# EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918

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## Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 26, 1918

THE DECIDING BATTLE O ACTION is complete or decisive in military sense until the reaction has ed to its culmination. The British ot yet attempted the great counteris which must ensue on the western ront before the greatest military effort f all times reaches a crisis. Inapproprite as the term may seem, it must be said that Haig is playing a waiting game-as fighter must do who opposes great iny fighter must his opportunity.

It is apparent on the other hand that mans must win and win quickly or lose in a disastrous climax. The awful rd of the fighting shows with definitewhat the Kalser has been unwilling admit, that this is the deciding action. he final toss of the cards. It is inconsivable that the generals and the princes and Wilhelm himself can ever return in fety over roads clogged with the bodies en whom they spilled into the fire like water and find a patient nation waitng them in the rear.

The British have lost ground and saved The Germans have followed the everse process. Halg's force is still inact: his line sways but it is unbroken The stupendous battle, which appears moment to be at its climax, may derelop for days as the commands plot sucssive actions upon the nature of the errain or the natural advantages or disdvantages of the general situation. But the chances are all with the Allied forces ntil the culminating counter-attacks have on launched. Haig's army apparently not ready for that move.

envelopment of the British forces sible until the lines are broken. The Mied armies may fall back to Paris and d and yet be undefeated. They will ted until they are driven into sen. Like the gun that shelled Paris, resent movement is a great adver-ent for the Kalser. It may be little re. It may be the most disastrous exat of the Kalser's reign. The new is sure to be put out of business by Other guns like it are similarly ned. But the German generals cannot lose and so home.

What is needed just now to supplement the Federal raid on bootleggers is a similar paign against leg-pullers.

NEVER TOO LATE FOR LOYALTY! THE Wisconsin Loyalty League, which mpted yesterday to persuade Joseph vies and Irvin L. Lenroot to agree al their issues in the senatorial con

TAKE TWICE **HERE** seems to be a difference of dopinion in Washington whether the President or Congress should fix prices for wheat. The President says that \$2.20 a bushel is a proper minimum price. The Senate is considering \$2.50. It is esti-mated that the difference of thirty cents a bushel means a difference of \$400,-000,000 in the amount which the consumers will have to pay for flour this year. This is a considerable sum, regarded from the financial point of view. But the real problem to be solved is the way

DON'T MAKE THE SAME MIS-

to secure the production of enough wheat to supply us and our allies. The moneysaving part of it is incidental. It is possible to figure out the saving of billions with the price of wheat fixed at \$1. But dollar wheat on paper and none in the market would feed no one. The consumer is ready to pay whatever price is necessary to get wheat, just as last winter he was willing to pay any price in order to get coal.

The coal price-fixing experiment was not successful enough to encourage the public to have much confidence in any Government price-fixing. We were told in the summer that the Government would see to it that there was coal

enough for every one and that it would be available at a price lower than that which prevailed in August. But there was neither enough coal nor low prices. Somebody blundered, and it is pretty well known who it was. An attempt was made to encourage

production by disregarding the wellknown economic laws. The veriest tyro in political economy knows that the way to increase production is to increase the price offered. If the Government had kept its hands off coal prices and had allowed the ordinary law of supply and demand to work with freedom as to prices there would have been coal enough. It might have cost more than the householders had to pay last winter, but they would have had the coal. No one knows today whether \$2.30 or

\$2.50 is a proper minimum price for wheat next fall. It is impossible for any one to find out in advance what is the exactly fair price, for no one can tell what the crop will be and no one can know what the cost of harvesting it will We do not know how many farm laborers will be available for work in the fields four or five months from now, nor what wages they will demand-and can

If price-fixing is to accomplish what is hoped for it regulation of prices cannot stop with the wheat crop. It must extend to farm labor and fertilizers as well, or the farmers will find themselves hampered and constricted, as the railroads have been under a policy of Government regulation of freight rates, restricting income, followed by a popular demand for increase of wages, increasing outgo. We assume that the men in Washington do not wish to bring any such catastrophe to pass. To avoid it they will doubtless profit by the mistakes made in dealing with coal. At any rate,

"Scott or fight" is the latest Vare uitimatum to Penrose. The rest of the State cannot be persuaded that this is a choice between two gvils.

the people who must cat wheat hope they

will do so.

