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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916.

What the superior man seeks is in himself; what the ordinary man seeks is in others—Confucius.

If we continue to drive Villa southward, first thing we know he'll be invading our territory again in the Canal Zone.

"Buy, Ship, Sell via Philadelphia" may not be so high sounding as "Maneto Philadelphia," but it means business just the same.

An imitation Burbank now announces an improved Georgia watermelon. But how is it possible to improve a Georgia watermelon?

How can we expect to capture Villa while such eminent "getters" as Roosevelt, Bryan and William A. Sunday are in the list of slackers?

Wouldn't the Republicans in Congress be a little more than human if they forbore to poke fun at the Democrats for taking sugar off the free list?

A thirty-day truce has been signed in China. At the end of that time the governmental "now you see it, now you don't" will begin all over again.

The Russian Government's reported order for 10,000,000 brass makes us wonder whether they think this affair they have on their hands is a war or a merry-go-round.

Doctor Waite has discovered that there is a difference between confessing guilt to the newspapers of New York and pleading guilty in the courts of the same State. He decided not to.

It will be quite a disappointment to those who expect the war to end by exhaustion of men to learn that only 681,437 Germans have been killed, according to British sources of information.

Former Governor Stuart comes back from the States without a Rooseveltian discovery of new and strange birds. He may find Pennsylvania a more fertile field for research in this line just now.

Baron Astor of Hever has been assessed \$280,000 in addition to the \$1,450,000 he has already paid the British Government. It will be recalled that Baron Astor of Hever left this country and became an Englishman of his own free will.

Not the least terrifying page for the English to read in "Hindenburg's March into London," the latest German book of prophetic fiction, is that which says the invaders will treat the conquered islanders with true German benevolence.

That non-magnetic ship on which some Carnegie investigators have circumnavigated the globe will not be in demand by candidates for the presidency this year. They want something which will be drawn irresistibly by the magnet in Washington.

There is more joy among English inventors over the capture of that new Fokker plane, Germany's latest contribution to aerial science, than over the loss of a hundred machines with their pilots. Men and machines are cheap compared with ideas.

My! Won't old Robert W. Chambers be mad when he hears about Meredith Nicholson's appointment as Assistant Secretary of War? As a writer of best sellers Mr. Chambers is vastly superior to Mr. Nicholson. He has not, however, progressed with the years, for his early work alone entitles him to consideration as a serious writer or thinker.

Nicholson, after years of money-making, at last attempted a novel of daily life in the Middle West, and wrote entertainingly on social and literary problems. As for the War Office, that is entirely another matter. Mr. Chambers has written the better stories of love and arms and the man.

The decision of the Storting to amend the law so that women will have the right to sit in the Norwegian Council of State, or Cabinet, is another step forward in the hard-earned advance of the suffragists. No new group is thus added to the ranks of women who have the vote, but every victory of this kind, no matter where it is gained, will have its effect in this and every other country in which equal suffrage rights are not granted to all women. Suffrage is in the realm of international politics; it is never merely a local issue. In this campaign an argument that holds good in Norway, or China, or Timbuctoo, can be used with equal effect in Massachusetts, Iowa or Pennsylvania.

The battle about Verdun began this week with that appears in the ordinary strategy of war, a serious setback for the French. The evacuation of a salient which bent the enemy's line and which they had been holding at tremendous cost was certainly unpalatable to the French command, and the efforts to explain it by French critics are not entirely satisfactory. A better retort came in the swiftly following news of a recoup and of another stumbling block put in the way of the advancing Germans. The Bethincourt salient on the west of the Meuse was a sharp angle on both sides of which the Germans pressed heavily, and they could crush in the sides or surround the area back of the angle the French withdrew, leaving an important salient post, but not so being open to attack. There the

Germans were repulsed. But it is not to be supposed that either the withdrawal from Bethincourt or the repulse of the invaders which followed can have any vital effect on the entire battle. Both were nibbles, and the French system of defense has been since February 21 to allow such nibbles a temporary satisfaction. Each German advance is discounted by the murderous artillery which still commands every position leading to the city of Verdun. When those positions have fallen the German objective will be gained, and not till then. Whether they will fall before another action elsewhere on the front is prepared is the question which the German high command must determine.

