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Philadelphia, Thursday, December 6, 1917

# CONCENTRATE OUR POWER

TE ARE not going to win this war by dissipating our resources and scatterng them to the four winds. The people of this country, greedy as they are of sacriice, are not ready yet to deprive themelves of virtual necessities for purposes doubtful expediency. They cannot gamole on the outcome of the struggle; they ast be sure of winning it.

The so-called Bolsheviki Government is ot a Government. It is bottled chaos The while it stabs at the Allied cause ch is the very soul of democracy, by armistices with autocrats and contemplated ender of great numbers of prisoners of war, many of whom will be returned to the Teutonic fighting ranks, it stabs also at the inherent power and might of Russia itself by its supreme indifference o property rights, its defiance of recognized institutions and its deliberate incitation of class feeling. Government is humanity's device for the assurance of curity for body and property. The sheviki program is opposed to the security of either. It is a derelict that floats buly because it has not had enough time which to be waterlogged. It is as cersoon to sink as the sun is to rise. The phases of mass uprisings can safely be etold. The march of revolution follows rather definite paths. If in degree the ssian upheaval has differed from that which enguifed and liberated France, it is in degree only. A Government blown into thousand fragments is not pieced toother in a night. Time alone is the

Never, we believe, in the history of nahave aid and comfort been given by one nation to another comparable to the and comfort given by us to democratic ila. But we do not help democracy in esta when we aid the Bolsheviki. We doubt if it is possible for us to aid democracy in Russia by any direct contributions to that vast territory. There is but one y in which to aid, aye, to pre democracy on the face of the earth, and that is by the complete discomfiture of enemies of democracy. To do that reaulres concentration of our resources. There are now but two battlefronts, or only one. The line in Italy must be held. but it is along the line from Switzerland to the sea that liberty must win i's way.

The event, indeed, may demonstrate that B was fortunate for the Allies that the chinations of the enemy stopped the long ocean caravana to Archangel, ended wer the dream of aid worth while from the East and taught the lesson that the ear must be won in a straight, sure fight in the West. We dreaded for a time the call of German legions from the East That has been discounted, for virtually the full might of the enemy already is in the West. We have him there at the very mit of his power, at his maximum rength, and he cannot break through He cannot even hold his lines. Add to the improvised armies of Great Britain the improvised armies of America and the or deadlock will be broken. But not we concentrate on this one front total of our resources. Let if there be the surplus of our supplies flow to ing forces of possible power, but not ounce of powder should go to Russia its present Government, or under ceeding Government of the near We can take cure of Russia after ave taken care of the Kaiser, though different manner. We are the chamof world liberty, but we are not yet ternational Santa Claus,

present war will not be won by campaigns. It will be decided in n, where it began. The nation, thereaunds that its sacrifices be trans into power on the western front and pap for coward- and visionaries e. We cannot I coddling parathen we have a ! fight on our

# CALL FOR BOY SCOUT FUND

AN in town kn we better it Month the value of giv' q adapthing to occupy their manufactivities of the

endness of undercurrent of the bright careers missed by lads who had nothing to keep them off the streets. The Boy Scouts ovement keeps them out of bad company at their most impressionable period. It does more; it keeps the boys in good company, directs their high spirits into safe channels, does not diminish their boyishness and represents preparedness insurance for good citizenship.

Today is left to round out the \$125,000 fund!

#### NO MORE NONSENSE

BECAUSE co-operation, concentration cial successes in this country, a political school came into being with the formula that such things should be inhibited by law. Competition was the magic key that would unlock the doors of prosperity, and competition must be got, even if the whole machinery of government had to function to get it. So a jumble of laws came into being, all devised to keep any business from becoming very big. If two railroads could be made to do the work of which one was capable, that was a great achievement, according to the politicians.

