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Philadelphia, Thursday, February 19, 1920

#### A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the en administration to concentrate its at-

The Delowari The Deloware river bridge, A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships. Development of the rapid transit system, A convention hall. A building for the Free Library An Art Museum. Bulargement of the water supply. Romes to accommodate the population.

# THE FIVE-DOLLAR WAGE

Injustice to the men has continued too long. Responsibility fles with those highe

THIS statement was printed in this column on June 20, 1918, in support of an appeal for a standard \$5-a-day wage for policemen. Since that time a great many good men have been forced out of the service and those who remained have had to suffer hardship.

The interesting thing now, however, is the light that has broken upon Charlie Hall. It took Mr. Hall and his friends almost two years to perceive the rightness and decency of the suggestion.

One of these days the \$5 wage for policemen will be a reality. Then there will be nothing in the attitude of Mr. Hall and his friends to indicate that they tut-tutted and pooh-poohed and refused even to recognize the need for wage reforms in the police service until public opinion and a change in administration forced them to a change of front.

### WHITE HOUSE CENSORSHIP

HAS the public any interest in the momentous questions of peace now being juggled perilously between Mr. Wilson and the premiers of England, France and Italy or is the fate of the League of Nations a matter of private concern to a handful of high officials ?

It is clear that Mr. Wilson addressed zations. His present independence of any a harsh note to the allied leaders to force a new Fiume compromise.

It is equally clear that European statesmen have been following a course

Europe must begin before we can have which he says had "a minor root in our the data necessary to guide us in framing new tariff laws.

It is not understood that Senator Penrose objects to proper tariff on dyestuffs to encourage the development of a new industry here, and it is hoped that he is not opposed to the removal of the most glaring defects in the internal tax laws. But so far as a general revision is concerned, men familiar with the situation agree with him that it would be best to postpone it until we know a little more.

### NONPARTISAN MR. HOOVER SERVES TIPS TO BOTH SIDES

His Concentration of Interest on Vital Issues Points the Way to the Restoration of Health in Our

Political System

HERBERT C. HOOVER pricks the bubble of partisanship with the skill and authority of an honest man.

That view of his acts and utterances is at least exceedingly easy to entertain. Neither Democrats nor Republicans have yet officially formulated any definite programs for the future. Issues abound, formidably, perilously. They are side-The impression that whatever stepned. principles are supported by one party will be promptly "viewed with alarm" by its opponent is prevalent and intrenched in precedent.

Many Americans, even those of the most optimistic bent, are beset with doubts. If sincere consideration of the great problems which oppress us is to be onfined to a man who has repudiated all political fealties, how is sanc progress to be stimulated? Mr. Hoover has force, clear vision and expert knowledge, but he cannot overthrow the party system. That is fundamental in our governmental machinery.

The unpledged reconstructionist who spoke at length before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York the other night has reiterated his faith in the republic and the practical efficacy of our institutions. And yet Mr. Hoover has of late been prompting numbers of his fellow citizens to wish that the words Democrat and Republican had never been coined.

In this case either he must be charged ith contradicting himself or else the public has impetuously misinterpreted

If the latter assumption is tenable, Hoover is not engaged in heaving rocks, but in avranging them with a muchneeded semblance of order. The resulting edifice is of inspiring architecture. If parties are not bubbles, but, as we used to think, inevitable forces, the fair castle of substantial hopes is simply awaiting an occupant. It is as inconcelyable that one, if not ideal, at least serviceable, will fail to appear as it is the Mr. Hoover is our only citizen who can think clearly.

mentality of the former food commissioner, it cannot be reasonably maintained that he is entitled to that unique

distinction. Furthermore, Mr. Hoover himself has never presumed so vaingloriously. He has, none the less, pondered deeply and scientifically the perplexities of the aftermath of a world war. His training and specific information lift him beyond the fog of generalipolitical machine relieves him of the

pressure of dealing with opportunist and strategic half-truths. of the republic with his frankness. His

inadequate transportation facilities and their responsibility for intermittent

operation of the mines." Equally perspicacious and more explicit are the suggestions for taking the government out of the shipping business and at the same time preserving and fostering the magical revival of the merchant marine due to the war. The pressure on the government now attempting to manage 1900 ships "to take refuge in rigid regulations and fixed rates"

naturally detrimental to underbidding by much smaller private concerns. Hoover reasons-and it is hard to dispute his logic-that the maintenance of the high rates will increase the number

of government-owned idle ships, while the private fleet grows. The vicious circle may be visualized in the forecast that "if we reduce rates we shall be underbid until the governmental margin of larger operation causes us to lose

money.' The means of stabilizing the marvelously stimulated industry of American shipbuilding is outlined in an appeal to our shipyards to employ their excess resources in filling foreign orders for vessels and for the government during this ransition period to sell sets of three or four of the standardized fabricated cargo steamships and to devote the proceeds to the construction of single ships of a better and faster type.

