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Philadelphia, Thursday, October 5, 1922

LEAGUE ISLAND

UNOFFICIAL information current year terday in Washington indicates that the Philadelphia Navy Yard tony yet come into its own. The Naval Survey Board which has been sitting to determine just where retrenchment should begin under the reduced appropriations is said to be receip to recommend further expansion at League Island expected to do when it is permitted to work unhindered by muck merchants in Courter-In many ways the Philadelphia yard o superior to any other on the Atlantic sea-

board. It boasts incilities that somet be duplicated either at Brooklyn or Norfolk. Yet interested polithrans, have been arging that it receive no more "favors" than yard like Charleston, which, from the viewpoin of the may itself, are virtually useless. Charleston is always well treated under Democratic Administrations. Indeed

uses of navni bases have seldem been decide

tonishderations of service requirements It is the weight of congressional influence that counts for or against them.

The shortage of money in the many has finally forced Congress to take a more rational view of unval affairs, and the nave is being permitted a freez embra of base facilities than it formerly had. That parently, is whysthe Pulludelphia yard, in-

stead of suffering through reduced mixed

appropriations, may in the end benefit by

ANOTHER ROCKET FALLS

TOM LAWSON spread a great deal of the I virus that made reckless speculators out of multitudes of people unfitted by temperament or experience for survival in the treacherons field dominated by stock gainblers. And now Mr. Lauvson, after a zigzng career through the financial skies, is down to earth amid the amjority of life disciples. His property is on the nuction block and he is, in a general way of smake ing, broke. This noted professional has fared no better than the anatours whom he led to the chopping blacks of Wall Street.

All sorts of necessations have been fluid at Mr. Lawson. He has been charged with the betrayal of investors who were willing to take his induce. It is fairer to believe that he overestimated his strength and his financial wisdom and wildly overplayed his does sooner or later. They know everything but when to stop-

Many thousands of people who didn't know a broker from an asteopath before the war entered the markets when war stocks began to soar and saw money turned toward them in a flood. They all suffered greatly through one failing. They didn't know enough to get out while the getting was good. Ninety-nine out of every hundred wartine speculators lost not only their winnings but their capital as well. They are folk who could console Mr. Lawson, who more was their prophet and their goods. .

HAYES, UNSPECTACULAR

TT WAS consonant with the observer of ■ Rutherford B. Haves that his latin contenary, which occurred yesterday, should bave passed quietly,

Perhaps the least spectneular of all Amerfcan Presidents, it was the strange fertane of Grant's successor in office to attain the chief magistracy in the closest national elec-tion ever held. The almboxs of that hister contest durkened for some time proper up-preciation of Hayer' soher, solid and peropicacions administrative additios. There, it is true, were unsensational, lacking in popular emotional appeals. But Hayes was neither an austere President nor a consentit. In a sense he may be desired the father of

civil service referm in the United States, and in his advocacy of this system be ran cour-ageously counter to infremedod political pract. lege, especially in Congress. Nevertheless, a beginning was made and competitive or aminutions were introduced in several the

executive departments.

On the ground that they had almost the se positions for positival jurposes, he removed three high official in the New York Cartesia House, including Chester A. Asthor. The Conkling faction, so proverful in New York, was alienated by the marks, and is as and to be doubted that a true estimate of Hayes' achievements was term time rendered diffi-

bonored the memory of their most distin-guished citizen yesterday. But the tribute was of more than bead significance. It reflected the estimate of a personality dacere, able and devoid of adventitions glitter, which was of authentic pre-idential caliber.

THE DRY NAVY'S EXPLOITS

THE Dry Navy, of whose exploits and Intended conquests we have been hearing so much, came into being, no you might say, on tiptor. No one seems to know much about it. Its status, like its nutbority and its field of operations, is still in doubt. The nature of its armament and its system of practice and its theories of diplomatic procedure are more or less un-

when the President decided that the Dry the three-mile limit it appeared for a moment that a field of glory and trouble had been closed to the prohibition ships. venture now to believe that Mr. Harding soled, just in time to prevent our supplementary navy from committing the maritime equivalent of hora-kiri. This assumption is due to a reading of the corrective of the rum-chaser Newberry's inglorious tuswith a booze-snuggling steamship in

nd near New York Harbor.