But now the Interstate Commerce Com mission announces that the whole theory under which the Covernment and it have been working is wrong. The decentralized and overregulated railroads cannot meet the exigencies of war times. They have fallen down. Therefore, says the commission, let all the old laws be suspended and the failroads be put into a pool. Or, better still, let the Government take them all

If we keep on getting sensible at the rate we have been going, the nation will wake up some day to find that it has saved the whole cost of the war, no matter how many billions are expended, by the mere substitution of efficiency for inefficiency. The automobilist does not know the weak ness of his car until he tries to drive it up the side of a mountain.

#### BUDGET SYSTEM VITAL

IT 18 a pity Congress cannot have the benefit of the sagacity and experience of Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee now that the budget system, which he advocated persistently during his legislative career of nearly a score of years, is to go into effect. This method of appropriations, always desirable, in war financing is essential. The President in his message says:

It will be impossible to deal in any but it will be impossible to deal in any but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made if the war is to be properly sustained unless the House will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and premaring all expressibles with and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centered, expendi-tures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication as much as possible

Eleven committees are now charged with appropriating national funds to their purposes. One centralized committee. supervising, directing, checking on expenditures, is necessary for responsibility. efficiency and economy. We have provided staggering billions for war expenses. They will be honestly spent, of course but they must be wisely spent. They can be spent without waste only through the budget system.

Even if Congressman Fitzgerald's voluntary and honorable retirement into private life bars the maturity and abundance of his fiscal knowledge from part in the budget counsels, his influence will be felt. He has educated Congress to the single spend. ing body requested by the President. His six years of labor under an unwieldy and outworn system taught him the value of the budget. He has passed the lesson to his colleagues and the country.

# NO NEED TO WORRY

It would be affectation to pretend that the (Wilson) speech echoes the declara-tion of Allied statesmen. His vision com-prehends the world; theirs only half. prehends the world London Daily News. THIS Asquith and anti-Lloyd George

journal need not worry. It doesn't matter which English-speaking statesman is in a position to speak the whole truth. It does matter that the truth has been told and that the whole Allied world concurs.

As a statesman Hindenburg is a very excellent general,

Lots of people who talk about a fair lease would spell it fare.

The City treasury shows that Phila delphia as a corporation is lean for its

U-boats know more about the efficlency of the United States navy than

The Premier of Austria demands a world of free nations. His charity can begin at home.

America's diplomatic cards are all on the table. She can afford to turn them face up. They're all trumps,

The public is informed that Mayor Smith is going to drive all the gamblers out of the city. We bet they're scared.

Just because their daddies are fight ing in France is no reason why children should not have the best Christmas ever.

Anybody who can handle Congress ought not to have much trouble handling Germany. Billions for defense but not one scent for Wilhelm.

Those who shout "to hell with the Hohenzollerns" should remember that it takes money to send them there. Return rickets are not sold.

It took four years for the Union to begin to fight even with Lincoln at the helm. We've got to get into it and get into it hard within a year,

When the President speaks the whole world listens, but there is nothing to stop sound from entering one Russian ear and going out of the other.

#### WILSON'S WARNING ON "PEACE" OF 1814

Congress of Vienna Planted the Seeds of a Century of War

I N September, 1814, there assembled in Vienna a congress of the Powers to establish permanent peace. Its deliberations resuited in a situation calculated to engulf the world in permanent war.

It assembled with an avowed purpose as apparently chaste as will be that of another peace congress which is to come together one of these days. This Congress of Vienna had upon its hands as gigantic a task as will confront the Congress of The Hague (let us call it); it was called to patch up a map of Europe which in twenty years of Napoleonic warfare had been mutilated far worse than in the present greater conflict. And it did infinitely more harm than Napoleon ever was capable of doing. Presilent Wilson said in his address to Congress "Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues Involved. No representative of any selfgoverned nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna.

Selfishness and compromos, a madscramble for territory by the kings and privileged classes of the Ancient Regime, who thought they had commerced the French Revolution for all time! All the Powers did exactly what Germany and Austria would do in peace negotiations today. To understand that period's trugic wars and more tragic peace, and the lesson of it all for us today, it is necessary to one exactly where the French Revolution gloriously succeeded and where it dismulty falled.

