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Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 18, 1919

JAKE COMES BACK

No ONE who knows anything about the codes that rule at the Central police station experienced even a pule surprise at the spectacle of Jake Gilman ward bully and underworld strong-arm blustering all over the place, threatening policemen, defying the law that he had flagrantly violated and being bowed to meanwhile by a deferential magistrate.

Jake had been in the station many times before his arrest the other evening for a particularly offensive violation of the motor-traffic laws. He has been up under the charges that usually are made against lawless beelers and hangers-out in tenderloins. On this occasion he had endangered the safety of many people at a crowded crossing by deliberately ignoring the traffic rules made, we are to suppose, for lesser mortals. Jake first ran down the policeman who attempted to arrest him and then curred the traffic man. Yet he was treated with unusual respect by Magistrate Pennock and ushered out of the Central police court Hice a visiting dignitary.

It is in this same police court that friendless prisoners are herded like cattle and sentenced with callous indifference. It was Pennock who required days to determine whether charges of subornation of perjury against a practicing attorney deserved consideration by the grand jury. And it was Pennock who sent a man of means and breeding to spend a week at Moyamensing because he happened to be a stranger in the country in momentary difficulties about a hotel bill.

Traffic Policeman Patton appears to have been one man at the Central station who was not awed by Gilman. The court needs a general cleaning up. And in the present fustance every one who has any respect for law or a decent regard for the safety of the people who use the streets or a proper understanding of the work done by the traffic police will hope that Director Wilson actually meant what he said when he promised to push the case against Gilman to a finish.

"BY WAY OF PANAMA"

THERE are now anchored in the Delaware river freight steamships from Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and in the Schuylkill a steamship from Hongkong is awaiting a cargo.

These vessels passed through the Panama Canal on their way to this port. They find here safe anchorage, good piers and doubtless they will get cargoes large enough to attract them here again.

Philadelphia is many hours nearer than New York to the Atlantic entrance of the canal, and the facilities for transfering freight from train to ship are much better here. There are railroad lines tapping the whole country with terminals on the piers. All that is needed to develop a thriving trade between this port and Pacific ports through the isth mian canal is the co-operation of the big shippers with the port authorities and the steamship lines.

Those with faith in the port will not be satisfied until ships from the Pacific at anchor in the Delaware are as common as the ferries plying to Camden.

JOURNALISTS IN THE SENATE

THE acceptance by Carter Glass of the appointment to succeed the late Senator Martin, of Virginia, increases the number of journalists in the Senate. Senator Glass owns the Lynchburg News. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is the publisher of the Omaha World-Herald. for which Bryan used to write editorials Harding, of Ohio, owns the Marion Star. La Follette publishes a weekly named

after him. Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Depart ment, is a journalist, who owns the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer. When Carter Glass left the House to enter the cabinet as secretary of the treasury he became the second newspaperman among the President's official advisers.

The men mentioned are actual newspaper editors and owners rather than capitalists who have invested in newspapers to advance their political ambitions. Two of them, Hitchcock and Harding, are talked of as possible candidates for the presidency next year. The activity of all of these men is such that it is not easy for the lawyers in the Senate to have everything their own way.

THE WORM TURNS

TO THE average New Yorker, educated by experience and the crusading press, the milk trust is the most edious of all combines. It is to make war upon his organization that about half of Manattan is preparing to dispense with its There is to be a boycott of which more than a million people will join for three days each ment, too, is volu like other strikes in that it found

leadership only after it was actually under way as the voluntary expression of widespread resentment.

Will the unorganized public, bedeviled by trades unions on the one hand and profiteers on the other, be driven finally to form a new and novel union of its own? Voluntary boycott brought the Camden trolley company to its senses In instances it brought down food prices. Now in New York the mention of milkless days is likely to have a sobering effect on the milk distributors, even though the fight is being carried on without a moneyed organization or a charter from the Federation of Labor.

ACCORD OR DISGRACE, OPTIONS IN FINAL TREATY CRISIS

Only Narrow Partisan Pride Can Refuse to Accept a Basis of Compromise'in the Present Reservations

PHE threats of both sides in the acute and final stage of the treaty controversy reflect very imperfectly the general sentiment of the nation.

According to Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the resident is in a mood to pocket the document and let the civilization be sought to save go recling toward chaos unless the taint of reservations is effaced.