The mere summary of Mr. Hoover's reconstruction plan. fails to do justice to ither its intensely practical values or to the hopeful spirit of self-analytical Americanism which pervades it. His warnings against socialistic radicalism are informed by a sound sense of economics and a fervent respect for our peculiarly national social philosophy, which is as inimical to extravagant repressive measures as it is to hysterical panaceas for conditions which occasion no alarm among clear-headed persons.

Mr. Hoover significantly points to the only contingency which could ever possibly subvert the social structure of a land safeguarded by the anti-radical solvent of an overwhelmingly large farmer population. This extremity is defined as "a reflex of continued attempt to control this country by the 'interests' and other forms of our domestic reactionaries.

Neither toryism, radicalism, windy optimism nor fettering despair colors Hoover's survey of our affairs. Common sense is its heartening quality.

Political parties, unless they are planning to summon a squad of undertakers. can hardly refrain from accepting some of his well-defined tips. Whether he is of presidential timber

or not, he has designed a platform which should bring new life to any party which is bold enough and clever enough to speak up.

# WE NAME A CANDIDATE

With the most genuine respect for the TO FORGIVE is human. After yesterday afternoon, therefore, we are moved to nominate the weatherman for the presidency of the United States. The honor is one wisely reserved for men whose blunders and mistakes are all behind them, and for that reason alone the weatherman should appeal powerfully to voters of discernment.

Will the weather gentleman accept the nomination? We have a conviction that he would

flee from it. What bitter things the opposition press would say about the ruthlessness of his egotism and the the ruthlessness of his But he is not blasting the foundations egotism and the obstinacy of his tem-

What grinding denunciation would

## HONEST FARMER CREASY

Death of Legislator Recalls Many Interesting Stories of a Picturesque Figure in State Politics

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

WILLIAM T. CREASY'S death bas caused more widespread regret. I venture to say, over Pennsylvania than the death of any public man in recent years. Outside the great cities he was known per-

sonally to more people than any member of the Legislature perhaps in half a century. He was twice a nominee for state offices and for two years was the state chairman of the Democratic party. For six years he was master of the State Grange. In addition he was identified in an official way with two national farm organizations.

It was because of his official position and his connection with agricultural bodies that he came to have a statewide personal acquaintance.

WILLIAM TRENTON CREASY was of Colonial ancestry. His forebears fought in the Revolution. He lived and died in the township in which he was born. In his younger days he was rather gaunt and inclined to be raw-boned, with darkblue eyes, prominent nose and heavy brown

drooping mustache. He first came to Harrisburg in 1895 as representative from Columbia county. He brought with him certain navrow preju dices, among them a dislike for and distrust of newspaper correspondents. They were in-dividuals to be shunned and never to be

trusted with political secrets. The Democratic party was always right nd the Republican party always wrong. At his first session he voted oftener against measures proposed by the Republican side, notwithstanding they were nonpartisan meas-

ures, than he did for them. He was a member of the House continuisly for fifteen years, but in that time his views both as to newspapermen and Republican members of the House underwent a complete transformation. He came to regard the correspondents as his best friends and Republicans, in their private capacity, as good fellows and men like unto himself

FROM an unpolished but forceful advocate of legislative measures he developed in the course of years into a clever if not accomplished debater. He was direct in his utter-ances and re-enforced his statements with nerete facts and figures.

His voice was strident, with somewhat of a nasal twang. His hold upon the farmers of the state was phenomenal.

They regarded him as the embodiment of enesty. And he was. He was honest clear through from start to finish of his political career.

N 1906, when William T. Creasy was the nominee for auditor general on the Democratic, Lincoln, Prohibition and Union Labor tickets, and the late Jeremiah H. Black was candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the same coalition ticket. I traveled with them over a good part of the state on Carrie Chapman Catt. their campaigning tour.