#### Failure of the Revolution

France, in the decade following the fall of the Bastile in 1789, was in somewhat the same position that America has been in for the last eight months. We have tried to send to all the peoples of Europe, especially the peoples of central Europe, a message of popular rights, a message of plain people to plain people. It was this came tremendous nessage which the early French revolutionists tried to send out to the world. But every powerful Government in Europe saw in the incipient revolt against Louis NVI and the divine right of kings nothing but wild Bolshevikism. In the two years before Louis was arrested neighboring courts thought of the disturbances in Paris as mere transient riots. When they learned of the popular ideals that were setting France on fire they did two things; they did everything to keep the revolt from spreading to their own peoples and they invaded France in order to restore her legitimate tyrant to his

If Danton and Robespierre and their colleagues had had airplanes they would have sent leaflets flying about the fields of England and the Continent just as President Wilson's utterances are dropped by aviators in Germany today.

As one evidence of the transforming by fluence of the Revolution, France produced in a twinkling the first national army in the history of the Christian era. Every man rushed to arms, at once a revolutionist and a soldier of freedom. They went out to fight not against peoples but against kings-as we of today. And, of course, they conquered. All the other armies were of mercenaries Hessians fought for England against France just as Hessians fought against the Ameri can Revolution. Hired Swiss, Huns, Italians Swedes, Dutch-men from everywhere fought for the kings because a soldier's life suited their tastes or because the pay tempted them to leave underpaid employments. Such men cannot fight-the inspired French swept them straight across Europe to the gates of

Succeeded; not in its Napoleonic triumph but in its lesson of national army, national citizenship and national natriotism. It is sisted on nationality and popular participa tion in great events. Its lowly soldiers be came field marshals. His seeds produced the peaceful English revolution of 1832, when the King and the House of Lords were made to take second place. The triumph of the Revolution as a social force was complete Complete was its failure as a pelitical force The divine right of kings was abolished everywhere except in Germany. Austria and Russia. Its survival there was fatal. The revolution failed; we have had to do it all over again.

# Secret Diplomacy

For the first thing that the kings did when they came to Vienna, after the fall of Napoleon, was to enter into secret diplomers No one knew what they were doing. Her von Kuchlmann breathed that old spirit only the other day when he said:

If our adversaries are anxious to know what our alms are, this matter is very simple Indeed. There is a sufficient number of ways at their disposal. History has not furnished a single example of any great diplomatic assembly purporting to settle international affairs ever having been convened without previously baving informed itself as to the intentions of the parties concerned.

Thanks for this hint, O Germany! Your statesmen have learned nothing these on hundred years. If "the intentions of the parties concerned" are to be thus well known before we enter into negotiations, then the details of the peace that is to be made by the peoples must be known to all plain people everywhere before their representatives con vene. They must be known to the wood cutter in Pomerania and to the cowpuncher in Texas and to the fisherman of Naples, for they are "the parties concerned" about "intentions" in the diplomatic world today. The Congress of Vienna which made a "German peace" was one big secret. Kings and prime ministers met at cozy supper parties; amidst drunkenness and debauchery duchies were traded about, the fate of provinces sealed. They talked about establishing "the freedom of the seas" while the British Government was fighting to deprive America of the freedom of the seas. For this was during the War of 1812. Poland and Saxony were kicked about like footballs. When Prussia was jockeyed out of three-fifths of Saxony (having asked for all) she was given large territories on the Rhine as a cutter in Pomerania and to the cowpuncher was given large territories on the Rhine as sop. Austria's grip on Italy was strength-ened, which inevitably produced the wars for Italian independence. Sweden gave up Finland and got Norway in compensation, an artificial contrivance which has in our daled to two revolutions, luckily bloodless, which the Norwegians and Finns proved t

which the Norwegians and Finns proved the century-long grievance the plain people of those looted nations had feit.