ENTER THE TANKLET AN AFFECTIONATE regard for diminuand it is for this reason that Henry Ford's proposal to fling 30,000 small tanks on the western battle lines within three months

#### mistic citizens as the rising tumult on the western front. It is not so long ago that the city sought to have priority orders issued for steel

for the Frankford elevated. The subway work on new lines has already been indefinitely postponed because of war conditions. A great deal of work is yet to be done at the Byberry extensions of the Philadelphia Almshouse. It is said that the Government feels the necessity now of conserving for war purposes every available bit of energy and material. Such a policy is, of course, dictated by intimateknowledge and a pressing sense of actual needs and conditions.

If dwellers near Hog Island can help the Government by finding homes elsewhere they should do so and the city should help them to avoid incidental difficulties or confusion. If the city can help in the general crisis by letting every public work wait so that labor and material may be used elsewhere, then every pick and shovel and hammer not essential to the preservation of existing municipal property should be freed to help win the war. There should be no disputes. Everybody should be willing to do all that the Government asks

and, when it is possible, a bit more. The Germans have had so much experience with long-range lying that the reports

about the new gun suggest that they have been trying to apply their propaganda methods to ballistics.

#### GETTING TOGETHER FOR BETTERMENT

THE Public Service Commission has jus-I titled the confidence of the people when they complained to it of the inadequate service rendered by the local rapid transit company.

Its order calls for the relief which the people demanded. Cars must stop for passengers at the street corners, even if the motormen are behind time and are trying to get in the desired number of trips in a day. The primary purpose of the street cars is to carry the people to and from business and not to give employment at a fixed wage to motormen and conductors.

The increase in the number of cars operated in Sixtleth street has been needed for years. The new line in Fifty-sixth street has been demanded by West Philadelphia business men so long that they had begun to lose patience with the inactivity of the authorities. The orders and recom mendations of the Commission will gratify all who have been inconvenienced by the inadequacy of the present service.

More heartening, however, than the specific orders of the Public Service Commis sion is the evidence afforded by the hearings and by the attitude of the city and the rapid transit company that there is hereafter to be co-operation between the men who control the street-car system here and the authorities in the City Hall to the end that the transit problems may be solved quickly without waste of energy in futile fighting over details.

"Bring the boys home to a dry Pennsylva-nia!" declaims J. Denny O'Nell. Recent Campaigners Are Doing Their Best political orations have been dry in more ways than one.

Toe Much Ballast The German admiral who was lost on a mined transport in the Baltic went down, of course, because he was wearing all his decorations.

## HOW FAR CAN A GUN SHOOT?

IN SPITE of the apparently authentic re-ports that the Germans are bombarding Parts with a gun seventy-two miles away, no one believes it. Military experts here are like will have a general interest and an apthe lawyer who told his client that he could not be imprisoned for the offense with which he was charged. "But I am in prison," repeal altogether aside from the potential value of the imagined fighting machines.

## FIGHTING QUAKERS By HENRY LONGCOPE

ONE hundred and twenty members, of the

Society of Friends of Philadelphia have signed an address pledging themselves to give military ald to the United States in the war with Germany. Among the signers will be found the names of those men whose forebears took precisely the same stand when the American Colonies threw off the yoke of a German king and formed the union of the Thirteen Original States.

The address, which has just been issued, in entitled "Some Particular Advices to Friends: a Statement of Loyalty to Others; Being the Views of Some Members of the Society of Friends Regarding Its Attitude Toward the Present Crisis." Forcible remist-ance is justified in the document "if long-continued intolerable conditions caused by morally defunct people are to be ended be-fore the world is enslaved."