He was a rugged, outspoken, lovable, whole-souled man. He could not dissemble. the vote, they will not be the "ladies' auxiliary His public views were his private views. He was anything but a political opportunist. to a male organization"? The great corporations of the state, which

Creasy was one of the most uncompromising Democrats I have ever known. And yet he was as bitter in his opposition to the traders and tricksters on the Democratic side in the House as he was to corporation represontatives on the Republican side.

WiTH thesexception of ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart and Lewis Emery, Jr., all of the leading candidates, successful and unsuccessful, in that campaign of 1906 have passed

polities. I do not recall that two finer, more genial

making and the other WHY should the Woman in Politics women, led by Mrs. Rusiness Clears Ar pursuits that now en-**Business Clears Arena** gross her. If her interests were **Political Field Barren** likely to run to politics, **Paradise** for Mediocrities why has she so long neglected to seek the vote? Women May Change Things And if the sex in gen-Intelligence Unoccupied oral does not develop interest the women who ably more women than men in the United | were active are likely to be only the women's States, or there soon will be, present civili-zation tending to more females than males. auxiliary that Mrs. Catt so much dreads. If women have the interest in politics they have everything else necessary to give new life to the rather dull business of self-gov-Or put it another way : They have a better ernment-superior intelligence, time, money, energy, a gift of intrigue and the art of so-

order of brains disposable for politics than cializing organization. 999

WHY "fight your way up." Mrs. Catt?

Y The thing is easier. You know the saying that the business world is crying out for \$50,000 a year men? It cries so loudly that few of them go into

resolve so hard that in

politics, when they have

They have the num-

They have the brains.

They have the time.

the men have.

bers, for there are prob-

Result, politics is crying out loudly for

auxiliary.

ernized than in whether their sex in politics is and always shall be merely the ladies'

TIME brings a garland T For every soul when born : Sometimes 'tis bright with flowers. Sometimes 'tis thick with thorn :

It lengthens with his living. Sometimes it gives him glee : And what 'twill be tomorrow

It may be torn and dusty. It may be spread with dew : It may be twined of roses. It may be all of rue: But-be it sweet or bitter.

However frail and fragile Perhaps more women are interested in having their plain gold wedding rings mod-

'Twill hold him all his years : Or mock he it with laughter,

And every man must bear it Fair be it, or forlorn.

It lasts as long as he. Sometimes it brings him sorrow.

His eye cannot foresec.

None may his wreath eschew LIKE everything in life, it is all a question of interest.

The woven thing appears, Though he be strong and agile Or wet he it with tears.



he fought consistently, knew this, and I think respected him for it. He could neither he cajoled, compelled nor purchased,

not quite in accord with American pur poses and aims as they were expressed at Paris.

The resulting complication and the mystery in which it has been wrapped at the White House have actually tended to endanger the treaty in the Senate. They have increased Senate antagonism toward the League of Nations. Yet the world at large is not permitted to know what is going on.

The succession of rumors and denials from the White House is a cause for new doubts and perplexities. An official denial was issued of the report that the President had threatened to withdraw the treaty from the Senate. A denial of this denial followed.

So far no one knows the truth of the matter. The White House is one place where the country should expect frankness and truth. The press has had to hear the blame for misleading reports accepted in confidence from the President's representatives.

Open covenants openly arrived at? The sub-Presidents, whoever they may he, seem never to have heard of such things.

# SMITH AS PROVOST EMERITUS

NO ONE need be surprised if the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania respect the sentiment of the alumni expressed at the Wilmington meeting and make Dr. Edgar Fabs Smith provost omeritus with a salary when his resignation takes effect in June.

Such a disposition of the matter will commend itself to the judgment of the community at large. Doctor Smith has devoted his life to the institution and has risen to its head. Fairness and justice both require that his services shall be recognized in such a way that the remaining years of his life may be spent in dignified and comfortable case, with no greater demand on his time and attention than it will be convenient for him to meet.

# DELAY THAT IS NOT DANGEROUS

SENATOR PENROSE'S telephoned message to Washington that "there will be no changes in the tariff and revenue laws at this session" is a repetition of what he has said before.

It is his belief, shared by many of his colleagues, that changes in the revenue and tariff laws should be postponed until a careful study can be made of the effects of the war upon the economic condition of the country. No one knows at the present time what tariff changes are adisable because no one knows the adjustments necessary to meet post-war condi ions.

