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cannot do this without larger endowments they are making their plea to a public that will receive their appeals with greater confidence than at any other time.
The Princeton graduates will undoubtedly contribute generously to the fund. But broad-minded men who are graduates of no college will doubtless also invest their wealth in the institution, confident that it will yield greater returns for the country than if put in railroad bonds.

THE PRESIDENT CAN BREAK THE TREATY DEADLOCK

There Can Be No Ratification Unless He Will Meet the Senate Halfway
The first thing to be noted in any consideration of the present status of the peace treaty is that the nation demands its ratification.

There is no doubt whatsoever about this. We went to war with Germany in conjunction with the other nations of the civilized world. Our representatives, selected in the constitutional manner, joined with the representatives of more than twenty other nations in laying down the terms under which Germany could have peace. It took many months for the conference to come to an agreement. There was concession after concession and compromise after compromise until the minds of the delegates came together.

There was agreement not only on the terms on which Germany could have peace, but also on the constitution of a league of nations, the purpose of which was to make it difficult for any nation in the future to break the peace of the world.

No one reached out into the upper air, drew down the terms of the covenant and imposed them upon an astonished Peace Conference. Agreements are not come to in that way.

As Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, has remarked, "Men do not make laws; they only discover them."

The conferees in Paris sought to discover how far the world was ready to go in the direction of a combination to prevent future wars. The covenant is merely a formulation of the state of opinion of the nations represented. They were ready to go so far and no further. They put its various sections in such form as would make it possible for each nation to act in accordance with its constitutional restrictions in order that the agreement might be workable.

This is the document which was submitted to the Senate by the President in July. The Senate, which is half of the treaty-making power of one of the scores of nations affected, set out to rewrite certain sections of the treaty and to make its interpretations of certain other sections.

It has a perfect right to do this. It has a perfect right to rewrite the whole treaty from beginning to end and send it back to the President.

And the President has an equal right to refuse to submit a rewritten treaty to the other contracting powers.

The Senate in the past has rewritten treaties and the President in the past has put the treaty so changed into a pigeon-hole and forgotten it. The minds of the Senate and of the President must come together before any treaty can be put into effect.

The action on Wednesday night has produced a deadlock between the President and the Senate. The responsibility for this situation is divided.

The President himself cannot escape his share of the blame. He did not take the Senate into his confidence in the first place. He did not put on the peace commission any distinguished representative of the majority party in the Senate, neither a senator nor a party leader out of office. This was a tactical blunder of the worst kind as events have proved. As a result the Senate has been resentful. It has tried to put the President in a hole.

The spokesmen of his own party have blundered continually because the President has not taken them into his confidence. For weeks Senator Hitchcock was backing and filling without knowing in which direction he was expected to move. He could not get any guidance from the White House. While the Republicans were trying to prove that Wilson had blundered in Paris, the Democrats were floundering in despair. There was no leadership on either side worthy of the name. No one rose to the occasion and demanded that all personal and partisan feeling be ignored while the grave issues involved in bringing a world peace be considered on their merits.

And thus the United States is humiliated in the eyes of the world today. There is only one way out, and that is the way of compromise. The Senate has refused to ratify the treaty with the Lodge preamble, with the fifteen amendments and reservations attached to it. It has also refused to ratify the treaty without reservation or amendments. That is, it will not have the treaty without some explanation of what the United States understands it to mean, and it will not have it with the kind of explanations contained in the rejected resolution.

It remains to discover what kind of explanations both the Senate and the President will consent to, for it is evident that there must be some interpretative resolutions adopted if the treaty is to go through. Senator Lodge has remarked that the treaty is dead unless the President can find some way to circumvent the Senate rules. But the country is not going to consent to the slaughter of the treaty. Senator Lodge and the rest of them will discover this before many days. And we are of the opinion that the President will discover it also. Each must come down from his high horse, get his feet on the ground and face the situation.

The technical procedure for getting the treaty before the Senate again is of less than little consequence. It can be submitted again as though it were new matter if there is any disposition so to do. The disposition is the only thing that needs to be considered.

The President is the one man in Washington whose loyalty to the treaty is undoubted. He assisted in drafting it,

and he is gravely concerned with its ratification. It is evident to the most indifferent that it cannot be ratified without some explanatory resolutions. If the President seeks again to give orders to the Senate, as the opposition senators assumed he did in the letter which Senator Hitchcock read on Tuesday, he will make a grave mistake.

