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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 16, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR Things on which the people expect the new Impostruction to concentrate its attention: Administration to concentrate its attenues.

The Delaware river bridge.

A drydock hip enough to a commodate the largest ships,
Development of the rapid transit system,
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library,
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population,

PENROSE AND THE PAST CENATOR PENROSE'S culogy of the

past is unreserved. Surveying the arena of civilization from Atlantic City, he admits that we have today no Shakespeare, no literary craftsmen capable of matching the verbal beauties of the King James Bible, no statesmen fit to be intrusted with framing a new constitution for Pennsylvania or extending the scope

of the civil service. The era we live in is unfavorably contrasted with that one in which our political forefathers "revolted from medieval condi-tions and founded the republic." The observation can hardly be impagned and it acquires a special validity in the circumstances of its latest expression

On these times of ours Senator Penrose is certainly competent to speak.

WHERE "TEMPERAMENT" RULES WHETHER human temperaments are made mercurial, emotional, melodramatic by association with grand opera, or whether that field attracts to it at the outset exceptionally vivid and high-strung personalities, remains an open question.

It is not to be denied, however, that in few fields of endeavor, artistic, commercial or mixed, is participation so exciting. The scenes which stopped the performance of "Il Trovatore" at the Metropolitan Opera House the other night differed more in concrete expression than in kind from the emotional disturbances accompanying many a performance of lyric plays.

If presentations usually proceed to their authorized conclusion, the feat is seldon without some sort of travail. If finances are unvexing, questions of health are raised and a "sudden indisposition" notice is "fudged" upon the program. Mme. Nor dica, declaring that the stage of the Academy of Music was dusty, once refused t take the center of it without a strip of regal carpet leading to the vantage spot. Caprice has almost no limits in grand opera, and only the strongest managerial constitutions can withstand the fras.

Oscar Hammerstein succumbed, though not without a gallant struggle. The Gatti-Casazza method, involving a mask of stony impassiveness, seems on the whole to be th But revelation of heart-burnings would be inevitable in an autobiography should be follow the prevailing fashion by writing one.

THE BOOZE TRAIL

GOVERNOR SPROUL said yesterday that wholesale bootleggers have tried hard to corrupt the state police. Disclosures made in Chicago show that the whisky rings have actually been boring into Congress and into the courts. It is a notorious fact that the organization established by the national government to enforce a national law has been attacked and greatly weakened by the dry ret of bribery. This was possible largely be cause the prohibition field agents are under paid and constantly confronted with oppor tunities to make large sums of money by merely closing their eyes.

Not long ago it was suggested in these columns that the inside story of the illicit whisky traffic would astound and enrage the country if it ever was told. It is being told now. And even while the prohibition cuforcement officers are confessing an inabilit to stop the general violation of a federal law they are receiving unexpected and most efficient assistance from the whisky men them selves, who are doing more than any one else to make their methods and their business detested even by those who do not agree

with all the pravisions of the Volstead act. Revelations such as are being made every day at the liquor hearings will inevitably turn general opinion violently against the groups which have floated governmental authority and sought to make shameful use of the police, the courts and even elected representatives in Congress. They are not only putting whisky out of existence. They have already made any revision of the dry laws most impossible.

NEW LIGHT ON LABOR

1700 much was said in the last year and I too little was done about the various and complex problems in American industry, which were negligently grouped and dismissed under the designation of radicalism. Every one who didn't agree with you used to be a Rolshovist until recently. worker who struck or complained was a Red or an I. W. W.

Business men are beginning to realize that they put too much faith in imported phrases and that they permitted blanket indictments of labor agitators to conceal a great deal that they should have known for their own good and the good of their men and their community. You cannot cure injustice by calling it another name, and you cannot change a state of mind by ignoring it.

Sherman Rogers, who spoke yesterday be fore the Chamber of Commerce, was a worker in various fields who, because of a clear and receptive mind, emerged from mills and factories and lumber camps with a full knowledge of what the average man in the ranks of labor thinks and feels and desires He knows, apparently, that there are two sides to the question of radicalism. He put the case harshly when he said that many business men who want to perceive the cause olshevism have only to go home and look in their mirrors. What he meant, of course, was that the habitual alcofness of the employer from the employe and the failure of the man at the top to have a human interest in the man at the bottom represent the cause of conditions which lead inevitably to unrest A good many of the wiser leaders in industry have been learning this for them-

A BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP

Republican Leaders Prove That They Are Able to Interpret the Thought of the Nation

SENATOR HARDING announced soon after he was nominated that he would call in consultation after he was elected the best minds in the country to advise with him on the best way for co-operating with the rest of the world in an association for the preservation of peace.