UNDEMOCRATIC EDUCATION

The schoolhouse is being swept clean. Some rubbish is being out. Some precious stuff is being destroyed. In the process the political purpose of American education is being forgotten. A system of education is being fostered in these reforms which will create a class distinction between mechanics and cultured persons. It is undemocratic and un-American and unnecessary.

THE common, domestic broom is an instrument for the sweeping together and, with the help of a dustpan, for the disposal of rubbish. No housewife, however pleased she may be with a new broom, fancies that it is just the thing for smashing pictures, tearing down draperies, or gouging the eyes out of the Apollo Belvedere in the front parlor. Not in the wildest flights of her fancy does she imagine that she will go riding on the broom over the house tops.

The exclusive reforming broom is a horse of another color. On it serious thinkers can ride to Armageddon and remake the world. The latest is the schoolhouse vacuum cleaner, highly scientific, guaranteed. It comes under the patronage of the Rockefeller Foundation and the inventor is Dr. Abraham Flexner. A little resentment has been manifested on account of the very superiority of the mechanism. But with the abundant enthusiasm of good Americans the Flexner plan has been hailed as the salvation of the educational problem.

It ought to be fairly apparent, after nearly a century of experiment, that the informing reason for the American system of education is not that it makes scholars, nor proficient technical experts, nor business men, but simply good citizens. The public school is in actual fact the basis of our political system because that system presupposes the intelligence of every citizen. It is also the fundamental of our social system, because it offers a democratic springboard, from which every man may start, to finish his course in accordance with his abilities and desires.

We pay a heavy price for that equality of opportunity, for the universal basis of our existence. It is true that boys who will grow up to deal in bricks are taught a great deal about the beauty of Parian marble. It is true that you can span the Delaware with a suspension bridge even if you do not know that Washington ever crossed that stream. But it is equally true that the man who has looked on a picture of the Parthenon will build a better house, though it be of brick. And it is more important that the man who builds the bridge will vote more honestly and more intelligently if he knows why Washington once stood, with hope and resolution in his heart, where his bridge now stands.

The loss of cultural studies, of the habits and traditions of civilization, would be degrading to American life, but it would not approximate the loss to American democracy. No resourceful person, gifted with a sense of history, honestly can hope to cling to our present elementary and secondary systems of education, in all their details, forever. No one questions the value of criticism and the benefits of change. But it is seriously a question for the American people to determine whether they have not been led astray, into methods and programs foreign to their very life. Has not something crept in which will corrupt the entire spirit of a democratic country?

Let no man be deceived. If the modern school is to put its chief emphasis on science; if actual contacts and practical tests are to be the burden of our education, there will inevitably grow up a class which will be distinct in its habits of mind, superior in its ability to think, because it will cherish and preserve what others discard. Behind every plan for "bringing the school into closer contact with life"—by which we mean "more immediate relations with commerce and industry and business"—there lurks the danger of class distinctions. You cannot hold the boy's face to the grindstone of mean fact and expect the man to walk, head erect, in the presence of great ideas. You cannot train a man to be a mechanic, giving him no training in the processes of thought, and expect him to sit in counsel with the mastering intelligence of men accustomed to the use of the mind.

It might be thought that there is a conspiracy afoot to separate in the United States the workers and the masters. If there is, it is not the fault of our pseudo-aristocrats. It is the fault of our practical men, who are so bent on immediate results, on the cash in hand, that they are forcing another, and a superior, education on those who see greater things—see the future of America as a great international power, see education as a preparation not for business, but for life. The old system of education gives every citizen at least a chance to join this class of supermen. The new forbids it. It may sound like a vague abstraction, but the situation is the most serious problem in the social existence of the United States.

RUBBING IT IN

THE events of the past weeks have made a certain conclusion inescapable. It is that Germany's U-boat campaign is what it is in contempt and defiance of the United States. The proof of that has been somewhat distorted by conflicting accounts, but essentially it remains sound. When Germany temporarily gave up her submarine activity in deference to the views of this country, critics of the Administration gave it out that Germany had yielded only because England had destroyed all the German submarines. Now we know that England did nothing of the sort and is incapable of protecting her commerce from whatever U-boats Germany has built or may build.