What is needed most of all just now is a manifestation by the President of a disposition to meet the Senate halfway, to make concessions, to consider the human susceptibilities of men just as patriotic and as able as he. He is not the whole show, as he very well knows. No one understands the constitutional functions of the Senate better than he. The deadlock has come because he has disregarded these functions and sought to impose his will upon ninety-six able and patriotic men.

Whether his will was right or wrong in the abstract is not the question at issue just now. It may be that the treaty ought to be ratified without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." That is beside the question today because such ratification have arisen under which such ratification is impossible.

The news from Washington indicates that there are at least seventy-six senators who wish the treaty ratified. It ought not to be beyond the powers of the President and the leaders of these men to find a way to bring this about within a few days after the Senate reconvenes a week from Monday.

A FLAW IN THE RESOLUTION

The impression that the ratification of the treaty by three of the principal allied and associated powers and Germany establishes a state of peace between Germany and all the other nations arrayed against her in the war is prevalent in many quarters.

This view is recognized in the Lodge resolution submitted at the hectic closing session of the Senate on Wednesday. According to the text, which was referred back to the foreign relations committee, "Whereas, by the terms of the treaty of Versailles, Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in the war against her whenever three governments designated therein have ratified said treaty; now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end."

The only flaw in this resolution is its complete misstatement of fact. Three of our former allies cannot ratify the treaty for the United States. They have no power to establish a state of peace between ourselves and Germany. The treaty explicitly declares that Germany shall begin to fulfill certain obligations when three of the principal powers have deposited a record of their ratifications and she herself has signed it. In that sense the treaty comes into force on a particular date "between the high contracting powers who have ratified it."

"In all other respects," proclaims the mooted document, "the treaty will enter into force for each power on the date of the deposit of its ratification."

In other words, this country cannot have its peace made for it by other nations. That seems to be a wise arrangement, respectful of our national initiative.

In considering the peace declaration resolution the foreign relations committee may perhaps find time to examine the actual text of the peace treaty. There it will find that as regards ratification the rights of the United States and its integrity as a nation are acknowledged in a way which Mr. Lodge seems to have overlooked.

Inconclusive Many lives were lost in the war that would not have been lost if the American army had been properly trained before it went into action, and the fact is used as an argument for compulsory universal military training. Entirely apart from the merits or demerits of the suggested plan, it may be noted that the training of men got eventually was one possible only in actual warfare, and the penalty paid was also paid by every other participating nation, each in its turn.

Question: New York is purging its schools of Bolshevist teachers. Are other cities more fortunate than New York in that they have no Bolshevists in their schools or simply more careless than New York in that they have not discovered them?

While operators and miners are trying to reach an agreement the public is "holding the bag"—which would be no hardship at all if there was likelihood of coal dropping into it.

Theatrical note—The Senate production will have a distinct bearing on the next Republican convention drama, but the show will probably have an entirely new cast.

It's a sixteen-to-one shot that William Jennings Bryan wished his open question to financiers to be as disagreeable as possible.

The peace treaty—not dead, but gone before the court of public opinion. Not R. I. P., but RIP!

With 50,000 men at his back, D'Annunzio is in a position to brave any publisher.

Would it be impolite to characterize Washington gossip as Babbie from Babbie-on?

It isn't the end of the peace treaty; it is merely the end of the 'steath' chapter.

Since the P. R. T. is out of favor, German towns think itself entitled to a bus.

The country's most important slogan continues to be "Back to the mines!"

Colonel Groome's reticence may imply that he believes in safety first.

New York's milk strike ought to increase the butter business.

Mischief-making minorities have another score to their discredit.

BERKMAN'S YELLOW STREAK

Anarchist Showed His Cowardice Immediately Following His Attempt to Assassinate H. C. Frick in Pittsburgh

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

The examination of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in New York for the purpose of securing sufficient evidence to justify the deportation of these notorious anarchists has been dragging its weary length for weeks.

The pair should have been deported long ere this. Berkman in particular has a criminal record that in itself should be sufficient to return him to his native Russia. No other country under the sun would have wasted so much time and money in attempting to prove that this mad-dog of civilization was unworthy of an asylum.

An aggravating feature of the proceeding to every right-minded American in this connection is the publication of excerpts from Berkman's egotistical and blatant account of his exploits against individuals and law and order since he first landed in this country.

Particularly offensive is his self-glorification in connection with his attempt to assassinate H. C. Frick in Pittsburgh during the Homestead riots of 1892. It is the attempt of a would-be murderer to justify and excuse his crime; to place upon record, arrogantly and boastfully, the details of an attempted homicide for which he deservedly spent years in prison.

But Berkman's experience within prison walls failed to straighten the links in his disordered brain. Ever since his release from the Western Penitentiary his mind has been against the government and society. He endeavored in every possible way to foment sedition during the recent war and as a result he again donned the stripes for the period of a sentence all too short.