These "best minds" when they come to-

gether will, of course, face the facts as they then exist. They will find a League of Na tions of which our late associates in the war are members along with all the neutral nations. The only peoples outside are the Germans, the Russians, the Turks and the Mexicans, along with the Americans. Now, the real proposition to be considered will be under what conditions the United States will associate itself with the existing league. Every practical man knows this. Mr. Cox knows it. Mr. Wilson is aware of it, and every other Democratic leader must admit it to himself whether he will admit as much on the political stump or not.

The thirty-one distinguished and influential Republicans who have signed a statement setting forth their belief in an association to preserve the peace and their conviction that the firm establishment of such an association can best be secured through the election of Mr. Harding are representatives of the type of men whom Mr. Harding has promised to call into consultation. Among them are Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Herbert Hoover and George W. Wickersham, men of whose sound Americanism there is no doubt and whose interest in international peace is admitted. They are practical men also, with a wide experience The signatures of Lowell, of Harvard; Hibben, of Princeton; McCracken, of Lafayette; Wilber, of Leland Stanford, and the presidents of several other great universities adjoin the names of Root and Hoover and the others.

These men say what has been evident ever since the campaign began, if not ever since the debate on the treaty started in the Senates, namely, that the issue is not between "a league" and "no league." but between the league provided for in the treaty with no substantial modification and such a league as commends itself to the best sentiment of

Mr. Harding has persistently declared that he is in favor of an association to preserve peace. He does not care what it is called. He insists only that it shall be so constituted as to make the attainment of its object a reasonable possibility. When he put his views in another form a few days ago the advocates of the Wilson plan, from Mr. Cox down or up, shouted with one accord that he had "scrapped the league." and told us that the only simon-pure advocates of an association for world peace were in the Democratic party.

But we are going into the League of Nations, because we do not want to stay out. This is as certain as anything can be in advance of the event. And it has been obvious from the beginning to those who studied the forces at work in the world and refused to be deceived by the moves on the political chessboard made by men who were playing for position.

And when we do go in it will be under onditions that commend themselves to the best judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people. Serious and persistent objection has been raised against Article X, which provides that the league shall "preserve against aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all memlengue. in the first place as an Atempt to freeze into permanent shape the boundaries of the new nations set up by the peace treaty. It was ater objected to on the ground that it would force the United States to use the army and navy in Europe in order to protect the little nations which might be threatened. There has been reluctance to bind this country to any agreement of this kind.

An attempt has been made to belittle the obligations under it. When Senator Spencer said a few days ago that President Wilson had promised to use American forces to protest Rumania and Serbia if they were threat. ened, the President said that the senator had said what was not true. But when the Senate foreign relations committee met the President at the White House on August 19. 1919, the obligations of the United States under Article X were gone into and the President agreed that we should have to use our army and navy in such a case as was under discussion with the Rumanian dele Here is what the stenographic record f the White House conference says about it:

Senator Knox-Mr. President, allow me ask this question; Suppose that it is serfectly obvious and accepted that there s an external aggression against some power, and suppose it is perfectly obvious and accepted that it cannot be repelled xcept by force of arms, would we be under

The President-No, sir; but we would be an absolutely compelling moral bligation Separator Knox-But no legal obligation;

The President-Not as I contemplate it Senator Williams-Mr. President each mation, if I understand it, is, of course, left to judge of the applicability of the iples stated to the facts in the case. nether there is or is not external aggres-

Scenar Williams-And if any country hould conclude that there was not external aggression, but that France or some other country had started the trouble in-directly, we would have the same right, as understand it, that Italy had to declare that her alliance with Germany and Austria was purely defensive and that so when you come to the Judgment of the facts, outside of the international law involved, each nation must determine, as understand, whether or not there has seen external aggression?

