Workmen, who knew nothing of the way

in which they and their organisations were

being used, could not work until Brindell

fasued orders. Builders could not build in

a good many instances without consulting

other builders. Contractors were forced by

threats from other contractors and from a

few labor leaders into monopolistic rings to

limit bidding and boost profits to the sky.

weeping in print because the mayor was made

on more than one occasion. So the question

a new way the appalling inefficiency of mu-

nicipal government in areas under the control of political cliques. Because Hylan was inefficient, because conventional laws

against bribery and the restraint of trade

and dangerous conspiracy were systematically violated under the noses of officials

men who wanted to work were prevented

from working and people who needed houses

is quite as destructive to legitimate industry

The unions themselves were not involved

The blame rests solely on labor leaders who

made dishonest and selfish uses of their

authority. Honest contractors who fought

the system of which Brindell was a part

were threatened with ruin by less honest

men in the same business. Before the Lock-

wood hearings were started the building

trades of New York were threatened with

complete control by an interlocking system

of contractor-labor-speculator groups.

Monopolistic control has been such in this

new field as to limit or prevent millions of

dollars' worth of new construction work.

It remains to be seen now whether the

legislative commission, the labor organiza-

tions and the builders who seek to keep their

business on a legitimate footing can find a

way back to normal conditions. The Fed-

eration of Labor will have to be Brindell-

proof if it wishes to retain the public sym-

pathy, without which it cannot exist. New

York and other cities like it will have to be

Hylan-proof if graft of new and old sorts.

possible under deficient administrative sys-

tems. is not to continue to make life hard or intolerable for the masses of the people.

WHAT IS MONEY WORTH?

CHERIFF LAMBERTON'S suggestion

that the law be amended so as to permit

money-lenders to charge 8 per cent interest

for loans on real estate mortgages need not be dismissed with contempt.

The sheriff has sensed the fact that there

is a market value for money just as there is

for every other commodity. Its price varies

with the fluctuation of the supply and of the

demand. But in Pennsylvania we have a

law which arbitrarily fixes the maximum

price which may be charged. Everybody

knows, however, that the law is evaded. At

the present time it is understood that the

usual fee charged for securing mortgage

money is 10 per cent. This amount paid for

securing a five-year loan at 6 per cent will

bring the annual interest charge up to 8

per cent, the figure which the sheriff sug-

His proposition opens up the question of

the wisdom of fixing any arbitrary price for

the use of money. There are theorists who

insist that it is a mistake, and they argue

that the interest laws, no matter what pen-

alties may be fixed for their violation, do not

prevent men with money from getting for

In all but ten of the states the fluctuating

value of money is recognized in the interest

laws. A "legal" rate is fixed and a con-

tract rate is provided for, in some cases

double the legal rate. In Ohio, for example,

lenders may charge 8 per cent by contract,

whereas if no rate is specified in a mort-

gage or in a note the rate is 6 per cent. In

Minnesota the contract rate is 10 per cent,

and in Idaho and New Mexico, South Da-

kota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming it

is 12 per cent. In seven states, including

California, Massachusetts and Rhode Island,

there is no limit on the rate which may be

paid by agreement between the lender and

New York and Pennsylvania are among

the states which permit no rate higher than

6 per cent to be charged, forcing the lender

o resort to the subterfuge of asking a com-

mission for obtaining the money when the

In New York, however, there is a special

provision made for the convenience of the

tock exchange which permits the lender to

charge any rate he pleases for call loans in

excess of \$5000 when secured by collateral.

The lack of such a law in Pennsylvania

works to the detriment of the Philadelphia

Stock Exchange and the local brokers, and

tends to draw local money to New York

when there is a brisk demand for cash there.

