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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 10, 1913

HE WILL NOT HAVE TO REGISTER To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-I have a son who was born on November I, 1900. He says he must register on September 12. Please let me know if he

AN ADMIRER AND READER.

Philadelphia, September 9.

THE draft law requires the registration of young men who were at least eighten years old on September 12. Your son will be seventeen years ten months and twelve days old on September 12. He is. consequently, under the draft age and will not be alllowed to register.

The thought that Germany is famed for Christmas trinkets naturally occurs to optimist at the very moment when he ers that permission to send presents to our soldiers from America has been denied.

A PARKWAY SUGGESTION

GREAT streets everywhere in the world often embody a vivid symbolism in their names or in their architecture. This a especially true of Europe, where the spiritual experiences of the people have left them sensitive to great memories.

Surely it is not too early or too late to consider means by which we might give to the Parkway some permanent and dominating feature commemorative of the nation's greatest adventure and of the men who participated in it.

The thought that comes first to mind of a great memorial which might be cted in the names of the Philadelphia idlers who died in France. It should , the work of great sculptors. It should magnificently conceived and magnifi-

cently executed. And it should be so placed to be visible from either end of the splendid thoroughfare.

With the acquisition by the Ailles of 000 miles of the Siberian Railway we are finning to understand why bigger armies were not sent to Russia. Perhaps they weren't needed.

PEMININE CROSS-CURRENTS IN NEW pay the war debt. YORK

from being clearly defined by the present situation in New York State. In commonwealths where the franchise is denied them, specific zeal for suffrage unites numbers of the feminine population. ognition of the desired status, however, is immediately productive of complexities. The alignment of feminine phalanxes in New York, though faintly illuminating in certain instances, is really no reliable index of the probable course of political currents a s community where all adult citizens

The indications that one woman is likely to be elected to the Senate in Albany by the blicans and that three women will go the Assembly for the same party would cem to argue that the choice of feminine indidates warrants consideration and

On the other hand, the doubtful glory of the nomination for the lower house the Legislature in emphatically Repubcan districts has been accorded to eight women by the Democrats. Manhattan Republicans have played a similar game in minating two women for Congress in Vatricts which will almost certainly be ried by the Democrats.

Such tactics imply that the political leaders have in view a double purpose, inminations and playing safe by supsorting women in territory where the of their election are slim.

The haziness of the present time is pararly exemplified in the case of Mrs. louthmayd, an antisuffragist, apparently tined to hold office. Unquestionably minine purposes in the political arena will be easier to distinguish when the ements of novelty in New York

college yell, apparently, is to be ng nonessentials for the duration

HE BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

APPEAL is made by those in charge of the United States Boys' Working re for boys under eighteen to go farms to help harvest the crops. will take the place of the older boys of men who must go into the army and

work they are asked to do is as orient as that in which the men in itions factories are engaged. The must be supplied with food as with munitions, and the men who ns also must be fed. The are in the ground. If they are of lack of labor to gather might better not have been

to do their bit back of

WATCH THE REVENUE BILL DEBATE

It Is Likely to Foreshadow the Issues Which Future Presidential Campaigns Will Be Fought

MBITIOUS politicians with their ears A close to the ground will follow the debate on the eight billion dollar revenue bill, which began in Congress yesterday, and look for the reactions of the country to it in order to discover what the issues of future political campaigns are to be.

The admission of Mr. Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that the peace budgets for many years after the war will not be less than four billion dollars indicates that the question of taxation and revenue must occupy the attention of statesmen almost to the exclusion of everything else.

Taxation is the very essence of government. No government can exist twenty-four hours without the power to levy taxes. How those taxes are to be levied has divided men into parties. It has produced wars. The schoolboys know that it was a tax question which precipitated the American Revolution. Students of our political history are aware that tax questions have divided parties almost from the beginning. There was bitter controversy in the first half of the last century over the levying of taxes to pay for internal improvements, and the tariff question provoked almost as much difference of opinion. The fight over these two issues was hottest in the years of peace between the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

After the Civil War the protective tariff issue, which is a tax issue, gradually overshadowed every other question and for years it was the question which divided the Republicans from the Democrats. Several presidential campaigns were fought out on it between the Civil War and the Spanish War.

