JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lengus Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia,
ATLANTIC CITY Press-Union Building
New York 304 Madison Ave
Dersoit 101 Ford Building
Entities 101 Globe-Democrat Building
CHICAGO 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHIEGTON BUREAU,
N.E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

BONDON BERKEU... Trafaigar Building SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

The EVENING PUBLIC LEBORE is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of tweive (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.

Six (\$6) deliars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (\$1) deliar a month Notion—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 EFAddress all communications to Ruening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-blied to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Monday, October 16, 1922

WATER PROBLEMS

CARLETON E. DAVIS, chief of the Water Bureau, is not in the least a prey to delusion in his conception of one of the rost serious of all our municipal problems. It is not to be disputed that the poliution of both the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers is proceeding at an alarming rate; that the city rapidly is outgrowing its sources of water supply and already is far behind in its equipment for water distribution.

Addressing the City Club on Saturday Mr. Davis spoke with commendable frank ness upon the extraordinary situation in the forty-five miles of city territory north of Frankford, without feeder or surface mains and with no pumping station or filtration plant. This region is capable of supporting an urban population of half a

The filtration plant for West Philadelphia ie, so far as capacity is concerned, obviously out of date. The northern section between Wyoming street and Tioga street and from Front west to Fifth "virtually is without a Water pipe.

Chief Davis is not exaggerating when he stresses the imperative need for a largescale consideration of the water problem is relation to the inevitable growth of the city within the next fifteen or twenty years Plans for utilizing the waters of Neshaminy, Tohtekon and Upper Delaware have from time to time been broached but no action has been taken upon these important proposals.

There can be no question that the approprintion of outside waters, costly though the work might be, would be a magnificent step. forward in the right kind of municipal development. The increase of industrial establishments on the Schuylkill and Lower Delaware renders it extremely unlikely that these sources will ever become elenner with the passing years.

THE GLORY DEPARTED

THE demise of the Dauntless, fire-swept I in her home slip, may not have been untouched by envy. Ships are sensitive creations, and who knows but that the reteran ferryboat may have resented the nation-wide dramatization of the last moments of the City of Honolulu, an unstart craft, anyway, of alien origin and unripe The Dauntless never carried a wireless

ior, in fact, cargo excepted, anything new Some say she had attained the age of fifty years. In any event she was mature, not callow, a craft to be reverenced. Classic leisureliness was hers, with a pace of dignity and, of late years, sobriety. To Gloucester in its heyday she traveled

with the same impassivity as in the suc-ceeding and present period of respectability and repose. "Once she did hold the gorgeous East in fee"-that is, if Jersey be correctly "Spain" and Gloucester was ever gorgeous.

She will be missed on a river on which antiquities are treasured and remarkably well preserved. Possibly the Peerless and Fearless, heroic in nomenclature at least, aiready have pledged themselves to sustain the traditions so long upheld by their yen-

HIGH COST OF FUN

THE Federal Government is richer by 1 \$60,547.50 because of the World Series of baseball games played in New York, This sum is the 10 per cent tax paid on the receipts from the sale of tickets. Nearly one-half of those who saw

games paid \$5 each time they entered the gate. It would be easy to indulge in morn reflections about the extravagance of this But nowadays there is no amusement offered in any of the large cities at a muc smaller price. It is much less than one has to pay for a good sent at the opera. even in Philadelphia. There is a vasideville show in New York the tickets to which cost \$5, and it is playing to crowded houses.

The old days of moderate-priced angree. ments has passed. The disposition of the Amusement managers is to charge all the traffic will bear. Some day a manager will reverse the process and offer anasomer for as low a price as the expense of providing it will permit. As there are more people who can pay \$1 for a ticket than are will-irs or able to pay \$5, he will have a very large public from which to draw his audiences and can till a big room every day-if his show is worth seeing. That is, he will become the Henry Ford among managers Henry has a bank balance of \$150,000,000.

HGW TO GET ACQUAINTED

TT IS explained that the rough-and tumble fight between the members of the fresh. man and sophomore classes at the University was arranged for the purpose of maging the freshmen acquainted with one another. It was the college way of introducing etrangers.

The best that can be said of it is that it does introduce the freshmen to one another. quite informally it is true, but none the less effectively. The same results might be sought through a tea party, but it is doubt-I if they would be attained. Ten parties do not appeal very strongly to hoys.