A two-stacker, sighted by the flagship the Dry Navy, smelt of booze. She was thered by the Newberry to heave to. She fowed. She came to a dead stop. The beforchaser ran alongside and the skipper at the ded harshly to know if there was

rum aboard. For answer the steamship rang her engine-room bells cheerfully and moved swiftly away, leaving the Newberry immovable in astonishment, and was lost, as the dispatches say naively, in the wilderness of shipping of the inner harbor. While the suspected ship was departing the Newberry fired eleven shots from her onepounder-and missed!

It is clear that a vessel which, firing at close quarters, couldn't hit a ship seven times her size, would be in danger of sinking herself with one of her own shots if she were at work in open water.

The first thing necessary to check rum smaggling, as it appears to us, is a new appropriation of about \$47,000,000,000 which might be applied to cover the cost of radimentary target practice on the ships commanded by Admiral Haynes.

PINCHOT IS SEPARATING SHEEP FROM THE GOATS

Shows Sincerity in Exposing False Pretenses of the Legislative Candidates Secretly Opposed to His Program

GIFFORD PINCHOT seems to be acting on the theory, novel to most politicians, that the voters have a right to know where every other candidate on the Republican ticket stands on the issues of the campaign as well as where he stands.

Senator Max Lesite and other leaders in Dittsburgh did not want him to force the catididates for the Legislature to put themselves on record. But Mr Pinchot is not fighting for effice. He is tighting for better government. He regards it as of the first importance that the voters know whether the candidates for the Legislature are prepured to co-operate with blue

When the legislative candidates in Alles gheny County knew that Mr. Pinchot intended to announce the result of his causass of them they all professed to be in sympathe with his general program. Some of them reserved the right of liberty of action on the liquor question because they are piedged to support the "wets."

Lexile is the chief opponent of the antidry program of Pinchot, and although he says that he is with the candidate for Governor on almost all other matters, he tosists that there is no "mess in Harrisburg" that meds to be elemed up.

This places Leslie among the men on whom Pinchot can depend for little help when the crisis comes, for the whole theory of the Pinchet empraign is based on the well-grounded assumption that flore is a was in Harrisburg. Leelie and 1 - friends are part of the mess. It is too much to expect him to admit that he needs to be elemned up. Roud contentions who wish the State's specifications to call for a patented and exclusively controlled surfacing for the highways might as well be expected to ask for open specifications which would permit the use of any good surfacing material.

Harry A. Mackey's talk before the Women's Republican Club about respress! political favors is old-fashioned staff, such us used to be accepted in this Commonwealth when it was commonly held that the organization, like the King, could do no

Mr. Markey said that the organization is supporting Pinchot and Popper and Reed this year, and that next year these men must bely the organization in the mayoralty

So far as Pineliot Is concerned we are onvinced that there has been no dicker about next year's university campaign. The questions arising then will be met then on I those men has deprived himself of his there's of notion next year.

Members of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania have broader giows on their political duty than Mr. Mackey's. Mrs. George A. Dunning, speaking at their last meeting, protested against the lesse of a discular calling on the women to vote Sa straight ticket " She hisisted that any pledge to vote the straight ticket is merely a pledge to take orders from the bosses. and that unless the women assert their inlependence they can have no influence.

she is everlastingly right, just as Mr. Parallel is right in forcing to condition for the Legislature late the open. The straight ticket may do for those who live by polities and hold that the whole end

of the political man is served when the party organization has its unhindered way. But the split ticket is the weapon of those who hold that good government is the and of party organization and that the winning of an organization nomination is in itself no guarantee of the fitness of the candidate

proplems and vote for the candidates according to their fitness rather than according to jury label, their opinion will receive in errasing respect in the future when not escalidates are to be nominated.