At the present moment all parties are agreed that the money needed to prosecute the war must be raised. There is no disposition to block the plans of the Administration by being hypercritical over the methods to be employed to raise it. Consequently the debates in Congress will be to some extent academic, for the nation is willing to put up with a revenue bill that has many injustices in it. It knows that it is difficult on short notice to draft a just revenue measure calling for the enormous sums needed. But it will not be deaf to the warnings sounded by the critics of the bill, nor will it fail to note the tendency of the present Congress to exempt certain groups of the population from taxation and to lay heavy burdens on other groups.

It will be exceedingly unfortunate if on this issue of taxation-on the question of how to raise four billion dollars a year after the war-the country should be divided into a party of the rich and a party of the poor-that is, a party of the vested interests and a party which lives from hand to mouth. The English labor leaders are looking for such a division of parties in Great Britain, for they are committed to the destruction of great fortunes by taxation and to the gradual taking over of all great industries by the Government, and the use of the profits and the levies on the great fortunes to

Republicans and Democrats alike will motives. But when the war ends it will be discovered that the taxation issues as they will then be presented will cut across the old party lines. They will appear in a form which they have never before taken in America. Republicans and Democrats will find themselves fighting Democrats' and Republicans and there will be a readjustment and realignment of men in accordance with their beliefs on the new issues.

The Government-ownership issue will appear as a phase of the taxation issue just as internal improvements made by the national governments was once a taxation issue in which the constitutionality of the use of national funds for such purposes was involved.

While the criticisms of the theory on which the new revenue bill is framed will be largely academic, they will serve a useful purpose in assisting the public to a knowledge of the great financial questions that must occupy our attention in the near future and the records made now will rise up to bless or curse the men in Washington when they are candidates for office in the future.

Those who are wise will recall that it was the heroic stand of Rutherford B. Hayes for sound currency in Ohio while he was Governor that made him a presidential possibility in 1876. The voters of America are essentially honest and essentially just, and they will not stand for any policy of confiscation, however plausibly it may be presented.

With Secretary Baker in France it will be some job for him to substantiate the Sherman accusation that he thinks of the war as three thousand miles away.

A WOEFUL WORLD SERIES

NowHERE in America is there an institution that mirrors the changed life of the country so vividly as professional baseball in these days of the world series. We can all remember the old sunshiny afternoons toward the end of other seasons when, in an atmosphere of flags and festival at Shibe Park, Mr. Cobb or Mr. Wagner or Mr. Speaker, or others equally exalted, lined up like brides at a wedding to receive the glittering rewards lavished by friend and fan for their serv-

ices in the final games. Who cannot recall photographs of famed twirlers in the glossy new devil wagons bestowed on them with gold and flowers and diamond scarf pins in the blessed days of peace? The demigods of the big leagues were accustomed to manifest a sort of shy condescension, to blush a little, to nudge the gravel with an embarrassed toe, to cast down their eyes at those evide

of the devotion of worshipful devotees. And now we are forced to read of them as they sit with pencil and paper and wonder whether to strike because they are to receive so little in gate money and

Players on the winning team in the series, it appears, will receive a paltry \$1000 or so. The losers will be lucky if they get \$800 each. What changes has the mad Kaiser wrought! But a few years ago the members of a winning world series team went away to Florida, and white flannels, with extra emolument calculable mainly in thousands. And the music of fandom's

cheers helped them under the burden. We aren't disposed to believe that the Federal War Labor Board will intervene if the players should strike and refuse to play because the managers aren't able to pay them an increased percentage from the diminished earnings of the series, Some one ought to suggest to the unhappy big leaguers that money isn't everything in life. There are men now working for a dollar a day in the ranks who voluntarily turned away from incomes bigger than any ball star ever made. And they aren't thinking of a strike for more pay.

Secretary Daniels, in instituting what the headlines describe as "Increased U-Boat Precautions," may be said to have taken a tip from the enemy.

THE DRAFT AND WOMEN'S WORK

NoT until the new man-power law is full operation will the women of the United States begin to realize the extent of the responsibilities which the war brings to their doors. The Federal Labor Board, the War Department, the men who made the new law and those who will administer it have proceeded upon the assumption that women in this country will assume a much larger part in the industrial life of the nation and accept duties and burdens in almost every field of effort heretofore occupied exclusively by men.

