

Evening Public Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA
Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

SUMMER TRAVEL
THE summer which begins today between noon and 1 o'clock is the first in six years in which American vacationists of roving propensities are able, at least in part, to gratify their desires.

A NEW FIREBOAT
THE municipal loan conference did well to approve of the item appropriating \$300,000 or \$350,000 from the \$5,000,000 loan for a new fireboat to protect the city's waterfront.

HOPE FOR A SAFE FOURTH
THE expectation that Council will speedily pass Director Cortelyou's ordinance making it unlawful to sell this dangerous fireworks toy called "sparklers" promises for the first time genuine security on Independence Day.

THE CITY'S MONEY
ONE of the most important public hearings, the outcome of which will touch the pocketbook of every taxpayer in Philadelphia, is scheduled to take place in the near future at City Hall.

\$14,000,000, so that 1/2 per cent a year interest represents a very tidy sum. The pending ordinance is unquestionably a step in the right direction, but a proposal recently urged by the Bureau of Municipal Research in one of its weekly pamphlets, suggesting bids for the banks for the city deposits, is certainly worth careful consideration by Council.

KEEPING huge bank balances and going out into the market to borrow money is a procedure no business organization would ever follow. Here again the city might profitably turn to the banks for its deposits and keep only working balances in bank.

THE WORLD ORDER IS THREATENED BY HATRED

Disaster Sure to Follow Unless American Statesmen Strive to Remove the Causes of Discontent
POLITICIANS the world over are more interested in carrying the next election than in assisting in the progress of civilization. They cannot see around the edges of the ballot which they wish to induce the voters to put in the box, and their backs are turned to the past so that they are unable to profit by its lessons.

There are exceptions now and then. Mr. Hoover, if he can be called a politician, is a notable instance of a public man with knowledge and vision. In the course of an address on the perils of the present and the causes which had produced disaster in the past he told a Rutgers College audience the other day that if there had been no foolish men in Babylon that empire would not be a heap of ruins.

He tells us that "the war has filled not only Russia but most of eastern Europe and western Asia with the spirit which I have called Satanism—the spirit which hates the world order wherever it exists and seeks to vent its hate without further plan." But, says he, this spirit would not have got abroad had not the world order betrayed itself and been falsified by the policies and actions toward enemies and subjects in ways which seem to them what the ways of Nero or Domitian seemed to St. John on Patmos.

Mr. Murray sees no sign of repentance in the present world order. He is confident that unless the world order is changed by this change of heart the world order is doomed. "Unless it abstains utterly from war and the causes of war," he says, "the next war will destroy it. Unless it seek earnestly the spirit of brotherhood and sobriety at home, bolshevism will destroy it.

Mr. Murray does not content himself with pointing out the dangers. He reminds us that the world order, if it survives the present economic crisis, has such an opportunity as has never been granted in any previous order. He speaks of the "European society" and the system of mandates for the administration of backward territories. He says, "Except a certain necessary greatness of character, he concludes that if we do not recover greatness of character, and if for any reason the following low motives and to be governed by inferior men, it looks as if not the British empire only but the whole world order established by the end of the war and summarized by the League of Nations may pass from history under the same fatal sentence as the great empires of the past."

These are solemn words from a man whose knowledge qualifies him to speak. There has been some disposition here to think because we are separated from Europe by 3,000 miles of ocean we are not at all interested in what goes on there. Let it be only a little more than three years since we were drawn into a European conflict which has ended with Russia, most of eastern Europe and western Asia filled with the spirit of hatred against the world order of which we are a part.

Unless we and the other nations have a greatness of character to devote ourselves to the righteous task of removing the grounds for the hatred that is now threatening the world—if we take the parochial view and forget the teachings of experience; if the counsels of the same kind of folly to which Mr. Hoover refers are allowed to prevail, we are certain to find ourselves one more involved in a still greater conflict.

But Mr. Hoover and Mr. Murray are not the only men who perceive the duty of the present. Mr. McAdoo rose splendidly to the occasion when in his statement refusing to permit his name to go before the Democratic convention he said that "the times are not propitious for equivocation or for appeals to blind passion or to doctrines of hate, or for reactionaries and those who would shut their ears to the great and swelling voice of humanity which cries aloud for the restoration of peace and good will at home and in the world and the opportunity to live in an atmosphere of justice, progress and prosperity."

alone today. No nation can hate another nation with a blind hatred without suffering for it. No party can wage a campaign based on the gospel of hate without sowing dragons' teeth that will germinate and yield a pestiferous crop to trouble it for a generation. We are all Americans, loyal to what seems to us to be the best thing for the nation. If we can engage each other rivalry based on a desire that the United States shall fulfill its destiny by assisting the world in solving the problems common to every member of the family of nations, we can lift the campaign from the slough of denunciation and the brood highway for a constructive program for the benefit of all mankind.