There is a suggestion more of pique than of zeal for humanity in this attitude. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson has made no official statement under his own signature. It is conceivable that, skillful politician as he is, he is playing a spectacular card in order to extert concessions from his opponents.

In the game of partisanship, moves of his sort are common. It is traditional trategy to demand more than will possily be granted in order to gain a few oints hitherto unyielded.

Mr. Lodge, too, bristles with threats and sensationally makes ready to proclaim immunity from responsibility should the Democrats win sufficient support to defeat the treaty if weighted with its annex of reservations. But should the pact be rejected in that way the senator from Massachusetts will be no more comfortable than the President, with his pocketing process.

It is a pervasive fact that the public as a whole favors the passage of the treaty and will be ill disposed to any statesman on whom the onus of having nullified it may be found to rest.

Prejudiced partisan Democracy, prejudiced partisan Republicanism have ag gravated a crisis which is excessively rritating. The country is weary of the cennical bluffing and the academic "vic tories" and "defeats" which have marked the agonizingly long era of treaty wrangling.

There is, of course, a way out, and eventually it will have to be employed. The pestiferous Reed and the cyclonic Borah loom large when it comes to sensationalism, but the realities are peristently too much for them. They and their small group of out-and-out treaty smashers cannot alone effectually block the road to compromise.

In fact, the very hysteria of their efforts has cleared the air by making plain what reservations were really corrosive and what are merely trite statements of facts dressed up in language soothing to partisanship.

The Reed proviso defeated in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 56 to 36 was deliberate repudiation of the principle arbitration, which is the essence of the league of nations. In this reservation the United States reserved to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions so not under this treaty to be either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

Mr. Taft was quite correct in flatly condemning so pernicious a qualification to entry into an arbitration compact, and the League to Enforce Peace was equally justified in urging rejection of the treaty

presented in such contaminated form. But Reed, though he may call bogies from the vasty deep, cannot persuade them to remain. The Senate's sensible crapping of the most damaging of all the reservations occurred shortly after the defeat of the foolish qualification which debarred us from participating is the disposal of the German colonies.

There are left thirteen reservations, sufkily worded, but on analysis far from subversive of the purposes of the league Nearly all of them are sops to senatoria sensitiveness; and, despite their flourish ng preambles, they say little more than that Congress will perform its constitutional functions, no matter what the complexion of the new civilization may be.

A sense of humor is helpful in inter preting reservation No. 6, which safeguards the Monroe Doctrine to the exent of asserting that it is "wholly unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

As Article 21 of the covenant excepts he doctrine from the jurisdiction of the league, the reservation assumes the attitude of disdaining in one breath the very concession that is actually granted.

Unquestionably this is all wretched manners. It is a bad start to begin a course in international amity with a But our sister nations can dispense with an exhibit of some of the social graces providing the essence of agreement can be discerned. In twelve of the thirteen reservations this accord sullen though it be, exists.

The language concerning the acquisition of Shantung by Japan plainly re fleets the displeasure of the United States at the most unsavory act of the Paris conference. But if there is not concord in the seventh reservation there

little that presages defiance. The

United States simply withholds its assent

to the cession and reserves "liberty of action" regarding any controversy over the subject between China and Japan. In other words, we disapprove of the situation. That is a public fact. It does not, however, mean that we propose to

adopt a bellicose policy. Treaty well wishers of the type that rises above party prejudice would naturally be delighted if the broadside of reservations had been more temperately phrased, if they had been less absurdly

tautological and if they had not pursued the course of constantly raising up straw men to be demolished by defining the obvious and indisputable powers of Conress. But political attitudes had to be truck. Both sides have made their

rantic gestures. The public, as usual, has been rather tolerant and, again running true to form it has been mystified by the congressional tempests. But adjournment is now visible through the fog. The time for action is brief. For either faction to burke the treaty now would be infamous.

If the Democrats and their allies among the "mild" Republicans feel that they cannot accept the thirteen reservations they have insufficiently examined them. If the Republicans are deluded nto regarding them as more potent than they really are, the belief may be a partisan infatuation, but it is not intrinsically harmful.

There is only one way for the Senate to liquidate its heavy responsibilities to the American people. It must adopt the treaty, and if compromise on points upon which partisans have been touchy is necessary, then compromise it must be. The alternative is chaos and disgrace.