In England much of the work is now done by women and girls. In America women now provide 8 per cent of the energy required in the fields of commerce and industry. To say that American women will respond adequately to such demands as are made upon their strength and courage-and these demands will never be so great as those made upon the women of England and France-is to say the obvious. For the present, therefore, it is more interesting to look at the remote aspect of the matter and to consider the ultimate effects of the impending economic change on the future life of the country

The experience of Europe has shown that the most important result of the sudden expansion of feminine effort and influence has not been an economic one. The most momentous reactions have occurred in the spirit of England's womanhood. The service of Englishwomen in the war has been of an epic character. And yet observers who have been the first to applaud are uneasy. Women, no longer economically dependent upon husbands, fathers and brothers, have been frankly disposed to make their freedom permanent. They have, moreover, manifested a distinct repugnance to many of the familiar domes tic responsibilities. In many cases they have refused longer to be the central and essential factor in a humble family. And the reaction is not from established customs or conventions, but from the code which formerly assigned them to a secondary place in the home, to its drudgery and to most of its anxieties. They have tasted a new freedom. They will not return easily to the old order. And no one in England knows just what is to happen in the end, when the soldiers return seeking new places in society. Some sign of the outcome, however, is visible in the active part which the women workers of vote for the revenue bill from patriotic | England are now taking in the affairs of

citizens upon an equal footing with men Though the women of France have served valiantly in every industry associated with the war, the French have no such problem as that which confronts English economists. French women are temperamentally different from their English sisters. They are more given to the conventional order of life, more at ease in a second place, less restless of spirit and, in material ways, less ambitious. The English and American characters run parallel in most instances. And it is natural to wonder at this moment whether, if women are to do all that the Government expects of them, we shall have a problem similar to England's to trouble our souls, and whether there will be in Washington and in the national philosophy means to meet it wisely.

When you hear a man rage about gasless A Kicker's Sundays you are in Calendar the presence of one who will not know there is a war afoot until the Government announces Bunless Monday, Pokerless Tuesday, Bridgeless Wednesday,

Showless Thursday, Banquetless Friday and

Golfless Saturday. Then he will die horribly

Mr. McAdoo promises Can Such Things Be? a good four - course dinner for a dollar on his railroads. If this forecast be not the "baseless fabric of a vision" victimized restaurant patrons may find it more economically alluring to take a half hour's train ride at dinner time than to dwell at home.

will admit that there Wrong! Blame is something of reason It on Foch! and discernment in Hindenburg and the Crown Prince. Each is blaming the other for the Hun collapse on

Now that the Thirty-second American Division has been dubbed "Les Terribles" the characterization of their Hun opponents as "Les Miserables" would seem to be in order

the west front.

If the Weather Bureau could only back up the fuel administration Philadelphians might face the approach of winter with unsullied jubilation.

The rhetoric with which the Democratio party in this State resounds is beginning to make a lot of people wish that all days wer

Absence of Hun power in the west of St. Gobain forest may cheerly convince the

THE CHAFFING DISH

Our Favorite Joke

If the Kaiser were electrocuted all the world would sing ohm sweet ohm.

Memo for Future Historians

The one thing that Americans will never forgive Bernstorff is that he drank cocktails after dinner.

blurred round the edges. Why won't it hold still long enough for us to get a good look at it? 'If Mr. Baker stays in France will it be

Life moves so rapidly it seems a bit

because he is kneaded by the doughboys? ANN DANTE.

Among the books that the Kalser will not take with him to St. Helena for light reading will be those by Mr. Gerard and Dentist Davis.

September Cruising

O, this is the month that was meant for me, O, this is the month for me! Days that are long and careless and free, Pounding along through the open sea, With spinnaker set and running free-

Yes, this is the month for me.

And this is the ship that was meant for me, Yes, this is the ship for me! Trim and slender from topmast to keel; Swift and steady and ready to feel The slightest touch of my hand on the

wheel-O, this is the ship for me.

And Jim is the mate that was meant for

Yes, Jim is the mate for me! He smokes his pipe and he spits to lee, He seldom speaks and we never agree. But all the same he's the mate for me-O. Jim is the mate for me!

H. TARR BELL.

The Third Friday in October

We have been thinking again about that speech we have to make on the third Friday in October.

We have a dim and uneasy feeling that the man who booked us for the occasion expects us to be light, chaffish and amusing. That is sad, for it is so hard to be buoyant and cheery. It requires terrible, concentrated, austere thought. Whereas we can be solemn and serious with comparatively little effort.