The only wonder is that Berkman has not since 1892, the more heinous he acts. That he has not is due to lack of nerve. The will to slay is unquestionably paramount in the creature, but the craven flesh is weak.

Alexander Berkman is a coward. In that respect he is like all anarchists. They kill in the dark, fire from ambush, or shoot unsuspecting victims in the back. The latest exhibition was the Centralia, Wash., episode, where they killed returned soldiers while participating in an armistice parade. Before that, there was the San Francisco crime which ensnared Tom Mooney in its net. The most cowardly of his crimes was the blowing up of eighteen miners at Independence, Colo., in 1906, a 4 o'clock job in the morning.

No thorough-paced anarchist ever met a man face to face and gave him a fighting chance for his life.

I KNOW that Alexander Berkman is a coward. I saw him at the apex of his criminality, and if ever human being displayed the white feather and manifested the width of the yellow streak that is in him, it was on the day of the peace convention. It is interesting to recall the episode in connection with the recent publication of Berkman's own account of his attempt on H. C. Frick's life, wherein he describes with what purports to be exact detail and with an insanity of egotism how he endeavored to accomplish his purpose. He is his own hero in the story. The facts are that had not Mr. Frick, unarmed, attacked unawares and handicapped by his wounds, grappled with his assailant his life would have been forfeit.

So far as I am aware I am one of the two surviving witnesses of an episode that stamped Berkman not only as a coward but as a scoundrel. It occurred in a police station in Pittsburgh, following the commission of his crime.

I had gone to Pittsburgh as a newspaper correspondent shortly after the outbreak of the Homestead strike. I was on Fifth avenue the day when the word flew from lip to lip that H. C. Frick had been assassinated. I could not resist the temptation of building on lower Fifth avenue, where the assault had been committed, the thoroughfare was blocked and the police had difficulty to restrain the crowd.

Berkman, the would-be assassin, had been captured and rushed down to the central police station in Oak alley by policemen and detectives.

BRICK church edifice in Oak alley, once the property of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, had been remodeled into a police station; the old central station on Diamond alley having been demolished.

I hurried down to Oak alley and the guard at the entrance, who knew me, permitted me to pass. I was informed that Berkman was being examined in the sergeant's room, the door of which was locked.

Rapping at the door, it was opened barely two inches by Roger O'Mara, then chief of police, with whom I was personally acquainted. I was admitted and the door locked.

Roger O'Mara was, until his death some time ago, one of Pittsburgh's most widely known police officials. In his later years he was employed by Mrs. William Thaw to look after the interests of Harry Thaw, and was subsequently appointed his guardian and financial adviser. Reserved, reticent, and habitually cynical to his personal friends and acquaintances, O'Mara was an ordinarily good-hearted fellow.

Besides O'Mara in the room were two detectives of his staff, one of whom was William Shore, the other I think being Philip Demmel.

In the center of the room stood a young man stark naked. His clothes were lying on a chair and his shoes and socks on the floor beside him. His skin was a sickly yellow, his legs, arms and neck seraway almost to the point of emaciation. He was smooth-shaven, his hair thin, and sandy, his features prominent, especially his lips and nose, and he wore eye-glasses. His lips particularly were thick and protruding, the lower one hanging loose, disclosing his teeth.

It was the most wretched human object I have ever seen. He could scarcely hold himself erect. His sagging lower lip trembled and his whole body quivered as with a chill. He was the living embodiment of abject terror.

"What do you think of this damn thing?" exclaimed O'Mara, with a look as he jerked a thumb in the direction of the nude man.

"Is this the fellow that shot Mr. Frick?" I asked.

"That's him," was the reply with ungrammatical brevity.

The police officials had just concluded their examination of Berkman. They had stripped him and gone through his clothes and were noting bodily marks of identification.

"AW-W, LOOK WHAT YOU WENT AN' DONE!"



THE CHAFFING DISH

THERE was a time when these states were criticized for their tardiness in getting into the war; but we are making up by our reluctance to get out of it.

When we got back to our desk last Monday, Georgiana, the bookworm, looked a bit groggy. On giving her the once over today, naturally we are distressed. Gazing at her small and silent form, we are wondering whether we did all that we could to make life pleasant for her.

On looking through her casnet more carefully we see the reason for her untimely end. During our recent absence some unfeeling person put into her box a scrap torn from the Congressional Record, containing a sub-ordinate clause from one of Mr. Lodge's speeches. The autopsy gives the cause of decease as dropsy.