The Pennsylvania law, however, was

consideration of the whole question in the

THE JUDGE OF ITALY'S TREATY

THE silence of the American Government

with respect to the terms of the Italo-

Jugo-Slav settlement need occasion no sur-

prise. The situation is altogether different

from that which came so near disrupting the

Although the whole truth is not yet

known, it is reasonable to assume that Ital-

ian insistence on the occupation of Fiume

was injected as a basis of bargaining. The

great powers were asked to sanction a policy

in which the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats

and Slovenes (Jugo-Slavia) refused to

Furthermore, the specific claims of Italy

The new treaty, of which the draft has

As the United States is not a league mem-

ber, official acceptance in partnership with

Paris Peace Conference.

Adriatic.

conceivable.

light of the knowledge now available.

market price is higher than the legal rate.

justifies them in charging.

the borrower.

gests shall be fixed by law as the maximum.

to live in could not have houses built.

reputation of trades unionism.

good many communities.

CHRUS H. R. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Charles H. Ludinston, Vice President; John C. Martin, Becretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors, JOHN C. MARTIN ... . Ceneral Business Manager Published daily at Postor Louis Building

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Philedelphia, Menday, Nevember 15, 1930

A POUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR

Things on which the people expect the new idministration to concentrate its attention: The Delaware river bridge, A drydook big enough to accommodate the largest ships, Development of the rapid transit system. convention hall.

Indiana for the rapid transit system.

Indiana for the Free Library.

Art Massem. an Art Museum. Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommodate the population

### EXTINGUISH THIS DEFICIT

TF AT this late day any further proof of the need of an endowment fund for the University of Pennsylvania were needed it could be found in the latest financial report of that institution.

The year that ended June 30, 1920, was, comparatively speaking, a prosperous one. Yet with a huge student attendance, with gifts amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, with an appropriation of about half that sum from the state, a deficit of some \$50,000 remains. Under conditions of growth which attest significantly the high position attained by the University in the educational activities of the country, the books fail to balance. Dependence on state aid or the generosity of individual benefactors is not enough.

An endowment fund obtained through a properly organized campaign is the obvious remedy. The Pennsylvania Gazette in a recent issue pertinently suggests that action rather than debate is in order, and calls attention to the fact that the nucleus of an alumni fund was started in 1917. But "no publicity was given to it and even the donor forgot about it."

There is no reason to believe that if a really enterprising start were made the graduates or former matriculates of the University would be less responsive than those of similar institutions. Once a drive for Pennsylvania acquired a little momentum. the chances of its failure would be exceedingly remote. At present, promptness in practically realizing demands of a palpable

### A SHRINE'S BIRTHDAY

LTHOUGH Christ Church is antedated A by several other religious structures in this city, notably the venerable Gloria Del at Weccacoe and Trinity Church, Oxford, it yields to few in traditions and historical distinction. The week of exercises that began in the gravely beautiful old edifice on Second street vesterday is, therefore, worthy more than passing recognition. There is inspiration for a variety of temperaments within the shadow of the building where Washington worshiped.

The anniversary now being observed marks the beginning of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the original city of Penn. Two hundred and twenty-five years ago a modest wooden structure was erected on Second street above Market. The present church was begun in 1727, and its spire, long the pride of the city, was completed in 1754.

Fittingly enough, modern progress has not entirely encroached upon the ancient tower's claims to picturesque dominance. Viewed from the Delaware river, the quaint steeple still exerts its effective influence on the sky

The charm of Christ Church is far more than merely academic or antiquarian. It is among the prime factors in the intrinsically intimate appeal of Philadelphia.

## CIVILIAN ARMY CONTROL

NOSSIP, which played with the name of General Leonard Wood in connection with the secretaryship of war in Mr. Harding's cabinet, has now shifted to the name of General Pershing.

Mr. Harding has not decided who is to be his secretary of war. That much can be taken for granted at this time. When he comes to a serious consideration of the sublect he will doubtless remind himself of the fact that it has been the almost universal enstom to put a civilian at the head of the War Department.