MR. McADOO'S "NO"

ALTHOUGH Mr. McAdoo's refusal to run for the presidency lacks what the dramatist would call "motivation," there is no uncertainty in his language. Repudiation later of a decision which Mr. Wilson's son-in-law has called "irrevocable" would be an unwholesome novelty in American politics. Aspirants for the chief magistracy have been who were ostentatiously, or silent, but virtually none of them ever went to the extreme of obstructing the loophole of acceptance. It is highly probable, therefore, that Mr. McAdoo's "no" does not mean "yes" under overwhelming pressure.

The mystery lies in his confession of relative poverty, at least sufficiently acute to bar him from politics in favor of business. And yet many men possessed of far less worldly goods than Mr. McAdoo—notably Grant, Garfield and McKinley—have in the past entered the presidential race. If there were unadvised of the financial sacrifices, perhaps the reason for Mr. McAdoo's declination lies deeper. In this connection it is interesting to recall a fairly well authenticated rumor that the former secretary of the treasury had little zeal for challenging his political opponents unless he were decidedly certain of victory.

There is implied cheer for the Republicans in this view, as there is also in the elimination of a personal factor once of considerable potential strength to the Democracy. Mr. McAdoo's abilities have been admitted even by his foes. His weakness lay in family obligations which the present secretary of the White House—a connection which inevitably has fortified Republican campaign arguments concerning attempted dynastic succession and has furnished some heavy ammunition for discharge from the political platform.

But if the Democratic camp will be free from such blows in the future the present state is one of eleven-hour confusion. Mr. McAdoo stood an excellent chance of winning in the convention. His retirement presages a complicated, not to say hectic, battle in San Francisco, and mostly with empty-handed second-rate material. The painful choice would seem to be between candidates who are well known but hardly favorable and those whose merits, however valid, have enjoyed scant publicity. That a lively comedy is impending on the Pacific slope is scarcely disputable.

WORK IS THE ANSWER

CHARLES M. SCHWAB is always an optimist, and it is to be hoped that his address before the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association, which was full of his customary cheer, will prove to be a true prophecy. There is a great deal of trouble in the world today that his address which both sums up the country's present difficulty and gives its solution. "With less talking and more work," said Mr. Schwab, "we will all reach satisfactory results." This is eminently true. Lack of production is the cause of most of our economic evils. The principal reason for the existing high prices and general scarcity of goods is that the only thing which will end this condition of affairs, if every American would take Mr. Schwab's advice and work more, whether or not he does less talking, most of our troubles would soon be over.

The steelmaker is undoubtedly right when he says that we all have confidence in the future of the country. America has the fundamentals for prosperity to an extent not possessed by any other nation on earth, and there can be no doubt of our ultimate triumph over the evils which now assail us. The aggregate part of it all that totals the system of mandates for the administration of backward territories, being thrown in by our immediate progress to this desired end.

THE MET'S NEW LEASE

EVERY resident of Philadelphia will be glad to hear of the leasing of the Metropolitan Opera House to Broadway officers and trustees of Lu Lu Temple, with the result that the building will still be available as a place of amusement for such organizations as may need it. Mr. Bok and his associates, by gaining control of the Academy, have ousted the Metropolitan Orchestra and the opera are concerned, but Philadelphia is too large a city to be dependent upon a single large amusement auditorium. The Shriners' lease, which is for ten years, includes a purchase option, so that the Metropolitan Opera House, like the Academy, is at least for an appreciable period saved to Philadelphia.

Two robbers trapped to prevent crime a Chicago banker in the Metropolitan Opera House, a road after a brief run on the Parkway, took his valuables. Though men cannot be made moral by law, crime may sometimes be reduced by ordinance. If a city ordinance required that all taxi drivers at a railroad station should be required to register on arrival and departure there would be no possibility of a man in a last vest being stranded within our gates—and getting away with it.

These are prosperous times. There is work for all who want to do it. But that those who lack health may still suffer the pangs of poverty is evidenced by the simple, pathetic letter accompanying a deserted baby in Canada last week. "I, the father," the note said, "have heart trouble and am unable to hold a good position. We are going to work together to be able to lay by enough to claim our child again."