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, who is a preservation of historic monuments and for-merly president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architecta, gives a very interesting account of the attitude of the Quaker in wartimes. "Members of the Society of Friends," he said, "are pacifists, but slackers, never. They have always been but slackers, never. They have always been conservative, and some were inclined to the royal cause in the Revolution. In the first place, they want the first place, they were opposed to fighting on prin-ciple, and honestly believed the war was brutal, debasing and not effectual. Consequently, and honcedy believe the way was quently, all members who departed from their peaceful principles were dealt with. A case in point, and which I believe is typical, is that of my great-great-grandfather, John Sellers, who lived just about where the elistic inclusion distribution of the second Ha Sixty-ninth street station is now located. He Sixty-ninth street station is now located. He was a member of the Society of Friends, of the Assembly and was also interested in public improvements. He was appointed as one of the signers of the Continental money and was in other ways identified with the Revolution. About 1776 the Friends took notice of his actions and those of others connected with the Mseting and complained that he had permitted the use of his saw that he had permitted the use of his saw mills for military purposes, contrary to dis-cipline, and that he had evinced a gainsaying

"His son Nathan promptly enlisted. He had been trained for the law, but had turned his attention to making molds for the manu-facture of paper, this being hard to secure, as the molds had been previously obtained from England. By an act of Congress he was withdrawn from the army for this pur-pose. The Quaker who broke through the dis-cipline, I believe, did so openly. There may have been some instances where a cannon was purchased and called 'a fire engine,' but these cases were rare. It was men of the type who believed that their highest duty was in the preservation of their hearthstones, and used force in so doing, who afterward became known as Free, or Fighting Quake

TN ORDER to understand the reason for the Free Quaker breaking away from his Meeting and in a certain sense becoming ostracized from his fellows, it must be re-membered that the leading members were men who had grown old in the habit of loy-alty and had been rewarded by dignities and wealth. With habitual caution they looked with disfavor on the hot-headed young patri-ots who declared themselves supporters of so radical a change as the establishment o an independent government. So at the gen-eral meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia in 1774 a letter was formally approved and ordered to be sent to all of the Meetings in America to be sent to all of the Aleetings in America, warning them not to depart from their peaceful principles and suggesting the propriety of disowning all such members as disobey these orders. While these orders were generally obeyed by the older memwere generally obeyed by the older mem-bers, they were not by the younger ones. These contended that they should render their Government willing obedience, and that they owed it their active support when in-vasion threatened. While agreeing with their elders as to the wickedness of aggressive war, they took the ground that it would be inconsistent to accept the support of the Continental Congress and armies and refuse to aid them by every means possible. As a consequence, they served directly in

As a consequence, they served directly in the armies on the American side, appeared on the committee of public safety and were seated in the Legislature. Among those who acted with the apprication of the second acted with the patriots was Timothy Mat lack, who was an associator, a colonel and a and thomas Mifflin, who was a major gen-eral, a member of Congress and afterward Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE Free Quakers founded their Meeting 1781 at the house of Samu



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR **Profiteering Landlords, the Police.**

Life in Texas

### **Rent Profiteering**

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-I have read with a great deal of interest in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER yesterday the two articles headed "Dealers Defend Rent Increases" and "U. S. Won't Help Houseworkers," respectively. I have been in the city since last October and have searched diligently to find a house that would rent for an amount in keeping with my salary, say about \$25 per month, and have failed to find it. Interviews with half a dozen real estate agents resulted in my being told "there are no houses that will meet your requirements." My furniture is in storage and in the house I am rooming with my wife there are two other men and their wives in

(this is the gal's name) got Paffesser Smith's wife to read for her. Ishero Duncan (that's our janitor) told me that he's "satisfied" that now that them niggahs is ovah there dain gwine be long befo' this d--- wah is ovah; cause ef they wuz to put about two hunded in the front row and about two hunded moh back o' them, an' then let them white boys come along in behine them, them - Germans wouldn't want no moh fightin"." He's about a hundred years old and is always complaining because his wife won't let him go to the war! G. A. G. College Station, Tex., March 21.

## Where Policing Falls Down

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—The city of Philadelphia will never be properly policed under the present plan and in a few lines I desire to show you why. My arguments will be from personal ob-Philadelphia has hundreds of undesirable

loafers. The patrolmen on every beat know that. These officers of the law see on every "trick" they work some minor offenses, which

"trick" they work some minor offenses, which should result in an arrest for the future bet-

### SYNTAX FOR CYNICS Grammar of the Feminine, Language By ANDREW McGILL

THE feminine language consists of work placed one after another with extreme rapidity, with intervals for matines. The purpose of this language is (1) to conceal all (2) to induce thought. Very often, after the use of a deal of language, a unought will appear in the speaker's mind. This, while desirable, is by no means necessary.