The President-I think you are right. Senator (addressing Senator Knox).

on were about to ask comething? Senator Knox-I only wanted to tell was a little confused by the language o our message transmitting the Franco-American treaty to the Senate in which you said in substance and I ctically in these terms, that this is only binding us to do immediately what would otherwise be bound to do under the League of Nationa?

The President-Yes. Here we have the President's admission that under Article X we would be "under an absolutely compelling moral obligation' to use our armed force in Europe to protect the boundaries of another nation. At the same conference he said that a moral obligation was much more binding than a legal

obligation. Now, the real question before the country so far as the league covenant is concerned is whether we are ready to bind ourselves, morally or otherwise, to send our armed forces to Europe to assist in settling boun-

dary disputes. All the evidence available indicates that

we are not ready. A majority of the Senate, made up of both Republicans and Democrats, voted against Article X. Republican and Democratic voters in large sections of the country are opposed to it. Whether their fears are groundless or not is beside the question. A constructive statesman who wishes to accomplish results must adjust his course to the prevailing sentiment of the

nation. Mr. Harding has adjusted himself to that sentiment even if he has not participated in creating it. The Republican leaders who signed the statement published yesterday agree with Mr. Harding. Some of them anticipated him in stating their objections to the covenant. If the President had been willing to admit the force of these objections it would have been ratified months ago in modified form. Because he refused to bend his will to the wishes of the majority of his countrymen, he and his party have been condemned for their failure to accomplish results, and the country is getting ready to put the government in other hands.

HIGH COST OF POLITICS

ONEY, it seems, is tight in politics, too. But the conditions of relative poverty found in both big party camps and discussed by Mr. Gilbert in his dispatch to this newspaper yesterday will not cause any rational man to toll a bell of mourning or wet a handkerchief with tears of grief. No voter with an eye or an car for what is going on about him will feel like robbing the baby's bank to help out. Too much money has been available to politicians in the past. And a taste of wholesome poverty would be good not only for the big parties. It would be good for the country.

It is said that great campaigns cannot be waged without large expenditures of money. But no one in recent years has made the experiment. It is foolish to suppose that any considerable part of any general campaign fund is used for hidden purposes or spent in illegal ways. The millions which politicians have grown to need are used to sustain battalions of stump speakers, for printing and expensive posters, for booklets, special trains, letter writers, stenographers, office rent and the like. But the poster portraits of the major candidates are usually as bad as they can be. What thousands of stenographers are made to pound out daily on typewriters is generally meaningless and unconvincing. If there ever was a hired stump speaker who made an audience any wiser in relation to issues of state he has not come to our notice. Slogans devised in the elaborate slogan mill without which no campaign headquarters would be complete do not stand up under even a superficial analysis made in the interest of cold truth. Campaign funds are used in expensive wars of propaganda intended not to enlighten voters, but to create opinion more favorable to a given candidate and more unfavorable to his opponent than the facts in the case may warrant. Millions spent in one headquarters are needed to offset the effect of

millions spent in another. Meanwhile, the newspapers of the country. actuated by their desire to give the news, present the case of each party and each candidate before the reading public every day. and they leave nothing to be desired by any one who wishes to know only the truth, do their job fairly and thoroughly, They leave nothing to be said by any one who has not a special interest to serve. They give all the facts, not a selected few.

Campaign funds are established in the interest of men and parties that seek to appear in a better light than that of the imple fact. And yet the millions contributed to one party or another in each election are for the most part wasted. Who reads campaign literature? Who goes to any of the maller rallies for knowledge or guidance? How many of the political letters that run like a Ningara through the mails are actually opened?

Most people who have a right sense of the fitness of things would like to see the day of big campaign funds pass altogether. Then the candidate and his party would have to stand and fight upon their records and depend for salvation on their own abilities to command the honest respect and confidence of the reading and thinking public. They would have to trust to the plain truth as it revealed inexorably and inevitably in each lay's news of men and events. Mr. Cox filled the air a little while ago

with charges about an immense Republican slush fund. The records of the campaign show clearly that the fund in question never Both parties, it seems, will be in debt after the election. Good Samaritans will come to their rescue and foot the bills for the sake of sentiment or old times. Meanwhile, money is actually scarce in the rival camps. That at least is a wholesome sign. We ought to be able to decide elections in this country according to the laws of common sense and not in obedience to sentimental or emotional impulses created to order for the occasion.