PATRIOTIC PYROTECHNICS

Fireworks All Right in Their Place, but That Place Is Not in the Hands of the Inexpert
THE action of the city authorities in suppressing, so far as is legitimately possible, the sale of fireworks in Philadelphia will regulate, to a certain extent, an American and especially a Philadelphia custom of long standing. Pyrotechnical displays have always been popular in this city, and what even now would be considered very elaborate displays were given many years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, or, for that matter, before the question of American colonial independence was seriously thought of.

Fireworks themselves, as every one knows, are of the utmost antiquity; in fact, they are so old that their origin is in doubt. They were first used in what is now the United States as a means of celebrating great national occurrences such as military victories, and their first use in the celebration of a definite holiday in this country was in the South, where elaborate pieces were set off at Christmas time each year, a custom which is still followed in certain sections of the South. It had its origin here in the earliest colonial days.

This custom thus far antedated the Revolution, but fireworks in the North were by no means unknown, and in Philadelphia they were so popular that they were displayed regularly on a small scale, admission being charged, as in the case of any other amusement. One of the earliest of the really great displays in this city was in 1758, when the Delaware river was the scene of a wonderful pyrotechnical exhibition in honor of the capture of Fort Mifflin by General Amherst.

A unique point in the history of fireworks in Philadelphia was the official suppression of them in 1774, two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Thus a law against squibs preceded the grand cannonade of the Revolution. With the predilection for pyrotechnical displays which at that time extended all over the colonies, it is not strange that even during the Revolution itself the feelings of the people should have found vent in fireworks and noise. This truly American custom appears to be a legitimate inheritance from the founders of the country.

FIREWORKS appeared in the first congressional celebration of Independence Day in 1777, when they were shown in the streets of Philadelphia and in the following year, when, according to the description of Richard Henry Lee, "handsome fireworks" were set off in the evening. The custom does not seem to have become general throughout the country, however, until some years later. Bonfires and the firing of salutes of thirteen guns, presumably thirteen in honor of the number of colonies, were used from the very first as a means of celebrating the Fourth in every colony. Philadelphia did not confine the use of fireworks to the celebration of national holidays, and they were still used as a means of commercial profit. Thus in October, 1781, there was an exhibition naively described as "a very grand fireworks by a girl eleven years old, consisting of two English men-of-war fighting two Americans in full force and the battle shall be given to the Americans."

A few years later Bush Hill was established and fireworks were exhibited with great success; in 1796 a "pyrotechnician from France and Germany" giving an exhibition for which \$1 as a mission was charged. A very large sum was expended. The show was apparently successful from all standpoints. There is every indication that the steam roller will be in good working order when the Democratic convention opens in San Francisco; but that is a matter which will be decided by Bryan may not be able to throw a monkey wrench just where it will do the most good.

The Cody, launched at Hog Island on Saturday, will do honor on the sea to a distinguished scout and the citizens of Cody, Wyo. It is a long journey from the prairie schooner to a steel cargo carrier, but the fame of Buffalo Bill has made the trip. I would not hand a baby face. Smooth and unscarred, to God on high. And say: "Hereon You will find no trace. Of living, now I come to die."

No, battered up and down the ways, I give Him back this proof of me; Record of care, tumultuous days, Life was for man or God to see. —Richard Burton, in the New York Review. What Do You Know? QUIZ 1. What is benefit of clergy? 2. What is the name of the dog that guarded the portals of the infernal regions? 3. When was Oklahoma admitted to statehood? 4. On what date did Admiral Togo destroy the Russian Baltic fleet? 5. Who was Jonathan Swift? 6. Where is Lake Chad? 7. Why is the chaffinch so named? 8. How a "Pepys" pronounced? 9. What relation of George Washington was a member of the Supreme Court? 10. Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. In Greek mythology Cerberus was the name of the dog that guarded the portals of the infernal regions. 2. Oklahoma territory was thrown open to settlement by proclamation of President Harrison, April 22, 1889. 3. The average depth of the ocean is 12,500 feet. 4. Jonathan Swift was the author of "Gulliver's Travels." 5. Thomas Brown, English satirist and poet, was the chaffinch's benigning. "I do not love thee, Doctor Fell." 6. The seventh President of the United States was Andrew Jackson. 7. A petronel was a large pistol used by horse soldiers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. 8. The biggest cigar saw in the world is at Hooquiam, Washington. It was made in Philadelphia and is 18 1/2 inches in diameter. 9. Mrs. John B. Dodd, of Spokane, Wash., originated "Father's Day." According to the story, she was inspired by her own father's death and the observance was the first Sunday after June 15 and a colored flower was worn for the living and a white flower for the dead. 10. At 4 per cent simple interest money will double itself in 18 1/2 years; at compound interest in 11 1/2 years.

