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ject to stop at heavily traveled crossings.
What is more, some of the trolleys are
moved at the instant when the right-angle
crossing is closed and cut directly into right-angle
traffic at important crossings where there
are no traffic policemen. Lighter
vehicles have to scurry madly for safety.
Motormen often do not even take the
trouble to sound a warning bell and
appear to take it for granted that they
have prior rights under all circumstances.

Any plan that will make easier and
swifter trolley operation possible is to
be encouraged. At the same time, the
men who operate the cars ought to be
taught that increased speed requires in-
creased caution.

FIRST STEP TOWARD
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Governor Sprout's Commission, Though
an Instrument of Delay, Will
Make Some Progress

THE Governor has named what has
been described as "a goodly company
of trusty and loyal Pennsylvanians"
to consider the need of revising the
constitution of the state and to suggest such
modifications in the constitution as it
deems advisable.

It should be noted, in the first place,
that the Commission on Constitutional
Amendment and Revision is frankly ad-
mitted to be a device for delay. The
Governor was understood to favor an
early revision when he took office. It is
probable that if his personal preference
had prevailed he would have had the
Legislature call a constitutional convention
and arrange for the election of
delegates by popular vote at the earliest
convenient date so that the work could
be undertaken without unnecessary delay.

Every time, however, that it has been
proposed that the constitution, adopted
in 1873, forty-six years ago, should be
modernized, it has been argued that we
should wait until the "wave of radicalism"
had subsided, lest provisions should
be inserted in it which would be dis-
pleasing to the conservatives. The ob-
jectors were not quite so frank as to
put their case so baldly as this, but it
amounted to the same thing.

Governor Sprout was sought out by
the "conservatives" as soon as he let it
be known that he favored constitutional
revision. They presented their argu-
ments in favor of further postponement.
Bolshevik theories were in the air. It
was undesirable that any of them should
get into "the fundamental law" of the
state. Labor, reacting against the re-
strictions forced by the war, was anxious
to secure for itself privileges hitherto
denied. So let us wait a little longer,
in the hope that when revision is
finally made it can be directed and
controlled by conservative influences.

The Governor yielded, and the plan
for a commission was devised. This
newspaper said at the time that it was
merely a device to secure delay. This
is now admitted on all sides. Indeed,
the Governor delayed more than five
months in naming the commission after
he had secured authority from the Leg-
islature to appoint it.

The "goodly company of trusty and
loyal Pennsylvanians" who constitute the
commission will enter upon their task
with full knowledge of what they are
expected to do. Radicalism will have
about as much chance with them as the
proverbial snowball in the nether re-
gions. And they will doubtless represent
the majority sentiment of the state; for
Pennsylvania is known for its conservatism,
even though Roosevelt carried it in
1912 against both Taft and Wilson.

There is no widespread demand for a
radical constitution. The men and
women chosen to make the preliminary
revision are the representatives of those
influences which have hitherto prevented
any kind of a revision. They will go no
further than undoubted public sentiment
will force them to go.

We shall not know, however, whether
they will go as far as the state as a whole
desires until the result of their delib-
erations is submitted to a constitutional
convention made up of delegates elected
by the people.

Such a convention should be provided
for by the Legislature to be elected next
November. All shades of opinion should
be represented in the convention in
order that the issues may be threshed
out in debate and settled by a vote of
the majority.

In no other way can we get a constitu-
tion which embodies the views of the
present generation.

We have lived for forty-six years
under a body of laws framed by men of
two generations ago. Much has hap-
pened in the nearly half century which
has passed. Theories which were
accepted as sound then have been
modified by the experience of the years.

take up the questions from the begin-
ning. It is likely to do that on most
points anyway.

However unsatisfactory the situation
may be, it does not justify pessimism.
Constitutional revision is nearer than it
has been for years. Its opponents in the
past have succeeded in obstructing all
efforts toward a change. This year they
were able to do no more than to secure
postponement until a more convenient
season. They had to consent to the cre-
ation of a commission to study the sub-
ject. This is a long step in advance.
It brings the subject up for public dis-
cussion with concrete proposals in pros-
pect. There may be a lingering hope
in some quarters that the commission
will ask for more time from the next
Legislature, but the chances are that the
people of the state will object to further
delay and will insist that their repre-
sentatives permit them to make for
themselves a modern constitution and to
eliminate from the present document its
medley of outgrown and archaic provisions.

