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Philadelphia. Thursday. September 5, 1918

DEMOCRATS IN A CATACLYSM HE lightnings of wrath that A. Mitchell Palmer loosed at Judge Bonniwell from the meeting of the Democratic State Committee yesterday illuminated some dank and unpleasant corners in the political liciles of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer has learned much in Washington. His strategy was of a large and dreadfully inclusive sort. It is said that Judge Bonniwell and his friends went to bed last night feeling like Belgium or like the folk on the far side of the Hindenburg line. That well may be. The blast that split the air at Harrisburg yesterday was sudden, stuus, swift.

Of the specific accusations made by Mr. Palmer, of his charges that Senator Penrose and the Liquor Dealers' Association trolled and even paid Judge Bonniwell from the start, it is necessary to say nothing. Bonniwell and Senator Penrose shall have the floor. And facts and conditions are easier to read sometimes than the printed word. The bipartisan arrangement referred to by Mr. Palmer is a familiar But it isn't a nice thing to talk about in a house of mourning. And that is what the Pennsylvania State Democracy is to-

Obviously the big Democrats of the country do not want Judge Bonniwell as a conspicuous figure in their party. The sational Democracy is in its white robes. It cannot go upon exalted missions with the demon for company. And at this ing Bonniwell and his bottled friend m as good as eliminated at one stroke.

suss of Representatives seems to have Ventilation of the revenue act in the that legislative chamber perceptibly

ENLIGHTENMENT!

The fact that this summer we have nut masses of armed men into France is primarily due to Senator Chamberlain and the Senators of both parties who have ted with him

The fact that next summer we shall ck up American troops with American ch tirplane. mas velt will be due primarily to Senator and his associates.-Colonei

OH, COLONEL, Colonel! We had supposed that these achieve-

WEALTH TO THE UTMOST The Nation Will Grit Its Teeth and Pay the Stupendous Sum to Be Levied by the War Revenue Bill

THE war revenue bill now before Congress levies taxes which it is estimated will yield more than eight billion dollars.

The stupendousness of this sum would have appalled the statesmen who made the plans for financing the Civil War. In no single year of that conflict did the ordinary receipts of the Government from taxation exceed half a billion dollars.

We are planning to raise in one year sixteen times as much, or a sum equal to the total receipts of the Government from 1850 to 1882, including all the extraordinary revenues of the Civil War period.

The Civil War expenditures reached their maximum in 1865, when a total of a little more than a billion dollars was paid out in the fiscal year.

It is planned to spend twenty-four billion dollars in the coming year. Onethird of this sum is to be raised by taxation and the other two-thirds by the proceeds of a loan.

The ability of the nation to raise these enormous sums would not have been admitted by any financier ten, or even five, years ago. When men talked of the possibility of a general European war they were wont to say that it could not last six months because it would be waged on such a scale that it would bankrupt the nation before six months had passed.

The war has lasted more than four years and, so far as any one can see, there are available financial resources enough to carry it on for two or three years more.

All the predictions of the financiers have been proved false, for the mobility of the wealth of the warring nations has proved equal to all the demands upon it. This is the most astonishing material fact established by the war.

Within its realm it is as great a revelation as the awakening of the nations to the spiritual meaning of the conflict. We were told that this was an age of materialism, but the people about whom the commentators thought they knew so much have proved that they can be moved by an ideal and that they are willing to make supreme sacrifices that this ideal may be realized.

The mobilization of the wealth of America contemplated in the revenue bill and in the loan soon to be floated would not be possible if the American people were not persuaded that they are fighting for something greater and more important than mere material gains or than mere physical comfort. We have the money. The Treasury Department estimated that the wealth of the nation in 1913 amounted to a hundred and eightyseven billion dollars. The experts of the National City Bank of New York estimated it in 1917 as two hundred and

billions in four years. When we consider this enormous expansion in material possessions in so short a time the task of collecting eight billions in taxes seems easy. And the plans to float a loan of sixteen billions will involve merely the investment of the expansion of the national wealth in Government bonds.

mands of the Government as the auto-

mobile owners respected the request that

they keep their cars in their garages last

Sunday in order that gasoline might be

"It comes hard, but it must be done,"

is what we are all thinking. We are

giving our sons and brothers and hus-

bands, and we are giving our money with

a unanimity and a consecration of pur-

pose the like of which cynics never ex-

pected to see in this hardened old world.