The necessity for securing a two-thirds vote on the treaty complicates the situation and lodges power in the hands of a comparatively small group which - is under obligation to make an adjustment. If precedents clog progress, it is imperative to shelve them.

It might shock Mr. Lodge to have to call on Mr. McCumber to effect a settlement, but his emotion would be mild compared to that aroused by the obloquy which would be his portion if the true patriotism of the nation should brand him as a treaty wrecker.

The President is similarly placed. He has often enough withstood a storm of criticism. His moral courage should be sufficiently trained to offset the wincing that might accompany a concession or

ANTI-SEDITION LAWS

IF. AS Attorney General Palmer has said, the present laws are not broad mough to reach the anarchists and Bolshevists, they certainly should be amended and teeth should be put in them strong enough and sharp enough to hurt.

But the amendments or the new law should be drawn in such a way that they will not do more harm than good. The bill which Attorney General Pal

her has submitted for the consideration the Senate is not the kind of a measare which would have been prepared at a me when men could look at the subject almfy. It is much too sweeping in its language because it would convert a whole series of acts now comparatively noffensive into the grave crime of sedi-

Sedition, according to the dictionary, onsists in the excitement of discontent against the government or of incitement of resistance to lawful authority. It is conduct which approaches treason, but which falls short of it for want of an overt act. And treason, as every one knows, is actual or attempted betrayal a government to its enemies.

Mr. Palmer's draft of a bill makes uch a sweeping definition of sedition as to include within it any attempt to change the laws of the country and any resistance to an officer of the law. For example, it would bring within its penalties the people who are attacking the wartime prohibition act, and a man who resisted arrest by a United States marshal to the extent of assaulting the officer would render himself liable to imprisonment for twenty years or to a fine of \$10,000.

It might be argued that no judge would enforce the law upon citizens urging the repeal of offensive statutes or upon any man who, without attempt to overthrow the government, resisted the authority of one of its officers. But there have been judges who have enforced the letter of the law regardless of the spirit and intent, and have even wrested it from the evident meaning of the legislators.

It is not safe to make any act of Congress so comprehensive as to cover offenses not properly punished by the penalties provided. Lawyers have not forgotten their astonishment when the courts applied the Sherman anti-trust act to railroads. It was intended by the Congress which passed it to prevent combinations of manufacturers in restraint of trade. Its terms were made general, but every one was thinking of manufacturers like oil refiners and steelmakers. That its prohibitions should not apply to transportation lines was admitted by the government as soon as it took over the railroads about two years ago, for the government at once began to do those things which it had been forbidding the private managers of the roads to do under the prohibitions of the anti-

The purpose of an anti-sedition law at this time is to reach the anarchists, the Bolshevists and the I. W. W. leaders who have been plotting to overturn the government. That is where it should stop.

Secretary Glass, of the Procrastination Treasury Department has accepted appointment as senator from Virginia, but has been 'told by members of the Senate that there s no particular need for him to take as senator for a week or more." members? And were they predicting victory or conceding defent in the matter of certain not altogether unimportant measures now engressing the attention of that more or less

The fact that the Prince of Wales played olf with a professional at White Sulphur Springs may be worth a paragraph, but if he had beaten him it would have been worth first-page display.

Perhaps the reception committee put on the fog especially for the Prince of Wales yesterday. It was awf'ly like dear of Lunnon, y'know, old top.

New York "wets" looked all day yesterday for the lifting of the ban on booze, othing but death can cure John Barleycorn's optimism.

If President Wilson were a well man be would doubtless like to bandle Senator Reed without reservations.

In his "Posma of Patriotism" D'Augunzio never gets stuck for a rhyme.

J. L. LEWIS A HARD FIGHTER

Fact Was, Somewhat Obscured In Recent Coal Strike by Many Fortuitous Circumstances

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

JOHN L. LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who has becomed large on the labor horizon for the past few months, is, I find, regarded by the outide world as a fire-cating radical and the exponent of theories akin to those of Lenine and Trotsky.

In real life, however, John L. Lewis is a most affable and agreeable individual. He is a trifle reserved, not given to overmuch talking, and is particularly reticent about discussing with outsiders questions affecting the bituminous coal situation, In personal appearance he is of average

height and well built; heavily built in fact The conspicuous feature of his physical make-up is a large head with a mass of bushy black hair parted on the left, standing out all around, as though rebellious of restraint.
Mr. Lewis has a good face-a notable

It is smooth shaven and is that of a preacher or evangelist. His eyebrows are dark like his eyes and very heavy. He has a good command of language, does not hurry his utterance, and does not waste his words.