THOUGHT cannot be defined, but it is in-tinctively recognized even by those unaccustomed to it.

PARTS OF SPEECH! There are five parts of femining speech-noun, pronoun, tive, verb and interjection.

sething to THE NOUN is the name of son wear, or somebody who furnishes somsthing to wear or a place where something is to be worn. E. g., hat, husband, opera. Feminis nouns are always singular.

In order that there might be no doubt f the clection of a genuine American Senor, reports that it has failed, as it began

It is never too late for loyalty. If two divisions in front of the enemy ted their strength fighting each other r officers would be summoned to face ing squad in front of a wall at dawn. nation expects the lovalists of Wisn to get together at once and to united front to the La Follette m gang and administer to it such fafest that there will be no chance for ing in Berlin.

One is reminded these days of Chauncey w's famous remark that a platform in ade to get in on and not to stand on.

R. BAKER'S BAPTISM OF FIRE

SHINGTON is necessarily rather remote from the war, and perhaps it is ate that the Secretary of War should n to be across the water during the at Hun drive. With the vibration of terrific enslaught shaking the air and of Europe, Mr. Baker will gain a s of the urgency and crisis of the rgle that no man can get over here. his conference with French and h officials and after what he has of war-stained France, we may be at that the Secretary will return with memages of vital importance with a keen and inspiring sense of

to the firing line. with, this is no time for complate ave done big things in the last w is the time to do bigger. And a have failed we can make have the failures and press on to the nur high calling, which is to mest asted the enemy at his own game.

y has set out to dye the world

ME-MADE GERMAN DYES ing to German formula are made in Wilmington and parimenting with the formuthe and they have discovered

the other that the dyes he war you that the dyes he war you that the dyes be the may be the success of the succ

The soldier in the new Ford tank would be a lonely warrior. He would have only mechanician for company. There would be room only for the gunner and the man at the levers. The inventor would send

his tanks forward in shoals-in a culminating charge to finish the war.

Mr. Ford is an original-minded man. His high faith in little things is but another proof of an incurable goodness of heart. He may yet show that he is cleverer at making war than at making peace. It is important that he has learned what many ess sincere pacifists have failed to learn -that peace must be fought for if the world wishes to enjoy it. Everybody ought to wish him luck with his tanklets. Who knows that he may not yet help to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas?

Prince Henry of Reuss has been killed in action, but all the Kaiserlings are still alive.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE WATER?

WATER is pumped into the mains at the rate of 200 gallons a day for every man, woman and child in the city. This means that about 1000 gallons are pumped for every family. Experts admit that 250 gallons, or fifty gallons per cap ita, is about all that an average family can use.

What becomes of the other 750 gallons' After a generous allowance for the use of water i.. industry there is an enormous mount still unaccounted for. Mr. Davis, chief of the Bureau of Water, says that

pumping water into the mains is like pumping it into a sieve. The holes are the 2,500,000 spigots in the houses, hotels and office buildings and factories. It is notorious that tens of thousands of these spigots leak. There is a constant dribble through them either because they are worn out or because the washers need replacing.

The obvious and imperative remedy is an inspection of plumbing and the repair of the defective spigots. There is water enough if it is not wasted. The fact that more than thirty barrels

for each family are pumped daily into the meins leaves no other conclusion possible. No. Angelina. there is no anthropological

station in the term primate.