There has been a persistent objection to allowing a regular army officer to direct. under the President, the military policy of the nation. Even when we have been at way we have had a civilian secretary. Edward M. Stanton was a lawyer. When the war ended and we had a lot of great generals available, General Grant served in Johnson's cabinet for a short time as an ad interim appointee. He was succeeded for little while by General Schoffeld. When Grant was elected to the presidency he had General Sherman as his secretary of war for less than two months. Every secretary since then has been a civilian. Among them have been Elihu Root, William H. Taft, Daniel S. Lamont and Lindley M. Garrison, to say nothing of the distinguished pacifist, New-

ton D. Baker. If Mr. Harding puts an officer of the regular army in charge of the War Department he will disregard precedent that has grown up out of the belief that the army should always be subordinate to the civilian forces and should be only such an justitution as the civilians wish.

HOW TO REDUCE FRICTION ABOR is not opposed to increased pro-L duction or to improved methods, Samuel Compers told the delegates to a conference on industrial research in Washington Tabor is, however, opposed to exploitation.

It is to the credit of labor that it objects to being exploited. If it did not rebel it would not be human. It is notorious that many of the political rebellions have been brought about by the resentment of coloales and dependencies to exploitation by

he mother country.

proportion of the product of his hands cannot safely be disregarded.

Much of the discontent of labor has arisen because employers in too many instances have regarded a man as merely a tool to be used and cast aside without any regard to his rights as a human being. It was in order to protest against that sort of thing that Congress was induced to put in a recent law the explicit declaration that labor is not a commodity. The expression would have been more precise if it had been said that labor is not merely a commodity, for it is well known that the price of labor fluctuates with supply and demand just as the price of wheat fluctuates. The words in the law mean that workingmen must not be treated as wheat or pigiron or brick is treated.

The remarks of Mr. Gompers may be regarded as a plea for the establishment of more humane relations between employers and employes, to the end that they may more intelligently work together to increase production and to adopt improved methods of manufacture. If industrial friction is to be decreased it must be by the adoption of some such plan.

### **NEW YORK'S GRAFT MANIA** AS A NATIONAL SYMPTOM

To Know What is the Matter With the Country, Read the Reports of the Lockwood Committee Inquiry

IN NEW YORK they are trying once again to find out who runs the town.

That is an old, vain quest of the cliffdwellers. But it has been given a wider scope for this occasion. It is being carried on to determine whether cities in the United States are capable of self-government or whether they must submit quietly to enslavement by secret tongs organised variously by politicians, profiteers, speculators and labor leaders with perverted notions of the purposes of trades unionism and operating independently or in blissful harmony as occasions demand.

For that purpose the Lockwood commit-tee of the New York Legislature was organized, and for that reason Samuel Untermyer volunteered to serve as champion of the seemingly friendless general public.

The sessions of the Lockwood committee have not been reassuring. The most recent of them was at times thrillingly like a lively afternoon at Smolney Institute and at other times wildly suggestive of the vast, dark nebulae of a musical comedy, with undrilled and unquiet choruses of labor men, commissioners, deputy commissioners, lawyers, plumbers, contractors, speculators, grafters, mayors, Tammanyites and not-so-merry villagers. There were great moments when the commission seemed to be getting somewhere. There were other moments, many of them, when it was impossible not to feel that the show should be moved uptown from the City Hell to the Hippodrome and set

Mayor Hylan, a passionate witness, trembled. He shook. He waved his fists while the crowd murmured thunderously. Untermyer pounded the table and cried that the mayor was seeking to make the hearing seem like a beer garden.

It was at that instant that W. J. Bryan strode in. The not-so-merry villagers applauded Mr. Bryan. Prohibition is yet afar Those who had been reading the newspapers felt sure that the great Chautauquan had come to suggest that Mr. Hylan resign at once in the interest of the peace that was so close to his heart. He did not do that thing. He smiled on through the tumult. And the curtain of night fell while newspapers denounced Brindell, the labor leader, the limestone ring, the plumbers' bund, the Lockwood commission - everybody. Alone in a stately way the revered Times gave itself to grief. Its head was bowed in its

"New York." said the Times in accents wild, "is humiliated by the humiliation of its mayor. Such a man at the head of our greatest city! It did indeed elect him with full knowledge of his disqualifications, but no one could have expected ---!