The system does result in changing the freshman class from a company of lays with no interests in common into a solidified group determined to resist the aggressions

of the sophomores. The wonder is that it has not been applied elsewhere. Take Congress, for example. Every two years a lot of new men are elected. They go to Washington with an exaggerated idea of their own importance. But they do not engage in team ay. Now if it should come to pass that are should be a rough-and-tumble fight in e Park between the new Congressand the old. more would be accomplished

fternoon in the way of getting the

new men to appreciate the fact that they must work together if they are to get any opportunity to make themselves felt in legislation than can be accomplished in a

month by the ordinary methods. Then, too, the sale of the movie rights of the scrimmage would yield a considerable sum of money that might be used in paying future campaign expenses. There are so many possibilities in the plan that its rejection will be due only to the ungrounded assumption of the Congressmen that since they have become men they have put away childish things.

OVER THE RIVER

MUCH may be said in honest praise of a world that still can provide a spectacle as bright and diverting as that of the present political campaign in New Jersey. The temperature is rising and the rhetoric is becoming more and more vivid over the whole length of the State from the Oranges and Hoboken to Cape May.

It is written in Republican pronouncements that Governor Edwards has no more chance of beating Mr. Frelinghuysen for the United States Senate seat that the two men are warring over than Molammed VI. present Sultan of Turkey, has of being King of Great Britain and Ireland. It is interesting to observe, however, that Mr. Frelinghnysen's party managers are laboring as they have seldom labored before in any cause. They display signs of tremulous anxiety almost as conspicuous as those discernible in the ranks of the opposition. You feel, after a survey of the State, that if the strain becomes even a little greater t will be intelerable.

Mr. Edwards, who is in New Jersey about what Lloyd George is in England, a deft player anon the heart-strings of the growd, has made a slogan at which his antagonist laughs with a very good imitation of derision. Yet it is a slogan that may enuse Mr. Frelinghuysen a good many anxious hours. The Democratic candidate knows what is the matter with the world and with Jersey. It is high prices,

"Give us," cries Mr. Edwards, "a good five-cent ginss of leer, a good nickel eigar and five-cent trolley fares."

Less picturesque and less cocksure is Mr. Frelinghuysen, who has been paying the voters the compliment of ordered and logical speech. He would have them think of the leep and complicated affairs of state, of the righ purposes of Volsteadism, of the dangers inherent in the present moddle of our foreign affairs, of difficulties which beset the Public Service Corporation. His appeal, briefly, is to the reasoning powers of voters. Mr. Edwards, on the other hand, drives straight to the seat of the emotional consciousness in the average citizen. And there you are. Elections have been won by both methods. At this writing it is not easy to say who will win in New Jersey.

Former Judge Silzer as the Democratic aspirant for the governorship is going along like a child in a crowd with a firm and trusting grip on Mr. Edwards' contsleeve. Senator Runyon, who also wants to be Governor, is similarly trusting to look and the pushing power of Senator Frelinghuysen. To understand the spiritual stresses in-

herent in the situation it is only necessary to scrutinize some of the recent details of the campaign. Secretary Weeks, of the War Department, volunteered to make a speech or two for Frelinghnysen, but was frantienly waved away by the Republican managers when they remembered that he is quite as "wet" as Mr. Edwards, while Frelinghuysen is running as an inflexible Volstender. Vice President Calvin Coolidge. who is "dry" in more ways than one, will play Secretary Weeks' dates. The Democrats are equally fearful of any

exterior influence which might upset what bey consider a delicate and treacherous balance of sentiment. Mr. Edwards is said to feel that his slogan and such discourse s; may radiate outward from it should be adequate to carry the State. So Jersey is saying to the outside politi-

cal world, and especially to Washington; 'Just let us alone, in heaven's name! We haven't time to talk to you now. You don't know how terribly we have to work to keep one party from spilling over into another, to keep Republicans from going Democratic and Democrats from being Re-

Governor Edwards says little about the questions that should naturally engage the attention of a Senator of the United States. He doesn't explain why, if the-cent faces are possible, some of the subsidiary car lines of the Public Service Corporation are in actual danger of going hopelessly broke. Such is life in election times. The Democruts are "wet." The Republicans are "dry"-in theory, at least. That is what the fight really is about. Jersey will be worth close watching in November. It will show whether emotional reactions rather than reason actually determine all important elections in this country. It will show, too. how a State with a representative population and few fixed political prejudices actually feels about the dry law in its pres-