his conviction that the hour favorable to

a general Allied offensive had come at

last. On the same fateful evening the

French generalissimo issued to his men a

general order concluding as follows: "The

hour has come to advance at any cost and

The next day Manoury's superb army of

naneuver began to execute the plans of

the high command. The pressure of these

troops on the German right wing was not

fully felt until September 8. By that time

Von Kluck, though skillfully fighting to

evade the trap sprung for him in the ter-

his lines south of the Marne. On the 9th

Ferdinand Foch launched his thunderbolt

at the Hun's vulnerable center from Fere-

Champenoise. On the 11th he vic-

For the first time since Ligny, where

Napoleon repulsed Bluecher in 1815, Prus-

sian troops had felt the sting of defeat. An

toriously entered Chalons-sur-Marne.

ain nearest Paris, was obliged to thin out

to die rather than fall back."

saved.

forty billions, an increase of fifty-three

Yet the taxes to be levied cannot be paid without a readjustment of the mantouts were due to General Wood and ner of living of many families. The who should have known that his respon-

description. Its anniversary this week in the happlest that has yet come to civilization. Now more than ever is it evident that the first Franco-British victory basically determined the eventual outcome of the titanic strife.

Though Germany may swear that Ludendorff is still in harness, the rest of us can prove Incontrovertibly that he has

AN UNSOLVED DRAFT PROBLEM TO ORDER recently issued from Washington is more praiseworthy than that

n which the War Department brusquely clused the request of New Jersey farmers who sought soldier aid from Camp Dix for the harvest season. Farmers and even other employers of labor in various parts of the country have been "hoping for the services of the training battalions' at the different cantonments in their vicinities. And any one who has been able to observe the problem presented by

these training battallons will be relieved to know that they have hoped in vain. The man in a training battalion at one of the big camps often is a victim of conditions which still puzzle army officers in

Washington as well as at the cantonments. Men who are obviously unfit for military service have been sent to the camps in thousands because of the refusal of draft boards to be responsible for their rejection. Camp surgeons pass them in he hope that they may be "reclaimed" or rehabilitated" and made fit for some sort of service in the ranks. Great numbers of men who will never have any actual

part in the war or even in a maneuver are held at cantonments everywhere. They occupy their own barracks, drill seldom or never and are burdened with much of the menial work of the camp. The unfit men are detailed, in other words, to the graceless and disagreeable

tasks usually performed in every other army and army division by fully qualified soldiers on occasional assignment. The war for them holds neither glory nor adventure. In a report recently made to the War Department members of training battalions were described as being at work on

buildings and piling lumber in company with civilian workers who drew as much as seven or eight dollars a day on the job. The selective service is intended to create an army. Every army in the field or at home has been able to operate and

exist and perform its functions and win victories without conscript labor. Service with the colors should be a service of pride. It should not at any time or under any circumstances involve conditions humiliating to the man in uniform. There are enough able-bodied men in the United States to give the army any strength it

needs, and the army will be ideal in organization only when it performs all its own work, as armies always have done automatically, without the addition of isolated working groups reminiscent of ancient Rome or modern Germany. The whole problem is likely to become

larger and more irritating when the new man-power bill becomes operative. If the Senators and Representatives in Washington actually have a patriotic rather than a party motive in their periodical attacks on Secretary Baker they will busy themselves in efforts to force a solution of the problem of the unfit man. That solution should be easy. There should be no really unfit men in the army. They should be at home in civil occupations. Conscription was not instituted to provide special labor for camps and farms or factories. It will not be tolerated for that

purpose. General Hugh L. Scott, the commandant at Camp Dix, is said actually to have favored the employment of the unfit soldiers in a pseudo-voluntary service on the farms. He wished, we are told, to make the cantonment a "benefit to the nearby countryside." That is a peculiar point of view for a military commander.

SINCE YOU INSIST

A Talk With Ajax "HELLO, Socrates!" exclaimed our friend Ajax as we met him crossing Market street, "Where do we go from

here?" "Underneath this motortruck, unless you

look sharp," replied Socrates; "I am sorry to see that you cross the street without waiting for the cop to turn the semaphore."

"I know a nearby groggery," said Ajax, where I will blow if you will condescend to impart some of your philosophical confusion."

"No man ever needs to speak to me twice in that tone of voice," retorted Socrates, and the pair made their way to modest cathedral down a by-street.