Such is life in the United States!

Mr. Untermyer, an avowed friend of the friendless who could find in New York no adequate shelter, set out to prove that spec ulators and profiteers in the building material market had organized a corner to keep prices permanently near the moon. His first questions, directed at witnesses summoned by the Lockwood committee, brought down a landslide of testimony that has hidden, perhaps for all time, the original purpose of the inquiry. Members of the chorus have besought those

in front of them to give way in order that they might "smash Mr. Untermyer on the nose." Mr. Hylan arrived with certificates of character. Much of the testimony has been passionately declaimed-like a speech. But the case has rumbled on and in the very middle of it, as the most significant figure of all, looms a man named Brindell.

Brindell was the man to see if you had a construction job on hand. He had a magic way of starting and stopping strikes. It was Brindell who could give you peace, if you were a builder. And it was Brindell who gave workmen permission to work.

If you didn't see Brindeil your mer might quit at any time. If you did see him, other union men discriminated against by Brindell might make serious trouble. One builder testified that he paid Brindell \$32,000 as part of a \$50,000 fee demanded for strike insurance. That didn't greatly matter. The contract was being carried out on the cost-plus system and the money was written down with preliminary expenses.

Brindell was not alone. Plumbers could not plumb in New York unless they diverted some of their profits to other plumbers in the contracting business, who stood aside as spectators and as units in a system devised secretly to eliminate competitive bids. And there was a limestone ring that has made endless trouble for Mr. Hylan.

A great many school buildings are in course of erection in New York, and they were to have been built with terra-cotta Limestone was substituted after the lime stone ring had directed a terrific drive at the mayor. In this drive stonecutters, contractors, sculptors, bricklayers and others were actively interested.

The substitution cost the city \$250,000. Mr. Hylan waved a letter which, he said, proved that he had ordered the change on the advice of an expert. The expert was called and questioned. He said he was not an expert on linestone.

Any one who is interested in the progress of American cities toward the far-distant goal of real self-government ought to find the reports of the Lockwood committee hearings enlightening. About all the error and futility and jobbery that characterize so many municipal administrative systems this country as a result of negligence by voters are vividly reflected either within the limited outlines of this one investigation or in the atmosphere of the hearing room. Groups newly organized for the control of

and dependencies to exploitation by another country.

Croups newly organized for the control of some important labor organizations, for the control of poll-control of materials, for the control of poll-ville, Ind., to Philadelphia, has little cause ticlans, for the control of money have man-

the other nations is denied us.

aged to get a fast hold on public affairs in AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

> Private Experimentation and Investment Pave the Way for Governmental Benefactions

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS listening to a very interesting Socialist speech the other day at—of all tees in the world—the ballroom of the The newspapers in New York have been places in the world—the ballroom of the Acorn Club! Naturally, it was not made to the Acorn the unconscious tool of this general system

Naturally, it was not made to the Acord Club, but to a group of persons who had rented the rooms for a luncheon, and as a guest I sat back and "took notice."

The speaker recled off a list of some score of organizations and businesses now run by private corporations that the Socialist party planned should sconer or later be taken over as it finally must affect the public is one of administrative honesty and skill in departments of government established to protect the people against limitless exploitation. Mr. Untermyer has said more than once that he has only touched the surface of an entirely new field. But he has gone far enough in New York to prove again and in

planned should sooner or later be taken over by the state.

I wondered how the state could ever be got to realize the necessity for certain in-stitutions without the enlightening process of private experimentation and investment.

After all, the state cannot move any faster than its slowest constituent parts. You have to prove to the state a thing is necessary or will pay before the state will foot the bill for it. And how can you do that unless you have tried it and made it pay?