Why enumerate further? Everything the autocrats touched they poisoned. The people did not know what they were doing; the people were not consulted; darkness hid these private villainies. In a word, German sections were entered into and a German to lay the fundations for

#### TRADE POLICIES OF THE FUTURE

Dangers in a Selfish Reorganization of the World's Commerce

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent Eventus Public Ledger 111

LONDON, Nev 15

N WORKING out economic principles of peace the world is either where it was in 1914 or considerably behind 1914 or considerably behind. It has two examples, dangerons in the extreme, where sound economics have been sacrificed either to war-emotions (which is not the

same thing as war-principles) or to simple exploitation. One of these is, of course, the Paris Conference, which deliberately threw over all principles of economics as an aftercar measure. Proof of this can be found in the refusal of the British Parliament to ouch the conference report. The second astance is the return of a group of econowar measure. nists who believe that Africa should be exspoited in order to pay off the war debt, and imply that the wealth of Africa may well be irretrievably lost so long as the next fifty cars are prosperous for certain British in ividuals or for the British State.

These two instances are mentioned because they indicate the totally chaotic state of pinion on economics. It has long been clear that the Germans ited when they said that was an economic or a commercial war, nothing of the port. But it has been made the occasion for an economic was which is absolutely certain to lead to an other military war in the end.

Let me che another matter of some importance on a friendig scale. The United States is building up a merchant marine which, if we escape the submarines, will be of enermous value after the war. Great Britan is doing the same. Germany has bee merchant fleet intact or increased. (In port, At any rate, my patriotic feelings prompt me to say). Well, after the war we are, I suppose, going into competition. We may go out for the South American trade. We will collide with the established British trade. And un comes it would be better for us if the Ger mans such every one of our merchant ships, better for us if we had never built them, better if we had kept out of the war and seen the pride of civilization sink in the dust. Be prepare a struggle beside which the presen war will be puny in extent—although the present war has in it an idea greater than the conflict of merchant ships can carry.

Now the sense thing is true of Germany We cannot expect to commandeer her ships and fell her to go raise pigs and be an agricultural intion. We have to face the fact of Germany's industrial strength and value to the world. If we do not want a commer-cial war—which may mean in the end a war of peoples determined not to starve—we musnot permit the competition of commerce he present exacerbated state of national nerves any one will seriously listen to a proposal for internationalizing ocean carriers petitier am , an economist to prove the thing feasible. But it ought to be understood that we run a grave danger of letting ourselves in for a cutthroat economic war after this war is over. The idealists may all be dead.

#### Undeveloped Countries

Apply the same thought to undeveloped erritory. Bussia is considered undeveloped y those with an eye to industry. Would we ermit Germany to stake a claim and say that no British or American goods should come in? We would not! Yet we cheerfully come in? We would not! Yet we cheerfully look at the colonies and dominions in the Black Beit of Africa and see preferential tariffs arranged so that the dominating country refuses to allow trade from or to any other country. Great Britain is a notable exception to this sort of strangling. In the case of the French influence there is a double look between Except on the series of the french influence there is a double look between Except on the french influence there is a double look between Except on the first forty of the french influence there is a double look. sa, because France cannot herself carry on he total commerce, so it is simply wasted, Will the nations neutralize or internation-

lize the trade of Africa? Will we do anything toward making the orts of the world free and the carriers of he world independent of nationality?

Or will we grab? The Balkan wars were a rather hideour example of mixed notives, of which we can disengage two: nationalism and commerce, Serbia desired to remite the Austrian-Serbs to her and to be a great nation; she also desired an outlet to the sea. Once she struck toward the Adriatic; one she struck toward Salonica, Austria blocked her at Durazzo; Austria egged Bulgaria on to block her at Salonica. Rumania meanwhile agreed with Serbia for an international railroad line to-ward the Adriatic; if Bosnia becomes Serbian after the war this line will give Rumania in outlet which is not controlled, Black Sea outlet is, by another unfriendly

Power.
In that make of conflicting interests we catch only a small portion of the world confusion in commerce. But we see also the redemption. For the treaty still exists by which Green allows Serbia free passage through the port of Salonica. Free ports, re passage, free-loin to earry and to trade, re all the essentials of international friend-hip. How far is the world freepared to go in for these things?