MR. LEWIS is not an exception to upmatter of dress and personal appearance. He wears black, usually with a dark fourin-hand tie, and no jewelry. The labor leaders at the recent great but unfortunate industrial conference in Washington were, as I pointed out at the time, as carefully dressed and as particular about their per onal appearance as the most fastidious embers of the other groups. At the Indianapolis conference of mine

officials last week the same manner of dress and deportment distinguished the second rank of mine leaders as it did the first. I could not refrain from comparing the appearance of these mine representatives of today with those whom I knew a generation

ago in western Pennsylvania.

The office of the Pittsburgh mining district at that time was on the left side of Fifth avenue just above Smithfield street on the second floor front of a four-story building. The stairway was dirty and un-swept. The banister was broken. The readquarters was in a large room whose center, littered with newspapers, an old-fushioned deak near the window, where President Jones sat, and a dozen or two wooden chairs of the kitchen type ranged round the walls. The floor, like the stairway, was worn and uncarpeted. It was

ept once a week, I judge. W. A. Jones, the then president of the miners' union, was a member of the bar, where he had achieved no great success. He as a graduate of the mine and he carried the roughness of a mine driver dealing with mules into the legal profession. It didn't work. Finally he was elected president of the district union. From first to last he was an unlovely character. He was comgot tired of him at last.

The miners' delegates of that day gave

little beed to personal appearance when at-tending a district meeting. Many of them were collarless. Others carried their coats on their arms, if it was midsummer. They ere not particular in the use of soap, and there were often little grimy circles around

ALL that is changed now. You enter a marble vestibule and are whisked up ac elevator by a liveried operator to the office of the district union. It is in the same office uilding as some of the biggest mining corrations in the country. The miners' presideut is a gentleman in appearance, manner and speech. He is a representative citizen. Moreover, he is a city official. His callers, mine delegates and union officials, have the appearance of rural business or professional men. They talk business in quiet tones There is no boisterous mannerism, no rough pleasantries. It's all business.

It is a wonderful change—one that can be appreciated only by those who can bridge gap of thirty-five years and compare ditions among the miners then and now Labor has dignified itself in the intervening years.

SINCE the memorable morning in Indian-apolis when President John L. Lewis uttered the words "We are Americans; we cannot fight our government," the public is acquiring a new impression of the man.

John Mitchell was as ruthlessly criticized and denounced in the years of his presidency of the mine workers as Lewis is today Lewis is as brainy as John Mitchell. believe he has as much self-poise, but he comes into the limelight at a particularly innuspicious time. President Hayes, wh should have managed affairs antecedent to this strike, is incapacitated, and Lewis, wh is only acting president, was thrust forward

to assume his duties. Lewis fought the radicals, the men who were disposed to fight the government. The weight of his influence was against them and the strike was called off. But just the same, John L. Lewis is a

hard fighter. He will drive a hard bargain. As statistician for the United Mine Workers he has all the facts of every previous controversy, a knowledge of the field, the conditions in each state, and is even acquainted with the character and reputation of men and operators in every mining district. And he will use this information in the fight be is waging at Washington.

PHE Pennsylvania Railroad is losing one of its most popular and able officials by the resignation of George Stuart Patterson He is one of the ablest rallroad attorneys in the country. It is significant that Mr Patterson is not only leaving the Pennsylva-nia Railroad, but he is also entering com-

nercial life. It is an established fact that in the railroad business a wan can go just so far and no further. The late John B. Thayer, when vice president of the Pennsylvania, stated in my hearing that he knew of no business in which advancement was so slow and merit so tardily recognized as railroading. Thayer bimself began as a clerk, grew disgusted at the slowness of promotion, re-signed, and years afterward was called back high place in the same organization. It was an indication that his superiors did not recognize his abilities in the first place. In the case of Mr. Patterson he has held

high official position for years. Fortunately, his abilities were recognized by his superfors, and he resigns from office with wellearned laurels.

The election of five members to the Isle of Man's representative assembly draws attention to the fact that that body is known as the House of Keys; not at all the kind of body in which you would expect to find a

The Reed reservation says in effect, We will make an agreement with you or the strict understanding that nothing contained in said agreement must be construct as committing us to compliance with said agreement.'