SHORT CUTS

May the aisles in a dry goods store be spoken of as the byways of trade? It may be that Democratic sentiment may demand McAdoo despite denial. Is it possible that Mr. McAdoo believes that the Democrats haven't a chance? Ever so many political prophets profess to be able to see through the Glass boom. The Republican platform is a rough draft which the campaign will elaborate and develop. And now it looks as if the Board of Education needed to be pushed rather than "shown."

The story that a Belgian had "landed one on the ex-kaiser's jaw" was too good to be true. A birthday cake being no longer on the menu card, our Bucks county sister has now returned to Bristol board. The one indication that Wilson may dominate the San Francisco convention is that Tammany is against him. The Department of Justice fears Ludwig C. A. K. Martens will slip out of the country. Fear? Why not hope? When patient inventors have succeeded in synchronizing the voice with the movie film it will rob the movie house of one of its chief charms.

The Average Guy knows he has to pay to support the government. His disposition will be to support the party that will make the operation as painless as possible. The New York Tribune suggests that President Wilson run again so as to make the issue on the League of Nations clear-cut. Hardly a fair test. The third-term bogie would be a handicap. Senator Harding's acceptance of the President's challenge for a referendum on the question of the foreign relationship of the republic doubtless precluded a declaration that the platform sidestepped.

"If the labor board can go off for a vacation we can, too," said the railroad men, and immediately "resigned," which would appear to be another instance of petty irritations bringing about serious results. As it would appear from the news that there are fewer burglars hit by householders than friends and relations mistaken for burglars, it might be the part of wisdom to lock the family revolver in the safe with the family plate. McAdoo's statement makes the nomination of Marshall a possibility. Well, there is no man in the Democratic party better able to accept defeat in a philosophical, not to say a humorous, vein than the present Vice President.

"I am going to sit on the front porch and look down the bay," says Hiram Johnson. After I have said there a while I may make a statement. This may be notice to all and sundry that Marion O. hasn't any monopoly of porch parties. We judge from the statement of Assistant Secretary of Labor Post that the "Essays of Elia" will not be included in Attorney General Palmer's campaign literature. The attorney general would rather deport the alien than give him a trial. By again electing Mr. Gompers head of the American Federation of Labor after giving him the only serious defeat of his career in his vote on government ownership of railroads, the federation puts itself in the position of the parent who gives candy to the child just spanked.

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Merchant Marine Act

Passed to Aid Our Shipping
Senate Commerce Committee Warns Administration Not to "Back Water" in Face of Foreign Representations. America "Not on a Sunday School Picnic"

Washington, June 21.—The administration has been warned not to "back water" from the stand outlined by Congress in the shipping law, in face of the representations that are being and will be made by the foreign powers. In a statement today by Senator Jones, of Washington, chairman of the Senate commerce committee, the declaration is made that the shipping bill was framed to aid merchant marine and in its consideration Congress had not sought to bring comfort to our foreign competitors.

"The merchant marine act," says the senator, "maps out an uncharted sea for us upon a matter of supreme importance, and as time goes on, and our merchant marine is built up, it will be realized what a great thing it has been done. Other nations are beginning to awake to the fact that we are going to make a determined effort to engage in the world's carrying trade. England has directed her ambassador to look into it, and no doubt he will use every diplomatic means to thwart our purpose. Our officials must know that it is their duty to assert and maintain our interests and our laws and do their part toward carrying out the expressed will of our people."

"The ships we have are to be sold not hastily nor wastefully, but carefully and prudently, to bring as great a money return to the government as possible. All ships must be sold at a profit, and we must know why the sale has been made. Not only should our railroads and internal waterways be more closely controlled, but our railroads and overseas shipping lines should be brought into the closest co-operation. Improved terminal facilities and methods of handling products, whether for import or export, are greatly needed. The government has many great terminal facilities, including docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., which it acquired during war purposes. These can and should be used now for commercial purposes and in aid of our merchant marine.