BRINGING IT HOME TO US BRINGING IN HOME TO US CHIES announcement that the national Govarsment has requested that all work pon municipal improvements in Philadel-this he postponed and the suggestion that he Foderal authority may be exercised a make recen for Hog Jeland shipyard and the news from Europe as warn-binging the news from Europe as warn-the period the news of war and he period

The reports say the shells are falling in Paris and that there is no German gur nearer than seventy-two miles. And there

you are. Until this still incredible achievement was Until this still incredible achievement was reported no gun had sent a shell further than twenty-two miles. This happened when the Germans bombarded Dunkirk about a year ago. Investigation showed that this achievement was accomplished by naval guns with an ordinary range of ten or fifteen miles. A German artillery expert suggested that the elevation of the gun be in-creased in order to increase the range of the creased in order to increase the range of the weapon. When his theory was put to the it was found to work, with the result test it was found to work, with the result that made Dunkirk famous. The gun car-riages in all the coast defense works of America were immediately remade in order to ermit an increase in elevation of the Amer-

The naval gun has been perfected in re-cent years so that it has a longer range than any other military weapon. In the battles in the South Seas between the British fleet and

the German raiders the firing began when the ships were ten miles apart, and at no time did they get within three miles  $\rho f$  one

another. The artillery used by armies in the past has been portable and, consequently, less powerful than the guns in fixed positions on ships or in coast fortresses. In the Italian war of 1859 the Austrian smooth-bore canwar of 1859 the Austrian smooth-bore can-non had a range of 1450 yards and the French rified guns would send a shell 2500 yards. In our own Civil War the range of the ordnance department three-inch guns was 2860 yards, and the gun known as the Napoleon had a range of 1500 yards. Tho Germans made improvements in their artif-lery, profiting by the experiments of other nations, so that in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 they had a gun ready for use that nations, so that in the Franco's loss and war of 1879 they had a gun ready for use that would send a shell 3300 yards, or a little more than two miles. This is seventy miles less than the alleged range of the latest gun in the woods of Gobain.

A Hymn of Hope

Now no boasting and no pride, Nor no hatred, shall suffice:

All the millions who have died Call us to our sacrifice. That the world, through breadth and

length, May be free, God give us strength.

Through three hundred checkered years We have loved our western stars; Liberty, in smiles and tears,

Known in all her avatars. She has blessed us; now we bleed For the splendor of her creed.

Brother men, the planet shakes; Old, old dreams may yet come true

Out of anguish glory breaks, Carry on, and see it through! Burst at last these iron gyves. Set, men free to live their lives!

trother men, it is not long! Pass the word, and speed the day; With the swiftness of a song Kings and empires pass sway. That the world, through breadth

be free, Gol give us st

WO MAR

vho was appointed clerk, in Front between Arch and Race streets. Of the early men bers are to be found the names of Rober Parrish, James Sloane, Moses Bartram, Dr Benjamin Lay, Owen Biddle, Isaac Howell

White Matlack and many others. They me at the various houses of the members fo some two years, until the purchase of a lo at the southwest corner of Fifth and Mul berry streets, the latter being the old nam for Arch street. Later the Assembly granted them eight lots for a burlal ground on Fifth street below Locust, and permission was given them to bury the soldiers there who died in our city hospitals. The law which gave them the burial ground recites "that it is just and right to forward the designs of religion and benevolence, and that the vir-tuous clitzens of this Commonwealth who have been deprived of their religious rights and privileges on account of their attach-ment to the cause of their country in the time of its utmost danger should have the en-couragement of the Legislature."

N 1783 the Free Quakers began to raise money and take steps to build a meeting house. The lot had been purchased, and subscriptions for the building fund prospered noise. The bit has been purchased, and subscriptions for the building fund prospered. Benjamin Franklin, whose body now liew within the shadow of the building, in the graveyard on the opposite corner, w.s a contributor. Neither he nor George Wash-ington was a Friend, yet both alded the movement. Today the building hrs almost the same appearance as it had 120 years ago, so well has it been preserved. It was long since given over to the use of trade, yet it is in the hands of those who retain an upper room, where a meeting is held once every year, while the incume received is used in buying coal for the poor. All that remains to denote the purpose for which the building was erected is a marble tablet, set on the Arch street facade high up under the eaves. Though weather beaten, the inscrip-tion is easily decipi ared: For the Free Quakers

tion is easily decipiored: For the Free Quakers Erected by General Subscription A. D. 1785, of the Empire 8 When the wall was nearly finished and this stone was being placed one of the Free Quakers was asked why the words "In the Year of the Empire 8" were inserted. "I tell thee, friend," was the answer, "It is because our country is destined to be the great empire over all the world."