CHEFS DISCOVER AMERICA

THIS is an age of miracles. So the rumor I that Americans may per be made to feel at home in their own restaurants need missed as the reflect, usef a dream as wild as one of those that Mr. Lebson used to have in his vicin. Re-tairant owners have agrand somenies in their national convenion that may come sought to be printed in language for line to their patrons and that folk one country with the French lan-guage (a.g) to be relieved from the handienp thereiners has efflicted them when they go forth formers to dize in the shade of

the actional paimer. Who said that a Long is of Nations is im-possible? All Plant is possible in this period of progress and revolutionary change. People now alone has yet see the day when they may eater a first class restourant and

when it is boryed by the waiter. The French intiguings became the language of men, care when Paris cooking first made its nevert in the United States. It was one of the few fashlors that became permanent. And it has always tended to keep the garages of native American cookery in walpre to be or less complete.

As a people we are still unconsciously restrict in the presence of foreign things. geton a imported and we will believe at one that it must be in some subtle way superior to the native product. So it has always been with the arts of cookery. There a no country on earth that does more magnificent things with the devices of the kitchen than we do. And there is none has so rich and various a field of resources.

Chicken in the manner of the Marylanders. Virginia spoon bread, corn in all its various and magnificent forms from the aked ear to the pone or the muffin, ter-

rapin, turkey with chestnuts, the sausages of Lancaster County, oysters and clams are virtually exclusive to the United States. The Frenchman introduced for the first time to buckwheat cakes and maple strup probably would go mad with eestasy. Yet you never hear American cookery extelled abroad You seldom hear it extelled at home.

The art of the French chef consists in his remarkable ability to disguise deficiencies of raw materials with bewildering sauce. Thus in the kitchens of France the subtle works of the continental diplomatist are often brilliantly imitated.

If the resinurant men of the United States carry out their newest plan and call fried fish fried fish and beef stew beef stew they may yet profit by the example of Columbus and discover America. They may stumble on the wonders of American cockery and give it the place it deserves among the great things of the earth.

We in the United States drink the best coffee in the world. Yet the American abroad feels that he isn't truly cultured unless he can consume large quantities of cafe an lait - the talxture of inferior coffee and warm milk which, accepted as the untversal breakfast beverage of the Continent. is such as to make the stranger with a pulate not sophisticated to the point of ruin choke and shudder and mourn for the clear. wine-like brew that is to be had only on this side of the world.

RULE BY FASCINATION

LOYD GEORGE'S address at Manches-ter possessed in high degree the characteristic glitter, the characteristic brilliantly conted inaccuracy of statement and the crisp felicity of phrase with which the British Premier has defended himself in a long series of crises. It is impossible to withhold admiration for opportunism of this dazzling type, illumined by the personal magnetism of a consummately adroit poli-

Mr. Lloyd George has "explained" the much-criticized part played by Britain in the Near Eastern imbroglio by implying that the historic drama between persecuted Christian ty and brutal Islamism has been re-enacted and that the old Liberal policy of protecting, even to the brink of war, the oppressed minorities in the Near East has been revived.

In his fluent discourse no reference can be found to the snubbing in London last spring of Kemalist envoys, eager to establish peace upon nimost the identical basis now reached after a war scare of very formidable proportions. No reference can be found to the game of commercial control in the Near East which bears the scantiest relationship to either Christianity or Moslemism as concentional abstractions. The fact is that lack has once more

played into the Premier - hands and that after an exceedingly risks course of bungling and mismanagement in the Eastern policy the peak of the crisis has, for the noment at least, been passed. Mr. Lloyd George would not be himself did he not touke the most effective and

spectacular use of this good fortune. Notody in public life in England can misstate a case so ably or so charmingly as he, As a political virtueso he is quite unrivated in the vast empire over which he holds such vivid sway, and despite the ramblings of opposition it appears likely

jority of his countrymen for some time to For the consummation of his downfall the emergence of another political genius is necessary, and that event does not yet seem to have taken place in England.

that he will continue to perform his

astounding feats to the delight of the ma-

A NEW CRIME

WHAT is the speed limit for motorcars in Philadelphia? A driver brought before Magistrate Roberts a day or two ago was solemnly charged with driving so slowly that he obstructed traffic. He was duly fixed. Unfortunately, the finer details of the case were not reflected in print. But motor driver eager to be on the safe side of the laws may expect to slip into a new and unexpected mornes of trouble. It may se assumed, for the sake of discussion, that the unfortunate man in question was caught s mewhere on Broad street between Arch street and Columbia avenue, for any one who proceeds at less than twenty-five miles an hour between the new automatic signal stations is pretty sure to be in everybody's

Doubtless fast driving on a rigidly policed thoroughfare intended for high-speed traffic is safe enough. But the significant thing to observe is that if the traffic policemen on Broad street do what is expected of them and keep traffic moving they must actually encourage motor drivers to violate existing speed ordinances. That means that the present ordinances rather than the police or the new signal and trathe theories are faulty. One of the first causes of motor accidents is in laws made so inflexible that they are obviously intended to be broken.