MEN AND RELIGION

SOME extraordinary and enlightening
experiments in religious practice and
religious approach to great masses of
men were made possible by the war.
Most of the innumerable clergymen who
went abroad to do their part in their
own way learned a great deal by intimate
association with soldiers in times
that reduced existence to an elemental
struggle with the earth, with the elements
and with blind and destructive
forces that left little time or desire for
conventional prejudices and affectations.
Something of this newer knowledge is
being reduced to plain terms in reports
offered at the Y. M. C. A. convention in
St. Louis.

What the religious workers in France
learned is that the average man may
seem to be a skeptic, but that there is in
him always a latent and defiant faith
that will answer at once to any authentic
voice addressed nobly to his spirit. Men
as they were revealed to those who
knew them most intimately in and about
the trenches do not like their religion
"mixed with vaudeville." They seem to
have resented the implied apology for
religious activity made apparent in some
branches of war service. There appears
to be an instinctive desire among men
generally to see Christian teaching kept
upon a dignified and almost austere
plane.

The experience of the war must have
meant much to those who wonder why
men do not go oftener to church. What
they really want, it seems, is religious
leadership that is lofty, brave and un-
compromising. It is a thing that the
restless and dissatisfied and searching
spirit of the time will surely welcome.

Subjects to be discussed at the
University of Pennsylvania. It was
a separate school for
women to prevent undergraduate life from
taking on a makeshift (feminine) tone.
It would appear that the men are afraid
of being unpleasantly influenced by the women.
No fears are being expressed by the girls
that co-education will give them a con-
fession (masculine) tone. Isn't it always the
inferior who is a stickler for his rights?

A London servant girl
has announced her
intention of running
for Parliament. As
she has already been
cook, housemaid,
cook-general, lodging-house
keeper, porter in a
chemical warehouse and
driver of a three-ton lorry, it may easily be
that she will be elected. She ought to make
a valuable member of the ways and means
committee.

An official of the
United States Grain
Corporation blames
overzealous salesmen
for the rumors that there is a shortage of
flour. It may be that tales of the shortage
of shoe leather and other commodities arise
in the same way.

Professors in Carnegie
Tech, Pittsburgh, have
threatened to strike if
their salaries are not increased. Brain is
evidently aspiring to the financial heights of
brawn.

The statement that Fuel Administrator
Garfield is expected to settle the contro-
versy between operators and miners is
interesting only as showing a disposition to
temporarily switch responsibility from the
shoulders of the President, where, of course,
it may not belong.

A United States Supreme Court
decision will shortly apprise federal judges
who have rendered decisions for and against war-
time prohibition where they stand in or
get out.

How beautifully life adjusts itself to
circumstances! By the time we have no
coal to cook our food we may have no food
to cook.

The declaration of leaders of miners that
they are Americans and will not fight the
United States has not as yet been echoed in
a sufficient number of underground corridors.

A whisky still was found Sunday night
in a "dyeing establishment" on Ritten street.
All arrangements made, we presume, to dye
the town red.

Avoid a tired and bored air, warns
Director Krusen, as you would a pneumonia
pestilence.

Though the cry of "Welf!" be falsely
made in many lines, there is evident wisdom
in the advice to all to save coal.

The 20 per cent increase offered by the
coal operators to the miners is 19 1/2 per cent
more than near-beer is getting.

Promoters of "La Nave" are hoping
that it will have smoother sailing than the
author of its blank verse.

Not much chance for a Thanksgiving
teddy with the stick banned and the sweet-
ener in hiding.

Victor Berger has not yet been deported,
but public opinion still approves the sug-
gestion of the American Legion.

When a blunt answer is given to a
sharp demand cutting words lose their edge.

Some of us work on more and more
as we get the account on the go.

ORDER ITALY'S FIRST NEED

Premier Nitti Warns His Countrymen
Against a Propaganda of Delu-
sion—Praises America

Francesco Nitti, premier of Italy, re-
cently called upon his countrymen to view
sincerely, patriotically and without delu-
sions the crisis at home and tangled de-
velopment of the international situation.
His address, published in full in the influ-
ential Italian newspaper, "Corriere della
Sera" (Evening Courier), produced a
profound impression. The significant ex-
cerpts from the speech given below are
indicative of the course of liberal senti-
ment in the nation.

FOR others perhaps civil disorder is only
a danger, for us it is death. Whoever
in Italy raises disorder on whatever excuse,
whether on the excuse of excessive national-
ism, or for too lively a rejoicing, or to make
a revolt; whoever raises disorder is a poison-
er.

