

Students of the prohibition amendment are now in a Brown study. On the face of the treaty, it would ap-

Pennsylvania's banner corn crop will help fill next winter's pork barrel.

New that our dead have been returned from Russia, there is possibility that we may learn why our boys were sent there.

If Hard Times had settled down among

ours might be a parlous state, but, happily, there isn't a thing the matter with the that the deportation of foreign and daugerous elements will not cure. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berk-

man were scheduled to talk on Saturday on "The Futility of Prisons." Much, of course, may be said in support of the point implied : but Alexander and Emma must admit that they didn't do much public speaking while in And that gives the public something to be grateful for

What Do You Know?

1. What is the nationality of the scientists who have just been awarded the Nobel prizes for physics and chemistry?

2. What is the meaning of the word in-

eluctable? 3. What was the Council of Nicaea?

4. What were the three chief gods of ancient Egypt?
5. In what war did the battle of Buena Vista occur? What is a socle?

What is a socie?
Who was the founder of homeopathy?
After whom was Pennsylvania named?
What is the Turanian race?
What three achievements of his lifedid Thomas Jefferson wish to be recorded on his tombstone?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz grange is a country house with farm buildings attached. Frince Sixtus, the ex-empress of Austria's brother, who has just mar-ried a French woman, was the recip-2. Prince

ient during the war of a significan letter from the then emperor, Karl, urging peace by making large concessions to France. Prince Sixtus and the ex-empress Zita are members of the house of Bourbon.

3. Sixty-six ships were built at Hog Island in fifteen months.

Sixty-six ships were built at Hog Island in fifteen months.
 Sant'Iago de Compostella (St. James) is the patron saint of Spain.
 Edward Whymper was a noted English wood engraver, author, traveler and mountain climber. He made the first ascent of the Matterhorn in Switzerland, in 1865. He also reached the top of Cotopaxi, Chimborazo and other great peaks of the Andes.
 George M. Cohan's original surname was Costigan.

George M. Cohan's original surname was Costigan. A helve is a handle of a weapon or tool. Many of our words connected with the theatre come from the Greek, such as orchestra, chorus, scene, protagonist and theatre itself. In England a solicitor advises clients.

prepares causes, but does not appear as an advocate except in certain lower courts. A barrister appears before the bar as an advocate.

quinquagenarian is a person fifty