

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
CHAS. H. LADDINGTON, Vice President, John
M. ...

EDITORIAL BOARD:
CHAS. H. LADDINGTON, Chairman,
P. H. ...

Published daily at Philadelphia Building,
Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Subscription Terms:
The Evening Ledger is sent to subscribers
in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the
rate of twelve cents per week, payable in
advance.

THE EVENING LEDGER NET DAILY CIRCULATION
FOR DECEMBER WAS 19,816

Philadelphia, Monday, January 29, 1917.

S. P. C. A.—Some Persons Cannot
Agree.

Hunger Striker Forced to Eat.
—Headline.

But those who are hungry simply
because they can't afford to buy food
must still be unfed.

"Scarcity of lobsters" is flashed
from the east. But it will not cause
much worry to the average man
whose chief shell food is an egg.

Thirteen Democratic Representatives
have balked at the Administration's
revenue raising plans, but it will take
a more lucky—and more powerful—number
than that to defeat them.

Congressman Vane is the inspiring
angel of our education, says Judge Monaghan,
and, considering the political education
Philadelphia gives proof of, the
title may be said to be accurately just.

Does geographical location affect
morals? In Atlantic City bathers who
have to wear stockings. But in Philadelphia
it is quite proper for nature dancers
and marathons to appear in public without
them.

Western Germany in Grip of Cold.
—Headline.

And hundreds of thousands of Germans
and Frenchmen and Russians and
Englishmen are in the grip of a more
bitter cold from which there is no relief
—the icy hand of Death.

Both sides in the Drumbaugh-Penrose
feud seem to have exhausted their
invectives. Why not start a new
nucleus Department for the Creation of
Denunciatory Epithets? There are many
State jobs almost as sensible.

The Japanese have about as much
right to demand "complete victory for
the Allies" as Americans have. They
have made more millions out of munitions
than they have lost men in the war.

What blow is this the Carnegie
Steel Company is aiming at our liberties,
in writing in ink men's wages on pay
envelopes, so they cannot erase or
cancel figures in order to "hold out on"
their wives? Does the company not
know that we demand the liberty of saying,
in that ancient phrase, "An American's
home is his prison"?

It has not developed as yet whether
the German smash at Verdun was meant
to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday or to
assure America that Germany will not
be content with "peace without victory."
But successes of that kind can be made
to order at a moment's notice. Either
side can make a small advance whenever
it chooses to sacrifice enough lives to
capture a few trenches.

A scientist is to explore the hitherto
inaccessible haunts of Australian
bushmen in an aeroplane. May the
bushmen be brought within the circle of
civilization! It never needed an aeroplane
for scientists to explore the inaccessible
haunts of slum dwellers. Possibly the
day will come when a machine will be
invented that will raise their standard
of life to that which the bushmen will
doubtless soon enjoy.

New York society women—those
who spell the word with a capital
letter—are about to publish a magazine
all for themselves. They will write it
and read it after it is written. And we
suppose they will gladly pay the deficit
and running expenses for the sake of
seeing themselves in print. We once knew
a man whose contributions were rejected
by the magazines. He started a paper of
his own and ran it until he had sold all
he wanted to say and then stopped it.
He enjoyed reading his own articles in
type much more than in manuscript.
Some people are so easily pleased.

A German newspaper says Mr. Wilson's
remarks about the necessity of great
nations gaining direct access to the
sea "practically mean that Belgium must
remain in German hands." It is the
whole point of his remarks. It is the
point to definition of what all the vague
ambitions constantly expressed do "practically
mean." If a neutralized railway
running from Cologne to Antwerp "practically
means" that Germany must own
or control territory for many scores of
miles on both sides of the tracks, Germany
will be "practically" unable to get

to the sea through Belgium. Most persons
conceive access to the sea as practicable
over a rail highway thirty or forty
feet wide. That is a good enough access
to the sea for Chicago. And if any
native or foreigner thinks the railway
from here to Chicago is not neutralized
internationally enough, let him trespass
for five minutes on the tracks. If he
survives he may live to realize why
Chicago does not have to conquer Alabama
to get to the Gulf.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE BARRIERS

PROVINCIALISM reaches high-water
mark in the Mayor's statement of his
attitude on the Delaware bridge project.
He says:

The chief function of the bridge
would be to pour into Philadelphia
from New Jersey thousands of wage-
earners who would take money out of
the city and out of the State, without
adding anything to its income.

