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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 18, 1918

THE FARCE OF IT

WE HAVE a law whose purpose is nominally to prohibit political assessmentupon officeholders. It forbids any member of a political committee, any officer of the Commonwealth or of any county, the Mayor of any city or the head of any department under him from making or permitting a demand to be made for a contribution of money for political purposes upon any sub-

But the law provides that nothing in it shall prevent any officer or employe from making a "voluntary contribution."

Sheriff Ransley has been asking the local officeholders for "voluntary contributions. and the Mayor has been saying that the men need not pay anything unless they

But the clerks know what will happen to them if they do not "voluntarily" con-

And the farcical law remains without any teeth in it, just as it was intended it should be when it was passed.

The American soldiers at the front have the right idea about the Austrian peace move. They say "Let's do the job first and talk afterward."

THRIFT STAMPS IN THE PAWNSHOPS THE indignation of Judge Davis at the pawnbrokers who would loan only 50 per cent of their value on thrift stamps was natural and proper.

Congress has been passing laws to prevent the stock brokers from heating down the price of Liberty Bonds, but it has neglected its obvious duty to give attention to the pawnshops. If the loan value of a thrift stamp is less than the loan value of a share of corporation stock something is wrong. The banks will lend 80 per cent on a share of stock. The pawnbrokers ought certainly to lend as much on securities that are the equivalent of cash. Won't Mr. Kitchin take the matter up at once?

The boche had imitation tanks in the Mihiel salient, and they have recently

IS NOBODY INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION?

FEW voters registered on the first day and still fewer had their names put on the rolls yesterday. Why is this?

Can it be that the voters are forgetting that an important election is to be held on November 5? We are to choose Governor and a State Legislature, and an entire new national House of Representatives is to be elected. Men fit for the work before them must be sent to Washington. If the voters do not qualify we are likely to have the wrong kind of a Congress, whether the majority be Re publican or Democratic. The men who are not fighting ought to be willing at least to vote and thus perform one part of their duty as citizens of a free republic

One cannot help but wonder whether faw Huns aren't loose among the striking miners in the anthracite regions

AMONG THE FIRST OF WAR CHARITIES AMONG the multiplicity of war chariprompt the heart to loosen the purse strings. Of such a character is the movement now being conducted by the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men to raise \$150,000 to be used in teaching trades to American soldiers made sightless by the

Acceptance of the fact that barbarism in its dying moments is cruel enough to make those who see the right pay with physical blindness for the acuteness of their spiritual vision is bitter indeed. None the less it is the part of courage to face the truth, the part of generous patriotism to make what is pitiful less intolerable.

It is needless to expatiate on the good which contributions to this proposed fund will accomplish. Though the most liberal response will fail to right a wrong, it assuredly will help to relieve its poignancy. The sum should be oversubscribed in the time assigned for its acquisition.

Austria now knows the perils of keeping avil company.

LIBERTY MOTOR MAKING GOOD

T IS gratifying news that Lieutenant Grant writes from France to the effect hat the airplanes equipped with 450epower motors are the fastest things

Time enough was spant in developing tor to warrant the confidence in it h its designers professed. When an aviator who has used one of them that the airplanes equipped with are the most wonderful yet produced a look forward with confidence to the which our growing flying corps

THERE MUST BE A REPENTANT GERMANY

Only With Such a Nation Can the Entente Allies and America Be Magnanimous

WORD comes from Washington that the men about President Wilson are considering the advisability of treating Germany when the war is over with the same magnanimity which the North showed to the South at the close of the Civil War.

There is peril in attempting to draw any such parallel at the present time, and perhaps at any time. It involves, comparing the southern States with Germany, a comparison which is an insult to those States. The South never sought world dominion. It never attempted to force its views upon reluctant peoples. It never dreamed of conquest. And it was never guilty of deliberate and organized barbarism in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity. Lincoln fought the war on the issue of the preservation of the Union, and when the war ended that issue was settled for

Germany is fighting not for her right to have the kind of government and the kind of social institutions which she desires, as the South fought, but to force her Government and her social institutions on the rest of the world. It is a war of conquest which she has started, a war disregarding the rights of other nations, a war in the prosecution of which she has broken her sworn word and violated all the principles of honor among nations, in the belief that the German race is destined through the process of evolution to be the dominant race and that other races are to exist merely as

The differences in the purposes and motives behind this war and our Civil War are radical, and they must tinge and color all our thinking on the subject. Whether one agreed with the South or not one could respect its purposes. They were honest and worthy of civilized men. The German motives are those of a savage tribe which, by rapine and murder, massacre and pillage, seeks to destroy the tribes which occupy the lands that it covets.

Only one course is open to the nations arraved against Germany and her subservient vassals, and that is to fight them on the field till they are defeated. This is the task on which we are now engaged, and in which we shall continue until it is accomplished. No attempt to divert us by peace propaganda intended to weaken our arm and divert our minds from the great task will be permitted to succeed.