"OPEN" TREATIES

TT IS safe to assume that the popularity of a certain volume published yesterday in London will not be commensurate with its importance.

The work, issued in compliance of Article XVIII of the league covenant, contains ten international agreements made since the treaty of Versailles went into force on January 10, 1919. An additional volume will bring the number of registered pacts up to twenty-six. Included in the list is the first draft of the document binding Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, the socalled "Little Entente," in an alliance, and the complete text of the renewed Anglo-Japanese agreement.

The registration of these treaties by the league implies that they are in conformity with principles proclaimed by this organization of thirty-nine nations. The disclosure is proof that the pledge of open diplomacy was not altogether a figure of speech.

Theoretically, this novelty in international procedure is admirable. Had publication been suppressed league critics would have been purple with indignation.

IF IT WERE ONLY TRUE WHEREAS, It is generally admitted that

spell-binding never changes a vote and that the purpose of an intensive campaign is simply to round up the faithful; And Whereas, Campaigns as at present conducted are both expensive and exhaust-

Be it Resolved, That to the end that public speaking be dispensed with, the following rules be adopted by the national committees of the various parties; First. That the Republican party be symbolized by an automobile horn; the Democratic party by a tin whistle; the Farmer

Labor party by a cowbell, and the Socialist party by a rattle. Second. That in lieu of speaking, the various candidates be allowed to honk, whisic, ring and rattle between the hours of 8 and D p. m., and that such honking, whistling, ringing and rattling be prohibited at

The same being for the good of the nearly of the various commonwealths.

We pay high prices for scarce com-lities. Time was the scarcest and nodities. therefore the most precious of commodities during the war, and therefore its price went | But When workers have time to burn or throw away its price will go down.

THE QUAY INFLUENCE

It is a Tradition Now to the New Generation-When Dick Quay Made a Lieutenant Governor. A Reminiscence

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN N RARE occasions Richard R. ("Dick") Quay gets to Philadelphia. His home his business interests are west of the

Alleghenies. He was one of the nonofficial delegation from western Pennsylvania to the Chicago convention. Oddly enough, he was for Sena-tor Johnson and against Governor Sproul for the nomination.

Being without official recognition, Dick's influence did not carry very far. One respectively, was that the magic of his father's name has ceased to be a talisman in Pennsylvania.

The old Quay guard is rapidly disappearing. To the younger generation of politicians Matthew Stanley Quay is a tradition.

BUT Dick Quay, not alone because he was his father's son, but because he had, thirty years ago, a certain aptitude for polities, once nominated and elected a Lieutenant is an episode that has been forgotten. I think, even by the survivors of the political contents of those days.

General Daniel H. Hastings had been defeated by Senator Quay's influence for the gubernatorial nomination in 1890. It was handed over to George W. Delamater by Quay in the face of a big party protest. In the ensuing election Delamater was defeated by Robert E. Pattison.

Hastings maintained a strong party or ganization during the ensuing four years, when he was again a candidate for nominaion, won it and was elected Governor. There was an interesting struggle for sec-

ond place on the Hastings ticket. It was a foregone conclusion that it would win in the state. The leading candidates were Senator Walter Lyon, of Allegheny, and former Senator John B. Robinson, of Delaware county. It was one end of the state against the other.

Dick Quay, who had been a member of the House when Walter Lyon was in the Senate, was a warm personal friend of the Pittsburgh

Robinson was counting on the support of Senator Quay, but for some reason or other Quay side-stepped and Robinson was left to

is own resources. According to John B. Robinson, Quay gave him the excuse that he was pledged to George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, for Lieutenant Governor, and could not shift his position.

HAD more than an ordinary interest in this contest for second place. I knew both Lyon and Robinson intimately.

John B. Robinson, the grandson of sold General Robinson, was born within three squares of where I spent my early childhood. Walter Lyon and myself had been members of the same literary society when we were Dick Quay's influence with his father

doubtless induced the latter to keep hands off in this fight for the lieutenant governorship. Senator George Handy Smith did not enter the contest, and Quay was in a position therefore to back Robinson. He preferred to remain neutral. Jack Robinson was a fighter. He upset

Senator Tom Cooper's machine, in Delaware county, and as he had an indulgent mother who was financially able to assist him in his political ambitions, he started in to put up a fight.