There are other great enterprises
which must be financed by Philadelphia
before the city can dedicate funds to the
building of the proposed bridge, which
should be a State rather than a municipal
project, but for absolute littleness of
vision and utter nonrecognition of modern
economic impulses, nothing comparable
to this attitude of the Mayor has come
to our attention in a long, long time.

What a pity that we have railroads
on which persons find it so easy to get in
and out of the city! Verily, we need some
municipal nonintercourse acts, or our
industries will be ruined beyond hope
of rehabilitation by the very excellence
of our communications with the backward
and greedy districts beyond the city limits.

We are going to build a Convention
Hall to bring people to Philadelphia, but
let us, by all means, in a lofty spirit
of selfishness, make it as hard as we can
for them to get here.

THEIR NAME IS LEGION

THE original Wilson man is numerous
enough to fill the largest hall in
America. But it begins to look as if
a higher hall would have to be built
to hold the original "Peace-without-victory"
phrases maker.

THE TIME HAS COME TO HAVE OPINIONS
The inability of the President to make
up his mind on what should be done
to the army is one of the most discouraging
obstacles in the way of adequate
army reform. He endorsed the
Garrison plan and then reversed himself.
He said that he would keep an open mind
and accept the plan that seemed best.
As a result, the bill purporting to federalize
the militia was passed in place of a bill
that would have given us a real army.

Every criticism launched against the
plan which Congress adopted was justified
by the failure of the mobilization on the
Mexican border. How complete that failure
was, Mr. Stimson, former Secretary
of War, described before a congress on
constructive patriotism in Washington
Thursday night. He cited the figures compiled
by the Government itself. Here they are:

The President called for militia units
at war strength of 252,000 men. The total
number that responded was 138,500.
Theoretically these were men who had
had previous training. As a matter of fact,
more than sixty per cent of them were
new recruits who had never had any
training. Nearly one half of the men
whose names were on the rolls of the
National Guard when the call came disappeared
altogether. Of those who did
respond, more than 23,000 were physically
unfit. More than 16,000 vanished
between the time of the summons and the
muster-in. Of those who did respond,
58,000 had never had range instruction
with a military rifle. The inspectors
found that only twenty-one per cent could
shoot "barely tolerably," that sixty-three
per cent of them were virtually untrained
and that the number who responded was
forty-five per cent short of the number
called for.

This was the result of the attempt
of Congress to take a body of State troops
enlisted for one purpose and transform
it into a body of national soldiers to be
used for an entirely different purpose.
Of course it failed. Yet when a delegation
from the Maryland League of National
Defense told the President as much
without mincing its words the latter
replied the committees of citizens for its
unrestrained language and remarked that
"we must not close debate by having too
dogmatic opinions."

Of course not, but we must have
opinions, and events have shown pretty
conclusively what they should be.

GIVE THEM A HOME

THE Department of Labor announces
plans that will have most far-reaching
effects upon our social fabric
if the women's organizations of the country
take them up and forward them. The
plans may be called an "idealistic" as
a certain other propaganda has been called
—no need to name it. They propose
nothing less than "to solve the social
problem!" It is proposed "to raise to a
new dignity the work of domestics," for
which purpose the advice of housewives
and women's clubs is sought "before we
promulgate any fixed system." The
phrase should rather read "to restore to
their old dignity the work of domestics."
Nothing could be more erroneous than
to suppose that in this country the servant
is the successor of the slave. If she has
become so, it is only through the arrogance
toward foreigners and negroes shown
by natives.

Secretary Wilson should and probably
will have the whole-souled co-operation
of housewives in raising the servant to
the status of employee. That must come,
in many cases, through a change of heart
as well as through a change of hours
and wages.

The difficulty is this: that there
is a craving for a home in every detached
and lonely woman. She will willingly
put up with a great deal of servitude
out of love for the family to which it
has been her pride and her grief to be loyal,
and with unrequited loyalty.

IS THIS NATION CALLED TO ARMS?