THERE is the great matter of social serv-THERE is the great matter of social service! For years, for generations, the state or the city has provided funds to run the hospitals, insane wards, asylums, the houses of correction or detention or protection without seeing the necessity of follow-up work for discharged patients or prisoners, or for supervising work in the homes to which these wards of the city return when they are discharged, or from which they come when they break down morally or physically or both. The worst of the situation which the Lockwood committee has exposed is that it and business as it is to the integrity and

they break down morally or physically or both.

Private hospitals, not state, invented and tried out social service, viz., visiting the homes of patients and visiting discharged patients. Private funds were invested to support the nurses who went to convalencents, the visitors who kept track of helpless little families whose breadwinner was laid up, and the agents who re-established the cripple in a new trade or the discharged criminal in a new life or the broken-down "has-been" into a less strenuous job.

Philadelphis is a good deal made fun of for being so philanthropic. The truth is, if the government were more paternal the private citizen would not have to be so maternal. But even so, the government would never have instituted any real social service anywhere in its public institutions unless the despised philanthropists had proved that it actually saved public money in the end to save convalencents from becoming chronic invalids and delinquent boys and girls from becoming confirmed criminals and fever patients from worrying about home troubles and paroled psychopathic patients from running amuck and relapsing into insanity.

SAW last year an interesting and in-I saw last year an interesting and instructive experiment tried out by private
philanthropy to prove to the Department of
Health that the discharged patients from
the psychopathic wards of the Philadelphia
General Hospital could be immensely benefited and in many cases permanently benefited by judicious after-care, such as the
hospital at present has no means of providing.

riding.
This experiment was tried out at the request of the then director of public health, Dr. Krusen, and of the alienist in charge of the psychopathic divisions of the Phila-delphia Hospital, Dr. Juckson, and it was continued with the approbation of Dr. Furbush until, to the minds of the experts con-

bush until, to the minds of the experts concerned, the case was well proved.

A patient who has been mentally ill and consigned to Blockley, and who recovers sufficiently to warrant discharge from the wards, is paroled for 120 days, returning to the hospital for observation at set intervals. After that period the case was practically lost sight of until a relapse brought the subject back to the hospital. After a certain number of relapses the patient would probably be too irresponsible to be allowed any intervals of freedom and would be assigned to the chronic wards for the hopelessly insane.

That, at least, was the history of hundreds of cases in the course of years, which was why the state insane asylums were so overcrowded and why the psychopathic wards at a place like Blockley were to a painful extent feeders of the insane wards. THE Farmington Clinic-a psychopathic

of the Farmington School and is under the of the Farmington School and is under the supervision of alienists of high standing and wide experience—undertpok from November 1 of last year to April 1 of this year to visit and generally keep under supervision the discharged patients from the psychopathic wards of the Philadelphia General Hospital, familiarly known as Blockley. This supervision was to begin after the 120 days the patient had been paroled, when under normal circumstances he would be discharged as cured.

discharged as cured.

Of the 115 cases whose names were given by the hospital to the clinic, only a portion needed constant supervision. One hundred and fifty visits were paid to the homes of these convalescing patients, however, and in tion of the trained worker, dangerous re-lapses were forestalled by prompt measures to relieve the patient from overstrain either in his surroundings or his occupation or his physical complications. In some cases his complete recovery would have been impossible under his surrounding circum-

In other cases instruction in simple proc-eases of psychiatric home nursing by the clinic social service secretary changed the unfavorable conditions completely.

