

POLITICAL CRISIS ANNOYS GERMANY

Retirement of Chancellor Hertling Vies With War in Interest

QUESTION LEADERSHIP Prussian Conservatives Charged With Attempting to Hinder Franchise Reforms

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

The question of the Prussian franchise bill and possible dissolving of the Prussian Diet have assumed an importance which vies with events on the western front for interest at the moment.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

Speech-making appears to be the order of the day. At the Kaiser's speech to the Prussian Diet, Legation's reply to Gompers and Burian's speech to the Reichstag, and the speech of the Prussian Diet, which is closely connected with reforms, are the all-absorbing topics of the press.

HISTORY AND FICTION—WAR AND PEACE AIMS OF LABOR

LABOR PLANS A NEW SOCIETY

How It Is to Be Organized Set Forth by Arthur Henderson, Praised by Churchill

One of the books which cannot be ignored by those who wish to understand the forces which are to be potent after the war is "The Aims of Labor," by Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor party.

It is an exposition of the war and peace aims of the party which Mr. Henderson leads. The German attitude toward the defeated and the peace which is different from the present Prussianized military autocracy. There must be free trade for England and German domination must not give way to domination by any other nation or group of nations. He favors the League of Nations idea, a league in which all shall gather as equals to guarantee the peace of the world.

The kind of a world of which he dreams cannot be realized, however, until society is remade in accordance with his economic plan, and that means the common ownership of land and industry. He insists that the great corporations which have been taken over by the British Government for war purposes must be returned to the Government and that great fortunes must be gradually wiped out by taxation and that the war debt must be paid by heavy taxes on existing capital and that a minimum wage must be fixed for all workers, that support in comfort must be guaranteed to every one whether sick or well. He does not expect all this to be brought about at once, but he insists that every act of the Government must be a brick in the new social edifice, the plans of which he has outlined.

The effect of this program on minds in America is well illustrated in Winston Churchill's essay on "The American Contribution and the Democratic Idea," which appears in the book "A Traveler in War Time." Mr. Churchill says that the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.

Mr. Henderson's book is largely devoted to a statement of the program of the British Labor party's declaration of peace aims, to an exposition of which he has referred in his "The Aims of Labor," is the greatest document to appear since the Declaration of Independence. He does not agree with all of it, but he sees in it the attempted application in England of the great principles of democracy which America has proved to be practicable and workable.



JOSEPH JACKSON Author of a history of Market street

Exploits at the Front

A forthright account of war in the making is presented in "Hunting the Hun" by Captain James Belton and Lieutenant E. G. O'Neil. Written by men who have been in the thick of the fighting, who have known the thrill of going over the top, and who have participated in many bizarre and hazardous adventures, the book reflects the simple soldier's viewpoint. The rather haphazard, episodic style is unmarked by any pretense of literary art, but it does convey a realistic picture of the life at the front, of the many things, big and little, that fill the day of the man in the front-line trench.

No attempt is made at chronological sequence. The book opens with a detailed description of the complete preparations for the battle of Vimy Ridge, and of the authors' part in it. The description of the fighting is full of interest and excitement, ranging from the personal correspondence of soldiers begun through the "raggy columns" to thrilling aerial duels. The book is readable, and within its limits, interesting.

HUNTING THE HUN. By Captain James Belton and Lieutenant E. G. O'Neil. 250 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A Printer's Journeys

Almost any one responds to the romance of travel, and "Seven Legs Across the Sea" by Samuel Murray, promises an unusual treat as a "story of a printer's trip around the world, with little more than the clothes on his back and his union card."

But the printer seems to have lacked singularly in his imagination, his observation being of a commonplace, commonplace. The style of the writing is equaled only by the fitness of the traveler's mind. Moreover, he had considerably more than the clothes on his back, since he had in cash an amount equal to more than one-third of his total expenses, while the union card seems to have had no significance whatsoever.

SEVEN LEGS ACROSS THE SEA. By Samuel Murray. 250 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Ingalls's Love Affairs

There was a time when the novel in which character dissection took the place of real action, flourished; but that was before the world war came along and changed all standards. Now days, as a rule, you cannot have a heroine who is two, an automatic pistol, or an incendiary fire, else your tale will not sell.

So many of these glorified dime novel heroines are there in the literary pile since 1914 that it is a real pleasure to run across a book like Gertrude Hall's "Miss Ingalls." Her people develop themselves smoothly and naturally. They unfold themselves as the story progresses, not by mere assertions on the part of the author, but by what they say and do. Yet there is only one pistol shot fired in the entire "Miss Ingalls" and that is never explained—and has little bearing on the plot.