Territorially the United States is without interest in either Europe or Africa; commercially our interests are only beginning s a carrying and exporting nation is the duty of the United States to worl t principles of economic peace as honest its principles of political peace or its principles territorial adjustments anger we concentrate on such vague phrases is the rights of small nations without idering, for example, the duties of nations or the wrong which small nations an do to great ones, so much weaker do we make our case for peace.

# "League of the Nations"

e elements of peace-talk are strangely nceived. The simple fact that the United States has piedged itself to co-operate as an Atlantic Power with France and most nota-bly with Britain is obviously the first of these. It does not mean that we put ourselve entirely under the protection of the British fleet; it means that we propose to take our share in the protection of the world with that fleet and that therefore we make ourselves conjointly responsible for the policies that fleet undertakes to uphold. It me for good or ill we are bound to means tha Britain as an ally, and it is up to us to see that we can approve of her policies have also to accept the commercial implica-tions. We cannot allow Germany to challenge the sea-supremacy which we uphold; but we can allow her to pass freely on the seas is a different matter

The growth in population of Germany is inother factor we have to consider because t enters into every reckoning. If Germany has to colonize, what international arrange ment can we make?

The change in the rate of industrial production within the last ten years and more, particularly in Europe within the last three years, is a phenomenon as important, per-haps, as the introduction of steam into inhaps, as the introduction of seam into in-dustry. It increases the pace of competition and determines the necessity for international guarantees. It is a factor not yet discussed n peace terms.

have not tried to give the full report of informed opinion on these matters; for one thing, even intelligent opinion is fre-quently vague about solutions. But it does see the problems, some of which have been

noted above.

It will be seen that almost all the questions and all the solutions imply some sort of international authority. That authority exists, although it is not in material form. exists, although it is not in material form. International sanction is an existing fact, even if we have to fight to prove it. As for the scheme of international sanction after the war, a League of Nations or something of that sort, it is another matter. But it is implied in most discussions of peace.

And that may be the final reason why we cannot make peace with Germany yet. She has approved no peace of the League of

"NO 'GOOD SCOUT' CAN AFFORD TO NEGLECT THE BOY SCOUTS! COME THROUGH!'



#### A REAL POET OF THE PEOPLE

An Appreciation of Vachel Lindsay, His Humor and His Message

To the Editor of the Evenlay Public Ledger: Sir—Th's week-end Philadelphia shelters the blond head and vocal cords of Vachel Lindsay, poet, seer, humorist and ex-traing Not the one-time Vachel, however, who hoofed it through the Quaker City on his way to Gotham, after a compulsory bach and funigation in the city lodgings of some Delaware town (I think it was: the experience is told by Vachel with much by his Handy Guide for Beggars), but the Vachel beloved and honored by the elect of the Muse. Drexel Institute and Witherspoon the Muse. Drexel institute and Browning Societies Hall and universities and Browning Societies of and all the ninety and nine athen literary America now meet Vacuel at the cause Vachel Lindsay is a great met; and n an age when poets are looked upon with far too much teniency and fervor, he is real thing.

It was four years ago, almost to a day when I first blundered into one of Vachel's poems. I was selling books in a bookstore in Boston, and early in the morning, before Amy Lowell and the other custodiers of that shop could get there from the frigid pampin of Cambridge, even before the store win open for business, while the other clerks were making wagers with each other as to whe could sell the greatest number of conies of Pollyanna that day. I was leaning over radiator and chanced to pick up "Genera William Booth Enters Into Heaven," Whether the General ever really got to heaven or not don't know; but I got as near there as one coars in this world of imagists and son modists and butternut tinpan versifiers. I read a real poem which burst in my brain like a fistful of Roman candles.