A MONG the members whose names will never be effaced from the history of the city are those of Betsy Ross, Lydis Darragh and Samuel Wetherill, Jr. The first flag of the Union was made by a Free Quaker woman. The plan to surprise Washington, who was encamped at Whitemarsh, was over-heard by Lydis Darragh when her house was being used by British officers while their army occupied this city. She escaped and conveyed the news of the intended attack to the Americans.

conveyed the news of the intended attack to the Americana. As the political differences died away some of the Revolutionary soldlers "made acknowl-dgment" to their meetings and were received back into membership, and before long the Free Quakers became comparatively few in number. The first members ceased to attend Sunday meetings, and John Price Wetherill, who succeeded his father as clerk, closed the meeting for the last time in 1438. Members of the Society of Friends are how to be found wherever the flag of the Union files. At the batther of the Revolution and through-out the Civil War they were active in con-structive and relief work, and now with the Friends' max initial service, in conjuction with

exactly the same predicament. In the of my travels in search of a house I have noticed perhaps fifty vacant houses, two and three stories mostly, where the rents range from \$35 to \$75 per month. Half a doze or more of these houses have been vacar five months and are still vacant. I par vacant them daily going to and returning from work Every one of them could be arranged to ac-commodate two or three parties such as we people who are occupying furnished rooms Consider the rent sacrificed in all these months by permitting these houses and other to stand vacant where, if rented to two fam ses and other lies without children, as would be the case with people who are rooming in the house we are in, \$25 could be made a minimum and insure their being occupied the whole year and by desirable people, persons working in cierical capacity, etc. The whole upshot of the matter and the only excuse for increased rents is that these agents, seeing the pos-sibility of a large number of men of family coming here to accept jobs at Hog Island and other concerns employing people incidental to war conditions, are assuming that the pywcomer who is paid high wages will take up any vacancies that are created by rais-ing the rent of present tenant. lies without children, as would be the case

ing the rent of present tenant. If rents of houses continue to advance many a family will move into rooms and the congestion will be a menace to the health of families with children. So far as I can see, there is no reason why the United States Government cannot control rent profiteering here as it has done in Washington. A con-certed movement of all persons who are rent-ing houses, particularly salaried people, who are victims of this pushing up of rents a few dollars every month or two, will accomplish much. Let them get together and after appealing to local authorities (if-unsuccess-fully) take the matter t fore the Washing-ton authorities through Congressmen and Senators from the State. Philadelphia, March 24.

Life in Texas

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: To the Editor of the Evening Public Leager: Sir-I have just been reading in the Bryan Eagle an "interestin' and entertainin" ac-count of the "day's doin's" at the "Sapp trial." The case has been brought to Bryan from Beaumont by a change of venue and is a ghastly affair. It appears that Sapp married an old woman for her money, took her on a hunt-ing party and arranged to have her shot by an obliging friend, as though it was an ac-duct the friend as accompliated but the friend.

ing party and arranged to have her shot oy an obliging friend, as though it was an ac-cident. This was accomplished, but the friend took to drinking of heavily (getting limber drunk) and talking of the episods. There was another man who "knew too much," so the Sayp brothers one fine day got both these parties fairly "limber" and took them out to a nice cool woods and shot them "all to

The whole business took place three ye ago and they have been trying over Texas, the Sapps having of the time in the "fail house." spent m of the time in the "jail house." Incid "rank outsider" immped in and attace bank account of the brothers, and "no tellin" how it will all end. The full of picturesque looking people, a moun amount of tobacco is being 's imail rivers of spit are being gra-and the town undertaker is lean are bis doorjamb ready for any

should result in an arrest the use the arrest terment of the city, even though the arrest should only go as far as the police station. This is especially true on the men who work from 4 to 12 or 12 to 8, the afternoon and night "tricks." Now, sir, it is the truth that these men, paid by the city, do pass up men who would be far better behind bars, but they know that through the present system of Magistrate hearings it means that they lose from two to four bours from system of Magistrate hearings it means that they lose from two to four hours from their rest time if they make the arrest, and no plan is made to return the time lost to the men. Magistrates don't get to the police stations at the time the night men arrive from their tour of duty and the men will not make arrests when they know it will mean a four-hour walt at the station house in the morning.