The balance of foreign trade in our favor in 1919 amounted to about \$4,000 .and oco, and the countries which bought our goods are finding it difficult to pay them?. Economic rehabilitation of

performance is, indeed, a magnificently constructive preliminary to a political campaign which thus far has been focusing attention more on men than on issues. around to a sensible procedure. Contempt of parties will not carry us far. What is needed is some lucid expression of their meanings to save us from the plight of struggling in the dark.

The New York address is opulent in campaign keys. Those which will not actually unlock baffling doors will open at least antechambers into which we must enter before probing the hearts of the mysteries.

"No scheme of political appointment has ever yet been devised," declares Mr. Hoover, "that will replace competition in its selection of ability and character." In this compact phrase is crystallized an estimate-a sincerely unfavorable one-of government ownership and also of the anti-socialistic inherent structure

of the United States. "Already we can show," he pertinently adds, "that no government under pressure of ever-present political or sectional interest can properly conduct the risks of extension and improvement or can be free from local pressure to conduct unwarranted service in industrial enter-DYILDG.

It is no wonder that the speaker's eyes twinkled when he proclaimed his aversion "to say anything about political matters." If Mr. Hoover is disinclined to play politics himself, he is under no illusions concerning certain indefensible features of the political game.

"Sectional interests" is a suggestive phrase after seven years of the political domination emanating below the Mason and Dixon line. The "Solid South" has capitalized its imperviousness to healthy disparities of political opinion with traditional illiberality. This familiar situation has made for narrow vision in the Democratic ranks at the very moment when the party was prone to surrender ome of its archaic principles in order to commodate itself to an unprecedented international drama.

Mr. Wilson has been one of the wietims of this inconsistency. When he has revolted, as in the case of the military training bill, his party reverted to the old sectionalist attitude. In appointments, in legislation, in a score of ways, the South restored to power under a Democratic administration has not been fair to the nation.

Hoover is courageously candid in alignng sectionalism among the drawbacks of government control of quasi-public

His railway program, in its emphasis on the need of a "greatly increased transport equipment," strikes at the core the problem of inflated prices and also heds a clarifying light on the coal strike.

be uttered upon every hand because of the harshness of his general disposition lately revealed! It would be said of him with justice that he got the nation into Mr. Hoover may assist in bringing us difficulties from which it was hard to escape, that he refused to listen to appeals or advice. He went his own way and let the storms rage. Because of him transportation was paralyzed, traffic was impeded everywhere and there was a shortage of coal and a shortage of food. Even now we can hear Henry Wise Wood lifting his voice to indict the weatherman as the inspirer of bolshevism and all forms of social unrest.

Even the friends of our candidate would turn sadly away from him. They would talk about his growing irritability and mourn his habit of vacillation. They would say that the wretched confusion and uncertainty of his later policies is in tragic contrast with an earlier idealism expressed in happy Aprils and the lush, green days of remembered Junes. Yes. The weatherman doubiless would

refuse to run. He already knows something of forces that prevail in the universe and defy human will and human efforts to tame and order them. And he may have a sneaking suspicion that such forces rage in the world of international politics just as they rage about the heads of the multitude to make life hard in the streets, on the railroads and wherever work is to be done. The solitude of the Weather Bureau is to be preferred to the solitude of the White House. The world in general knows too little of the elements that rule in both places. But a weatherman knows what to expect and a President, in these days, doesn't.

Even if the Kelly bill For Goose or Gander which makes it a penal offense for any cin

refuse to bargain collectively with labor had common sense to back it, there would still be some room for criticism. bargaining is desirable, but it is not desirable to clutter up the statute books with unnecessary laws. If such a law were enacted it ought to be backed up with enforceable declaration that decisions arrived at should be binding on both parties; and that the abrogation of any agreement should be sufficient cause for a civil action for damages to lie against either a business corporation or a labor organization, and for a criminal action against each and every individual responsible, with a term of im prisonment as a penalty. If a law is to be made, let it have plenty of teeth

In the matter of preparedness for war, army bill is only a shade more effective than Bryan's million men springing up overnight. Headquarters for the next world war, of there is one, will be at the gas house. Lit erally. No reference here made to legislative

Nowhere, capital of Dreamland, is the place where wages go up and prices come down at one and the same time. Most of the price commissions ar headed in that direction in their hunt for profiteers.

ever contested for high office than 'Bob'' Murphy, of Cambria, and "Jerry' Black, of York. Both were young, able and

Murphy, the son of the world-famous temperance apostle, Francis Murphy, had inherited the splendid physique and winning personality of his father. Jeremiah S. Black, son of Chauncey For

ward Black, ex-Lleutenant Governor and one of the most perfect gentlemen I have ever known, personified the dignity, learning and suavity of three generations of Pennsylvania statesmen.