We understand that the following subject has been assigned to us: "Is the Kaiser Conscious of His Sins?" Those who have any data on the subject will do us a favor by forwarding same to the office of the Chaffing Dish, Suite 666.

Do Prussian Officers Do This?

Mr. Charles C. Bell, of Boonville, tells us the following anecdote of the Civil War. We wonder whether Prussian officers ever act as Mr. Bell's commander did? He was Captain Julius Sombart, of Boonville, who

died last year at the age of nearly ninety: It was a very cold winter night in the last year of the Civil War. The writer stood the midnight watch at post headquarters. Then at the age of less than seventeen years, and having been exposed a great deal to cold, doing escorting and scouting duty, I suffered frequently with toothache and frosted feet, especially on that cold night while on guard duty. The commander of the post, in passing by, seemed to have noticed my discomfort and pain, and, halting, he inquired of my trouble. Looking at me for a moment with that kind and compassionate look so natural with him, he said, "Charley, give me that gun, while you roll up in yonder blankets, get warm and go to sleep, and I will do your guard time for you." I at first refused, replying. "If I do that I he reported in the morning and nu ished." He replied while reaching for my rifle, "Well, if they report you, don't that report have to be made to me?" Without another word I accepted the commander's suggestion; I rolled up in the blankets, got

More than fifty years have passed since this incident. I have met with many persons in different parts of the world, but none with a kinder nature. Perhaps none except those with actual war experiences can fully appreciate this act of kindness. but to me it has ever been a cherished incident in my life, and an example and inspiration for good. While he knew no fear in his line of duty, he always was considerate and humane.

CHARLES C. BELL.

A Smoker's Lament

When I haughtily produce my best cigar (And I always smoke the finest that there

Some one's sure to sniff and spot it Always some one to boycott it: What a rum one! Must have got it From a bar!"

When I daintily bring forth a cigarette And (to try to show a bit of etiquette) I say, "May I smoke a little?"

They don't care one jot or tittle: Some one's sure to spring that: "It'll Get you yet!"

And when I fall back humbly on my pipe And have it clutched serenely in my gripe, With its fragrant incense rising, What is there so agonizing As to hear that criticizing: "My! That's ripe!"

That tragic event that will occur in December 1-we cannot bring ourself to name it-shall we call it passing the SOCRATES.

C. H. A. F.

There is a type of Yes; We Know Him American who, since the time arrived for small personal sacrifices, has found life one endless round of displeasure. Too many of the Democrats out of office

would have to have the President to support It is indisputable that as our enthusiastic troops sail for Europe in increasing num-

who are eager "to support the President"

Cashless political campaigns are becoming the fashion in New Jersey. It isn't plain whether this is due to virtue or war economy.

bers they go into more transports than ever.

ine's unparalleled stience concerning icobolic issues in hir fall political campaign

THERE MUST BE AN AWFUL ERROR IF HE EVER SCORES



Helping Hindenburg Change His Mind

By an Amateur Strategist

THE time seems appropriate to look back | (unlike most military experts) we do not over the last eight weeks and recapitulate the persuasive arguments by which Foch has been convincing the Kaiser that Paris is not worth visiting after all.

About the middle of July, in spite of the fact that Hindenburg had been solidly checked along the Marne, at the Montdidier spearhead and at the suburbs of Arras, there was reasonable ground for grave uneasiness. Germany had loudly proclaimed a "Friedensturm," or Storm of Peace, which was to be another terrific assault comparable to that of March and April. .This was to be the final crushing stroke which would bring a strong German peace. The German public was urged to believe that paper garments and a weather, and by the approach of frost all would be altered. At the same time Germany sent out repeated rumors that Hindenburg was dead, and, now that his gentle and pacific personality was kaput, the Allies might look for a taste of real fercelty.

The Germans were trying to encircle Rheims, as the Crown Prince was said to be short of champagne. They were only fortyfive miles from Paris.