When Germany is defeated will be time enough to consider how she is to be treated. And, if we mistake not, the treatment which she receives will depend uron her mental attitude-not the mental attitude of the Hohenzollerns and the military party, but on the attitude of the German race as a whole

It is conceivable that the Germans may admit that their purposes were indefensible and that the war which they started had no justification whatsoever, and that they may admit the right of other nations to life and independence free from the danger of aggression by ambitious Powers. This would mean that she has repented and is in a mood to do works meet for the repentant. In such a case the world will be magnanimous.

But if a defeated Germany is sullen and unrepentant, magnanimity would defeat its own purposes. It would strengthen the military party in its belief in force, and that party would immediately begin to prepare for another war for dominion. There is not the slightest doubt of this. Until we know the state of mind of the German people it is useless to spend time discussing seriously what we are to do with Germany after the peace treaties have been signed. The terms of peace, of course, will be those which America and the Entente Allies shall dictate. And they will be framed for the protection of the small and the big nations alike against a German menace. Whether Germany is to be admitted into a league of nations will depend upon whether her purposes agree with those of the league At the present moment they do not agree, and until Germany has repented they cannot agree. And no negotiation, secret or public, at this time can make them

The executions in Petrograd show that the Bolsheviki do not value Russian life any more than the Kaiser valued the lives of his

THE KAISER'S NEXT MOVE

DLAINLY one of the purposes of the German peace note was a sharp division of political and group opinion in the Allied countries. This, indeed, seems to have been the central motive of the Vienna proclamation. Senator Lodge's quick approval, in the name of his party, of the President's brusque and uncompromising retort is, therefore, the more timely and

If the Germans can think at all it mus be manifest to them by this time that the force opposed to them is not founded in the theories or ideals of any individual or class or group, but rests on the very four dations of civilized opinion. "Senator Lodge spoke yesterday for all elements in the Republican party and made it clearly evident that the President will have the fullest support of such political adversaries as might be expected, in a pinch to take advantage of shifting conditions

at Washington for their own benefit. It is altogether improbable, too, that there will be in England any such division of political opinion as the Austrian Emperor's note was designed to bring about Fortunately for the British, they know the Hun. Yet the smoke of the Vienna peace bomb will hang in the air for days to come. There will be schoes and reverberations in many que vs. Meanwhile Potedam will be exalted to the peace and

a new bombardment may be expected within a short time.

The next move may be even more daring han the first. It would surprise no one if the Germans counter President Wilson's rebuff with a more or less frank proffer of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The growing desperation of Germany's internal condition would make such a plan appear altogether logical. This approach to France and the reiterated suggestions of "floods of kindness" - suggestions which cannot help but have a powerful appeal to nations sick of blood and bitternesswill sooner or later appear as the trump card of German militarism, slapped on the table in a wild effort for salvation at the end of the appalling game that has led the German peoples to sharte, ruin and the war for free government will reach

What will France do? How will France withstand the temptation? No one who knows the heart of France may doubt for a moment. The French will fight on. They will be told that they may take the lost provinces undespoiled and that they may have Alsace-Lorraine as they are nowgreen and undettled and not laid waste as they would be were they to be taken by the slow and costly process of military conquest and occupation.

When that offer is made as it is sure to e before very long - the spirit of the French people will be put to a test as great as any it has met since the war began. But France has fought for civilization from the first. And so she will fight to the end

Stefansson, of whom Ho, Stefansson we spoke yesterday. C'm Here, Quick! touching the matter of blondes, is said to have discovered in the Arctic an island as big as Ireland. But what is size in this world? Will Stefansson's island be as full of fun and trouble, of glory and beauty and contrariness as Ireland? Are there fairles there? Are the people clever as the Irish in realizing the five great ends of mankind, which are fighting, making love, telling stories, singing songs and bidding defiance? Stefansson is silent on these points. So it is useless to indulge vain houses!

A heavy income tax is Ask Something to be levied not only on the President's salary, but on the salaries of the Judges in the United States Supreme Court. The constitutionality of this procedure is doubted. Now, what is to huppen if a Judge of the Supreme Court should really wish to enter a suit and face the necessity of making a decision in his own

The Kaiser is said to be nervous and ill. He showed the premonitory symptoms when he was talking to the workers at Krupps' last

A reign of terror is in progress in Petrograd which makes the famous reign of the French Revolution seem like a little

is included in the new army appropriation bill. Let's hope that we shall get the worth of our money this time When a man orders a meal nowadays

without carefully scrutinizing the process or

the menu card you can set him down for a

An item of \$178,000,000 for air service

millionaire-and a reckless one at that If Judge Bonniwell plans to organize his new party out of the Democratic Adullamites he will find plenty of men disgruntled

at the disposition of patronage here. As it is unofficially reported that the fourth Liberty Loan quota for this district will be half a billion dollars, those who plan to subscribe would better begin to dig deep in their hearding places for the coin.