Robert K. Young, of Tioga, who defeated 'Farmer'' Creasy for auditor general that year, passed away a few years since, and now the gentleman from Columbia follows him into the unknown.

Henry Houck, who was chosen secretary of internal affairs in 1906, has been dead for a number of years.

F THE Philadelphia congressmen elected in 1906, Henry H. Bingham, John E. Reyburn, Reuben O. Moon, George D. Me Creary and W. W. Foulkrod have traveled on to the undiscovered country, leaving Mayor Hampton Moore the last survivor of a notable sextet.

Many of these man died before their time. Robert S. Murphy, brilliant and con-vivial, was the first to go. Jeremiah S. Black, who for years had his residence in the beautiful ancestral home at Willow Bridges, the scene, as I well recall, of some of the most brilliant gatherings of publie men that York county has ever known died largely as the result of worry due to financial reverses.

Henry Houck had reaped many honors as ane of the most popular public speakers in the state, whose anecdotal reminiscences were only surpassed by those of the eloquent and witty General Thomas J. Stewart, possibly the most accomplished orator Pennsylvania has known in half a century.

Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart, still bear ing high the honors of a distinguished and well-spent life, presides over the destinies of the Union League as its president.

Lewis Emery. Jr., now past eighty years of age and many times a millionaire. Stuart's old rival for the chief magistracy, has flung dull care and busidess responsibilities to the winds and is spending the remaining years of his life alternating between the tropical beauties of the island of Jamaica and the wind-swept pluteaus of Peru.

OOKING back across the comparatively L brief space of fourteen years, and the wide swath cut by the sickle of time and death as illustrated in the incidents just recited, with the death of William T. Creasy as a focal point, I recall an utterance of John W. Morrison, now and for past years deputy state banking commissioner

It was during a gubernatorial campaign We were riding together in an open carriage through South Bethlehem during a cumpaign parade. The building lines of the streets vere gay with flags and bunting. The sidewalks were packed with cheering thousands.

ture of partisan enthusiasm and gay political tumult. Turning to me after a period of silence during which he had been viewing the demonstration with thoughtful eyes, he said ; "I wonder, after all, if this sort of thing

the \$50,000 a year order of brai As now constituted, politics is the para e for mediocrities.

One recalls with difficulty the name of single national party chairman since Mark Hanna-except, of course, the present chairman, who receives a good deal of publicity. Yet running a national election, helping the voters choose a President, is one of the biggest jobs in this democracy of ours, and highty important to the parties, too, as the

fooling away of an election by the blunders incompetent chairmen has proved. Yet look at the long list of recent national hairmen, unknown lawyers, private secre-

taries, small business men, seeking the chairmanship for the advertising it will give them and in the hope of a subsequent addition to their earning powers.

Not one \$50,000 a year man among them, not to speak of \$100,000 a year men or \$500.000 a year men.

#### q · q , q

THE business of government is in the - hands of second-raters, whether it is in the parties or in the public offices.

At the top is a cabinet of nobodies and a Congress with only a dozen men of reason able capacity in all its more than 500 mem-

A big business man said to the President before he became ill, "You haven't men who inspire confidence in your federal trade comnission

The President replied : "There are two vacancies in that commission. Find me two men of the proper size and character and I will appoint them." The big business man couldn't.

Men's interests lie elsewhere than in party olitics or public service.

#### 9 9 9

WITH women it will be a question of in-

Will they really want generally to succeed n politics?

If some few only wish to do so, they will e members of the "ladies' auxiliary

The men will take them in, flatter them, give them jobs to do just outside the inner circle, praise them, make speeches about their indispensable services.

But politics will remain a man's world.

qqq TF ENOUGH women want to go into politics they could make politics their own. They can bring to politics a better order. brains than the men do.

Women with time and money for polities are abler than the men with time and money for politics. The world has not yet learned make as much use of woman's intelliger There is more woman's intelligence not fully occupied than man's intelligence.

0 0 0

ND when it comes to the social side of A political organizing, women have much nore natural talent than men.

District political clubs are dead things in ieu's hands.

