"READY?"

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patches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Monday, December 15, 1919

### NOW FOR INJUNCTIONS!

GOVERNOR SPROUL and the Delaware bridge commissions, hopefully and sincerely as they talk, have yet one certain obstacle to overcome before they can get their work falrly under way.

No one ever attempted anything worth while in Philadelphia without colliding sooner or later with a taxpayer armed with an injunction.

Trolleys, telephones, the Parkway, public improvements of all sorts have been achieved against the will of injunction-getters. It is too much to suppose that the Camden bridge project will get by unchallenged. But it will get by.

#### A HUMORIST FOR CONGRESS?

WHY should E. J. Cattell, who wastes much of his talent in the office of city statistician, laugh so loudly at the suggestion that he run for Congress? Mr. Cattell might not take great wisdom to the House. But he is a humorist, and if ever a humorist was needed in Congress one is needed now.

Here, for example, is the strange group that repealed the daylight-saving bill stirring for new activities. These members, with a pious finger still on the pulse of the agricultural voter, gravely propose laws to restrict the passage of city newspapers through the mails. Their concern is for the country publisher who dislikes competition.

When Congress finally resolves to limit train service in order to encourage country trolley lines, when it prohibits coal shipments to keep the price of firewood up and forbids the mailing of books in order to encourage budding genius on the farm and puts a ban on pianos with a view to a revival of the art of performing on the jew's-harp of the hinterland, we shall need a humorist in Congress to make the Washington spectacle even tolerable.

### FIGHTING JERSEY'S GOVERNOR

ELECTION contests are not popular in America unless there is in the background pretty definite evidences of deliberate fraud. The dry leaders in New Jersey who propose formally to question the election of Mr. Edwards to the governorship claim merely that a sum in excess of the \$25,000 permitted by law was spent in his behalf. Doubtless they are thinking of the publicity campaign conducted by wets favorable to Mr.

It is questionable whether the Anti-Saloon League has even the beginnings of a case, since it is difficult under the law to estimate or limit the sums which the friends of a candidate may spend in election preliminaries. The drys apparently intend merely to identify Mr. Edwards definitely with liquor. But, since Edwards made no secret of his antagonism to absolute prohibition, the drys will make a mistake if they ask the people of New Jersey to spend good money to prove what everybody already knows.

## CHRISTMAS WILL BE MERRIER

THE removal of restrictions on the use of light and heat follows the settlement of the coal strike without delay. Business may now resume its normal

course and every business man may get as much coal as he can induce any one to sell to him. Or he may use the supply he has on hand, confident that within two or three weeks it will be possible for him to renew it according to his

Now it is possible for us all to enter the season of Christmas holidays in a cheerful mood and at night to go about the streets festive with the usual display of lights making attractive the show windows of the shops, gay with gifts awaiting transfer from the merchants to the recipients.

## SHRUGGING OFF THE RAILROADS

F THE President, despite the inaction of Congress, carries out his announced burpose to turn the railroads back to their owners on January 1 without proper financial provision and protection, he is likely to precipitate a condition of confusion and panic which by its disastrous magnitude will dwarf the industrial disturbances of the last few months, great as they were.

Without some guarantee of rates high enough to meet the increased wages paid by the government, there is hardly a railroad company in the country that could escape bankruptcy. Their ability to pay dividends would be destroyed and many of them could not even pay the interest on their bonds. This would mean disaster to savings banks and inace companies, for these institutions which serve the men and women of modmeans have invested largely in

The protection of the railroads con-

eerns not the capitalist alone. It comes right home to the plain people. Lack of it will directly threaten their savings. Congress will adjourn over the Christ-

mas holidays so that there remain only ten days for action. Senator LaFoliette has been occupying several days of the time of the Senate with a speech airing his views on the importance of chastis ing the men who own the railroads. There is no knowing how much more time will be taken up with similar talk.

The prospect of the passage of any satisfactory and workable railroad law before January 1 is so slight that every one familiar with the conditions is hoping that the President will await action by Congress, even though he sees fit to make none but generalized recommendations for a solution. The administration cannot shunt the burden with a shrug of the shoulder.

#### EUROPE'S FAVOR TO REVISIONS FOCUSES THE BLAME ON US

Only Political Perversity Now Stands in the Way of a Compromise Insuring the Passage of the Treaty

OPPOSITION to a meritorious cause s sometimes a means of demonstrating its worth and inspiring its cham-The peace trenty is a case in

Fresh from the hands of its makers in June, 1919, it was said to have satisfied nobody. But, as the chorus of detraction swelled, the very exaggeration of it gave to saner champions of a world to be remade a sense of realities.