American mail in American ships is an American advantage, and it is to be regretted that the American merchant marine is not carrying out its duty. We must get them out of our competitors will take and hold these trades. British Lloyd's is one of the greatest factors in maintaining a British merchant marine. We should have a similar organization in this country and we feel that the American Bureau of Shipping should be to our shipping what Lloyd's is to British shipping. We, therefore, provide in this act for its encouragement by directing all governmental agencies to use that bureau for classification purposes. "Only about 10 per cent of our hull

insurance is done in American insurance companies and only about 30 per cent of all kinds of our marine insurance. Most of our insurance is done by alien companies. This gives them a power which they use to the advantage of their country in many ways. This must be changed. We seek to do this and hope to have the greater part of our marine insurance done in American companies. "The trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States is of the value of about \$100,000,000 a year. It ought to be carried in American ships. The shipping act extends our consular laws to the Philippine Islands with provisions fully protecting their interest by insuring them against service when those laws go into effect. "Our people must become financially interested in shipping. Investments should be made in ships and shipping securities. Before a man will invest his money, however, he must feel sure that he will get it back. There is no security to mortgages on ships under the law as it has been. We have attempted to change this. Mortgages are made secure against subsequent claims except those of a certain special character. If the courts hold the law to be as the framers of the mortgage provision believe it to be ship mortgages will be secure, and if they hold the contrary the law soon will be changed. "Not a Sunday School Picnic" "Commercial relations have been turned upside down by the war; nations are bargaining for their own interests to their interests. European powers are freeing themselves from treaty provisions that will hinder them in the struggle for the world's trade. We have been prevented from doing what many thought would be done to aid our merchant marine by treaties entered into many years ago. "This is a splendid time to unshackle ourselves and put ourselves in a position to make such treaties, to enter into such commercial relations and to enact such laws as we think will promote our welfare in the world's readjustment. Other nations will look after their interests. We must look after ours. We are entering our brotherly love Sunday school picnic in seeking our part of the world's carrying trade. Fair means and foul will be used to defeat us. Pierce assaults will be made upon our shipyards. No neck turning of the check will win. We must fight back and fight hard to maintain ourselves and every honorable means must be used to advance. Other nations will make concessions to attain their own ends. We have it in our power to secure concessions that we should have. We must use this power wisely, justly and for our good, and nowhere can it be used to greater advantage than in connection with our merchant marine.

Academy of Music Wed. Eve. June 23. First visit of famous Italian Lyric Federation. Celebrated Alfredo Salmagrandi. Director in brilliant production of Verdi's opera Othello with the celebrated Italian tenor Nicola Zerola. Magnificent chorus and superb orchestra. Tickets from \$1 to \$18.50. Box seats \$4. Heppes, 1119 Chestnut Street.

Arnold and Florence Athletic Club. Bernice La Rue. Anna Linn. Pearl Eaton. Jean Tennyson. Adelle Bell.

Willow Grove Park. Victor Herbert Orchestra. Tonight—MIL. FRED LANDAU, Violin. Wednesday—MIL. CLAUDIA COLEMAN. Price—Mat. 25c. 50c. 75c. Ev. 25c. 50c.

The Eyes of the World. Douglas Fairbanks. This Week Only

"Excuse Me, Please!"

Hence we direct the President to abrogate those treaties that prevent us from levying discriminating duties or taxing taxes. We may not adopt this policy, but we should be in a position to do it if we deem it wise. "This is an American act. It is intended solely for American interest. Wherever its terms require construction we want them construed to aid American and not alien interests."

JOHN BARRYMORE. "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE" Next week—EUGENE O'BRIEN. In "A POOL AND HIS MONEY"

PALACE. 1214 MARKET STREET. ANITA STEWART. In "The Fighting Shepherdess"

ARCADE. CHESTNUT BELOW 10TH. ROBERT WARWICK. In "THE CITY OF MASKS"

VICTORIA. Market Street Above Ninth. GEORGES CARPENTIER. In "THE WONDER MAN"

CAPITOL. 724 MARKET STREET. Mrs. Temple's Telegram

REGENCY. MARKET ST. 17TH. WM. FARNUM. "TALK OF THE TOWN"

GLOBE. MARKET STREET. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. "OVERSEAS REVUE" EDDIE CARSAVY & OTHERS

BROADWAY. Broad and Spruce. "OH, TEDDY" MUSICAL. NAZIMOVA "HEART OF A CHILD"

GARRICK. FOUR SHOWS DAILY. A MORMON MAID. CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE. SECOND BIG WEEK

Illustration of a man in a top hat and coat, possibly a character from a play or story.

Illustration of a man in a suit, possibly a character from a play or story.

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