AJAX-Well, my dear, throw your lip over this! What have you been doing? SOCRATES-How can you ask? (Here's

luck!) Watching the map. The British are only seven miles from Cambrai. In fact, they are said to have reached the Brebieres-Moeuvres switch, as the military writers call it.

AJAX-A few more of those switches and Hindenburg will be backed into the roundhouse.

SOCRATES-How I envy you your high spirits, Ajax.

AJAX -- We all have our weaknesses, Socrates.

SOCRATES-That is true. I myself cannot trim the nails on my right hand; have to get Xantippe to do it for me. AJAX-I see in the paper that the Crown Prince has given the German people a new definition of victory. He says that the word victory means "that we intend to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished."

SOCRATES-He seems to speak with the convincing assurance of a suburban husband returning to his wife after an evening at the club.

AJAN-But, Socrates, I did not buy you drink merely to hear your light waggishness. Save that stuff for your column. Do not waste it on me.

SOCRATES -- What is on your mind, dear boy?

AJAX-I have been wondering whether numarity is really competent to solve the problems that confront it.

SOCRATES-Of course not. My friend, if you ever find humanity a bit boastful about its ability to conduct its affairs, just refer it to the Lost and Found department of any newspaper. Do you not think that is a sufficient indictment of modern civilization?

AJAX-Ah. Socrates, you give the matter a sprightly turn. But it is the lost hearts and hopes of humanity that trouble me; not the umbrellas and mouse-traps dropped in the subway.

SOCRATES--My poor fellow, you have been riding in the subway again? No wonder you are depressed.

AJAX-Not at all. I have been thinking what I believe must have come to many men recently. You know I am included in this new draft, and as I have no children and my wife is well provided for I do not doubt I shall speedily be called upon

SOCRATES-And quite right, too AJAX-Very true; and I shall be glad to do my part. But what I have been thinking is, how little we appreciate the beauty and interest of our daily life until we are about to part from it.

SOCRATES-No man appreciates the discomforts of home until he loses them. AJAN-Please don't misunderstand me. Neither I nor any able-bodied man will he sorry to do his duty in any way possible. But now that I realize that I may be taken out of the habitual routine of my life it saddens me to see how pitiably I missed the localy and entran

"WE FEEL, OF COURSE, THE EFFECT OF THE ENTRY OF THE AMERICANS"-German Crown Prince



WHO ARE THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS?

TF MRS. GREENE PICKENS should ask | in 1868, and the demand for autonomy, if her husband when he goes home tonight, "Who are the Czecho-Slovaks?" Mr. Greene Pickens would doubtless reply without hesitation: "They are the people who live in Czecho-Slovakia, the country, you know, whose independence Secretary Lansing has just recognized in behalf of the United States

"Where is Czecho-Slovakia?" Mrs. G. P. might insist.

"Oh, don't you know?" Mr. G. P. would counter. "It is over in Russia somewhere. Get Johnny's geography and look it up. You know the Czecho-Slovads have been fighting the Bolsheviks in Russia for

a long time." THIS is about as near a guess as

they were one with the extremists in demanding recognition of their national rights.

not for independence, grew in spite of concessions made by the Government in Vienna. From this date until the opening of the war the Czechs have fought in the Austrian Parliament for the recognition of their national rights. The ex tremists demanded complete independence. The moderates wanted a king of their own crowned in Prague. They were willing to accept the Emperor of Austria as king, as the Hungarians have accepted him, but

TO THE DOUGHBOYS

THEY told me-the tempters-'twas safer To juggle receipts on my knee, Right should'rin' a pen, in this war o' men, At home with the Q. M. C.

It whispered—a voice o' the Devil's— You're makin' the fight jes' the same, Gettin' writer's cramp in a U. S. camp— An' it never can cripple or lame,

So I stayed (an' I scorned high adventure); I'm six feet tall an' I'm strong; an' ships of each sort sailed out o' the port, An' I knew all the while I was wrong.

I knew it, this voice o' the Devil's; It promised home-comin's agen---The folks ne'er a doubt, put a service flag out Oh, the Devil-o'-Faint-Hearted-Men!

A^S those rights had been persistently denied they entered the war in 1914 The gleam o' the sun on the steel o' the gun, An' columns o' fours in mass;

IGutson Borgium

Evidently it takes more than a switch to derail Haig's Berlin train.