He was under a handicap from the start. Senator Chris Magee, of Pittsburgh, was n way committed to Lyon's candidacy in the start. Congressman George F. Huff. of Westmoreland county, was anxious to be renominated for congressman-at-large, and as he and Magee were warm friends, Magee was or thous's man that he might held the scuntor in the support of his friend

RICHARD R. QUAY personally fought the battle of Walter Lyon. He had the inside track from the start. As it was, Jack Robinson went to Harrisburg with about 100 delegates scattered over the state.

was about as vociferous a delegation ever gathered within the walls of the old Harrisburg Opera House. An outsider would have thought there were 1000 of them. It was at this convention that Attorney General William I. Schaffer first came prominence as an orator, a reputation be Schaffer nominated John B. Robinson and Walter Merrick, of Tioga county, see

The case of Walter Merrick was another in which a man who was to play a conspicu s part in Republican politics made his initial bow to a state convention. Mr. Merrick afterward became United

States naval officer in Philadelphia, and held the position under three administrations. Dick Quay was one too many fo He made Walter Lyon Lieuten ant Governor. It was a Lieutenant Governor of which he

may well have been proud. Lyon was a clean-cut, able official. He went with Quay in his fight on Governor Hastings. was to be expected. He was ruthless in anything through, but his personal character was of the highest and of his ability there could be no question. THE death of Senator John N. Nech was

I the cause of Walter Lyon's election to State Senate as his successor, and the beginning of his closer intimacy with Rich

Nech was one of the largest men, physially, that ever sat in the State Senate. He was often of Pittchergh's bendlar Gerna daily of that period, the Freiheits Freund. His father and uncle were the founders of paper, in which John Neeb later ac To the end of his life he retained the news

instinct of his reportorial days, an impulse that led him to seek the cause of popular turmeil and excitement long after he became

the head of his newspaper.

The Neebses lived in a fashionable section of Allegheny. John had a miniature firealarm in his bedroom, and whenever a glare the darkness of the night indicated a congration of any size he would leave his ber and walk miles to observe the progress of

The appearance of Mr. Neeb one night at n particularly large fire in Pittsburgh in the eighties, at an hour when all responsible editors should have been tucked in their little beds, led to an expression of astonish ment, on my part.

"My boy, the ruling passion's strong in death. I can't resist the temptation to run to a big fire . I do not think I'll ever be able to overcome it. He was a tine newspaper man.

IN CHINA

THE sun is only the sun here, But every day when he goes to China He is a celestial dragon, breathing gold and

And the moon here is only a moon. But over the pagodas she is a white phoenix And there the stars are little silver unicorns with crystal crowns. irises are not like our irises, nor the

chrysauthemums like our chrysauthemums. For at dusk they hide bewitching mouths behind little faus

And the gardens are filled with the sound of

their shoes: The willow trees there cover white faces with their long sleeves And the fox bride is pledged in cups of green jade And we, we are only lovers here,

who knows what we might be China!

-Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in Asia.



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

W. BRADFORD WILLIAMS On Philadelphia's Future

HIGHLY optimistic view of the indus-A HIGHLY optimistic view of trial situation in this country, and particularly in this city, is held by W. Bradieularly ford Williams, industrial engineer, author and expert with the ordnance department of the army during the war.

He also pays a high tribute to the enormous growth of this city industrially, which he declares is not only first in more branches than any other American city, but is also the most important industrial center in the world in many things.

Jones, chief of army ordnance in the Philadelphin district, which district embraced half of Pennsylvania, half of New Jersey and all of Delaware during the war." he says We were going over the stupendous produc tion program allotted to Philadelphia by the chief of ordnance at Washington, and verily the achievements of Philadelphia during those nineteen months were such as to make the creations of one Aladdin, assisted by bis responsive lamp, seem a trifle. rubbed his lamp and produced in units, tens and thousands-in fairy lore. Philadelphia rubbed its eyes at the colossal program intrusted, nay, assigned to it, as its share, its 'bit,' a program demanding almost im-mediate production and delivery of munitions of war totaling between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000!