Italy has need of peace. If only because
today internal peace is the condition of
success. We cannot produce wealth if we
lack internal peace; and since, in order to
produce, Italy has need of raw materials,
and in order to obtain raw materials she
has need of credit, and in order to have
credit she has need of order, Italy must
have order above everything else, and first
of all.

WE HAVE need—in order to live this
year or in the immediate future—that
the foreigner should accord us at least from
eight to ten billions with which to purchase
raw materials that are necessary to us. We
can only expect in comparison with our
import in the ratio of one to four or one
to five.

Let us leave aside all academic considera-
tions that are vain; the truth is that Italy
finds herself in these conditions. Our allies
during the war have helped us, but some
of them think that their obligations are
ended with the war. Today this is the sit-
uation: the English are anxious to bring
their credits to an end; soon the American
credits will cease. It is necessary that I
should add—and it is well that the country
should know it, and that the assembly
should understand it, in order that any mad
manifestations may be avoided—that the
government of the United States considers
that credits, even from private sources, can-
not be accorded to Italy until the political
situation is cleared up.

EVEN this is natural, and there is nothing
hostile in it. The American federation
has fulfilled with a great generosity its
account with us; America has lent us money
at 3 1/2 per cent when we were lending it to
ourselves at 5 1/2 per cent, and believed we
were making a great sacrifice. America has
been very generous with us. But she has
closed her account with the war, and now
it is a question of friendly acts toward us,
and in order to ask for these friendly acts
we must bear ourselves in a friendly manner.
Wherefore I consider singularly harmful all
those acts that disturb our relations of
sentiment with the countries beside whom
we have fought, with whom we have poured
out our blood, and with whom we have con-
quered. I understand certain manifestations,
but if any of us must sacrifice part of his
sentiment the greater will be our grandeur.
The country is too set and intent on cer-
tain visions. If any one of the national
aspirations shall not be fulfilled, some have
dared to say that we shall have lost the
war. Well, can you conceive anything more
revolutionary than this phrase?

THE propaganda that we must make is to
emphasize the knowledge and feeling
that we have won the war. And we have
won it, because Italy, by the war, has won
her position in the world. Italy had never
had victory; for centuries it had never
smiled on us. Now we have won it, and
it is worth more to us than any wealth.

Think, gentlemen, Italy has conquered
that which few among the peoples who have
won it, because Italy, by the war, has won
her position in the world. Italy had never
had victory; for centuries it had never
smiled on us. Now we have won it, and
it is worth more to us than any wealth.

Two and Two Make Four
The latest sufferer from sleeping sickness
carried, when found, a timetable of the
New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-
road. We have often felt that way ourself
while traveling on the New Haven.

Every time we see one of those pictures of
a razor blade as it looks under a microscope
we think our stars are aren't one of those
fellows with a blue-black beard.

We see that the New York production of
"Apprehive" has been postponed a week
"on account of the necessity of scenic prepara-
tion."

Does Any One Know It?
Dear Socrates—Some years ago the late
Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, one-time
ambassador to Great Britain, wrote, while
waiting there, some lines on "Essex Junc-
tion." Could you reprint them?

The problems of all human beings are so
similar that we sometimes think there must
be some collusion going on among the trustees
of the show.