It was evident that the treaty was a good deal like the climate. The average mortal, bound to his environment by indissoluble ties, must accept it or ceasto exist. And so these critics of the pact. originally displeased because it did not attain perfection, came to a realization that, whatever its faults, it was indispensable

Hostility, which took a sensational and unreasoning form, unquestionably united the friends of the document and increased their number. Borah, Johnson or Reed on the rampage exercised a profoundly sobering effect on hypercriticism. Although the treaty, technically speaking, lies "dead" in the Scoate, it i safe to say that it never had so many ad vocates as at this moment.

Similar events, although more veiled, have taken place abroad: It has been reported, and perhaps with considerable truth, that prevailing sentiment in European official circles was unfavorable to the league covenant which was inextricably bound up in the treaty. Doubtless there were cynical diplomatists who hoped that American opposition would kill a program making for disarmament and the end of the balance of power

Realities, however, have been administered in large doses abroad since last summer. The pound, the franc and the lire have been parachuting toward economic chaos. Bolshevism is not throttled. B. F. Kospoth, foreign correspondent of this newspaper, declares that it is advancing with alarming speed.

The antidote for it is not merely a policy of espionage and arrests, but the cohesion of the best elements in civilization in a definite reconstruction program. Ratification of the treaty will end one of the most dangerous interregnums in all history. The indorsement, if onesided, will be futile. The co-operation of the United States is absolutely imperative to repair the tragic mischief wrought by the world war. It is vital to Europe's interests, selfish as well as idealistic, that America become a partner in the treaty.

So pressing, indeed, is the necessity that convincing rumors are now abroad indicating that reservations which we may make to the treaty will be received in a spirit of tolerance. The Matin hints that Senate recommendations, unless too truculently perverse, will be accepted.

There are sound reasons for believing that this prominent Paris journal speaks with authority. Its editor, Stephen Lauzanne, was a special representative of the French Government in this country during the war, and is admittedly in close touch with diplomatic affairs.

John W. Davis, American ambassado in London, has been visiting Downing street, where Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau have been in conference.

It begins to look as if that momentous locument were worth a few sacrifices. Europe is seemingly willing to make its share. Europe hopes for eventual agreement on the subject; prefers it, whether on grounds of self-interest or not, to underground intrigues and the formulation of imperialistic projects. Presumably the values in the case have been carefully appraised, and the new regime, even with American provisos, is found preferable to the old one with its shadows of industrial wreck, financial degradation revolution and anarchy. In other words,

common ense is prevailing. It warrants imitation in the United States. Here, also, it will entail sacrifices, but not of anything vital. Political jockeying must be renounced-political vanity and obstinacy and political playing for points. With these factors eliminated temporarily-permanent reform would involve the remaking of man-the treaty can indisputably be revived and passed and the wishes of the vast majority of the citizens of this re-

public be gratified. The prime responsibility rests upon the President. His original stand may have been sincerely taken. Perhaps the mood of Europe when Mr. Wilson left Paris was distinctly unfavorable to any American tinkering with the treaty, however triffing or well intended. But the solvent of time has been working. What the foreign ministries were thinking six months ago is conceivably quite different from the color of their thoughts

today. It may be also that the rejection of the treaty in the Senate exercised an illuminating influence abroad. Mr. Wilson and the friends of the treaty in both parties would, of course, have infinitely preferred its immediate adoption. But it is at least arguable that the President's recent policy of inactivity on the subject may have been directed quite as much at Europe as at

America. Europe has had time to consider the case and weigh the perils and

promises of her position. In any event, the President can no longer afford to make himself and his party responsible for a stagnation policy unless he is desirous of going on record as hostile to the very pact of which he was so ardent a champion. The time for personal pique, political bluffing and an obstinate blinking of facts is past. The latest statement from the White House is the wrong approach to

the theme. Whether reservations to the treaty are netually needful or not, the nation, as a whole, would like to see them made and would like to see the document adopted. It has no longing for resolutions that are deliberately offensive and there is no reason why any such ill-tempered challenges should be forthcoming. What is needed is a prompt revival of action on the treaty and the formation of some compromise plan on which conord can be reached.