WHERE COAL COSTS MOST

YEARS ago emplied children were pati-fully nomerous in the road regions of Pennsylvania. They were lower and a section tieth have who, having best sert to work and the penderon and compilered carchinery of names and collisions, were unual a protect themselves against Leanist the often are too much even for experien eor in the trotact tallers in which coal i

It has been generally supposed that fin-proved mining and, duld-laker laws had eliminated the painful aspects of coal mining represented by these immative veterans of the industry. But a current report of the Pederal Department of Labor, a coldly statistical document which reflects present wage. Labor and sorial conditions in the not support this view. It was found that out of a total of about 1600 children at work in this area 519 had been employed for violation of factors and school been 978 hers ranging in uge from illigenen to sixteen years, no fewer than 178 had suffered in mine or breaker accidents. Some

were permanently criptled In looking about for reasons to explain the presence of very young children in a field of industry admittedly dangerous, the investigators of the Department of Labor did not have to go far. They found that children laboring at the mine invariably enne from families in which intermittent employment had created a condition of great noverty. Thus when miners were able to make \$1800 or more a year, their children could be found in the schools. When shutdowns or enforced idleness or a lack of direct earning power drove the family income to lower figures the children of the hanschold were compelled to face the hardships and risks of employment at the mines. The average yearly wage of miners whose children were working in breakers or below

ground was \$850.

ful tales of war wages in the coal region, the Department of Labor reports that the average best day's pay for anthracite mine workers in the Schuylkill region during the year 1919 was from \$4 to \$5. Virtually all miners and mine workers lost time-as they still do-because of market changes, fluctuations of demand, car shortage and like interruptions of mine operations. Only about 5 per cent of the miners had incomes

of \$1850 a year or more.

President Harding, when he sought from Congress power to establish a fact-finding coal commission, like Secretary Hoover when he first called the attention of the country and the Government to the need of such a commission, was clearly aware of the fundamental difficulties that harass the miners in the coal field, the general public and, in a lesser degree, the operators themselves. He was not thinking primarily of money costs or wages. What he perceived was the necessity of stabilizing the mining industry and of a sort of basic reorganization which would insure the miner opportunities for regular work or, if not that, the sort of advance information which would lead him to another occupation.

The greatest trouble in the mine area comes from unexpected periods of theness, Irregularities of the weather, of the demand, of industrial conditions and even the accidents of salesmanship directly affect the mine worker. Thus an active market erented at one point by sales contracts will stimulate production at the closest suitable shipping point and retard nettvity at others. Such complications, like the periodical car shortages or the interruptions of concamption and production due to speculators and price boosters, cannot be foreseen. And so the crippled children of the anthracite field may be viewed not as the victims of chance, but as victims of bad organization which the fact-finding coal commission will seek to remedy.

TURKEY, A NATION

ALLIED diplomatists are plainly of the opinion that the price of peace in Europe is the restoration of the Turkish Empire. No other construction can be placed upon the surrender to Mustapha Kemal's demands. which is establishing an armistice and preparing the way for a definitive treaty to be framed at an international conference to be held probably at Venice.

It is not, indeed, surprising that the Nationalist delegates at Madamia are fluding the allied proposals acceptable. Kenial is a shrewd burgainer and he would have belied his reputation by overplaying his already trilliant hand. According to the preliminary offer Turkey is to regain Eastern Thrace, including Adminiople, and with Asia Minor and Anatolia now in its possession a domain of impressive proportions, rich resources, and unrivaled geographical assets can be reconstituted.

Whether this reveal of the empire which for nearly five centuries has held the old Rezantine inheritance can be regarded as a guarantee of stability in Eastern Europe and Western Asia may be seriously ques-

In the face of very pre-sing realities, however, speculation on that point is futile, None of the major European Powers could compy what is to be Turkish territory without provoking the neute peril of a new war. Greece, bankenge and defeated, is unequal to the work. Distressing as the prospect may be, there is no course left but that which involves the resuscitation of trainphant Turkey, reports of the death of which have for several conturies been greatly exag-

As an offset to the mignitude of this conession, the Allies proposed the establishment of demilitarized zones within Ottoman territory, and in particular maintenance of he freedom of the Dardanelles and the protestion of religious and rectal minorities under the League of Nations. Agreement by the Kenn'li to to this "m principle" ediation presages confirmation proceedings the conting conference. According to this ogram. Turkey is to be minitted to the

How well this arrangement will work reranius to be seen, but the suggestion con-stitute undoubtedly a tribute to the international society of more solid practical con-

Eleutheries Venizeles, sounding out the chancelleries in Western Europe, has annonneed his support of the Greek revolutionary government I- contingent upon the prompt withdrawal of the troops of his metion from Thrace. If that movement immediately takes place, one of the prime obstudes to the restocation of peace will have hour averted

Especiation of the region east of the Maritza will mean that the Greek dream of empire has been dissipated and that modern Helios will perforce devote its attention to consolidation of its territories as they ex-Salonies presumably will be retained under the rule of the Athens Government.