SAVE THE HOSPITALS FTHE shortage of doctors in the hospitals at home is an inevitable handicap occasioned by the war. The great humanitarian institutions of Philadelphia are beroically making the best of a serious ituation. They are therefore richly entitled to a hearing respecting burdens which patriotic citizens are capable of

The Pennsylvania Hospital's urgent caff orderlies, porters, cleaners, kitchen firemen and maids is coupled with the rmation that similar conditions abroad met by volunteers of all social es, who realized that the battlefield not the exclusive scene of loyal sac-

"All service ranks the same," said Frowning. Americans view the war from a narrow angle if they dispute this truth It is indisputable that any of them who forward to relieve the labor crisis in enerable Pine street institution will mplifying a high type of patriotism. hospitals deserve the full measure of our assistance.

The glories of the Czecho-Slovaks have stionably restored the hyphen to a post

"GIT THAT GUY!"

THE old guard dies but never surren - ders!" seemed somewhat too studied to be a bona-fide battlecry, and it was a net relief that Victor Hugo, among rs, dispelled the legend. "Don't give he ship!" carried its implication of de-, nobly but haplessly borne out when Captain Lawrence, of the Chesae, struck his colors to the Shannon. y shall not pass!" bespoke iron de ation, but also an imperiled fathernd. "For Harry, England and St " though romantic, was conven-"Remember the Maine!" harked to a tragic past.

t that guy!" looks alertly to the imte future. The bronzed Pennsylvame two dozen of them-who arin Philadelphia yesterday are reported raised that rallying cry at Chahierry, Soissons, Rheims and other hallowed by American valor.

significant slogan. It rings true. and energetic slang is concretely of American military purpose. igor is precisely that of the tier. Its disregard of eleto make "Kultur" balk-

burden will fall heavily upon the wellsibilities, like his authority, end at the limits of his cantonment. to-do and it will take a large proportion of the incomes of the very rich. The successful business man with an income of \$300,000 who has been putting back Menus Will Be in will be in an abys-Hindustani into his business every year a large part of his profits will have to pay to the Americans return home with a working

Government \$165,000 as an income tax. knowledge of French. How can a restaurant This will affect the development of his remain exclusive with menu cards that pabusiness. But he must submit. trons can read and understand? Must submit? It is morally certain

that he and the men with smaller and We seem to remember larger incomes will pay their tax as part Euclidean from our school-day geometry that a line of the price demanded of us for the reali-Revery zation of the ideal for which we are is defined as an infinite assemblage of points. Which seems a fighting. They will all respect the de-

fair description of the Allies advancing with fixed bayonets. About the only member of the Prussian One German royal family who has Province Safe not been nicked for a

new throne is too busy bossing hades to assume lesser responsibilities, London already has Not Improbable a railroad terminal

called Waterloo. Some day she may have another one named Cambral or St. Quentin.

We just can't keep our eyes off the map of France these days.

THE HERITAGE OF THE MARNE $F_{\rm Joffre\ called\ Field\ Marshal\ Sir\ John}^{\rm OUR\ years\ ago\ tonight\ General\ Joseph}$ French into headquarters and expressed

> Aging Rapidly Chancellor, is seventyfive, and reading the dispatches from the western front doesn't make him feel any younger.

Germany now begins to realize that all Inexcusable! those bells she rang when the Lusitania was sunk are likely to act as a boomerang,

France has long celebrated one of freedom's red-letter days with a Fourth of September street parade in Paris. Haig's great victory now entitles London to honor an immortal date in similar fashion.

The alleged slacker may well profit by Shakespearean tip to "speak by the the card.

Rupprecht is said to have advocated a withdrawal of the Hun line in Picardy. Haig seconded the motion. Such concord of oppos-ing generals is almost suggestive of a peace augury.

arrogant tradition of military superiority had been broken, and the supremely We know of no pleasanter way of spend We know of no pleasance way of spend-ing an hour these cool, clear evenings than in listening to the nightly concerts of the Police Band on the north plaza of the City Hall. They will continue every evening until Segtember 14. decisive battle of the world war was over. Even after four years of struggle, "First Marne," fought between September 5 and September 11, 1914, is still entitled to that

fascinating phases of existence that were all around me and which I took as a matter of course.