The average citizen, unblinded by partisanship, is assuredly more eager for the present situation to be ended than he is to see points scored by either Democrats or Republicans.

In a matter of such imposing charactor, give or dismay as to the tinal victory or defeat of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lodge, Mr. McCumber or Mr. Hitchcock is trifling significance. The only individuals who will be depressed or exalted by the manner in which the treaty is passed will be the politicians. They have already overplayed their hands and the nation i weary of the sorry game.

Europe is becoming conciliatory and is thinking constructively. The obligation on our statesmen is similar.

# AN ORDINANCE OF CONFUSION

THE enforcement of the daylight-I saving ordinance of Councils will bring about complications which were not foreseen when it was signed by the Mayor.

The ordinance changes the legal time for this city for the period of several months beginning in March. But the legal time for the whole state is fixed by statute, which went into force in April, 1887. That statute declares that the mean solar time of the seventy-fifth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, commonly called eastern time. "shall be the sole and uniform legal standard of time throughout this commonwealth." This is why, in the extreme western part of the state, where the railronds are run on central time, the municipal time remains an hour earlier, or eastern time. All legal business is done on the time of the statute.

There is a saving clause in the law which permits business to be done on a different time standard, provided there is specific agreement to that effect. The municipal ordinance cannot repeal the general law. It can put the clocks ahead an hour, but all court transactions and all business deals and all municipal affairs must be conducted according to the legal standard unless the parties to each transaction agree on a different stand-

All sorts of complications are likely to arise unless the ordinance is repealed, for it is inconceivable that every business man would have forethought enough to put in his agreements a provision that they were to be enforced in accordance with municipal rather than with state time. There was no such confusion with the national daylight-saving law, for an act of Congress supersedes an act of the commonwealth.

A Red Cross seal can Natural History Note be trained to do stunts wonderful"-such as cleaning streets, build ng sanitary houses, inventing scientific apollances, discovering scientific facts, caring r the sick, feeding the hungry and a thou sand and one other things designed to benefi numanity. Every man, woman and child should at once become the possessor of a flock or a drove or a shoal or a school or herd or a stack or a bundle of tame seals.

Not the least amazing More Generals Needed of the sardonic paradoxes marking the war's aftermath is the existence in England particularly, and in a lesser degree here, of an acute unemployment problem at a time when the world faces famine be cause of lack of production. What is needed more than anything else just now is a few great generals in the economic field to say o approaching Want, "Thou shalt not The national checker

A Thrilling Game tournament between the wets and the drys has its thrills. There have been many shrewd moves, one or two huffs and an oc asional man in the king row. But the one big moment in the game is now at hand The time for shilly-shallying, in the drawcorners is past. The wets' last move took the case into court. The rest more must either sweep the dry board or the sideboard Sir Charles Parsons

English engineer, says that by boring a hole No Power to Prevent Trouble several miles in depth n the earth's crust sufficient energy may be tapped to furnish all the motive power of the world. With generating power plants operated by natural steam, coal strikes will have no terrors-but, of course, that doesn't say that the engineers may not go on strike,

It is right that the operators and miners uid settle their differences for themselves, To paraphrase Gilbert : The problem all sublime they'll solve, we'll het a dime.

And make the recompense fit the time, the recompense fit the time : And worth with wisdom blent achieve with shrewd intent

A source of innocent merriment, of innocent merriment-The innocent merriment, of course, being caused by the increased prices the public

An aching tooth awakened a local man time to save him from a burning house, If this had been an economic case instead of a personal one a party would be at once started with a platform urging that be taken at once to make all teeth ache.

The poet who put the pig in the parlor He was looking ahead to the Parlor Bolshevist.

Here and there are Indications that rear and nurest have become synonyme.

#### IRRESPONSIBLE MESSING WITH THE CONSTITUTION

Governor Sproul's Commission Denounced as an Invasion of the Rights of the People of Pennsylvania

FOLLOWING is a letter worth the serious F consideration of Governor Sprout, Attorney General Schoffer and the twenty five ladies and gentlemen comprising the com-mission on revision of the state constitution holding araziona from time to time at Harrishura. It was submitted by Robert Brannan well-known member of the Philadelphia bar, a former assistant city solicitor and a prominent journalist of this city. It raises a number of extremely pertinent questions and should challenge attention and answer by the attorney general.