rning. It certainly is a shame that a plan could not be made possible whereby the house ser-geant could take an affidavit in minor cases grant could take an andavit in innor cases from the man making the arrest, so that the patrolman could get home after his time on the street is served. If technicalities arise at the hearing a further hearing, at a time when the officer's sleep is over, could be

when the onter a map is over, could be arranged. Philadelphia would be cleaned up if the men didn't have to spend so much time wait-ing for the morning hearings. I have studied the situation and these are the complaints of the mer of the Markov country of CLEAN CITY.

the men. Philadelphia, March 23.

Administered From the Rear remendous, indeed. Yet it is nothing to the kick that will hurry the Kaiser ultimately into colligion. into oblivion.

A Rope Might Serve Justice is a little late

with promise tighten its grip on suspected Germans. What Do You Know?

## QUIZ

1. Whe was George Fox? 2. What is a "bootlegger"? 3. What is the difference between a "male" a "female" inht? 4. What is braile, and why is it so called? 5. Who wrote "The Way of All Flesh"? 6. Who is Leven Troisky, and what is his ; mane?

7. Who was "the first American hus 8. What is a Skeda howitzer? 9. What is a paradex? 10. What is a paradex?

#### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The railway beetle is a rare openies y despinys a faint red and grean phone eccent light, surgraving the colored rai signals commanly used.
Quicksand forms when the particles of any work much and fail to puck in under the influence of moleture.
The Inter-Allel Way Council way forms the format the military scilleties of Any format the any format the military scilleties of the format the scilleties of the sc

Affied Powers. rmans are buying wamps's halp because been spectr of the materials usually en-larged in eventing story flating and ropes for multiser use have been schauted. softes, enulsyed in maters of various trans. bas presite facilitated agricultural pre-

4. The Srd United States fing had this

7. The Grat divertical for coffee-make

It Is Good for the Army be

THE PRONOUN 18-1,

ADJECTIVES: There are only four funi-ine adjectives-adorable, cute, succet, horris, These are all modified on occasion by the dverb perfectly.

THE VERBS are of two kinds-active and passive. Active verbs express action ; passive verbs express passion. All feminine verbs are irregular and imperative.

INTERJECTIONS.<sup>A</sup> There are two inter-fections.—Heavensi and Gracious? The mai-culine language is much richer in interjec-tions

DECLENSION: There are three ways of teminine declining. (1) to say No; (2) to any Yes and mean No; (3) to say nothing.

Yes and mean No; (3) to say nothing. CONJUGATION: This is what happens the a verb in the course of conversation or shapping. A verb begins the day quite innocently, as the verb go in the phrase to go to four-when it gots to the city this verb become look, as, for instance, to look at the shap windows. Thereafter its descent is rapid ine the form purchase or charge. This conjuga-tion is often assisted by the auxiliary expres-sion a bargetis. About the first of the follow-ing month the verb reappears in the mach-line vocabulary in a parallel or perversed form, modified by an interjection. CONVERSATION in the feminine language

CONVERSATION in the feminine language consists of language rapidly vibrating or oscillating between two persons. The object of any conversation is always accusative e. E., "Mrs. Edwards has no taste in Aar Most conversations consist of an indust-minate number of sentences, but somelime it is difficult to tell where one sentence enter and the next begins. It is even tossible for, two sentences to overlan. When this course two sentences to overlap. When this commu-the conversation is known as a dialogue. sentence may be of any length, and is com-cluded only by the physiological necessity of taking breath.

cluded only by the physiological necessition of taking breath. SENTENCES: A sentence may be defined as a group of words, uttered in sequence, but without logical connection, to express an opinion or an emotion. A number of seatences if emitted without interruption by forged over an hour or more becomes a group of words, when shared by several anything known by a large and constant. LETTERS: The feminine language when on the constant of the second over an environment of the several anything known by a large and constant. LETTERS: The feminine language when on the constant of the several several several anything known by a large and constant of the several several several anything known by a large and constant of the several s

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