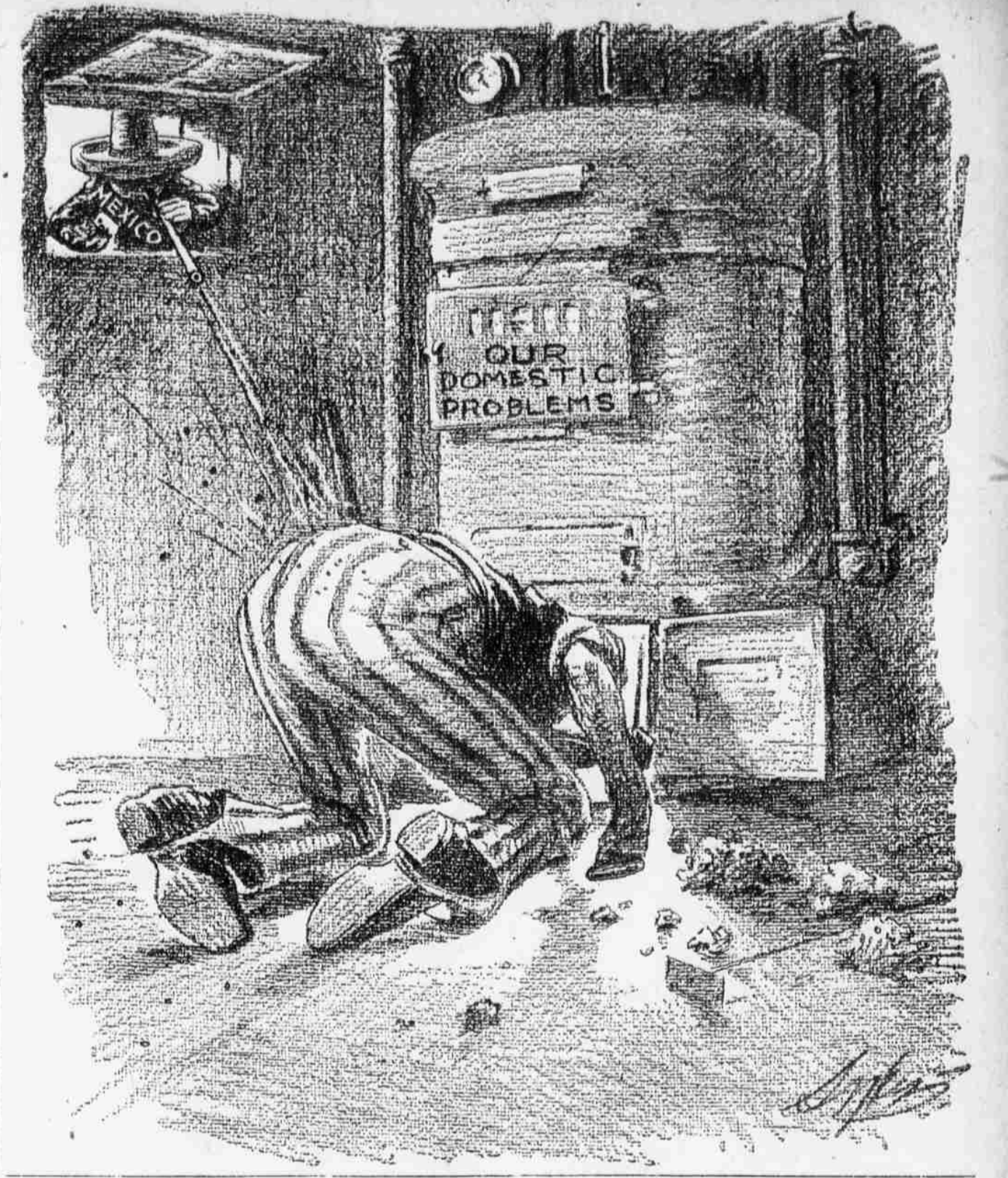
"The secret of being a good secretary,"
says Durrell Shuster, "is to know how to be
the goat."

And all the confidential of great men,
from Joe Tumulty even down to Joe Smith,
rise up and call him blessed for this agree-
able candor.

There is a section of Chestnut street, near
Ninth, where we cannot smell, see or think
of anything but doughnuts. And the thought
always comes to us, how is it that a writer
with a name like Ring Lardner has never
written a poem about a doughnut?

One of the pleasant pipe dreams of the
headline writers seems to be that all knees
are dimpled. MELANCHOLY JAKE.

"WHAT WITH CLINKERS AND THAT BOY NEXT DOOR—I—!!—!!!"



THE CHAFFING DISH

WE ARE a bit corroded in our history,
but every time we read about Consul
Jenkins and the trouble in Mexico we remember
that England and Spain once got into
a broil called the War of Jenkins's Ear, on
account of a gentleman of that name.

High Tide in the Adriatic
"Do not utter a word!" said the Mayor
of Zara to his citizens when D'Annunzio
arrived. "Continue to sleep with joy!"
Thus deftly putting one over on any Serb
in the crowd who may have been chuckling
with indignation.

Also these favors lose their value by rep-
etition. The D. B. D. (Daniels Bussed by
D'Annunzio) is not nearly as exclusive an
organization as the D. D. P. (Debutantes
Who Danced with the Prince).

The public has a keen sense of fair play.
All last Sunday we noticed people standing
in front of the window of a fish, poultry
and fruit store where a large turkey was
displayed, cooped up in a very small crate
where it did not even have room to stand
upright.

That evening we passed the window again,
and saw a delighted group watching. The
turkey had managed to push up the boards
in the roof of its prison, and was standing
triumphantly on top of the crate, stretching
its wings and preparing for gawdy of some
kind. Two small cats, pets of the store,
gazed at it apprehensively. And did any one
say, "Oh, the wicked and malicious turkey!
When that evil-minded bird to break loose
from the nice little crate the kind store-
keeper made for it?" No one did. On the
contrary, the pleased spectators were waiting
to see how soon the much-tormented fowl
would discover a large pile of apples, bananas
and grapes nearby, and enjoy a merry feast.
"Is his last chance," said one damsel; "I
hope he'll make the most of it."