To the Editor of the Borning Public Ledger: Sir-18d the Legislature and the Governor of Pennsylvania create the constitu-

tion of this commonwealth or did the con stitution ereate the Legislature and the

It seems that the Legislature and the Governor entertain the notion that they are the creators of the constitution. The former has authorized and the latter has appointed select commission of twenty-five men and omen to revise the constitution, and that commission has now organized and entered upon the work of framing a new constitution for the people of the state.

But where do the Legislature and the Governor derive the power to delegate to a commission of citizens the right to revise and to recommend changes in the fundamental law of the commonwealth?

The constitution of Pennsylvania is the

child of all the people. It had its birth in the sovereign will of the electors of the Nowhere in that instrucent can there be found any grant of power o the Legislature and the Governor to delerate to any body of citizens authority to reise or to recommend a revision of its

It is perfectly true that the people have in their constitution granted to the General Assembly all of the legislative power of the monwealth, but it is also true that they ave, in the article on amendments, limited Legislature itself the right to sub mit to them for their approval smendments to their constitution. The power of amending the constitution is therefore not included the general powers of legislation granted o the General Assembly. That power is the subject of a separate article, and the Genral Assembly must look to that article for its power to name such a commission as it as nuthorized. The article on amendments to the constitution contains no such grant of It gives to the Legislature, and to the Legislature alone, under certain specified regulations, the right to submit amendments the people for their approval.

And that is as it should be in a represen tative government. The people, having es tablished and ordained the constitution, have thus provided that they can, through their own representatives in the Legislature, submit to themselves any changes in the organic law which they may deem to be neces-sary. Thus have they kept in their own hands the power over their organic law.

But the Legislature and the Governor, is giving that constitution into the hands of a commission of twenty-five citizens for revision or amendment, have, to that extent, usurped the power of the people. They have delegated a power which the people vested in them alone, as their direct representa-tives, to a body of citizens who are not responsible to the people and who do not rep resent the people, inasmuch as they have had no voice in their selection. As one of the members of the commission has very truly said. "it is an unusual and unprecedented" body which the Legislature and the Governor have created to revise the constitution. But I venture to assert that it is also an unconstitutional body.

The fact that its recommendations are to be made to the Legislature and will have no force or effect until they are approved by the people does not relieve it of its unconstitutional character. For it is to be remembered that a constitutional convention authorized by the people, and whose delegates are chosen directly by the people, has no greater powers than have been delegated by the Legislature to this commission. work of such a convention when completed must be submitted to the people for their approval before it can become effective. This constitutional commission Sproul is, therefore, a legislative substitute for a people's constitutional convention. It proposes to do everything that a constitu tional convention could do with the single exception that it submits its report to the Legislature, whereas a convention would report directly to the people.

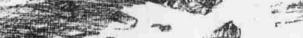
Now what reasons are advanced to justify this "unusual and unprecedented" and, as I hold, unconstitutional method of revising the constitution?

Well, it is urged that it would be "un to allow the people, in their present state of mind, to choose representatives to s convention to revise the constitution. It is argued that there is too much radicalism among the people; that discontent and unrest have unsettled their sane and sober judgment. Therefore it is necessary to select few cool and wise heads from this great mass of discontent and intrust them with the power to revise the fundamental law for the turbulent majority. It is, of course, part of the plan, as now announced, that, the people shall be permitted to hold a convention after they have quieted down and become nce again normal to consider the work of the wise men and women.

Such is the argument for the "unusual inprecedented" and, as I believe, uncon stitutional action of the Legislature and the Governor. That argument is no justification for the creation of this constitutional commission. The facts of history answer that argument so incontrovertibly that they need only to be stated to completely demolish it Since the independence of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania there have been four constitutions adopted. The first was adopted in the midst of the Revolution, a little more than a month after the Declaration of Inde pendence. It was a time of unrest, excitenent and turbulence, and yet that constituion contained the Bill of Rights under which we enjoy our liberties today. next was the constitution of 1790, the con vention having met in 1789, during the first year of the life of the present federal gov-

It was a time of unrest and turmoil, and the convention was preceded by riots in the city of Philadelphia, where it was held. The state council, whose duty it was to call the convention, refused to do so and the Legislature of that day usurped the power and authorized a convention to alter the enstitution. The next constitution was that of 1838, and the convention which adopted it sat in the panic year of 1837. And any one who has read the debates of the convention of 1873, which framed the present consti-tution, will be put hard to it to say that opinion today is more radical than those advanced in that convention. The people of that day were suffering under the acmulated evils which followed the Civil which finally culminated in the War and panie of 1873.