It is the moral effect of this implication that is disastrous. What is needed is a traffic code broad enough to be strictly enforceable under all streumstances. If you cause people to believe that they are expected to break one law, they soon will develop a habit of brenking others. The rule applies all along the line, from probibition to motor regulations.

RIGHT WAY TO TALK

CENERAL DAWES, no longer in office. G expressed his honest opinion of Congress to the New Yorkers who gave a dinner to congratulate him on his work as Director of the Budget in Washington, He remarked that Congress is "a nest

of cowards" and that Cabinet officers are Comanches in fighting budget control. Pew persons aware of what goes on in Washington will disagree with him. The hend of every department is a glutton for money. He makes extravagant demands and takes no account of the needs of other departments. And Congress has not the courage to cut down expenditures when it thinks that the money will make votes for the Congressmen. In short, there is an almost complete lack of a sense of financial responsibility. This is why it costs so much to run the Government and why the opposition to an extension of Government control of business activities is so general. But the situation in Washington is no different from the situation in every large

recklessness that would ruin any private business. If we had more men like General Dawes who would refuse to minee words in talking about the subject there would be better prospects of improvement than there now

The public money is spent with

Staten Island women. 101 years old, grieves because the Volstend law has taken away from her the wine to which she has been accustomed. She perhaps fears tis lack will bring her to an early grave. is good citizenship, however, in her aint. Were she other than law-abiding complaint. she would not lack her wine. She'd know a bootlegger.

Claus A. Spreckels has closed one of his factories because the price of sugar is too high. We don't profess to understand that item; we simply pass it on as we get it.

Senator Jim Reed refuses to himself on the liquor question. Willing to compromise, perhaps, on a dry champagne.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Welfare Federation Achieved Success Despite the Tories, Who in the Course of a Couple of Generations Will Be Its Best Friends

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE Welfare l'ederation weathered its I first strenuous year. After what looked like a near fallure in reaching even an approximate goal, and a very exasperating failure to complete its 'ists for a practical empaign last autumn, and after a smothered cry for help to rally the workers for a sort of finish-up campaign later in the winter, it suddenly ceased from troubling, righted itself by some internal balancing of rearrangement, kept its pledges to the or-ganizations and to the public, and, in fact, "scrambled over the top" after all and avoided an anticlimax!

How it snatched victory from defeat one does not know, but I suspect that the men who were responsible for the victory are not the ones whose impractical complacency during the preliminary preparations nearly dished it. Those who succeeded will never tell who were the insuccessful ones; that is certain. So the general public and even those of us who worked inder such handicaps of mismanagement last year need not probe. We can only be grateful to Judge Martin and Mr. Sewall and Mr. Elkins and Mr. Effingham Morris and Mr. Warden and others as well as to our friend Ludlow of the persuasive smile, who would not stop verking for success in the face of apparent

IT IS a mystery yet why the lists were so I bad, and why any one could think that a plan that sent the solicitors careening from one end of the town to another during day's working up of subscriptions was a feasible one; or why hundreds of addres a of persons hiving in Reading and Pottstown and Lebanon and Betblehem and Quakertown were given out to be treated as one would treat those of persons living at the Falls of the Schuylkill; or why first, middle and last, the addresses had not been verified six cases out of ten.

But I do not honestly think that even if all the lists had been correct and the time of the solicitors had been carefully saved and the notices sent out to the possible subscribers had given them the data that would best move them. I honestly do not believe the first drive would have gone over the top with any headlong velocity.

WE ARE up against something in this city, for the first time of any enterprise that is as baffling as it is inevitable in its power to halt and nearly exterminate an onward movement. And that things do succeed is due to an even stronger, dogged resistance of resistance which does match victory in the end, although it pretty nearly extinguishes the victors. Such a victory in the face of such discouragement robs the work of most of its clation. It is "a sobbing process to give a new good to this town," some one remarked to me lately.