Root's Speech as an Amendment
to Wilson's—Republican Sentiment
Behind the President

THE reliable representatives of the
three Administrations preceding Mr.
Wilson's have voiced without partisan
rancor a willingness to co-operate with
the President in his work for peace. Mr.
Taft and Mr. Roosevelt can well be said
to speak the thought of the Republican
party on foreign policy. Colonel Roosevelt
will carry no longer be said to voice the
thought of even his own presidency.
Picking up any stick that comes to hand
to beat Wilson with, the former cavalry-
man talks of war as if cavalry warfare
were not obsolete.

His Secretary of State, Mr. Root, carrying
on the Hay tradition, can thus speak
for the Roosevelt Administrations, and
Mr. Taft enthusiastically indorses Mr.
Wilson's speech; he "adores sincerely"
its strength of expression. The only qualification
he makes is this:

There are earnest supporters of such
a foreign policy who believe that only a
victorious peace can be a just peace, but
a peace sensibly dictated by conquerors,
but a just peace wrought from words,
by conquerors. The event must determine
the correctness of one or the other
view.

This is a most temperate criticism. It
is in no way qualified. Mr. Taft's positive
stand beside Mr. Wilson and merely
requests a closer examination of "peace
without victory" before the national will
crystallizes. Mr. Root's constructive
criticism is excellent. It may be said
to say simply what the Roosevelt are
trying to say furiously. In regard to
"peace without victory," he says:

Now, I sympathize with that. But
the peace that the President describes
involves the absolute destruction and
annihilation of the principles upon
which this war was begun. It does
not say Serbia. It does not say Belgium,
but there the chosen head of the
League people has declared the principles
of the American democracy in unimpeachable
terms. And every word of that
declaration, which I believe truly represents
the conviction and judgment of the
American people, denounces the sacrifice
of Belgium and of Serbia and the
principles upon which they were made.

This is high praise of Mr. Wilson
from Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of State,
who has consistently opposed him. He
believes Germany started the war in an
un-American spirit and that Mr. Wilson
is appealing, as frankly as the head of
a neutral nation can appeal, to the
conscience of America between eighteen and
forty-four years of age—some 20,000,000—to
say so with the threat of arms. With
the threat of arms to prevent a future
war—but is there so much difference
between a future threat and a present
threat?

England really doubts that anything
would make us spring to arms, or even
get ready to spring, unless it were the
actual invasion of our soil.

That part of the English-speaking
people which is fetter of the war will
loosen itself, because imperialism is the
motive and the maintenance of the
whole business. Imperialism—the will to
acquire—has been the cause of all the
wars of modern times. It is the cause
of all the wars of modern times, ancient
and modern, and war is a necessary adjunct
of the general policy of imperialism.
Imperialism cannot live by fair means,
and it should not be allowed to live by
forceful means.

The majority of the press honestly
favours the President's action, but a certain
number still at the idea of departing from
Washington's advice of "containing"
imperialism. On close study it will be seen
the alliance are very entertaining, because
before anything else happens imperialism
must be destroyed by the will to
acquire. The language used in the
present is not only a warning to the
imperialists, but it is a warning to the
people that all rights and national justice
must prevail the world over, and this
does, there would be little incentive to
form groups to take advantage of the
weakness of the world in being a party to
a peace.

The duties of Uncle Sam would
rather resemble those of a policeman
in heaven.

If the essential preliminaries are
carried out there should be little trouble
over the rest; the one will take care of
the other. To quote from the message:

No peace can last or ought to last
which does not recognize the principle
that all governments derive their
powers from the consent of the governed,
and that all rights wherever they exist
are secured by the consent of the governed.

Further on we read:

And peace that does not recognize
and recognize the principle that all
governments derive their powers from
the consent of the governed, and that
all rights wherever they exist are secured
by the consent of the governed.

What Preparedness Means
Is there as much difference as we think
between wanting to fight and wanting
to fight now? Mr. Wilson says:

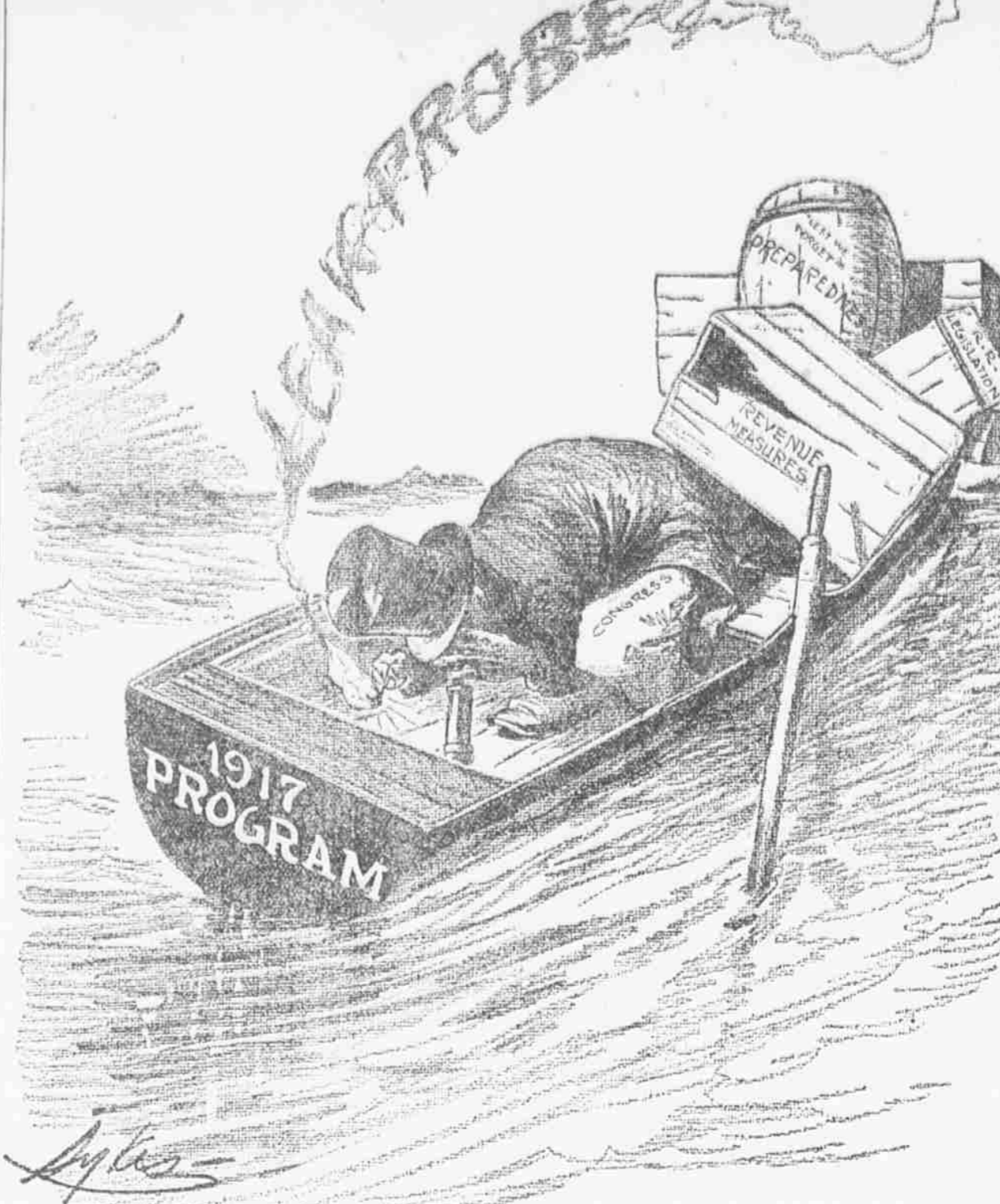
I do not mean to say that any
American Government would throw any
obstacles in the way of any terms of
peace the Government now in power
might agree upon, or seek to upset
them when made, whatever they might
be. I only take it for granted that
men terms of peace which the belligerents
will not satisfy even the belligerents
themselves.

In there not a rather big leap there
for human feeling to make in order to
accommodate itself to logic? If we are
to see a miserably patched-up and insecure
peace made before our eyes, we might
as well get our submarines, hospital
ships, training camps and all the rest
of the paraphernalia of war ready. We
sincerely could not wait until the second
war had started. No, it is reasonably certain
that if we are not ready for the fall-out
of this war, we shall not be ready
for the front end of the next. We
won't want to get into it, and we won't
get into it, and there will be an end
of Mr. Wilson's vision.

But that vision can be made, if men
will only decide to make it, more than
a vision. We have spoken of Republican
leaders co-operating with the Democratic
President because in a country at peace
and as we have seen abroad, even up
to the moment of our own feeling is
strong, and it is natural and proper that
constructive criticism should now come
from the opposition party. For that
reason it is of the greatest importance
that Mr. Taft and Mr. Root have shown
such a handsome spirit of nonpartisan
patriotism. It makes us feel that America
is really united behind the President
and his address, of which Pope Benedict
says:

"It contains many truths and revives
the principles of Christian civilization."
H. S. W.