Members won't attend except at election times. Women might make them all the year

around affairs, the center of the social life of the districts.

But as man's interests lie in money-making rather than in the business of government. woman's interests, even now when she has she vote, may continue to lie in home

The simple gold band on the third finge Sometimes 'twill glisten wants of the left hand which our mother wore is no longer the fashion.

A wedding ring now should be encrusted with platinum.

g g g

So far as a ring may do it, the married oman of years' standing may be made to feel as if she were on her honeymoon again and painfully conscious of the circlet on her left hand.

"Briefly," says the jeweler's advertisement, "we expertly cover the plain gold wedding ring with a sheet of platinum. Our engraver then chuses an appropriate design upon that platinum, which will place your plain gold wedding ring in the same class

with your modern platinum jewelry. This renewal of youth may be got for \$25. Jurgen when the gods gave him his youth back in a book was followed by an uncomfortable shadow.

The woman with her youth back in the shape of a platinum-overlaid wedding ring may be followed by a shadow, nerhan more than one, several "of each," as Daisy Ashford would say,

It has been pointed out time and again that hard work is the only cure for the eco nomic neurasthenin from which Europe is suffering. It may be that a functioning League of Nations will be the factory whistle

that will summon the world to its job. They object to different amendments,

but both Maryland and New Jersey are stall ing at the inevitable.

It is now a toss-up whether the peace treaty will be talked to death in the Senate

# or choked to death in committee.

No. Sophronia. spring fever is- not a disease ; it is a luxury.

Mr. Hoover can use a rail fence to point a moral, but he doesn't straddle it.

Mr. McAdoo is a Barkis with reserva-

tions.

# EMBARKING FOR JERSEY THE captain cocks his engle eye,

I The deck hands lock the gate : Commuters pinch in every inch-Their suppersawill not wait.

The ancient paddle-wheels go flop "Too-too" the whistles blare. Begins the ride across the tide Of icy Delaware,

# · The Voyage The ice cakes crunch about the bow They grind beneath the deck :

In trembling fright each Jerseyite Gets blue about the neck.

The Voyage Ends "We're safe," the skipper bellows forth, And he cuts another nick-

As he has done each well-steered run-Upon his wallting stick.

And then he hobbles To the other rilot-house For the return

Voyage. A la Amy Lowell.

ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

When dawning on his view : Ofttimes he greets it sighing-'Tis faded while 'tis new. With waning gleams of withered dreams That never could come true. Alas, its fairest blossoms Ah, could he but retain But he must lose the loveliest The like to ne'er regain-And vanished beauty haunts him. And memory brings him pain. Samuel Minturn Peck, in the Beston Transcript. What Do You Know? QUIZ 1. Name a play by Shakespeare in which the scenes are laid in the now much discussed region of Dalmatia along the Adriatic? 2. What is a dahabeeyah? 3. What kind of weather does a rapid rist in the barometer indicate? 4. What country is called the Banda Oriental? 5. What noted Paris editor was shot by Madame Caillaux? 6. Who was the gooddess of fruit trees in Roman mythology? 7. When did Germany declare her intertion to wage unrestricted submarine warfare? S. In what time was the Atlantic crossed by the aviators Alcock and Browne last June? 9. How many times did Roosevelt run fer the presidency? 10. What is the original meaning of the word pandemonium? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Septuagint is the Greek version the Old Testament, including th Apocrypha, said to have been made about 270 B. C. by seventy translators. 2. The first name of Cardinal Richelien was Armand. 3. Eurydice in classical mythology was the wife of Orpheus. Claudius Ptolemy, a geographer of Aler-andria, who lived in the second cen-tury A. D., believed the world to be a globe and worked out a system of longitude and latitude. 5. The financial panic in Grover Clere land's second administration occurred in 1893. 6. Caffeine is a vegetable alkaloid found in ten and coffee plants. 7, Emma Nevada was a celebrated Ameri can operatic soprano. She was been in Austen, Nevada, in 1862. Her real

name was Emma Wizom. 8. The Hebrew word "ichabod" means inglorious.

9. The Yazoo is an important river of the state of Mississippi. It flows into the Mississippi river above Vicks

Rene Viviani, ex-premier of France.
nercompanied Marshal Joffre on his visit to the United States in 1917.

Bands were blaring every 500 feet. It was, to Morrison, an oft-repeated pic

worth while ; if it counts for anything in the final wind-up?"

ployer engaged in interstate commerce