F clusive restaurants SOCRATES-My dear Ajax, I think you have always paid beauty the respect that mal fix when the war is due it. I remember your telling me ends and millions of how charming the profile of your stenographer was when silhoueted against your office filing cases.

AJAX-I look along the streets, I see life that flows about us, infinite in color and form, in joy and perplexity, and I tell you it grieves me to think how pale and shallow has been my appreciation of it all Do you realize how many aspects of beauty surround our humdrum life? Think of the blue flame of the kitchen gas burners! Never, until last night, did I understand their hilarious beauty of color. And the silver-green shimmer of water in my por-

celain bathtub (there is a big poplar tree just outside our bathroom window, which lends a green reflection to the water in the tub)-how marvelously beautiful that is! I watch the shop windows and the faces of people in trolley cars, and think with poignant regret how much of the significance of life I missed.

SOCRATES-It is very unfair to Provost Marshal Crowder if you go and get yourself in a morbid state of mind just before he drafts you.

Judging by the send-AJAX-You are very unfeeling. But there again is a thought that troubles me. You know I love my wife dearly, but we have had our little squabbles. I should hate to think, if anything happens to me, that her second husband might treat her better than I have.

SOCRATES-It is you who are unfeeling. Would you have him treat her worse? Besides, think of the handsome pensions paid to soldiers' widows.

AJAX-Conversation with you never reaches any helpful conclusion.

SOCRATES-My function is not to reach onclusions that are helpful, but those that are true. But seriously, Ajax, I am glad to find you in so thoughtful a mood. It is all the more commendable because a man so puny as you will hardly be put among the shock-troops. And now, as we are so close to the end of the column, I think I will take the train home to Xantippe.

Even if that bullet fired by "a young

girl of the intellectual class" had never touched him, Lenine would have been reported dead. Isn't there something significant in that?

It is reported that there are more Greeks in the American army than there

And they will also be more trouble to the Kaiser than the Greek Greeks have SOCRATES.

I average man would make. We know that the Czecho-Slovaks have been doing marvels in Russia. But only the man visose business it is to inform himself on such matters is aware that this force is made up of the Bohemian and Slavonian prisoners of war taken by the Russians while they were fighting Austria. After the Brest-Litovsk treaty they were released, but they decided not to return to Austria-Hungary. There were about 80,000 of these soldiers. They wanted toojoin the armies of the Entente Allies and started to get to the western front by way of Vladivostok. But before the whole force could reach that port they found they had to fight the Bolsheviki re-enforced by the German and Austrian and Hungarian soldiers who had been held as prisoners by the Russians. Their achievements have been as heroic as any credited to Xeno phon's Famous Ten Thousand.

B^{UT} Mrs. Greene Pickens is still in ignorance of the location of Mr. G. P.'s Czecho-Slovakia. And so is Mr. G. P., for that matter.

THE Czechs and the Slovaks are both Slav races. The Slovaks live on the southern slopes of the western Carpathians and extend southward into the great Hungarian plain. The Czechs constitute a majority of the population of Bohemia and Moravia, two provinces in northwestern Austria. There are about 6,500,000 Czechs and 2,000,000 Slovaks living in a district approximately the size of Pennsylvania. There are about 3,300,000 Germans in the same territory. If we should call the Czechs Bohemians their radial identity would be clearer.

THERE was a time when Bohemia was an independent kingdom with its own native rulers. When the line of its kings ran out a Hapsburg king was elected to the throne in 1526 and he pledged himself to maintain the independence of the Bohemian kingdom. But the Hapsburgs broke their pledges. They refrained from being crowned kings of Bohemia in Prague and gradually destroyed the independence of the kingdom. It was a revolt of the Bohemians against the Hapsburgs in 1618 that started the Thirty Years' War. The population of the country was reduced by this bloody conflict from 2,000,000, when it began, to 700,000 when it ended. The sur vivors meekly bore the Hapsburg yoke. In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was an awakening of the national spirit among the Czechs, which developed into a desire for independence. It had at tained such proportions that a Pan-Slavic congress was held in Prague in 1848, which provoked an insurrection that had to be put down by force. The Caech lead led the Pan-Elavic Congress in M

Austrians. It was the possibility of realizing their national independence through the assistance of the Entente Allies that led the Czecho-Slovak soldiers in Russia to refuse to return home and fight Austria's battles for her. It is the same feeling that has been leading the Czecho-Slovak regiments on the Italian front to desert and hide themselves in the mountain forests

and prey on the surrounding country. THE Entente Allies have seen the politi-L cal value of recognizing the claims of these disaffected Slavs within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Their independence as a nation was recognized by Italy. France and Great Britain weeks before the American Government recognized it. It s true that we issued a statement expressing sympathy with their national aspirations before Great Britain followed the example of France and Italy in recognizing the de facto government which has been

organized under the style and title of the Czecho-Slovak National Council.