It is therefore an historical fact that every one of the four constitutions which the state has had since its Independence was adopted by the people in a period of unrest and turbulence. The present state of the



THE CHAFFING DISH

#### MEDITATIONS IN PORT By William McFee

(Special Correspondent of The Chaffing Dish)

S. S. Turrialba, New York, Dec. 10, 1919.

USED to be the only man in England who did not privately entertain the conviction he could write a play. I never did think so, why I have never written one Stay, I did an operetta called Prince Chlorophyll, in which the Green Spirit of Spring is identified with the figure of Romance in the blood and personified as a beautiful young prince. However, none of the pub-lishers or musicians had ever heard of chlorophyll, so it got lost. A friend in England who had it says (when he is in town), "Oh. who had it says (when he is in town), on it must be in my desk in the country.' When I get him in the country he says.

Well, I suppose it's in my desk at the unblic mind is no different from that of th people of Pennsylvania in '76, in '89, in '37 or in '73. It affords no justification whatever to the Legislature and the Governor to withhold from the people "their inherent right to alter, reform or abolish their government" and to substitute therefor an irresponsible commission of citizens to prepare a constitution for the whole people. When I say an "irresponsible commission" I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the persons who comprise that commissi 1 speak of it as being irresponsible for the reason that it is about to revise the work of the people without any direct authority from the people or without any direct responsi-

bility to the people. The constitution as it now exists is the direct voice of the people. It speaks the people's will to every department of government. Yet this commission, without the people's direct consent, is undertaking to alter the voice of the people with regard to their rights, their liberties and their gov-

It is an innovation in constitution-making hat should challenge the attention and the serious consideration of the free men of Pennsylvania. It strikes at the foundation of all their liberties inasmuch as it infringes upon their sovereignty. It violates that principle enumerated in the Bill of Rights which declares that "all power is inherent in the people," for it assumes the power to alter even the people's Bill of Rights with out ever having received from the people directly the authority to revise that or any other article in the constitution. The Supreme Court of the state is open

It is the people's refuge when the Legislature and the executive overstep their cor stitutional powers. Its authoritative and final judgment should be had upon the act by which the Legislature has authorized and Governor has appointed the "unusua and unprecedented" commission to revise the The question involved is far too important

or the people servilely to acquiesce in the action of the Legislature and the Governo It is by tame submission to such innovations upon their rights and liberties that free people are ultimately enslaved by the power of government. When, therefore, the free people of Pennsylvania have notice that this innovation has been introduced because the men whom they intrusted with the power of government feel that it would not now be afe to allow them to exercise their sovereign right to hold a convention, it behooves them o defend their sovereignty by every means. It is their constitution that has been committed into the hands of a commi for alteration and change. It is their rights and their liberties and their government that that commission is to deal with. And they will only prove themselves worthy of the great blessings of liberty which they have inherited from their forefathers if they shall resist with all of their power this first at tempt to take from them their inherent right to a voice, through representatives of their own choosing, in any body which is created by law to reform or alter their constitution. ROBERT BRANNAN.

Philadelphia, December 12.

And so I have lost that deathless masterpiece. I say deathless, for somehow or other a MS, which is no good always comes up grubby and smiling when the years have fled. I use the lyrics nowaday, young ladies ask me to write in their keepake books. They are astounded at my cility in writing impromptu, and I don't let

little adulation among those charming people who live ashore and don't know me well enough to discover the flaws in the casting, . . . CAME across a curious case of selfhypnotism the other day. (No, this isn't a drinking story.) One of the shore gang of mechanics was loafing on a job and I got on to him, which is my job. He not only declined to recognize me as having any juris

I can never get anybody on the ship to

think me clever, so I have to vamp up a

diction, but he referred darkly to what I used to do in New Orleans. "I heard all about you working the crowd off their feet down in New Orleans before the war. You won't do it to me.'

I said, "I want to get the jo done quick." "Yes," he said, "you've got that bloody limejuice\* idea of rushing things. It don't go here."

"Are you an American?" I inquired

"Yes, thank God, I am," he asseverated Well, I went up and got him fired, of course, and he is now broading upon the ueer fate which dogs his footsteps every where. I asked the superintendent: says he's an American. I'm sorry for that."