Philadelphia Went to Work

"Rubbed its eyes and then proceeded to roll up its sleeves and, presto! Steel, some of which may have been intended for plow-shares, was made into guns, bayonets, instruments of the finest precision and the greatest importance. "To Mr. Jones was intrusted a budget call-

ing for a greater undertaking than has ever before been intrusted to any one man. The last sentence is used parenthetically here, but might well have a place in first chapters of books dealing with the war.

"There were many other large production enters in the United States, but Philadelphia was the largest. Pennsylvania pro-luced the coal and steel and Philadelphia Pennsylvania fashioned into completion a cornucopia of materials for warfare which taxed the ships o transport and hastened the German emissavies to the Haig-Foch-Pershing tribunal with pleas for an armistice

Turned to Peace Tasks Then industrial Philadelphia—the iol inished—laid aside the blue-prints, jigs, dies and gauges which had been interpreted from ie French,' pigeou-holed the metric system f centimeters and millimeters and returned o inches and industry in an effort to put the productions of peace back on its feet.

"When the revulsion, due to physical and sental overstrain resulting from the superauman efforts called forth, has subsided. then the tales which the historians are preparing covering the work of our city and atlying cities and towns in war and in will make us thrice proud, not only of our ommunity, but also of our citizenship "This brings up the question of present-

day production or underproduction. To my mind the present-day condition is psychological as well as physiological, and has its cause in the revulsion which is even now sweeping the civilized world, but is soon due to pass away. It is to to consider, the trend of world disasters, pandemics and even vorid political movements has always a westerly course-and it is a fact! Starting in Europe, it crosses the Atlantic, spreading over the United States or rather the entire American continent, and thence to the Far West and Far East.

Room for Optimism "Strange as the statement seems, it is

nevertheless true, and if one will go back will be seen to verify itself. much room for optimism as to the near fu ture. These waves, while they seem to re-main hovering over us an interminable period of time, as a matter of fact soon 'fold their tents and silently steal away."

The readjustments which we are now worried over—aside from those which may be considered as of the elements of national politics will to a great extent work them-serves out automatically; that is to say, the conditions of 'cause' will be found to change and gradually the atmosphere will clear as after a long 'spell' of extremely bad weather.

"This is not prophetic; it is a simple natural fact based upon past performances

of pature, and nature never fails.
"Certainly we may assist by doing all we can to offset the conditions which are sway-ing us hither and thither, just the same as a captain of a ship takes the aclm when his vessel gets into the 'trough' of the sea. He sets the rudder so that the ship will breast the waves or ride 'over' them; but nature there just the same, and were it not for the firm holding down of the helm the ship would soon yield to the battering waves and be beyond control.

'Philadelphia has suffered from the effects of the war, and so has every American city and town, but our city was afflicted heavier, if I am not mistaken, than any other city in the country during the terrible

influenza epidemie. Philadelphia Is "Riding the Waves" "Yet with all this, industrial Philadelphia s riding the waves and has kept out of the trough,' a fact which should help us to centinue to keep our eye upon the compass and our hand upon the helm

"True, we labored under the highest pressure during these nineteen months of intensive warfare; true, we cut one speed notch after another in production records until we marveled at the work of our own hands All the more reason for nature's inexorable reaction: Underproduction after overproduction; rest after toil; play after work but it cannot last.

"Then when our ship runs into smoother water, when the sea has calmed down, we shall discover that our muscles, our minds and our self-confidence have undergone tre ous development, which in turn shall stand us in good stead in the great big pro-duction program which Philadelphia will be called upon to get out to make period of underproduction which we have been passing through."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is meant by fousting?
 How should the word be pronounce.
 What is the first name of M. Mill the present president of France?
 Who was Zenobia?
 In what century did she five?

In what century did she live?
When will the electoral college meet to
ballot for President?
Who wrote the

7. Who wrote the celebrated treatise on our government and institutions, "The American Commonwealth"?

8. What was the malden name of Lillian Engager.

Russell?

5. In what state is the great Roosevelt dam 10. Where did pajamas originate?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. To Israel Putnam, the American general, is attributed a dramatic exploit of the American Revolution. In 1779, when stationed in Connecticut, Horeneck, one of life outposts, was attacked by the British under Tryon with 1500 men. Putnam, being closely pursued while on his way with his men to a swamp, is said to have dashed on horseback down a steep hill and escaped.

horseback down a steep hill and escaped.