The map of Eastern Europe under the new dispensation will present a decidedly different appearance from that drawn in imagination in the repultated Treaty of Secres. Many of the facts implied by the revised chart may be unpublicable, but really, will at least be given preference over extract. agant funcies.

Alone of the recentries defeated in the

World War, Turkey has become the area to a of new destines counter to the communi-program of the computers. The vitality of a supposedly invalided nation notorious for integovernment and oppression is inte-

FISHERMEN AND ELECTIONS

A PARTIAL explanation of the great on the voting lists and the number of both a report of the fishermen's Recuse byreau in Harrisburg So for this year 200,000 persons Land

received Brennes permitting them to a h. Election Day Is a holiday. The lish the unthe nutsum of well as in the summer. Some of the holders of the fishing licenses must rake givenings of the holday to go fishing instead of voting. They are more interested in entuling a string of fish than in politics hunting freeness granted, an explanation of why another group of men stay away from the polls would be easy. Hundreds of men id their guns on the day before election and start out early the next morning to bit

in which they live. But there are thousands of other epigens who have not the excuse of a fondness for fishing or hunting to offer in explanation of their failure to vote. They damn the officeholders and do nothing to improve the auglity of the men in office. It is too much

rabbits or quall or whatever other game

may be plentiful in the part of the country

For be it from me to She Laughs
Savagely
Savagely since the men folk declare the opposite albeit every housewife laughs when she reads that the cost of living is going down and if that isn't finding comedy in tragedy I want to know.

Said the Carpenter to the Walrus, What a wonderfully inspiring political platform could be built out of a built-in board during a World Series." To which the Walrus replied, "Oh, I denno! would be pretty much as it always is Contrary to impressions created by color-

SOME FOOL AMERICANS

A Certain Class That Should Be Kept at Home-They Are an Injury to Their Country-Striking Examples

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THERE is one class of Americans who should never be permitted to leave our

They are a repreach to the country and an mbarrassment to their countrymen. I refer to the loud-voiced, self-assertive, spectacular and boastful men and women who go abroad not to see but to be seen. They are the individuals who bring re-

crimination upon Americans as a whole.
Foreigners in their excusable ignorance of
Americans gauge the Nation by this class.
And the remarkable feature of it is that
these blatant and uncouth individuals are regarded at home as responsible citizens and fairly decent people.

Once abroad, no matter where, they seem to lose all sense of responsibility and self-

I have two conspicuous instances in mind.

COME years ago I happened in a city in S Central Mexico.
At the time of my visit an excursion from

El Paso rolled into the city.

They were the delegates of a commercial body of national importance.

The members were accompanied by their wives, sisters and other female relations. Nearly all the latter were enveloped in voluminous "linen dusters."

At least three-quarters of the female members of the party were men's traveling aps perched high on their heads and held in place by hat pins and other stab-hook arrangements.
The high-keyed voices of the women were

pitched in a still higher key, because, as they moved along the streets, they shouted to each other back and forth from opposite sidewalks. They never would have thought of doing such a thing at home.

But they were in a strange land. Nobody knew them. They felt free to do as they

pleased irrespective of the feelings or opinions of the Mexican residents. THEIR vociferous chatter, in English, of

A course, was punctuated by unjust and unkind criticism of the people, their cusons and their dress.
What added to the cracky of their observations was that many of the better-class citizens, merchants and professional men not only understood but spoke English flu-

In the spirit to which I have referred, of neonsiderate action and speech, these excursionists shamelessly invaded private homes.

The entrance to a heautiful patio would attract their attention. Instantly a dozen would push their way in.

It did not matter that their very audible

were expressions of admiration for the palms and flowers. They were intruders; trespassers on the

rivacy of a home.