AND IN THE MEANWHILE, LET HER DRIFT



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

President Wilson Has Torpedoed Imperialism in His Senate
Speech—Americanism in American Newspapers.
It Is "Robbie" and Not "Bobbie" Burns

JUSTICE HAS NO ENTANGLINGS
To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
The bill which President Wilson torpedoed
imperialism and having done so, the war
will be ended itself, because imperialism is
the motive and the maintenance of the
whole business. Imperialism—the will to
acquire—has been the cause of all the
wars of modern times. It is the cause
of all the wars of modern times, ancient
and modern, and war is a necessary adjunct
of the general policy of imperialism.
Imperialism cannot live by fair means,
and it should not be allowed to live by
forceful means.

The majority of the press honestly
favours the President's action, but a certain
number still at the idea of departing from
Washington's advice of "containing"
imperialism. On close study it will be seen
the alliance are very entertaining, because
before anything else happens imperialism
must be destroyed by the will to
acquire. The language used in the
present is not only a warning to the
imperialists, but it is a warning to the
people that all rights and national justice
must prevail the world over, and this
does, there would be little incentive to
form groups to take advantage of the
weakness of the world in being a party to
a peace.

The duties of Uncle Sam would
rather resemble those of a policeman
in heaven.

If the essential preliminaries are
carried out there should be little trouble
over the rest; the one will take care of
the other. To quote from the message:

No peace can last or ought to last
which does not recognize the principle
that all governments derive their
powers from the consent of the governed,
and that all rights wherever they exist
are secured by the consent of the governed.

Further on we read:

And peace that does not recognize
and recognize the principle that all
governments derive their powers from
the consent of the governed, and that
all rights wherever they exist are secured
by the consent of the governed.

What Preparedness Means
Is there as much difference as we think
between wanting to fight and wanting
to fight now? Mr. Wilson says:

I do not mean to say that any
American Government would throw any
obstacles in the way of any terms of
peace the Government now in power
might agree upon, or seek to upset
them when made, whatever they might
be. I only take it for granted that
men terms of peace which the belligerents
will not satisfy even the belligerents
themselves.

In there not a rather big leap there
for human feeling to make in order to
accommodate itself to logic? If we are
to see a miserably patched-up and insecure
peace made before our eyes, we might
as well get our submarines, hospital
ships, training camps and all the rest
of the paraphernalia of war ready. We
sincerely could not wait until the second
war had started. No, it is reasonably certain
that if we are not ready for the fall-out
of this war, we shall not be ready
for the front end of the next. We
won't want to get into it, and we won't
get into it, and there will be an end
of Mr. Wilson's vision.

But that vision can be made, if men
will only decide to make it, more than
a vision. We have spoken of Republican
leaders co-operating with the Democratic
President because in a country at peace
and as we have seen abroad, even up
to the moment of our own feeling is
strong, and it is natural and proper that
constructive criticism should now come
from the opposition party. For that
reason it is of the greatest importance
that Mr. Taft and Mr. Root have shown
such a handsome spirit of nonpartisan
patriotism. It makes us feel that America
is really united behind the President
and his address, of which Pope Benedict
says:

"It contains many truths and revives
the principles of Christian civilization."
H. S. W.

AMERICANISM APPRECIATED

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—Allow me to express my extreme
gratification on the fair, impartial manner
in which you have handled the administrative
affairs of the Government in your editorial.
The public mind is influenced to a great
degree by the opinions expressed editorially
in its favorite paper.

These opinions are expressed in a
fair, unprejudiced manner, and the doing
of the Government are honestly criticized,
and every body is benefited. The opinions of the
London Times and the New York Sun as

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLE

TWO ferries started from opposite
sides of the river at the same instant
and met 720 yards from the shore. They
remained in their respective sides ten
minutes and on the return trip met 400
yards from the other shore. How wide
was the river?

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle
TOM'S height was 6 feet and his cane
1 3/4 inches long. John's height 6 feet
11 1/4 inches, and the length of his
cane 2 1/4 inches.