The cruelest thing that can be done to a
man is to put him wise to himself. Leave
him to his illusions, and he may stagger
along and even be of some use in the world.

Discussing our theory of clothes with the
Quilzoider, we endeavored to drive home
these two points:
The wise man will choose a suit the color
of tobacco ashes, on which pipe droppings
are indistinguishable. He will also have
the breeks made without cuffs, as these are
only nestling places for burned matches,
small change studs, and that curious gray
fluff that gets up from under the parlor
sofa and finds its way into your trousers,
heavens knows how.

This is the kind of suit that we call a
suit for damages, and will emerge even
from a night in a sleeper comparatively
untarnished.

The beauty about political executions in
Mexico is that the statesman who is going
to be executed can always read about them
in the papers some time before they happen.
This has a robust moral effect.

D'Annunzio is badly needed over here,
and when he is no longer busy in "Holy
Zara" perhaps he will make his way hither.
It looks to us as though he ought to be
able to write something that has not been
written hereabouts for some time, viz: a
really humorous musical comedy.

If We Might Only Write
Like M. Djer-Chaff
I have blundered for you, madames, at my
rolltop atelier in Philadelphia, the lovely,
this exquisitely conceived Dish of Chaff, so
full of joie de vivre and les estases de
mensieurs. I have instructed my importateurs,
messieurs les newboys, to deliver it into
your hands unblemished. Beauty, madames,
is its own reward. That is the motto of
the one who labors for you, unceasingly.

THE BEACHER

BRIGHT and bare, like scimitars,
When the sun his zenith reaches,
Dim and pale beneath the stars
Lie the long and lonely beaches;
Silken some, and some made sodden
By tide-waters, fotsam-laden;
Trodden some, and some untrodden
By the foot of man or maiden.

North and north they wind and wind,
South and south the leagues they follow,
West and west a man may find
Mile on mile of dune and hollow;
Backed by level land or highland,
Still lagoon or weedy river,
Fronting coral reef or island,
On their glitter, on and over.

Where the surges rise and fall,
All too vast to name and number,
Round and round our littoral,
Noon and night, they wake and slumber;
Unto them the Past is Present—
Time turns o'er his storied pages;
Known to every shining crescent
Is the Epic of the Ages.

Ere Man learnt to love and sigh,
Ere his first thought had existence,
Here they lay, as now they lie,
Lapped in light and lost in distance;
When the works of Man are riven
And his sun has had its setting,
They shall front the stars of Heaven,
Him and his alike forgetting.

Thus they wait, serene, sublime,
Nothing caring and nought dreading,
Ever young, though old as Time,
While Man's Moment has its being;
When that moment, ceasing, merges
In the Past, and leaves no token,
They shall know beside their surges
Silence solemn and unbroken.
—Roderic Quinn in Sydney Bulletin.

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ
1. Who represent New York in the Sen-
ate?
2. Who wrote "The History of Joseph
Andrews"?
3. What two great federal victories of the
Civil War occurred within a day of
each other?
4. Who was Zenobia and when did she live?
5. How many books are in the Old Testa-
ment?
6. What is pushball?
7. When is a planet in apogee?
8. What is a heresiarch?
9. What member of the Italian cabinet
has just resigned?
10. What kind of a beard is an imperial, and
why was it so called?

- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Henry Cabot Lodge represents Massa-
chusetts in the Senate.
2. There were three partitions of the old
kingdom of Poland in 1773, 1795 and
1795. The spoils were divided by
Austria, Russia and Prussia.
3. The Gadsden purchase involved the ces-
sion by Mexico of 45,000 square miles
of territory, now incorporated in Ari-
zona and New Mexico. The price
paid was \$10,000,000.
4. The purchase was made in 1853 and
named after James Gadsden, United
States minister to Mexico at the time.
5. The treaty of peace goes into force for
Germany on Monday, December 1.
6. The brothers, Hubert and Jan van Eyck,
were two noted Flemish painters who
lived in the latter part of the four-
teenth and the first part of the fif-
teenth century.
7. New Zealand is entirely in the south
temperate zone.
8. Mercury is the smallest planet of the
solar system.
9. Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote the music of
"The Lost Chord."
10. The term of a representative in Congress
is two years.