ON JULY 18, a date as memorable as March 21, Foch counter-attacked with French and American troops. South of Rheims and between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry were the first jumping-off points. and it did not take the German command long to realize that the psychology of the campaign had altered. The Second Battle of the Marne, as history will probably call it, contained all the drama and color of retributive justice that satisfies the human conscience. Never in human history will poets find a more deeply thrilling theme than the turn of the battle fortunes in the trough of the same river where the happiness of civilization had hung trembling nearly four years before. Philadelphia will not forget tolling of the bell at Independence Hall

the 4th of August the Germans has been driven back to the line of the Vesle, and even Ludendorff admitted to Berlin that "certain strategical regroupings" had taken place. The "pocket" below Solssons and Rheims had been wiped out.

IT WAS soon evident to observers that Foch's plans, carefully and patiently prepared, were systematic, effective and posssed a certain psychologic aspect dis sessed a certain psychologic aspect discon-certing to the enemy. Instead of a brute onslaught at one given point he delivered quick, telling blows at varying sections all along the line. Military critics have been saying that Foch's theory of the art of war is the imposition upon the enemy of the will to be licked. In some curious and still unexplained way it soon came to be apparaent that in the contest of wills the French commander held the greater strength. Having reached the line of the Veale, there

was a brief luli. Philadelphians were as much concerned about the heat as about any-thing else, which had reached the unparal-leied figure of 196 degrees on the afternoon of August 7. Then on the morning of the sth came dramatic news. The attack had been taken up by Haig. At dawn that morn-ing, a foggy day with a white ground mist, the British struck east of Amiens, from Mor-lancourt to Moreull, supported by the French farther south. After a three-minute "crash barrage" the British infantry pushed for-ward following their whippet tanks, two comnies of which had been secretly got across the Luce River during the night. This advance was reported by Haig at 10:15 that morning as "progressing satisfactorily." When Halg speaks in that accent it means much. The attack was of particular interest not only on account of the extraordinary suc-cess of the small tanks, but also in the work of the bombing planes, which, flying very low, dropped smoke-bombs in front of the tanks to conceal their advance. It was in this action that a German general was said to have been closely pursued by an audacious whippet with little sense of the dignity of Hun commanders. One correspondent as the front says that the secret concentration

THE story of the month from that foggy morning will fill many volumes in future history. The impressive feature that out-stands is the caim, resolute and orderly effi-cacy of Foch's strategy. Of the tactical cacy of Foch's strategy. Of the tactical problems, only those intimate with the terrain may be permitted to speak. In general, it may be pointed out that the British between Arras and Albert were over the watershed, and had downward going toward Doual and Cambrai, against which must be said and Cambral; against which must be said that the enemy will undoubtedly stand as long as possible before these two towns, which form the ball-bearing of all his northern wing. The French, fighting up the valley of the Oise, had serious difficulties of contour to meet, but the rapid advance of Halg's men upon Bapaume and Peronne made it necessary for Hindenburg to evacuate the Montdidier elbow swiftly. Such are the advantages of successful unified command. Germans clung desperately to the "massif" Lassigny and Thiescourt, which covered their keystone position at Noyon. Lassigny

land became the axle of their wheel. TT CANNOT be insisted too strongly that (barring unforeseen developments) the last month may have totally changed the aspect of the war. The British, bursting through the Wotan switch from Drocourt to Queant have menaced the joints of the whole north-ern arch. Hindenburg's great angle below Laon is now in doubt because of Foch's secrecy as to his disposition of the large American forces, which are practically intact under Pershing in readiness for a decisive blow. The immense German bulge which ray from Arras through Montdidier and back t been entirely emptied. maximum advance has been nearly thirty five miles; and even in the Ypres-Bethy salient the enemy has had to give ground to the extent of ten miles. Almost everywhere the old Hindenburg line has been regained toward Cambrai it has been shattered.

se were lost, Laon and the Gobain high-

WHETHER Hindenburg can stand through the autumn on the line of Cambrai-St. Quentin-Laon is now the critical question a Fere and Laon form a valuable pivot for the German; but Mangin is now so close t La Fere and Anizy that Laon may be ou flanked in the course of the next week or ten days. In the meantime one may expect sor heavy stroke by Pershing's men toward Rethel or Vouglers, east of Rheims, which would as-sist the French movements farther north. It should be pointed out that, owing to the hend of the Alsne and Meuse, an advance between Rheims and Verdun would be down the course of these streams. And the finest fighting weather of the year is still to come. If the next two months should prove as profitable as the past two, it would not be impossible to see Lille and Valenciennes bac on the war maps.