'American!" says he with a snort. "He got his final papers last week and he was born in Wapping and never saw the United States until the war started!" The boss varued me at the same time, saying : "Mind, Mac, you won't get men to work the same as

\*Sailor slang for "British."

WHAT I want to know is, Is this permanent? Are we slowing up? More important still, are we to have no more of hat doing a job because you are fond of it? These men nowadays who are getting prodigious wages and all sorts of fine things said about them by governments and employ ers seem to have no heart. They have no nervous energy. What you call pep, I suppose. The force that makes a thing go through in a sort of regulated frenzy, passionate desire to see it done and done with a conscientious adherence to the way you were taught. No, any old way will do of life. We have got to a pitch when it is all trade union and no trade. Three-quar ters of the people who are shouting about trade unionism are not what we call "tradesmen"; that is, a man who has been apprenticed to and knows his trade. I don't elieve the union leaders are blind to this They are aware that this spirit of gloomy inertia which is hanging over many of th men is bad for them in the long run. My own explanation is that they have discov ered to their amazement and consternation that merely getting big wages does nothing to make them any happier. I have a queer idea that after this Bolshevik business has died away there will be a great revival of piety and simple faith. I do really. I believe men, in say ten years' time, will begin to tire of all this ceaseless material prosperity. There will, of course, be saints, and drinking songs and good ale, and monas teries where bachelors can get a little peace, and no doubt we shall have martyrs burning brightly in the market place. And you and I will beat up the watch and hear the chimes at midnight, Master Shallow,

BY THE way, I came across a strange thing in Pepys' Diary the other day. He goes to a play and is impressed chiefly by the sweetness of the wind music "when the angel comes down," and he uses these re-markable words:

"no sweet it did rayish me, and indeed a word, did wrap up my soul so that made me really sick, just as I have

rmerly been when in love with my wife." Now isn't that nearer the mark than about 700 pages of "Sinister Street" or eighteen volumes of Arnold Bennett's pottery works; More anon. I have just had a couple of egg sandwiches and a pint of "cauffee" sent in, which is my lunch WILLIAM McFEE.

Desk Mottoes The human mind is capable of being excited without the application of gross and violent stimulants. -WORDSWORTH.

Five Christmas poems have already reached us containing the rhyme "holly-jolly." That was already an old rhyme when Shakespeare hung up his stocking; and our conviction is that John G. Whittier ex-tracted the last possible nourishment out of it. Into the basket!

One of the things we would like to see in of all the gracious damosels who have been lensed in the back-page Beauty Corner, per-sonally led by the genial editor of that feature, our own Harry L. Wittman, past grand archon of pulchritude-pickers.

It was supposed that Santa Claus had given us peace as a Christmas present a But the statesmen haven't got year ago. all the red tape off the package even yet.

A little peevishness must be excused this We are trying to write our annual Christmas sermon about good will and kind-SOCRATES.

## What Do You Know?

1. Name two of the most destructive earthquakes of the last half century. What tropic line is crossed in passing

from Key West to Havana? 3. How many states have ratified the woman suffrage amendment?

Who was Hyperion in classical mythology?

When was the present calendar adopted?

6. Who was Fra Diavolo?

7. What is Satsuma ware?

8. What is the meaning of the word Saturday?

9. Name two long narrative poems by Shakespeare.

10. What is an endemic disease?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Giuseppe Motta is the newly elected president of Switzerland. St. Paul is the capital of Minnesota.

Cleopatra is said to have been about a forty-eight at the time of her liaison with Marc Antony.

4. James A. Garfield was President of the United States for a little more

than six months. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1881, and died on September 19, 1881. The Hellenists were those who used the

Greek language, but were not Greeks. The word also describes Greek A nenuphar is a water lily,

Vaudeville is a corruption of "Vai 4 Vire," or in old French "Vau da Vire," the native valley of Oliver Basselin, a Norman poet, founder of a certain class of convivial songs which he called after his own valley. These songs were the basis of a type of entertainment which deeloped into the modern vaudeville

Cockburn is pronounced in England as though it were spelled "Co-burn."
9. The word plaza, if Anglicized, should be pronounced as it is spelled. It was originally Spanish, and in that language it is sounded as though it were spelled "platha." "Platsa" is ab-

solutely incorrect, for it involves the

The Italian form of the word is "plazza, Three commanders on the British side in the American Revolution wers Howe, Clinton and Comwallis.