BEFORE August 1, 1914, the recognition of the autonomy of Bohemia by Austria and the consent of the Austrian Emperor to be crowned as king of Bohemia in Prague would doubtless have satisfied a majority of the Czechs. But events have moved rapidly since that momentous date. and few Czechs will be content now with anything short of complete national independence. TT should be noted at this point that an

autonomous Bohemian kingdom ruled over by a German prince, preferably one of the sons of the Kaiser, was included in the plans of the Pan-Germanists as early as March, 1914, when the arrangements were making for the war which began four months later. Austria-Hungary was to be separated into a lot of kingdoms tied to Germany as vassals.

A N independent Czecho-Slovak State, set up under the patronage of the Entente Allies, would frustrate the plans of Germany. It would separate the Germans of Austria from the Germans of Saxony and Bavaria by the creation of a new Slav kingdom or republic. It would place a barrier in the way of Germanic control of commercial routes between Berlin and Bagdad. It would strengthen the Slavic races in the south of Austria-Hungary and justify their demand for independence and hasten the day of the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary in the interests of the little nations, a dismemberment which the Pan-Germanists planned in the interests of German domination of the world.

A-steppin' so brave and so smart like, Swingin' on down to the dock, A-totin' their packs, an' rolls on their backs, A-grippin' each gun by the stock.

How their faces shone, an' with reason, Each lad with his head held high An' it gave me a start, for I felt in my heart I was lettin' the heroes go by.

They're heroes, the grand little doughboys, Each giant an' sunburnt runt. will fall the world won't recall. An' they'll all go up to the front !

They're heroes in hundreds o' thousands. The infantrymen of today; An' it's fine to know they wanted to go, An' I'm goin'-thank God-that way

watched 'em troop into transports, I watched, an' I saw an' I knew An' at last I'm one; take a look at my guntransfer has jes' gone through -Charles Divine, in "City Ways and Company Streets.

"Ordinarily, Mr. Tambo, I am opposed to drugs." "Natu-The Dose Victory Bones." "And yet, Mr. Tambo, the French

are about to take Laudanum--for so the wise old Romans called Laon--and surely in this instance that is the right dope, is it not?" "Mr. Bones, your mastery of syn-thetic logic stirs and thrills and even startles me.

The Hun must have bought his m vaunted "switch" at a colffure's. 'Twas false, false.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

- 1. Of what country is Rupprecht the Crown Prince?
- 2. Who was John B. Goush? 3. How many masts has a briz? 4. Who was "L'Aizlon" and what does the name mean?
- What was the "Trent affair"?
- Who was the Roman zoddess of wi What is the capital of North Carol of wisdom?
- Who was the Democratic candidate for Prest-dent defeated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1901?
- Who wrote "The Mill on the Fless"? What is a canard?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The country about Lens is particularly val-uable for its wealth in coal.

- "Dage" is a corruption of the name Diego. Admiral von Spee was the German nava commander who defeated an Enzlish flee of Chile in 1014 and was in turn defeated by the English near the Faikland Islands early in 1915.
- 7. The name Wednesday is derived from northern god. Woden or Wotan.
- **968 7**

2. A tierce is a cask between a barrel and a horshead in size.

bosshead in size.
Simon Bolivar. a distinguished general and statesman. was the liberator of Sauth America from Spanish rule. He was born in Carness. Venezueiz. In 1783. and died in Santa Maria. Colombia. In 1830.
King Arthur, a semi-mythical British mon-arch. Is supposed to have lived in the fifth century.

Borthern cod. Woden or Wotan. 8. An alianthus is a lofty surveillant tree. An China but now frequently 6 America and narticularly in cities flowers of the male plant have i pleumant oder. The Jenves resemble of the ask.

G. W. D.

are in the armies of Greece.

off Foch is giv-It Will ing friend Hindy in France, the next Liberty Loan campaign ought to go with a wallop. Hertling, the Hun