The saloonkoepers are now saying that the same hour. But the hotel men say that one might as well ask a man to agree not to take a drink in his own home after mid night. Who'll umpire the dispute?

NOTES AND QUERIES

(With Apologies to Lewis Carroll) Vol' were once, Uncle Samuel," Her

I Burian said.

"Inclined more for peace than for fight Yet now you send troops in an endless parade -

Do you call that consistent or right?

'In the past," Uncle Samuel replied to the Hun.

"I tried to appeal to your brain; But now that I'm perfectly sure you have

My doctrine is physical pain."

"You were once, Uncle Samuel," Herr Burian moaned. "Not armed or equipped for a fray; Yet you hash up a salient cleverly boned-Now what is the reason, I pray?"

"In the past," said the sage as he bran-

"I kept myself fit as to muscle By training with freedom-unknown t the Hun; That's how I have taught him to hustle."

'You ere once," quoth Herr Burian "ploddingly nice In digesting each note and its meaning;

Yet now you dispose of my screed in a On what, may I ask, are you leaning?"

Tother day," thur dered Samuel, girded each loin And arrayed all my legions for strife: And my bellicose strength and unlimited

Will last I 3 the rest of your life."

You were once," said the Mouthpiec "inclined to contend That I differed perhaps from a German Then why can I no longer call you my friend.

And why are you wise to all vermin?

babble," said "Enough! Be off with your fogs and your hazes, My answer is that I intend to be rough

THE GOWNSMAN

The English and Some Other Tongues RECENT number of Le Matin, the A popular Paris daily, contains to the left and the right of the title two panels, In the first is a small map of the two hem-ispheres and entitled "The English Language in the World," those parts in which that language rules being duly designated, with the legend, "200,000,000 speak English." The panel to the right reads "Learn English. bracketed with "I must, I can, I will," each word accompanied with the corresponding French and the French indication of our English pronunciation. These latter are to us amusing: "Ai meustt, Ai cann, Ai ouill"; but they perform their function. The last page of the same paper displays the Amer ican national hymn, "La Bannière Etoilée," the words and the music, accompanied by a translation into French and an interlinear Indication of our pronunciatio

"O, se cann lou si, bai ze donnz eurle Hount so praoudle out held att ze touailaitts lastt glimign."

THE Gownsman is not disposed to admit that the Germans are often fueld; but occasional Germans are visited by lucid in It was in one of these that a certain professor declared. English is destined to be the universal language of the world. German, French, Italian, all must hold a minor place." But this was long bemonstrous egg of this war was hatched and in a moment when Kultur was nodding at the helm of the Teutonic Zeppelir of state. Jocularity aside, English is not only the hirthright of more millions of the human race than any other language, but it is likewise the second language of millions more, not to the manner born. English has long since succeeded the lingua franca in the Near East, and, as "Pigeon English," fol-lows the guinea and the dollar in the trade of the Pacific

ENGLISH is possibly not the best lanman devoutly believes it to be very nearly such. It has not much on the French, to put it glangily; for what tongue can compete with the proud slogan, "What is not clear is not resourcefulness and a power to adjust itself to emergencies unrivaled among the languages of men. And the first reason for this is the delightful illogicality of English, its sweet unreasonableness. German is logical, severely logical, like the people who speak it. Professor Tupper, in a recent sensible paper on "The Awful German Language," recalls Mark Twain's bon mot that he would rather decline two drinks than one German verb.

STILL another delightful quality of the English language is its lawlessness. Sir English language is its lawlessness. Sir Philip Sidney, long ago, called English "the grammarless tongue"; and never a Lindley Murray of them all has ever been able to make it anything else. The men who know Latin and Greek grammar have been trying for generations to construct a grammatical cabinet in which to pigeonhole the English language. But most of the boxes are empty exceptions. You cannot box and coffin the English language as if it were dead. Sir Walter Raleigh-our admirable contemporary professor at Oxford, not the Elizabethan benefactor of the human race who discovered tobacco-our Sir Walter has very recently commented on the freedom of English as il-lustrating the distinctive quality of a free race. He notes that it is this freedom that brings to English its wealth and that while in most tongues there is a word for a thing. or two; a way of saying something, or per haps two ways, in English we commonly have of putting things; and if we do not like old words and old ways, we make new ones in-stanter, or less learnedly, off the bat.