Yesterday's fog caused many accidents. What meteorological accident caused yester"HELLO, SIGN HERE, G'BYE!"



THE CHAFFING DISH

One-Night Stands

THOSE looking for an exhibarating vacation let us commend a week of 'trouping's on one-night stands with a theatrical company, which mirthful experience has just been ours. We went along the very lowly capacity of co-author which placed us comewhat beneath the staghands as far as dignity was concerned; and we flatter ourself that we have learned our station and observe it with due humility. The first task of the director who stages a play s to let the author know where he gets off This was accomplished in our case by an argument concerning a speech in the play where one of the characters remarks " propose to send a mental message to Eliza. This sounds (we contend) quite a harmless sentiment, but the director insisted that the person speaking, being an Englishman of studious disposition, would not say anything so inaccurate. "He would use much more correct language," said the director. ought to say 'I purpose to send.' 'S We balked mildly at this, "All right," said our mentor. "The trouble with you is you don't know any English. I'll send you a copy of the Century dictionary.

THIS GENTLEMAN carried purism to almost extravagant lengths. He objected to the customary pronunciation of "jew's harp," insisting that the word should be "juice-harp," and instructing the actor who mentioned this innocent instrument of melody to write it down so in his script When the dress rehearsal came round, he was surveying the "set" for the first act with considerable complacence. This scenery was intended to represent a very ancien English inn at Stratford-on-Avon, and one of the authors was heard to remark softly that it looked more like a broker's office or Wall Street. But the director was unshaken. "There's an old English inn up at Larch mont," said he, "and this looks a good dea like it, so I guess we're all right.

LET ANY ONE who imagines the actor's life is one of bevo and skittles sally along with a new play on its try-out in the one-night circuit. When one sees the delightful humor, fortitude and high spirits with which the players face their task he gains a new respect for the profession. It is with a sense of shame that the wincing author hears his lines repeated night afte night-lines that seem to him to have grown so stale and disreputably stupid, and which the ingenuity of the players contrives to with life. With a sense of shame indeed does be reflect that because one day long ago he was struck with a preposterous idea, here are honest folk depending on i to earn daily bread and traveling on rainy day on a local train on the Central New England Railway; here are 800 people in Saratoga Springs filing into a theatre with naive expectation on their faces Amusing things happen faster than he can stay to count them. A fire breaks out in a eigar store a few minutes before theatre time. It is extinguished immediately, but balf the town has rushed down to see the excitement. The cigar store is almost pext door to the theatre, and the crowd sees the lighted sign and drops in to give the show the once-over, thus giving one a capacity house. Then there are the amusing accidents that happen on the stage, due to the inevitable confusion of one-night stands with long jumps each day, when scenery and props arrive at the theatre barely i to be set up. In the third act one of the characters has to take his trousers out of ; handbag. He opens the bag, but by som error no garments are within. Heavens! has the stage manager mixed up the bags? He has only one hope. The girlish heroine' luggage is also on the stage, and our comedian dashes over and finds his trousers in her bag. This casts a most sinister im putation on the adorable heroise, but our friend (blessings on him) contrives it a delicately that the audience doesn't get wise. Then doors that are supposed to be locked have a habit of swinging open, and the luckless heroine, ready to any furiously

the hero, "Will you unlock the door?" finds herself facing an open doorway and has to invent a line to get herself off the stage.

GOING on the road is a very humanizing experience, and one gathers a considerable respect for the small towns one visits. They are so brisk, so proud in their local achievements, so prosperous and so full of attractive shop-windows. When one finds in Johnstown, N. Y., for instance, a bookshop with almost as well-assorted a stock as one would see here in Philadelphia; or in Gloversville and Newburgh public libraries that would be a credit to any large city, one realizes the great tide of public intelligence that has risen so greatly in recent years. At the hotel in Gloversville the proprietress sured us that "an English du left who told her that he preferred her botel to the Biltmore in New York. We rather wondered about this English duke, but we looked him up on the register and found that he was Sir H. Urnick of Fownes Brothers, the glove manufacturers, who have a factory in Gloversville. But then, being glove manufacturer, he may have been kidding her, as the low comedian of our troupe observed. But the local pride of the small town is a genial thing. It may always be noted in the barber shops. The small-town barber knows his customers, and when a strange face appears to be shaved on the afternoon when the bills are announcing a play, he puts two and two together you with that show?" be asks; and being answered in the affirmative (one naturally would not admit that one is merely there in the frugal capacity of co-author, and hopes that he will imagine that such a face might conceivably belong to the low comedian) he proceeds to expound the favorite dectrine that this is a wise burg. "Yes," he says, "folks here are pretty cagy. If your show can get by needn't worry about New York. Believe me f you get a hand here you can go right down to Broadway. I always take in the shows and I've heard lots of actors say this town is harder to please than any place they ever played.'