Briefly stated, the book is a narrative of the adventures of a fairly intelligent young girl, except out of herself by a strong physical attraction for a man, to retain some small portion of her own identity and her own self-respect.

Another man, of the altruistic, artistic type, is introduced in the first few pages, then drops out of sight until needed as the detour of machinery at the very end, to get by without this article, chap, and the book stops abruptly, with only a hint of the customary "happy ending," but when you come to think it over this unique mixture is the only logical way in which the book could wind up.

MISS INGALLS. By Gertrude Hall. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

Business in a Novel

The hero of Daniel Chase's well-told story of a business man's life, "The Tide," admits that he is a dreamer. He also admits that he is far from being the conventional dreamer; at least, he does not content himself with merely dreaming, but actually accomplishes things, including in the end his own happiness, which for many years had eluded him. The story breathes a second, interesting and stimulating philosophy. The discussions of affairs of everyday life will appeal especially to many older readers. But all ages will enjoy the story itself, the quiet humor and, above all, the atmosphere, both of the small town of the hero's early years and of the big city where he later wins success.

THE TIDE. By Daniel Chase. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Valley of Democracy

The People and Activities of the Middle West by Meredith Nicholson

War conditions permeate this book. Mr. Nicholson has traveled and talked with many kinds of men and has watched the development of the war spirit in the West from apathy to enthusiasm. The book is a study of a great deal about the German-American attitude out there.

THE VALLEY OF DEMOCRACY. By Meredith Nicholson. 250 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

EDNA FERBER has written about people you will recognize on sight. Some you will love, some actively dislike, a few will excite your sympathies; but most of them come right up to you. In this book you will find "The gay old girl," "the tough guy," "the woman who tried to be good," "the hooker-up-the-back," and many other interesting men and women. We are especially glad to have you meet the sailor boy "Shore Leave." This book of Miss Ferber's very good (we believe best) stories is By Request

AS THEY CHARGED AT COLLODEN so the e Watch again fought all the way from Mons to the Marne—Only a few survived—but one of these, SCOUT JOE CASSELLS, tells the brave story; one of the real epics of the war. Your pulse beats quick as you read this vivid record. The Black Watch Net, \$1.25

DR. FRANK CRANE says: "I am now on the shady side of fifty. If I were twenty-one again this is what I would do." A big little book. Net, 50 cents

SYLVIA SCARLETT by COMPTON MACKENZIE is the big book everybody expected from him since he wrote "Carnival." Get Sylvia and a new kind of thrill and mystery.

W.S.S. THE WASHINGTON STATE SERVICE is a book of compelling interest and importance \$3.50 net. At bookstores, or from OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS AMERICAN BRANCH 500 N. 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

President Wilson's Foreign Policy Messages, Addresses, Papers, edited by JAMES BROWN SCOTT

On analysis, Dr. Scott finds the President's public utterances here given to be but the varying expressions of a single, definite, conscious purpose; the strengthening, or introduction of, constitutional government leavened with democracy.

The distinguished President of the America Institute of International Law and author of "International Relations Between the United States and Germany," also points out Mr. Wilson's less understood purpose of making democracy safe for the world.

"May well serve as the definitive and unsurpassable presentation of these invaluable historical documents."—N. Y. Tribune.

A book of compelling interest and importance \$3.50 net. At bookstores, or from OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS AMERICAN BRANCH 500 N. 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE DEVIL TO PAY By Frances Nimmo Greene "A very clever detective story."—New York Times. \$1.35 net

John O'May and Other Stories By Maxwell Struthers Burt Illustrated. \$1.35 net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS FIFTH AVE. AT 48th ST. NEW YORK

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS FIFTH AVE. AT 48th ST. NEW YORK

A STREET ALIVE WITH HISTORY

Joseph Jackson's Book About America's Most Interesting Highway a Fascinating Book

One of the most interesting books about Philadelphia ever written bears the title, "Market Street," with the subtitle "The Most Historic Highway in America—Its Merchants and Its Story." One recalls that much of the early life of the city centered about lower Market street, one can understand the opportunities that present themselves to a qualified historian for years to inform himself on all the disputed points in the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner of treatment is simply itself, for he writes of his own life in his order, from the Delaware River to Broad street. Beyond Broad street, he groups longer stretches of the "history" of the city. He has drawn on his store of knowledge in producing this volume.

The manner