HINDENBURG has repeatedly explained to Berlin that he has been shortening his line to great and congenial advantage. It now runs practically straight from Lens to Fort de Conde on the Aisne, where it hinges eastward. It is now to be seen whethe Foch can help him shorten it to somethin

ONE other consideration of extreme importance is to be mentioned. General von Ardenne, the German military critic, has you ardenne, the derman mintary critic, has spoken anxiously of "the suspicious movement between the Meuse and the Moselle."
That is to say, Foch has been concentrating troops in the southern wing, below Verdun toward Nancy and the Vosges. East o Nancy, along the Marne-Rhine Canal, is one alley into Germany. East of Belfort, around the southern spurs of the Vosges and the bal-lon d'Alsace, is another. In this Alsatian sector the Rhine is within easy gunshot. There is more than one way of examining the works of the watch on the Rhine

"A Country Without a Man"

It is said the Kaiser never liked Edward Everett Hale's "A Man Without a Country" and proposes to change its title in the present war. He is proposing the title shall be "A Country Without a Man." and that it shall apply to the Fatherland. The Kaiser is doing all right. He is sure to win in this little artistic affair if he can keep the pawns standing by their guns long chough.—El Passerings.

WOMAN'S PART

K NEEL down, kneel down, ye mothers; Kneel down, ye sisters and wives, And plead with the God of Battles To spare your loved one's lives. Pray for your stricken sisters. Who wait by the lonely hearth, Whence the glow is failed and the gladness

And the light is lost from earth.

Kneel down, kneel down! for the conflict Grows deadly and fierce and long. And the hearts of the foe are hateful And the arms of the foe are strong. Yet the Judge of the whole earth giveth The battle to whom He will.

Ween on, ye mothers—if ye must weep— Till He whispers, "Peace, be still!" Kneel down, kneel down! They are thinking

This moment, perchance, of you. They see you bow in the silence, Alone 'mid the starilt de They—they must stand at the cannon; They must look to the Gatling gun

But the might of your prayer upholds them Till the field is fought and won.

And desolate me

Rise up, rise up, ye mothers; Ye sisters and wives, arise! To the wide, ripe fields of labor Lift up, lift up your eyes! There are suffering ones by thousands Your ministering hands may bless

To pray, to hope, to succor To comfort the sick at heart;
This is your field of battle,
This is your woman's part.
Then pray while ye toll and suffer,

Comes the whisper, "Peace, be still!"

-Lillian Leveridge, in "Over the Hills of

The Thrifty Landlord

Rudyard Kipling and several of his friends spoke at the opening of a Y. M. C. A. hut in England recently. One of the friends in the course of his remarks told the following

"Kipling," he said, "wrote to the landlord of an inn near his home pointing out that the inn bus had damaged a tree on his estate, "No notice was taken of the letter, and again Kipling wrote. There was no reply to the second letter and the author, much annoyed, called on the landlord and de-manded to know why his letters had been

'Why,' said the landlord, with a cheerful grin, I was hoping you'd send me one every day. I sold the first to a traveler for ten shillings and the second for a pound. They pay a great deal better than innkeeping!

What Do You Know?

1. Who is the present King of Sweden? 2. What is the meaning of the word nadir?

4, How many Presidents of the United States were born in Virginia? 5. What noted German composer wrote a mare for the Centonnial Exposition of 1876?

6. What is meant by a "Pyrrhic victory"
7. Who is the generalissimo of the It armies? 8. What was the real name of George Sand.

9. What letter denotes 199 in the Reman system 10. Of what is "Mrs." an abbreviation? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Thomas W. Gregory in Attorney General of 2. A releasta is a kind of small organ with a bell-3. The plural of the word scraph is scraphin.
4. Dreaden is the capital of Saxony.
5. Breton, a Celtie language, affiliated with Gaelle and Welsh, is scoken by more than a million persons in the northwestern part of France. Most of the inhahitants of Brittany, however, sice know French.

6. Calico derives its name from the port of Cali-cut, on the western coast of India. 7. An integlo is an eagraving or incised on stone or gems.

8. Sitting Bull was a Sloux Indian chief a forces defeated those of General Cust the Stattle of Little hig Hern in He died in 1999.

Mount Everent, in the Himalayse, is the est mountain in the world. Its altice more than 29,000 fees.