The resumption of torpedoing vessels without warning now is a direct answer to the United States. Germany found that she could not do without that weapon, not even for us. Her pledges are waste paper and her denials, as in the Sussex case, sound strangely unconvincing from her lips. Day by day the danger to this country and to every neutral country increases. It is clear now that the German menace to the rights of non-combatants on the seas cannot be met by reason or justice. It is for the Government of this country to devote another war.

Tom Daly's Column



Wine is a mocker and that's all
And wine is made of alcohol
So Alcohol is just a sin
Unless to wash the baby in
Or in the percolator use
To make the coffee that it brews

And whiskey, too, is made of it
And so no whiskey can be fit
To drink and put inside of you
If to yourself you would be true
For alcohol will make you wild
And foolish with your soul defiled.

And what is more it makes your breath
Like something that is stale in death!

THE New York Sun, says H. H. H., editorially laments moving picture English and gives these horrible examples:
"Neither mother nor I were free to act as we desired."
"I didn't expect to find her here. I only came to see you."
"Here is no man in all the world as good as you."

All of which makes us wonder what the Sun would say had it seen a supposedly very fine movie, in which a (or an) European prince traveling in this country receives this telegram:
"The King is seriously ill. Return at once."
"See to King."

THE UNDYING PAST
I've kissed a hundred girls since you,
Chloe,
I've sworn to many I'd be true,
Chloe;

But the kiss that I remember
Was our own make, last December,
And your little nose was blue,
Chloe!

Your kiss will haunt me when I'm old,
Chloe,
Altho' your hair's no longer gold,
Chloe;

For I never shall forget
(Nay, I dream I feel it yet),
Gosh! your little nose was cold,
Chloe!

WILL LOU.

LOST—A leather wallet, with Arthur Gray burnt on the back. Kindly return, etc.—Classified Ad.

Sir: I'm sure you'll sympathize with Mr. Gray. It's bad enough to get lost, but to be burnt on the back is sort of heating coils of fire; still if Mr. Gray means that he and the wallet got lost together, there's some compensation in that. McManus.

The Anagram Contest
O, I AM SECURE AND THE FITTEST
Of all the nations that are;
They pile up their armaments higher
And drown in the carnage of war;
But nature entrenched me in oceans
And set me from rivals afar;
My hosts are the hearts of my people
And they shall defend me from afar;
My arms are my master mechanics,
Who will keep me as fair as a star.

O, I AM SECURE AND THE FITTEST
Of all the nations that are. D. P. F.

ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S
Deep in it, I see; call on T. R.—Presidential Election.
In it near ten years, get—Eastern Penitentiary.
To quiet run—Tourist.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S
Con T. D., Memus' ally—Tom Daly's Column.

George Bernard Shaw Says
THERE has come into my hands from a quarter it was not meant to reach a certain address "To the Men and Women of the Irish Race in America," which is so typical of the stuff which gives its title to this article ("Irish Nonsense about Ireland") that I feel moved, in the interests of my unfortunate countrymen in Ireland, to offer America a piece of my mind concerning it. As an Irishman I have been familiar with Irish patriotic rhetoric all my life. Personally I have had no use for it, because I always wanted to get things done and not to let myself go for the satisfaction of my temper and the encouragement of my already excessive national self-conceit. I have seen it going out of fashion with the greatest relief.

When something like an Irish national theatre was established in Abbey Street, Dublin, and a genuine Irish drama began to germinate, I enjoyed the new Irish plays because the heroes always brought down the house by declaring that they were sick of Ireland, by expressing an almost savage boredom at the expense of the old patriots who were usually the fools of the place when they were not the villains, and, generally, by damning the romantic old Ireland up hill and down dale in the most exhilarating fashion.—In New York Times.

IF NEVER COULD HAPPEN.
"As pretty as her picture," she
By all her friends is known;
And yet, of course, she couldn't be
As pretty as her own.