I do not know what spirit of contention is at the bettom of it, or what curious lack of co-operation, or what grudging dog-inthe-manger surliness that makes it natural for us to resent change and suspect innovations and balk at improvements and carp at inspiration. There is, of course, our good side of which these qualities are the exag-geration. We like to play lone hands in our philanthropy, and so we have any number of group charities supported by one or two families or coteries of social or religious sets. We are faithful to past obligations and almost leave our seats on charitable boards in our wills. We revery prudent about scrapping anything that has once served its purpose to our satisfaction, and we are very admiring of what has been and like to patronize what is.

So that if the Federation has outlived the first year it will find as putting it on our visiting lists for this year, and in another year it will be one of the family. Ten years from now to work for it will be us good n being on the Assembly lists, and twenty years from now if State socialism wants to wrest it from us, we will call cut the City Troop to bleed and die for it.

IN SHORT, the Welfare Federation, which was the best idea for tackling our present philanthropic problem, has got grinding reception we give our best successes, and it will now go on its way upheld by us as one of our best traditions. But stupid thing about us is that we worried and bit it so before we swallowed it down that to those who had to administer it to us it had the aspect of a terrible medicine instead of a good dessert. And by those who administered it I do

not mean simply the men who acted as its trustees. I mean all of us who went and ushed Philadelphia to give in bulk what it and been accustomed to give in pieces. Or rather, we asked many Philadelphians to give what they had been accustomed to see a few Philadelphians give. It was a per-fectly simple and reasonable idea;

"Let 50,000 give what 5000 gave!" This year it is simpler still:

"Let 250,000 give what 50,000 were asked

THERE is no doubt about it: the relief I of not being dunned in every mail by some philanthropy or other to tide it over was a joy to the givers, once the drive was over. But that relief was nothing to the relief feit by the philanthropies, who knew for the first time what their incomes for the year were to be. This year there will be more philan-

thropies included in the Federation, which will mean a saving of work for all concerned and no greater expenditure of money in the end. This year we have the word for it from the sadder but wiser committee that the lists are corrected and the plan of distributing the cards improved and the campaign drive arrangements simplified by better preliminary work. Those of us who thought we ought to help last year have no less reason for helping this, unless we are down and out physically. Those who gave inst year have every reason to be glid, and those who refused every reason to be sorry. It is a hard piece of work and it will take

very systematic giving, but it is difficult to see how most of us can get out of it with any honor. If we can call some enthusinsm to our aid-such as some cheerful souls manage to put into their business and pleasures we may even get a sort of triumph in doing a new thing well. If we could only add to our sense of duty a flash of imagination we might almost get a glimpse of the future, when the men who have been responsible for the Federation and those of us who have backed them will be cited as wise and generous and far-seeing citizens of a then beautiful and benevolent city, well named "Brotherly Love."

BUT imagination for success is not a virtue common among us or greatly lauded. We prefer to doom our great enterprises to failure in imagination before we have even begun to build them into successes.

Fortunately for us, the Torics of the town who doomed the Declaration of Inde-pendence when it was read in the squarenow most of them occupy patriots' gravesin the imagination at least of the 'Dames and the Daughters,' who forget, if indeed they ever realized, that most of their forefathers were true to their type and liked that Declaration and all it implied better the third and fourth time it was read than the

Our tendency to "Toryl-m"-1. e., standing pat-is an inherited trait that is as much a part of us as our Liberty Bell or the Signers' Table or Carpenters' Hall. Tories always get licked in the end, and Liberty Bells, however cracked, come out ahead. Perhaps if we cold-shouldered our Tory tendency to "knock" and called our carties. tendency to "knock" and called our caution by the right name—selfishness—we would end by recognizing a good thing the first

"LET IT BLOW!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

J. A. McCU'LLOUGH On Need of a Classic Revival

A REVIVAL of interest in the classics. and especially of a study of Shakespeare and his works, would do much to counteract the influence of the present-day "era of jazz." according to J. A. McCullough, president of the Philadelphia Shakespearean Guild and vice president of the

Guild.
"It is mainly through an inspection of the literary works of today that future generations will be able to visualize what our 'ern of jazz' means," said Dr. McCullough. "And just no this is true, so is it true that the rising generation is being molded more or less by modern literature. For some time the thinking world has been proclaiming the need of calling a halt, and while the warning seems to have been heeded in some de gree, it is going to be hard for the post-war neuroties to get back to pre-war sanity. This 'era of jazz' that we speak of has been explained so often and so convincingly that it needs but little explanation.