MISS JATHO, who, under Dr. Seymour IVI Ludium, carries out the clinic regimen for patients in their homes, is a woman of experience in the treatment of mental defectives both as a teacher and as an inveswas one of those employed by the

state of Indiana to make a survey for the government of the state defectives. She was also laboratory assistant in the Vineland School for Defectives in the state of New

named after consideration of the arguments for and against permitting a higher rate of Her work, of course, for the Farmington interest by contract. If the arguments mer wors, of course, for the Farmington clinic under the expert direction that has been available there has tremendously widened her experience. Cases from more than seventy sources—schools, hospitals, institutions, physicians—come to the clinic for which convinced the Legislature are still regarded as valid, the sheriff's suggestion of an 8 per cent rate will be thrown out. But if the proposition is presented to it in due form, it is likely that there will be a re-

Last year the clinic treated 420 cases of mental or nerve diseases. There are listed on the files 620 office calls for the year and 301 visits to patients in their homes. Of the 115 of these which were cases in-

vestigated at the request of the Philadelphia General Hospital after the parole was over. the following table gives an account which throws an interesting light on the whole subject. The cost of maintaining the clinic for all the year brings each patient's cost to about \$1 a visit. This, of course, does not include the diagnosis of the doctor, all such aservice being a gift to the clinic as well as to the patient. The point is, without private aid this particular clinical social service that could not have been intricated. vate aid this particular culnical social service to the state could not have been initiated yet now that it is proved practical could well be taken over by the city for the hospital.

Table of social service visits made to discharged patients of the Philadelphia General Hospital by the Farmington Clinic:

to Adriatic islands and littoral were not strictly germane to the subject in hand-the terms of peace with Germany. That former empire held at no time a place in the just been signed at Santa Margherita, entirely alters the aspect of the case. It is between two sovereign nations. The League of Nations, among the records of which a full copy of the document must be filed, may judge of its merits. Disapproval is hardly

Lone Star Realism From the Dallas News. Furthermore, we would rather keep a skeleton in our closet than keep a fat man

for a boarder.

The New Economy With paper at the present price, the shoe men may have to go back to leather. THE LAST ROSE



# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. CORNELIUS WEYGANDT On English Literature of Today

If ALL were as well with the world today in other things as it is with the English novel, poem and camy there would not be cause for a great deal of concern, according to Dr. Cornelius Weygandt, professor of English literature at the University of

Pennsylvania.

"At the present time we have every reason to be well pleased with the literary achievements of today," said Dr. Weygandt. "We have such men as Thomas Hardy and Joseph Courad leading the novelists. Hardy not only classes as our greatest nov-

elist at the age of eighty, but is also most universally acclaimed by English scholars as one of our greatest poets. Conrad's 'Arrow of Gold' is as big a piece of work as any done in the palmiest days of litera-ture. John Massfield and W. B. Yeates may fairly rank as high as the Chaucers and Poes of other ages, while W. H. Hud-son, with his out-of-doors essays, will compare favorably with the great essayists of any other period.

Three Masterpieces in Year "Think of last year, for instance, bringing to the literary world three such master-pieces as Courad's 'Arrow of Gold, 'Hud-son's 'Far Away and Long Ago' and Mass-field's 'Reynard the Fox.' The latter, a nertal repaired the Fox. The litter, narrative poem describing an English fox hunt, stands as a symbol of the life of the English countryside. Massfield has also written 'Right Royal,' a steeplechase poem that is particularly timely in view of the ascendancy of our great racing horse, Man

"Our dramatic achievements have not been on so high a plane. For instance, al-though I place John Galsworthy as our first dramatist, that does not necessarily give him unusual credit. The English drama, unforunately, has not reached the heights of the present-day great English novel, poem or

In fact, in the last decade or so I have failed to note the rise of a single great dramatist in English literature. Certainly we have nobody who begins to approach the heights reached by Headrik Ibsen. Some may quarrel with me in placing Galsworthy at the top and ignoring Shaw. But art in playwriting, as I see it, does not lie in the playwriting, as I see it, does not lie in the field of propaganda, and this is Shaw's weakness. Mr. Galsworthy conforms to this requirement, as he is now beginning to show us life as it is in 'The Skin Game.' He knows the life of the countryside and the English gentleman, and he reveals it as it is. Shaw does not reveal life, but tries to make the start and therefore is not a great realist. it better, and therefore is not a great realist.