I think probably Vachel is the truest p n America today. I think so for seve

reasons: He is masculine. His poetry can never be mistaken for a Redfern ad, he does not bleat about his soul, he belongs to no clubs quadrons or fraternal orders of bunk

ishers. He is not ashamed of being a pact. He

He lives a spartan, decent life, sold water is good enough for him to drink, the movies are his dissipation, he would rather walk on pavements than sit on plush. He wears no soft collars and sateen scarfs. He would he shot rather than be seen in spats.

He has a predictions sense of humor. He wakes up at night rearing with laughter when he thinks of the things that have been said to him by the presidents of women'

clubs.

He knows that poetry is the most natural manifestation of human energy, that the enjoyment of poetry is the simplest and most entertaining diversion in the world. The best moments in Vachel's innocent life are when he is turned loose on a gathering of when he is turned pose on a gathering of college students (preferably female, and rea-sonably unsephisticated) to teach them to chant, rumble, 'ntone and squeak his 'sing-ing games' (he conceives almost all his verses as potential games, to be acted out with gesture and pantomime)

He writes poetry.
Those who will go to hear Vachel recite
in Witherspoon Hall at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon have a great and keen pleasure before them. Even if they are so besotted as not to care shout postry they have a good time, for the festa is in be of the poets' ambulance in Italy, and will have the satisfaction of a dollar o well spent. But the point is that every charwoman, debutante, millionaire or ball coach) does care for poetry when he or she hears Vachel. It would be sad to have to confess to your grandchildren. "I had a chance to hear Vachel Lindsay and I missed

For Vachel is one of the outstanding characters of our time. If any one poet has deserved well of the American people it is he. He has marvelously orchestrated and set to a noble ringing music the ideals and passions of this country today. He has seen beauty and tenderness and glory in the ebb and flow of our common days. His fancy, alternately grim and piercing and exquisitely tender, is one of the most precious possessions we have. No man or woman (save, of course, his rival nosts) can lay down his last volume, "The Chinese Nightingsle," without being thrilled to the marrow.

This is no time or place to describe his poems or argue his theories of peoirs as a national pastine more at article flows. For Vachel is one of the outstanding char-

vord for it that Vachel is worth hearing and that you cannot afford to miss him. He is our representative national minatrel, born out of Illinois to minister to car great need for songs that sing. He is thirty-eight years old, and he will be in Philadelphia until Menday.

Philadelphia, December 6.

COUNTING ALL THE VOTES To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—Permit me, as a member and candi-date of the Single Tax party, to thank the Evening Puntae Laussien for the publicity given to the vote of the Single Tax party during the official count. Of course, this is not the proper time to boost the merits of the party with which I am aligned, but I would like to emphasize the fact that if the mem-bers of the older and larger parties were as considerate of their voting privileges as the members of the smaller parties the leaders sembers of the smaller parties the leaders of the older parties would not be mainly composed of privilege grabbers and contra tor bosses. OLIVER McKNETHT Philadelphia, December :

COURSE DINNERS IN HOTELS

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—The food administration has been rged to ask hotels to serve more cours uncheous and dinners in a further effort to conserve the nation's food supply. The prac-leability of the suggestion of course, depends

uon the choice of courses.

Plans are being considered, at least, for a rusade for more table d'hote meals in ad restaurants. The Government : and restaurants. The Government also is constantly advocating more use of the foods which are not included in the soldiers' menu Soldiers do not need salads, musincome, Soldiers do not need salads, musincome, delicacies, duck, game, fewl or sea food, in-cluding lobster. Not only would more coarse meals prepared with non-"munition" edibles meet the requirements of the Government. but persons eating these foods could do so with the just satisfaction that they are not interfering with Uncle Sam's war plans. Philadelphia, December 5,

# NEW TITLES FOR OLD

The official London Gazette records the assumption of new titles by the following members of the royal family to replace their former Teutonic-sounding styles: Viscount Northallerton, Earl of Elthans nd Marquess of Cambridge, by the former

Viscount Alderney, Earl of Medina and Marquess of Milford Haven, by the former Prince Louis of Battenberg, Viscount Launceston, Earl of Berkhampsted and Marquess of Carisbrooke, by the former Primee Alexander of Battenberg, Viscount Trematon and Earl of Athlone, by the former Prince Alexander of Teck.