World Had to "Blow Off Steam"

"It was absolutely necessary that there be a reaction after the long, trying days of the war. The United States did not feel the strain as did those countries more deeply involved. But the reaction was bound to come here as elsewhere. The emancipation of woman was one great result. And just as any person or class, suddenly thrown into a new environment, will go beyond expected e rational lines, so there came the period of 'over-emancipation.'

"But all this is passing gradually. Slowly but surely the entire world is coming to look upon things sanely. And where car a better aid be found in reaching a rational viewpoint than by contemplation of the classics? I refer particularly to a revival of interest in Shakespeare, because the works of the bard are of interest to all and he is not beyond the contemplation of the laborer as well as the cloistered student.

"The burden of reviving interest in the schools and universities. Too many of them in my opinion, have been content to pass by the fundamental worth of Greek and Latin in favor of a flood of isms and new ologies All these have a place in a never-ending progress, and I am far from one who would send back or even hamper true progress But there is something in spending too much time in running up and down cross-roads and forgetting that the trip forward must be accomplished on the main road.

What Shakespeare Has Done

"But it is different with Shakespeare He meets all classes on their own ground, and humanly, too. The greatest thing to be accomplished is making the middle classes, so called, realize that Shakespeare is not necessarily for the 'highbrow.' Where in the world of letters can there be found a who understood human nature as did? He saw into the fotbles of kings just as clearly as he saw the grotesqueries of the buffoons? And the fact that he transcribed this insight into deathless words makes him still more human. "Two does not have to be a savant to ap

preciate the beauties of Shakespeare. Even the mechanic who spends a portion of his evening going over some play of the bard will find himself bettered at his bench by the time spent. No one who reads his Shakespeare and attempts to do so understandingly can help but be improved. His command of English will improve gradually by contact with that great master of the language. Even the use of archaic expresslons will not come in amiss. The man only moderately educated who becomes interested n Shakespeare will find himself adding to his store of meager knowledge until the sum total of the result will surprise him as it slowly but surely becomes evident in his speech and in his thinking.

Provided Entertainment, Too

"Unlike many advocates of Shakespeare, am not in favor of too many attempts to popularize him upon the stage. I feel it is much better that there be one or two real dramatic exponents of Shakespeare, men who know him and are sincere interpreters. These men and women usually have pretation can be looked upon with confi-dence. Shakespeare should not be treated

as a fad and that is just wh a would ha pen were every little theatrical ne r gentu-to take it into 'is head to 'play Shake-

Spenre. "There would have been no better way of ending the wave of salacious farces that marked the end of the war than by having every manager is the country produce ore or more. Then the public would have sickened rapidly.

"But we have been particularly fortunate in this respect. The real masterful inter-preters of the master dramatist have been ew and far between. Edwin Booth had his and his memory lives mainly in his Shakespearean roles. Then we have Mantell, Sothern and Hampden. It s that fate guards the future of Shakespeare, that when Mantell and Sothern are ending their days of useful virility some one young Hampden appears. I do not doubt that years hence some one will appear to take his place and carry on the message that the sweet singer of Avon penned years ago.

Can Help Even Boilermaker

"I would like to see our schools give more importance to Latin and Greek, as I have said. But lacking these things as in face of the argument of the young fellow who go into trade, 'How will Greek help me build boilers?' I would say 'Shakespeare will help you get from building boilers to something

"No one can read Shakespeare without definite and beneficial results. He does not have to be read academically at all. There is more good meat in any one of his plays than in a dozen desert passion novels. And where has real love or passion been trans-lated to the printed page in better form than in 'Romeo and Juliet'? Where is there a better farce with more real humor in the situations than in 'A Comedy of Errors'?

And so one could go down the entire list. Each play has its own message and its niche in the general scheme of things.

There is another thing that should come in for attention, and that is the value of pageants. No better way of awakening the rivic consciousness has yet been devised. What served more to stir the martial spirit during the war than the constant proces-sion of parades that met the eye? And so the pageant and the masque when directed in proper channels can have their important

place. "Above all, the thing of which I seek to Above an, the taing of which I seek to disabase the public mind is the fear of Shakespeare being treated as 'highbrow.' Let the teacher in the school show him to the pupil as the real human Shakespeare. Let the casual reader approach him in the same light. Let the actor feel the same and present him with the human understanding of Booth, and then we will have bridged a great gulf of misunderstanding.