"But speaking of poets, we cannot afford to neglect Robert Frost, who, to my mind, is an American lyricist of the first impor-tance. I would class him along with Emer-son, Poe, Whitman and Emily Dickinson as one of our leading poets of all time.

Recognition Came Late

"It was not until he wrote his volume under the title of 'North of Boston,' which by the way, was first recognized by a British publisher, that he got the recognition due him. As an example of perseverance he should be stimulating, when you consider that he wrote from the time he was fifteen years old until he had passed his thirty-eighth milestone before any response from the publishers or the public. It also accentuates the fact that 'a prophet is not without honor, as it will be recalled that Thackeray and Carlyle received their first recognition in this country. by the way, was first recognized by a Britis recognition in this country.

"There is a real message in Frost. How could one sense that lack of fellowship and understanding that exists between many of us better than in his line. Something there is that doesn't lack a wall'? Or in his 'Old Man's Winter Tale': 'Light there was to no one but bimself,' probably the most desolate line in English literature. Hew more aptly could the making of a man be described than in a recent poem when he sums it up in the outld the hasing of a man be described than in a recent poem when he sums it up in the line, 'A decent product of life's ironing out.' In presenting the life of the New Eugland countryside he has succeeded in presenting the life of all America.

"But as I said before, the drama is far below form. There is nobody now within hailing distance of Ibsen. Yet we are all drama crasy. There probably has never been a time when it has been so much the to the drama or tries to write it.

case as now. Nearly every one either goes "To my mind playwrights, just like other writers, are born, not made. Superior achievements in literature are the work of individuals and do not depend on times or movements. It simply happens that one age

The Adriatic peace is at least a per without present plunder. Norman Jefferies is sustaining his repu-tation as a good press agent. has more great writers born than another, but that is all.

"Walt Whitman had the right idea when he said in effect that it was not so much great artists we were developing as great audiences. The colleges are helping considerably in this work, and it possibly presages a more comfortable future for writers. This is the one distinct advance made by English literature. But even at that, every new writer is confronted with the task of creating a taste for the enjoyment of the things which he has done.

Bow to Tradition

"Tradition and the past hold our enthusi-

asms and our judgments in check and bring us back to our youth and the youth of the

world's achievements. After all, there is nothing new under the sun. People, despite material changes, are much the same under-

"Hudson, although now nearly eighty

period. But as the days and years go on we see things more clearly and take them more

easily.

"Tradition, however, always holds us.
As I read Massfield I can see Chaucer. In
the poetry of W. H. Davies I find Robert
Herrick. Tradition is the great balance-

What Do You Know?

What is the name of the treaty wherein Bolshevist Russia made peace with Germany?
 When does Indian summer occur?

4. Who was the cup bearer of the gods of

Greek mythology?

5. What is the name employed in southern annals for the battle of Bull Run?

6. In whose administration did Hawaii become a possession of the United States?

7. What is an anderta in most in the Control

States?
7. What is an andante in music and what is the literal meaning of the word?
8. In what branch of Congress must all bills for raising revenue originate?
9. What parts of the continent of America were discovered by Columbus?
10. Why is a spitz dog so called?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. There were two Seminole wars fought in Florida. The first lasted from 1817-1818 and the second from 1835-1842. In the former Andrew Jackson especially distinguished nimself. After the close of the struggle most of the Seminoles were transferred to Indian Territory, where they constituted one of the "five civilized nations."

2. Toussaint L'Ouverture was a famous Haitian patriot and revolutionist. After having at first sympathized with and aided the French revolutionists, he gained control of most of the island and threw off all semblance of subjection to France in 1801 and was declared president for life. After conflicts with the forces of Bonaparte. Toussaint capitulated and was pardoned. Soon after this, however, he was arrested on the charge of conspiracy and imprisoned in France for the rest of his life.

5. In 1814 an American squadron under

of his life.