Intrage, seen sometimes in deserts is the result of a deviation of the rays of light caused by refraction and reflection, and objects seen with the eye are made to appear in unusual positions and often multiple or inverted. One cause of desert mirages is a diminution of the density of the air near the surface of the earth, often produced by the radiation of heat from the earth. The denser stratum is thus placed above instead of, as is usually the case, below the rarer stratum. The rays of light from a distant object meet the rarer medium at a very obtuse angle and, instead of passing into it, are reflected back to the dense medium, the common surface of the two media acting as a mirror.

acting as a interor.

3. Napoleon Bonaparte lived fifty-two years. 4. The

apoleon Bonaparte lived fifty-two years. He died in 1821, he rose is the flower emblematic of England, utilant means having a reddish glow.

5. Rutliant means having a reddish glow. shining.
6. Strius is the brightest of the fixed stars.
7. The Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia form the oldest zoo in the United States. The Philadelphia Zoological Society was founded in 1859 and the gartes of the gardens were first opened to the public in July, 1874.
8. Thirty-nine nations are officially represented by diplomatic officials at Washington.
9. Umber is a natural pigment.

Washington.

9. Umber is a natural pigment like ochre, but darker and browner. Raw umber is of a dark yellow color. Burnt umber is redder and deeper in hue.

10. Constantine is the ex-king of Greece.

Governor Edwards thought it an inutility board. The weather man is working off some

of his left-over summer days.

A painless dentist is one who can assure you it doesn't hurt him in the least.

determined to make it a plugged nickel. Expert opinion has it that the Democrats are whistling to keep up their courage.

Opponents of Mitten's basic fare seem

It ought to be easy to run financial drives in soviet Russia. Iron nails are currency.

The profiteer who went up like a rocket is protesting mightily against coming down

Not a whimper of protest has been raised by the 26,306 school children who are on half time. Metropolitan Opera House experience demonstrates that while singers abhor blue

notes they have no objection to green ones. The cranks who write follow-up stuff after every crime of note seem determined to disprove the oft-repeated assertion that

Federal officials have discovered a Boston restaurant that charges \$1.40 for a piece of pie. At least it may be said for the Boston profiteer that he is achieving lots of

letter-ariting is a lost art.

the fact that no amount of Jequal rights" will overcome a man's repugnance to hanging If the Park Commission falls in with the suggestion of Mayor Moore concerning the Wissahickon it will soon be possible for non-

woman from the gallows draws attention to

The saving of a Washington negro

face with a sight-seeing bus. Sudden masculine manifestations of distaste for women holding office arouse suspi-cions that when man was nagged into granting women suffrage he was at heart an Indian giver. The thought ought to give the

walking lovers of nature to greet her smiling

There is, of course, no connection be-tween the Vineland, N. J., cow that went mad and the Newark, Del., cow that was driven by freshmen into Delaware College and was left to roam the classrooms; but don't you suppose there would be some justification for the Newark cow getting

Girl members of an art club in Chicago have protested to the election commissioners that a woman judge had refused to allow them to register because "they were not wholly self-supporting." We'll wage that they do the lady judge injustice. The chances are she wouldn't allow them to register on the higher grounds that she didn't like them.

A New York waitress who gets \$5 1 week salary and makes \$75 a week in tips tearfully told a judge that she stole two diamonds and pawned them for \$500 in order to buy clothes for her eleven-year-old daugh; ter. Naturally the judge was touched and he allowed her to plend guilty to petty lar-ceny; for we must pity the plight of the poor; their lines are hard.

A nine-pound weakfish with a Spanish coin dated 1709 in its little tummy has been captured at Cape May. The coin is supposed to have come from one of the Spanish ships wrecked in that year off the Delaware There is comfort and instruction is the little incident. All that a person has to do to recover the thousands of gold coins that time is to train weaklish to swallow them.

If every man had at least two trades and could switch from one to the other at a problem. Thet would, on the one hand, be no shortening of would, on the one hand, be no shortening of hours so as to provide work for all members; while, on the other hand, another line would not be suffering from lack of labor. There have been times, for instance, when miner might well have been at work on the farm and other times when farm laborers might and other times when farm laborers might advantageously have been engaged in builting freight care. advantageously hing freight cars.