We don't know just where Warren Pershing has vanished to, but we can imagine him. Penrod fashion, saying, "Aw, shucks, that's nothin'," when told of the reception given the Prince of Wales.

Any further candidates for the honor of having rescued the ladies from the Wisconsin may be informed that the line forms on the right.

All About It

When the prince gets home we conjecture the following dialogue: GEORGE REX—Well, old chap, what sort of a trip did you have? EDWARD P.—Oh, top-hole; no end of a lark.

GEORGE—How did you find the States? EDWARD—Quite priceless. They jazzed me round no end. Had to make speeches. That was a bit thick.

GEORGE—Anything special happen? EDWARD—High buildings, you know, and all that sort of thing. Awfully jolly.

GEORGE—Well, I'm glad to have heard all about it. Cheer-O. EDWARD—Right you are. Cheer-O.

We often feel as though we are living in a fairy tale, but our sense of improbability is never so joyously stimulated as when we hear of Leonard Wood as next President.

Still, this nation makes heroic strides. We have not even heard any one whisper the name of Bryan.

That sepulchral silence from Detroit probably means that Henry Ford is learning to read, now that the hay fever season is over.

Lidie Sighs and Overflows

As they came into a spot of sunshine which fell through a narrow vista in his trees, the younger and better dressed of the two turned his eyes upward to see what part of the sky was then occupied by the glorious orb, when Miss Meaks discovered in his face what she thought to be the familiar features of a long-lost friend, the beautiful rhododendron bloom that enshrouded her bosom now rose and fell with a deep sigh that pushed forward the elegantly rounded prospect behind it; but when his brow returned to the shade of his brim she doubted her impression and said in silent soliloquy: "Impossible that he who knows not my love should be here."

"Do you permit the other man to reach for the check first during a hotel luncheon?"

Has there been a change for the worse in your living expenses during the last three years?

Are you ever puzzled by the conduct of the opposite sex?

Do you permit the other man to reach for the check first during a hotel luncheon?

Has there always a line of people waiting at the postoffice window when you go to buy stamps?

Do you ever feel a lack of energy just before rising from bed in the morning? Unless you can answer all these inquiries to our complete satisfaction, we reserve the right to reject you from our will-power census. Socrates.

GIFTS

MANY have given me songs. Joy like a cloveing sword, Pain like a rain-sweet flower, Vision of worlds unbound, Dreams that burn in the breast, With a smile in your quiet eyes You give me a rest.

Friends have clasped my hand, Lovers my lips have kissed, Priests have lifted my soul, As the incense rises in mist, Prophets have called me like trumpets Where the work of the world is done, You open the door of my heart To God's dear sun, —Melina Josephine Burr, in "Hearts Awake."

Since one class aims at the destruction of all government and the other seeks to enter all government in a proletarian dictatorship, extremes meet in Reds or anarchists and the Bolsheviks; but both are equally pernicious.

In view of the imminence of constitutional prohibition, the Supreme Court opinion on wartime prohibition has for most people merely academic interest.

Drought has struck Australia and stock and crops have been destroyed. It had no such effect in America when it struck here July 1.

Senator Lodge today is doing his level best to make himself believe that the appeal of General Smuts is merely flappodde.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. How long was the peace treaty before the Senate?
2. How many Democrats voted against the ratification with the Lodge reservations?
3. Who were they?
4. Where is Aden?
5. Name two distinguished British commanders who died during the course of the war?
6. Which is the older religion, Brahmanism or Buddhism?
7. Who coined the phrase "Some mute inglorious Milton"?
8. Who was Max Adler?
9. Who made the original illustrations to "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club"?
10. What is the meaning of the phrase "No sabbath" and how is it pronounced?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The large liner Imperator, formerly belonging to the Hamburg-American Company, is a subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States.
2. A cow gets up with hind feet first, a horse with its front feet first.
3. A horzoi is a kind of Russian wild-hound.
4. Charles Brockden Brown was one of the earliest of American novelists. His works include "Wieland, or the Transformation," "Ormond," "Arthur Mervyn" and "Edgar Huntley." He was born in Philadelphia in 1771. He died in 1810.
5. The Each bill provides for the return of the railroads to private ownership.
6. The United States sent 2,080,000 men to France during the war.
7. November 22, 1919 will be the centenary of the birth of George Eliot.
8. Zara is on a promontory on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic Sea, 170 miles southeast of Venice.
9. The Missouri Compromise adopted in 1820 enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes, slavery should be forever prohibited and that Missouri should be admitted as a slave state.
10. Falchuk was Vice President in Roosevelt's second term. Socrates.