# What Do You Know?

Quiz

What are the chief characteristics of Jacobea period furniture?

2. Name the author of the lines:

'Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to bineelf bath said.

'This is my own, my native land?' 2. Who is the composer of the "Pathetique

Which is the Diamond State? What is the presidential salute? Who was Wilhelm Tell? Where is Asiago?

What is raviol?

Who is chief of staff of the United States 10. Who painted "The Nymphs"

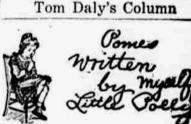
Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. A "Spigotty" is the slang term in the southwestern United States for a low-caste Latin-American.

2. Dr. Chryles W. Ellet, distinguished chemist, publicist and writer, is the bresident emeritus of Harvard University.

3. Louis NJV period furniture has the insignium of the Grand Monarch as a decoration-the spreading san rays, sometimes with the face of Apollo as the center and sometimes strictly conventionalized. 4. Michael Angelo painted the most celebrated

5. Zeno was the founder of the Stole school of philosophy. d. The actual meaning of canosure is the con-stellation of the Lesser Bear, which con-tained the parties afor and to which the gree markets four travelers turned. The colloquist meaning is something that attracts scarral attention.

Alfred Kuchlmann is the German Secretary 8. New Orleans is the Crescent City.
9. Paul Revere was a silversmith and we newter in Besten.



MOTHER'S WEDDING DRESS The other day while looking round For rags to make doll clothes I found A bundle very promising And so I went and took the thing To Mother and she opened it. She was surprised a little bit At what she saw that made her store And say out loud I do declare I wonder how that got in there!

Her eyes looked far away and queen And then she told me no my dear You can't use this you'd never guess What's in it it's my wedding dress And then she spread it out for me And held it up for me to see, It was a nainsook gown and quite A plain cheap thing that once was where But it was yellow now a bit.

And while we stood and looked at 4 Mu Pa came in and on the snot He knew at once what we had got Pa always jokes and teases so I thought he'd do it now but no When Ma held up that old dress he Just touched it very tenderly And then he hugged my Mother dear And whispered something in her car.

Then Ma smiled and I heard her say You silly boy you know I reigh So very much more now than then I simply couldn't half begin To get inside of it tonight. Then Pa just laughed and squeezed her

tight And whispered more to Ma and she Just laughed as merry as could be.

They didn't notice me at all And so I went out in the hal! And climbed upstairs and looked around And in the attic there I found Some old lace on my last year's hat And made a doll's bride dress from that

MOTHER has handed out her customary Christmas camouflage, "Now remember. Dad, I don't want anything for myself this year at all. Give me something for the house, if you must, but I'll manage to

make my old furs do." AT A MOVIE SHOW No wonder we look sour! Before the show began We listened half an hour To a Four-Minute Man.

Apparently one cannot depend upon anything Russian these days. In the fullpage advertisement of a prominent retail grocery, in "Plays and Players," we read; He has for so long demanded Russian Caviar to be served as an horse d'oeuvre with his Kummel, that he has come to be-

Whoa! Dobbin! IF WE weren't sure of Joseph Wordstothateffect Marshall's connection with an eve. contemp, we'd suspect him of having jumped to the Washington (Ia.) Democrat. In that paper recently appeared this para-

lieve that there is no other."

graph: The Bible says "how sharper than a serpent's tooth is a disobedient child," o words to that effect.
But, after all, Jos knows his Firskerses.