Overheard at a Five O'Clock Tea
"VE received 85 per cent. of them already."
"Well, what about the other 85 per cent.?"

"He was speaking in some foreign tongue that I couldn't understand at all. Oh, I caught a word here and there, such as 'Deo volente'—of course, I know that was French!"

"I'll meet you in a quarter of an hour."
"Let's see, that's only 15 minutes, isn't it?"
—Hugh Merr.

THE Raquet Club, beyond peradventure, has the most varied assortment of athletes, active and mawkish, to be found under one roof in this or any other city. They have heavy-weights, middle-weights, walter-weights and so on down to the tiniest, and they have one who is in a class all by himself. His real moniker doesn't matter; he is known athletically as "The Battling Birdseed."

COY THING.
"Hasn't thou ever loved before?"
He asked; "I pray thee, speak!"
She blushed. Her sweet eyes sought the floor;
She answered: "Not this week."
—A Grouch.

Beautiful Snow
The snowdrops of Spring
Fall today from the skies.
Kind is April to bring
The snowdrops of Spring,
And from heaven's thing
Is the biggest surprise.
The snowdrops of Spring
Fall today from the skies.
—Anna Graham.

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND



HOLLAND'S HOLD ON INDEPENDENCE

The Little Kingdom, Unlike Belgium, Is Prepared, if Need Be, to Fight Off Both Sides in the Great War at the Same Time

THE rising of Dutch wrath against Germany over the sinking of several vessels has divided opinion into two extreme views on the question. "Will Holland enter the war?" One side argues that the Dutch have suffered nearly as much as the Belgians, have as much to fear from Pan-Germanic aspirations, and will naturally take their place among the Allies. The other represents Holland as greedily nursing its German market, so immensely lucrative now and under the economic alliance with Germany in the past, and so promising in the future whether Germany wins or loses. In a word, the Dutch are represented either as heroes or as misers.

The mistake in both cases is natural. No nation has developed in such an even balance insistence upon liberty of the die-in-the-last-ditch type and the canny clutch on riches. It is true that the Dutch have often seemed to need the stimulus of fear of financial loss to make them fight, but this does not explain their unconquerable tenacity in war. The man who is all merchant does not fight to the last ditch. He makes terms. The love of wealth has given Holland fatty degeneration of the soul in more than one period, but the best proof of indelible Dutch manhood is that the little patch of country at the mouth of the Rhine, composed of mud and silt brought down by the rivers from the highlands of Germany through the centuries, has never yielded its nationality in the 200 years of Prussian expansion.

Champions of Liberty

The Dutch are classed as a Germanic people in the same sense as the English are. Racially they are probably closer to the English than to the Germans, if any one still cares to speculate about racial affinities after the dismal explosion of the Pan-Germanists' theory of where "Teuton England's" sympathies would lie. But from Friesland, the northern province of the Netherlands, comes our English speech. In Friesland today they say "come here," "go on," "back," "on board." They construct sentences as the English speaking peoples do. They pronounce "bread," "butter," "water" and "cheese," fundamentals on which a man can go a long way without feeling faint, pretty much as we do.

But the greatest bond between the English-speaking peoples and the Dutch is the free institutions which both have been ready to hold to the last drop of blood. The great war of the pygmy against the giant, in which the pygmy won—the war against Spain at the height of Spanish power—was not a religious war, though the Spanish Inquisition played so important a part in it. It was a war for local self-government, against "taxation without representation." Following that the Dutch for 215 years maintained a republic to the loathing of all the autocratic monarchs of Europe. One William of Orange stopped the Spanish monarchy's menace to Europe in the sixteenth century. Another William of Orange broke the Stuart autocracy in England a century later and was at the same time King of England and President of the Dutch Republic. He formed an alliance which undermined and led to the defeat of the ambitions of Louis XIV of France, the Kaiser of his day.

In no other individual could the spirit of Dutch national character be studied to better advantage than in the life of William III, Dutch King of England. For he not only carried personal heroism to the point of leading his troops (he was wounded more than once), but he also freed the activities of the commercial classes of England, which thereafter were to govern that country.