In 1814 an American squadron under Macdonough defeated a British fleet under Downte on Lake Champlain. This notable victory put an end to British plans for the invasion of New York state in the War of 1812.

The chief source of platinum is the Ural mountains, in Russia. There are also deposits of this metal in South America. Borneo, New Zealand Serie.

ica, Borneo, New Zealand, Santo Do-mingo and small quantities on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Kelp is a kind of large seaweed from which carbonate of soda and iodine

are extracted.

6. Malachi is the last book of the Old
Testament.

7. Marmots are rodents of the squirrel

Who was Glordano Bruno

neath as they always were.

wheel of life.

It is at least generally admitted that 'Hi" Johnson is a punk poet. Tax assessors are now discovering that the easiest way is sometimes the hardest

> With malt and hops disposed of the government may next consider commeal. The first thing Jack Frost said on his

The shop situation appears to be

arrival was, "Do your Christmas shopping The meanest enemy of President Wiles will have to admit that his proclamations

Well, anyhow, our grandchildren are g to be mighty proud of the Parkway going to be mighty and Logan Square.

Bread has dropped one cent a lost in New York, but there are more weighs than one of making a profit.

"Hudson, although now nearly eighty years old, says 'everything that matters to me happened before I was fifteen years of age,' in his biography published in 1919. Wordsworth has written, 'Heaven is nearest in infancy.' Yeates says, 'When I was a boy I had never a crack in my heart; why can't you take things easy?' which George Meredith has characterized as a real reading of life. Mascheld says, 'The days that make us happy make'us wise.'

"It perhaps takes age to see youth properly. As children and young men and women we take life seriously and hard. Somehow we have a hard time in living during that period. But as the days and years go on we Mayor Hylan appears to have had less trouble than Dogberry in having somebody write him down an ass. Fate was never more ironical than what it permitted an anti-suffragist to be the only woman member of the next Congress.

Four thousand accountants are bus straightening out the books of the shipping board. Let us be glad they are not cooks.

The trouble with ward politics is it is not content with being a poor relation of government, but it is too frequently a black-

It Americans are put on exactly the same footing in Japan as the Japanese at under the laws approved by California everybody ought to be satisfied.

The lessons of the war were not lost of the Chicago policeman who lined up sixted prisoners and marched them to the police

station-just like so many Heinles. The man who was robbed on a street car while lecturing the crowd on how to foll pickpockets may console himself with the thought that he probably would have less

his money anyhow. Though we are strenuous in our belist that Judge Landis took the baseball job because he wanted to keep the game clean for the youngsters, we are willing to concept that the \$42,500 salary may have had a little to do with it.

A Sunbury, Pa., man who recently be came the father of twins is suing for divers on the ground that his married life habecome intolerable and burdensome. On wonders what action he would have take

if they had been triplets.

A New Yorker charged with bigam confessed that whenever he was broke a married somebody with money. He adde that he was always a good husband and h wives liked him. It is, presumably, only that that makes marriage a failure for him

If the War Risk Bureau, the Publi Health Service and the Vocational Beat can be welded together under a capable heat it may be that we can wipe out the disgrat of having, two years after the war, disable soldiers lacking the necessaries of life, need-ing hospital treatment and craving were that they can that they can do.

Justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in New York have decide that there is nothing slanderous in the term "crook." because by common usage it is applied to persons not guilty of crime; a decision which ought, at least, to have tacks on it the amendment of Wister's Virgin "When you call me that, smile!"

Los Angeles comes to the front with four-year-old boy who speaks four languages, plays the violin and piano in hi lighter moments and dislikes tittle girls because they are so giddy and silly. As shucks! That's nothing. We once knew seven-months-old kid in Youngstown, O who said "Goo" in seven languages, opput his toes in his mouth and played on thinoteum. Los Angeles comes to the front with

Subaudition is the mental supplying of missing words, understanding of what is not expressed, "reading between the lines."

9. James S. Sherman was Vice President in Taft's administration. extrative poem "Aurora Leish"