Had a group of strangers forced their way into their entrance halls or parlors at home they would have been, and rightly, unceremoniously thrown out, But this was a strange hand. The Mexi-cans were an alien people; what did it

motter? It was after this American invasion that an order was published that no more visitors were to be admitted to the Archbishop's palace in that city,

TT WOULD be astonishing, after personal A observation and experience, if the English and French did not take underage at a certain class of our people.

The innocent, unfortunately, are compelled to suffer for the sins of the fools and

the inconsiderate. Americans, even the most unestentations and diffident of the tribe, have a directness of expression that is in contrast with that of our English friends.

That and the radical difference in speech and dress mark the Yankee on every London thoroughfare. An incident illustrative of my point came directly under my observation a few Sundays

I was strolling through the Areade Southampton Row near High Holborn, Suddenly I heard a crash followed by the shuttering of glass.
I harried out to find at the corner of Hart street and Southampton flow a taxicab on the sidewalk with one winel off and its side

Near it was a touring our with four men, its radiator smushed and the mad guards erumpled up.
Two of the men had evidently been

The driver of the damaged taxicab crawled out and sat on the curb. Blood run from a wound in his face and he was ghastly pale.

A CROWD of a bundred or more gathered in a few moments, I in a few inquents,
I took my place on one of those "islands"
a the center of the street; the raised space that divides the theroughfure.

Another American stood beside me.

Just in the rear were several more, among them two young women and an elderly one presumably their nother Within the wrecked taxieah could be seen

two men, and on the rear seat two women. Police appeared almost instantly. There was a call for the ambulance, and in a short time one appeared,

I is short time one appeared, Uniformed tach, pay-remast assistants, one one said, took charge of the situation. The taxi driver was placed on a stretcher carried to the ambalance. Then one of the officers helped one of the o men out of the taxi, the other scrambled out unnided.

The two women passengers did not stir. During these rapidly moving scenes one the three American women behind me kept up a running lire of comment. It was of the "smarty" kind. She was talking to display her misplaced

"SAY! that taxi driver looks white enough to have seen a ghost, doesn't he?" she titteted.

A moment later she exclaimed:
"Why don't these women get out? I want to see what they look like."

The neater of the two in the damaged taxi made several merkectual efforts to rice. that made system an electric electric for rich.

The crowd pressed closely around the cub,
but I could see she was deathly pule.

Evidently she had been injured.

Then one of the officers got in the cub.

and talked with her Again she made a forward movement, but was unable to rise.
"Why don't she make a bow to the andence?" again exclaimed the flippant gulder

THIE American standing beside me uttored I a muffled sound that was a combination of grean and curse.
Everybody could see that the victim of the accident was badly injured and could not rise from her seut.

rise from her seat.

I think she's real mean that doesn't at
least recognize her audience with a law,"
again broke out the little fool.

In an instant my Yankee friend whirled, and facing the girl, exclaimed in a voice that could be heard ten feet distant:

"You ought to be ashained of yourself! "You call yourself in American, I say pose, but you are a desgree ... "No decent American would make fool woman in distress." but you are a disgrace to your country 'I'm an American myself and I'm ashamed of you."

A STARTLED look came into the face of the culprit for an instant.

Then with a tilt of her nose and an attempt at a smile she backed away into the

Not a Briton in the crowd attered a sound. They would have been justified in saying severer things than the other had Possibly they thought the indignant American had said enough.

I thought he hadn't said enough.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM GEORGIA



appointed by President Harding as an Ad-

visory Committee on Disarmament.

"The object of the league, as expressed in its constitution, is to promote that peace

among nations, races and classes which is based on justice and good will, to outlaw war, to substitute law for war and to co-operate with women from other countries who are working to the same end.