> Chicago, anxious to de Ripping Old honor to the Mountbat-

tens, arranged a destockyards; and Lady Mountbatten reneged in order to go shopping. Just fancy a lady preferring a store to a slaughterhouse! It was enough to peeve any reception committee. Mountbatten, however—who won honor by calling Judge Landis a regular snuffer after the crowd had given him the bird-soothed them by admitting in the well-known London vernacular that it a bloody mess. So that's bally well all right,

If an apple a day keeps One Cannot the doctor away this may be a hard winter for physicians in New Jersey. What is described as a bumper apple crop is blessing the lower counties. Does the adjective imply a generous supply of cider? A Moorestown poet tells of other joys. Apple pies will be broad and deep in Jersey this fall, he says.

Demosthenes McGinnts read of what happened to the freshmen at Penn. "The race hasn't changed much," said he. "Col-lege is attended by the same brand of blithering idiots as when we were boys.

Mrs. Hall has asked Governor Edwards for "a comprehensive, intelligent and coher-ent investigation." Wants, in fact, what ent investigation." Wants, in fact, New Brunswick has had everything else

SHORT CUTS

Thrace, the eye of Greece, now wears

Hollidaysburg. Pa., cat uses the telephone. Feline is busy. Jack Frost has his eye on the pumpkia,

He'll put his finger on it 'ater. Now that his enemies know where Lloyd George stands, they are not one whit

New York man fined \$50 for filring with a policewoman. Somehow we can't believe it was worth the money.

Wonder how that whale that appeared at Southampton, L. I., expected any pub-licity now that the season is over. As Greece sees it, Italy will claim the Dodecanesus Islands for no other reason than

that she sees a chance of getting them. Turkish Nationalists have declined we let Nansen visit Kemal at Anatolia. Chilly as some other expeditions he has featured.

Local cheesemaker has invented an odorless limburger. It will, of course, be served with seedless pretzels and kickless

Queen Marie of Rumania's crown of solid gold weighs four pounds. Heavy enough in itself to make uneasy the head that wears it.

There's one less "less" on the Glouces-ter line, now that the Dauntless has gone, but happily the Peerless and the Fearless still plow the mighty deeps. It will not give brilliance to Foch's fame nor weight to his criticism of Clemen-

ceau to know that Poincare's policy as regards Kemal was dictated by the marshal. J. Odgen Armour is at least willing to admit that whatever the nature of his

speculations in wheat and corn, cross-ex-amination by the Federal Trade Commission goes against the grain.

The Government is said to be planning to modify the dry ship ruling. If this should chance to split the Eighteenth Amendment Attorney General Daugherty will be forced to admit that he did it with his little hatchet. What Do You Know?

1. What pretender to the English throng ended his days as a cook in the royal 2. What is the largest library in the world?
3. Who was the "Great Elector"?
4. What is meant by the Succession States of Europe?
5. Who was Froissart and when did he live?
6. What is a machinal and when did he live? What is a machicolated tower?
Who invented the reaping machine?
What is a lich-gate?
Where does licorice grow?
Who was Manu?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Mount Logan, in the southwest corner of Yukon Territory, Canada, close to the Alaskan boundary, is the second highest mountain in North America its summit is 19,500 feet above see

level.

The Congressional Library in Washington is the largest library in the Western Hemisphere.

Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia, was he birth a German, a native of atherine the Great, Empress of Russia, was by birth a German, a native of Stettin. She was the daughter of the Prince of Anhait-Zerbst and was originally named Sophia Augusta. The Manchester School of Political Economy was a name applied to group of English economic writers, under the leadership of Richard Coden and John Bright, who advocate the principles of free trade, the limitation of government functions and the development of unrestricted competition and what is called the "laises faire" policy.

faire" policy, pasquinade is an abusive or coars personal satire, a multicous squib.

Lighthorse Harry was the name given to a celebrated American cavalry general. Henry Lee, on account of his brillian and dashing operations in the Revolutionary War.

A reithok is a kind of South Africat antelope.

antelope.

8. Rouget de Lisle wrote the words of the "Marseillaise."

9. The Gilead of the Bible was a mountainous region east of the Jordan.

10. The divan in Turkish Government is the council chamber.