ONE GETS a new viewpoint on many matters by a week of one-night stands Theatrical billboards, for instance. We had always thought, in a vague kind of way, that they were a defacement to a town and cluttered up blank spaces in an unseemly way. But when you are trouping first thing you do, after registering at the hotel, is to go out and scout round th town yearning for billboards and complain ing because there eren't enough of them You meet another member of the company on the same errand and say "I don't see much paper out," this being the technical phrase. You both agree that the advance agent must be loafing. Then you set out to see what opposition you are [hying against and emit groans on learning that "The Mil is also in town or "Harry Bulger's Girly Show" will be there the following evening, or Mack Sen-nett's Bathing Beauties in Person. "That's the kind of stuff they fall for," said the other author mortinguly, and you hustle around to the box office to see whether the ticket rack is still full of unsold pasteboard.

AT THIS time of year, when all the metare some thirty plays cruising round in offing waiting for a chance to get into New York and praying that some show now there will "flop," one crosses the trail of many other wandering troupes that are battering about from town to town. In remote Johns town, N. Y., which can only be reached by trolley and where there is no hotel (but very fine large theatre), one finds that Miss Grace George is to be the next attraction. On the train to Saratoga one rides on the same train with the Million Dollar Doll, and those who have seen her "paper" billboards in Newburgh or an attentive optic open for the le

lithographs. And if the passerby should see a lighted window in the passerby should see a lighted window in the hotel glimmering at two in the morning, he will probably aver that there are some of those light-hearted "show people" carousing over a flagon of Virginia Dare. Little does be suspect that long after the tranquil thespians have gone to their well-carned hay, the miserable authors of the trying-out piece may be vigiling together, trying to dope out a new so for the third act. The saying is not new, but for the third act. The saying is not the one-it comes frequently to the lips of the one-night stander—It's a great life if you don't weaken. SOCRATES.

AN AUTUMN MORNING

CALM and deep peace on this high wold, And on these dows that drench the furze And all the silvery gossamers That twinkle into green and gold;

Calm and still light on you great plain That sweeps with all its autumn bowers, And crowded farms and tessening towers, To mingle with the bounding main -Tennyaon

The lean coal bin doesn't care whether it is called a strike or simply delayed re-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. To what position has the governor of Virginia appointed Carter H. Glass, secretary of the treasury? 2. What are the two great rivers of Meso-

3. Who is the shah of Persia?

4. What states have ratified the woman suffrage amendment?

5. Who is John Drinkwater?

potamia?

6. What is ontology?

7. What is a philter? S. Who was Thor?

9. Which is the largest planet? 10. What is a horologer?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The scientists who have just been awarded the Nobel prizes for physics and

emistry are all Germans. 2. Incluctable is that which cannot be es-

3. The Council of Nicaez, the first general council of the church, established the Nicene creed and condemned the heresy

of Arius in 325 A. D. Nicaea or Nice, was a town in Asia Minor. 4. The three chief gods of Egypt were Isis, Osiris and Horus.

5. The battle of Buena Vista occurred in the Mexican war and resulted in victory by the Americans under Zachary Taylor

ver the Mexicans under Santa Ana. 6. A socle is a plain, low rectangular block, serving as support for a pedestal, vase,

stutue, etc. 7. Christian Samuel Friedrich Hahnemann was the founder of homeopathy. He was born in Saxony in 1755 and died in

S. In accordance with the expressed desire of Charles II, William Penn named his possessions in North America Pennsylvania in honor of his father, Admira Sir William Penn. The name originally

selected was simply Sylvania. 9. The Turanian race embraces peoples of Ural-Altaic stock and in a vague sense the nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. Some ethnologists, however, employ the word Turanian to describe all peoples not

white or black or mixed. Thomas Jefferson ordered that his tomb stone should record that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statutes of Virginia for religious liberty and founder of the University of Virginia. His wish was executed