Work Must Be Done Now

we are to substitute law for war we must premote a general understanding of just

what the phrase means. We must sprend the idea that might does not make right; that

legalizing of it under the name of war makes

it none the less abhorrent. We must teach true patriotism, the sort that holds our

country's ethics as higher than its material

wealth. We must teach the validity of the

Decalogue applied to nations as well as to

old as civilization, and our duty is only to

make them more than mere precepts and to

imbue the people so thoroughly with their spirit that it will be impossible to make them

teach them to feel that the highest patriot

ism is not the sort which elevates national

pride, based on armaments, over the worthy

pride in a nationality which has the courage

o outlaw brute force in the settlement of in-

ternational differences.
"But, if we are to accomplish this, we

must change many of our standards. If we

are no longer to be militaristic, we must not

play at soldiering. Common sense has long

since riddled the adage, 'If you wish peace

Prepa :g for Peace

for peace and prepare by the reduction of armament to the merest shadow, and pre-pare also with the oncoming generation. Let us change their history hook; and substitute

the standards of peace for those of war.

We must teach peace because it represents

the only basis upon which we may proceed

to a higher civilization.

"How do we propose to go about it?

"First. To increase the membership of
the league and bring home to men and

women everywhere the fact that inertial based upon their present sense of security, is misguided. If they wait until a new war

is upon them they will be powerless.

Second. We must circulate our ideas.

It will be necessary to conduct an active propaganda for enduring peace, so that in

the end we may go to Legislatures and executives sceare in the support of a vigorous public opinion opposed to war in any form. And if Legislatures and executives are in-

different or opposed to the public conscience with regard to the establishment of a rule

solely of international law, we must see to it that their places are taken by others com-

is right by all the wisdom of the ages, by that innate sense of fairness which we know

nnimates the great mass of the people. It

has been started and it will gain in mo-

mentum until finally its success will be without question."

Lexington, Ky., cemetery is full of bees, Oh, well! Fashions in statesmen change.

In Washington one suspects buts in ivory

wear Workers' Union have started a cam-paign to have the country's six million labor

lowever, may arouse protest from the

ington, together with the timely arrival of

re-enforcements, we are told, prevented the

Turks from attacking Chanak. Tuct and

Water supply is dwindling througho

the State as a result of the drought. This, however, cannot be held accountable for

more than a third of the 30,000 jags, the owners of which have been pinched by the

police during the last nine months. The drought has only lasted three.

tolerance with such backing may be de-pended upon to accomplish most anything.

The tast and tolerance of General Har-

unionists "wear silk neckties only.

Pantsmakers' Union.

The stone head of Henry Ciny in a

Four thousand members of the Neck-

is a big job—as big as was ever al. But it is one the direction of which

mitted to the higher interests of mankind.

"No, if we wish peace we must prepare

These precents are not new; they are as

teachings. We must

killing is murder, and that the

individuals

net contrary to these

prepare for war."

"The work is here to be done now. If

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. MAURICE N. WEYL On Women's Work for Universal Peace

WOMEN have played an important part in the movements for universal peake which have been made up to the present time, and they will continue in their efforts until this object is accomplished, says Mrs. Maurice N. Weyl, one of the directors of the Women's International League for Peace

"It would be impossible, I believe," said Mrs. Weyl. "certainly in this country, to find may one willing to express the belief that war is any better than the famous definition of it given by General Sherman. As a matter of fact, there is a greater horror of it than ever, now that we have had even a little personal experience with its cruelty, its heatel stage of the control of the c its brutalizing influences, its dreadful waste and, above all, its atter and complete fu-

No Taste for War

"No, at the present time there is no taste for war. Comparatively light as were the ensualties in the Amercian forces, there yet scarcely a circle in which death has not claimed some victim or which cannot rount among its members some one whose fature has been highted by disabling wounds. Besides this there is the everpresent reminder of what has happened, in the shape of huge taxes, with no hope of a material reduction for many years to come. But all of this-death, maintage, material waste—is as nothing when compared to the spirit which the war engendered. Blind hatred, chauvinism, perversion of th sense of justice, all animated the people, these being induced by a return to primitive instincts, the suppression of which always been the most important function of vilization.

"No, there is just now no taste for war. Where during the heat of conflict only a few ourageous voices were raised to describe its and to work toward a return to satify, there are now many who have reavoid a repetition of that terrible time.

Work of the Women "The women of the world took one of the

carliest steps to this end, and they are de-termined that the matter shall not be alhaved to drop until the rought for results are nobleved. Soon after the outbreak of the war, that is in 1915, these few courageous sulls found a medium of expression through the formation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, or, as it League for Peace and Presions, or, as it was then called, the Women's Peace Party. Moetings were held all over the country, addressed by able speakers, and at a convention held in Washington Miss Jane Addones was elected national chairman.