Tom Daly's Column

Written by myself
Little Poetry

TWO SCENTS
Father now is working more
Than he ever did before
Working harder every night
Trying hard to write things right
And in every way to see
How much better he can be.

He could see the great surprise
That was shining in his eyes
And besides I asked to know
Why he was hard working so
There up on these words he said
As I stood beside his knee.

"Once though now you have forgot
When you were a little tot
Some one put cologne on you
Where up on what did you do?"
"I remember very well
Listen Father I will tell.

"When the lovely smell I met
Very proud indeed I felt
And I rushed to get my best
Dress and hat and all the rest
So in every way to be
Worthy of the smell on me."

"Quite so"—said my Father dear
And that's what's the matter here
With this Evening Ledger crowd
Working hard and feeling proud
Hoping to deserve the cost
Added to our increment."

MAY WE not remind contris also that
"Excellent" is a good motto for them and
that they may expect it to be twice as
hard to land in the column now as in the
penny days?

The president of the Encyclopaedia
Britannica, Mr. H. E. Hooper, has
honored us with a personal letter. Of course
it's somewhat in the form of a circular,
but there at the top of the letter, as fine
as you please, is the cordial "Dear Mr.
Daly," and the signature runs, "Faithfully
yours, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, H.
E. Hooper (sign manual), President." Mr.
Hooper's note begins at once with a pleas-
ant story.

"Four men," he says, "met in the club
car of the Century train en route to New
York. One was a banker, another a manufacturer,
a third a lawyer—the fourth man was younger
and less experienced. He was a bond salesman
for a Wall Street house. They had never met
before.

"They spent an agreeable afternoon
and evening, and talked freely, not only
of the manufacturer of his factory problems;
the banker of his law and the bond
salesman did not discuss the law and the
banker in the country was a prospective buyer.

"On the morning morning of the grand
Central, each expressed a hope he might meet
the others again. In time the manufacturer
placed his account in the banker's bank, the lawyer
traded with the banker, the banker and the
manufacturer—and the bond salesman sold each
man a large block of bonds, from which these four
men gained their knowledge.

"These men were impressed with each other
because they were also meeting in the
time, to talk of a variety of subjects outside
the scope of their own business. They had a
common ground of their wide general knowledge.

"To show you how you may acquire a wealth
of direct practical information, we would
like to mail you free the book of a Hundred
Wonderful Facts, which contains hundreds of
startling and interesting facts taken from the Encyclopaedia
Britannica, from which these four men
gained their knowledge.

"If you are interested in the enclosed card
is the first step on the road toward becoming
a better informed man, then on the enclosed card
is the first step on the road toward becoming
a better informed man."

Your note flatters us, Mr. Hooper, but
we can't take the step. We're afraid if
we read the "B" of a 100 W," we might
begin to show off and air our knowledge,
and some fatal day, "in the club car,"
we might meet up with William Huntington
Wright, who has already written
eight or ten very important articles for
Reedy's Mirror, of St. Louis, denouncing
your favorite work as antiquated, provincial,
scornful of America, misinforming
and altogether too cyclopedically
Britannic. He seems so sure of himself
we shouldn't like to argue with him. But,
thanks so much for your letter.

HUGH MERR matches against the
business lady who advertised for "a
room with privilege of getting out
breakfast from Columbia avenue to
Diamond, Thirteenth to Sixteenth," this from
the Atlantic City Press:

SPIRITUALISM
UNION CHURCH of the South, 1914
Building, 13th and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa. Admission \$50. Tuesday
until Thursday.

Bachelor Brevements

INTRODUCING DINAH
Mose got into emotion
And Dinah used her right.
The court called the explosion
A case of Dinah might.

"HERE ARE LADIES"
Appearance to the contrary notwithstanding,
there wasn't a cocktail in it.
There were eight ladies around the table
and many of a big luncheon given in
Newark not long ago by a woman's club.
When the writer sat down she noticed that
the tablecloth at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer, but proved on
investigation to be a lump of ice.
The writer's neighbor said, "The lady sitting
opposite upset her glass of ice water
and we wiped it up with a dinner napkin."
The lady sitting opposite remained on the table
and by accident spilled around the table
the water. While they were chatting about
the goblets, the unfortunate lady up-
set her newly refilled glass of ice water.
The water splashed at her place was wet.
She noticed before her what seemed to be
an empty glass seltzer,