Effects of Too Much Success

In fact, in the 18th century the spreading trade of England robbed the Dutch of the commercial supremacy they had gained. At the same time the dulling effects of wealth had their effect on the governing classes. Luxury, extravagance and loose morals prevailed. Fat, pudgy faces appeared on the canvasses of portrait painters instead of the strong, serious faces of the earlier heroic time. The office of stadtholder, or "president," became hereditary in the House of Orange and thus paved the way for monarchy. But all this did not taint the spirit of the people at large. The Dutch were the first to salute the American flag in 1776, and materially aided the American Revolution with loans aggregating \$14,000,000. Four of our original 13 states were first settled by Dutchmen, and the principles for which Washington fought stirred the sympathy of Holland.

Today the Dutch are a fundamentally democratic people. They govern themselves. The great point about the so-called "self-control of the Dutch Government" is not getting into the war has been that there no government could make up the people's minds for them. They understood clearly at the time of England's anti-German panic of 1893 that they

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

- QUIZ
1. Who is Warren G. Harding?
2. In what general direction from Paris is Verdun?
3. What three nations took part in the partition of Poland?
4. Has America a "national flower"?
5. How many children did Napoleon I have by his two wives?
6. What is the negro population of the United States? What proportion of this is in the South?
7. What are "Mugwumps" and what is the origin of the word?
8. What act of the people started the French Revolution and what day is celebrated in France to commemorate it?
9. At about what rate does sound travel?
10. To what nation does the Island of Guam belong?

Answers to Yesterday's Questions

- 1. David Garrick, an English actor, who was born in 1717 and died in 1779.
2. The consolidation of the towns in the county with the city took place in 1854.
3. The Fenians formed an association in New York in 1857 with the purpose of overthrowing English domination in Ireland.
4. Jerusalem.
5. King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia.
6. Empire State, Jersey Blue State, Blue Hen State.
7. It is a river in Colombia, which has been considered as part of a proposed canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
8. A "Pyrrhic victory" is a too costly victory, the allusion being to the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans, in which his losses were greater than his enemy's.
9. Constantinople.
10. No. Wilson received 6,235,619 votes; Taft, 3,484,936; Roosevelt, 4,119,597. The majority of all others combined over Wilson was 2,456,561.

Medical Celebrities

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Can you mention five doctors who were medical celebrities in the world from olden times until the present century who are widely known and are the best appreciated in medical science? Tell also their nationalities. I know only these: Baccelli, Italian; Olsen, Swede; Jacoby, American; Barrere, French; Hippocrates, Greek. What was the greatest work of some of the moderns? F. A. S. Herophilus, Greek; Erasistratus, Arabian; Leonico, Italian; Pouchet, German; Harvey, English; Boerhaave, Dutch. The 19th century was one of epoch-making discoveries. Laennec invented the stethoscope, and thereby instituted a complete revolution in the methods of physical diagnosis; Virchow founded modern cellular pathology; Pasteur, by his studies in fermentation and putrefaction, prepared the way for the germ theory of disease; Lister gave to surgery the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

Owen Meredith

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Will you kindly tell me the name of the poet who wrote the following lines:
"There is a pleasure born of every pain,
The grave of all things hath its violet."
ANON.

Where Cents Are Coined

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—I noticed recently in your column the statement that the Philadelphia Mint is the only one coining cents and "nickels." Although the case for many years, since 1899 the Denver and San Francisco Mints at least, have also coined them. I enclose a rubbing of a cent from the Denver Mint, showing the letter D—the Denver Mint mark—just below the date. When the mint mark occurs on the "Buffalo nickel" it is just beneath the words "Five Cents." COLLECTOR.

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Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Will you kindly inform me as to the cost of membership in the Stock Exchanges of Baltimore and Cincinnati, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange? What is the record high price for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange? A. E. T.

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"Where art thou gone, light-ankled Youth?"
Is it in a poem too long for you to publish? M. M.

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We observe that the Germans are using liquid fire against the French. What we want to know is, how do the North Carolina moonshiners manage to get the stuff to the Germans through that blockade?—Houston Post.

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