"The work went on with great rapidity. and at an international congress of women held at The Hagne in April, 1915, Mis-Addams was elected international chair-man. This meeting was attended by representatives of fourteen nations, many of which were then at war. After the United States had entered the war a meeting of the and a 'program during wartime' Women's Peace Party was held in this city ated. A second international meeting held at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1919, attended by delegates from sixteen and Miss Addams was re-elected interna-

The Pennsylvania Organization

tional chairman.

"We have an active organization of the league in Pennsylvania, of which Miss Ruth Verlenden is president. At the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Rending beginning next Mon-day, the league will be strongly repre-sented. The Pennsylvania branch will hold sented. The Pennsylvania will hold in husiness meeting at the Women's Club of Reading on Monday morning, when there will be addresses by Lyda Stokes Adams, Mildred Scott Olmstead, Mrs. William I. Hull, Mrs. Benjamin Jaffe and others, and n the afternoon there will be a public meeting of the league to be addressed by a speaker of national reputation. These meetings will be previous to the sessions of the convention.

of the work will be continued through the o'The work will be continued tribuilt in the convention, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and guest of honor of the convention, will speak on the subject of 'International Relations.' Mrs. Winter was one of the four women

Good wine needs no Bush, but that's no That floating island in the Aleutian chain ought to be a good location for

When William Tell was victor at Ja-maica he was probably rewarded with an

This is the season of the year when the nut shoots the hunter, mistaking him for

Whether it be a lynching bee or a senitorial appointment, Georgia aims at the snappy news line. The modern edition of the "Arkansas Traveler" is just as funny as the one laughed

at two generations back. Secretary Wallace says pigs can be made beautiful as well as useful. Naturally, he spoke of the four-footed kind.

It may be taken for granted that Engand will have a general election just as soon as Lloyd George is ready for it. Every step we take toward Europe is accompanied by the apologetic thought: "Of course, it is none of our business, but-"

Brooklyn school teachers are being given course in golf. Philadelphia boys who are "kept in" wish the habit would become gen-

If the President's return to the old homestead, which he has just purchased, is delayed for four years he won't grieve unduly.

It is perhaps because bankers do not have to think of votes that they talk so daringly of a partial cancellation of the allied war debt Sewn-in eyelnshes that take root in

three weeks are the latest fad in Paris. Giving Cupid an eyeful; quiver with ever Bootleggers everywhere will be inter-

ested to learn that the Hapsburg wines are up for sale. The Hohenzollern whine, it may be added, is already on the market.

What Do You Know?

1. What ruler assumed the title King of the World? 2. How many knights sat at the famous round table of King Arthur, according 3. Next to Nevada, what State in the Union

Next to Nevada, what state a bas the smallest population?
 What letter signifies a farthing?
 Who succeeded William Henry Harrison as President of the United States?
 How many lines is a length in theatrical

parlance?
7. After what Mediterranean island is copber hamed?

8. Who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations?

 Who was Francois Coppee?
 Distinguish between Richard Henry Dana and Charles A. Dana. Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Atlas Mountains are named after
Atlas, the fabled King of Mauretania,
who supported the world upon his
shoulders.
2. Mississippi was the second State to seede
from the Union before the Civil War.
3. A barset-horn is a tenor clarinet, usually
made curved for the convenience of
handling.

handling 4. The Bashitazouks are Turkish irregular soldiers.
5. Cardimon is the fruit of various East Indian or Chinese plants of the ginger family, having aromatic seeds, used as a condition.

a condiment.

i. A pantum, or pantoum, is a short extemporaneous noem, usually of four lines thyming alternately, popular among the Malays. In the French and English forms the second and fourth line of the first verse form the first and third of the next, and so on.

The real name of Gabriele D'Annuario (Gabriel of the Annuariation) is

Gaetano Rapagnetto.

Gaetano Rapagnetto.

dity-hag is a sailor's small bag for he-dies, thread, etc.

n electron is an electrically charged particle, which is a component of the standard standard sailor.

10. Franchet D'Esperey was the general is command of the army which compelled the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the World War in the fall of 1918.