TO QUOTE a happy passage of Sir Walter's I in illustration: "We can say most things three ways, according as we draw on one or another of the three main sources of our speech [that is the original English, the old Norman French, the Latin and Greek! Thus you can Begin, or Commence, or Initiate an undertaking, with Boldness, or Courage, or Resolution. If you are a Wormman, or Laborer, or Operative, you can Ask, or Request, or Solicit your employer to Yield, or Trant, or Concede an increase in the Earr ings, or Wages, or Remuneration which fall to the lot of your Fellow, or Companion, or Associate. Your employer is perhaps Old, or Veteran, or Superannuated, which may Hinder, or Delay, or Retard the success of

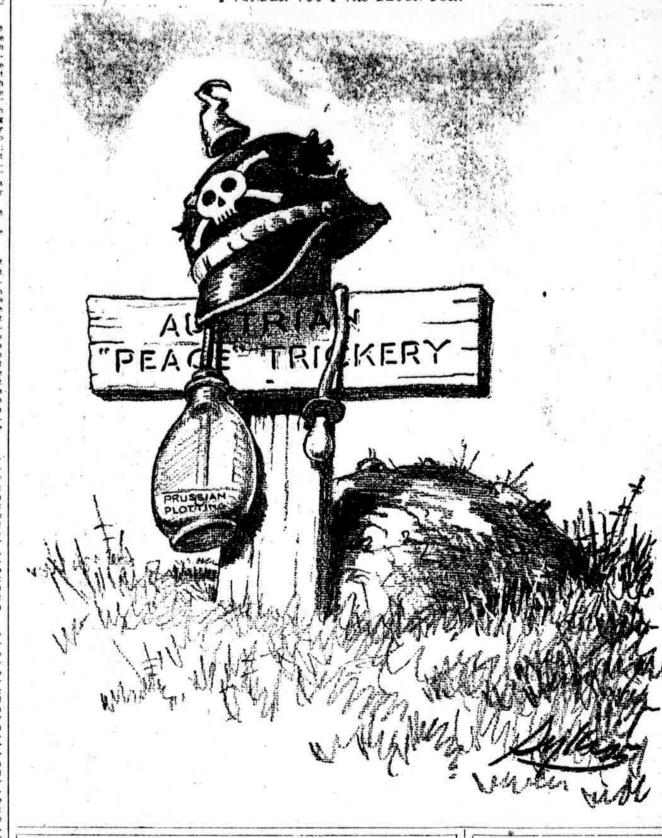
THIS is only an illustration of our wealth In common vocabulary. We are as rich the making of the new meanings and in the new minting of slang. Almost the oldest trick of the speech of our remote ancestors was its power to make compounds. And we retain it today. A certain official fell into trouble lately because of a "food-hoard." It sounds like Anglo-Saxon, which it is. We can still talk of "joy-rides." and the "foolkiller" is still with us. But we do not say horse-fron-rail-road-wagon-company." they do in Germany, because we are not logical. An amiable instructor in French once rushed into the Gownsman's room once rushed into the Gownsman's excitedly. "I had one kest-l-on to ask. ve say in Inglish, 'grow less'?" "And why not?" "But 'to grow' is to become greater. Ve can not become greater by becoming less, and ve can not become less by becoming greater. It would be impossible in French." But not in English, where we have no Academy to declare correct usage, and can therefore grow and shed our old shell, like a crab, every generation or two.

TT 18 fun to start a precisian appealing to the authority of good usage in our mother tongue. Any one can muddle him with his own analogies in ten minutes. The appeal to authority, too, in matters of speech is often a veritable boomerang. We are law less speakers by hirthright and only school-ma'ams should be circumspect and tastidious of the proprieties. Shakespeare was old reprobate in the use of language, vindi-cating once and for all the liberty of the tongue. He is as innocent of the dainty "correct" use of "will" and "shall" as an Irishman. He delights, like the old anarchist that he is, in disagreements between his roya verbs and their subjects. And when you correct your son, dear reader, for saying "those kind of fellers," he may retort, with the logic of a grammarian, "Shakespeare says "those kind."

THE best English is that spoken by cul-tivated men and women in active converse with the world. Not that spoken by the learned in the laboratory, or by the collegian in the schools-propriety forbid-no any means by the man in the street, eve less by the girl in the shop whose jargor might as well be Singalese. But an of these are helping make the language, shoving it along, so to speak, elbowing it into queer places, if you like. But if you are formulating your rules of speech at leisure, they will fall out of date before they are ready the idlom under your microscope will suddenly have taken wings. By the time that you have fixed on what you ought not to say your own tongue will refute you. When you have determined precisely what your neighbor ought to say, or what he should be forbidden to say, you will become a grammarian-or a German. S TO slang, it is the one certain evidence

A that a language is still alive; for slang is the language of the people in the process of making. Moreover, a picturesque slang is a safeguard against profanity, which peace to the clergy—is little more than inar-ticulate speech seeking utterance in explosion. Mechanical ingenuity has timed and regulated explosion into a powerful motive force. Let all grammarians, logicians and sufferers under foreign teachings know that English is not a degenerate offshoot of the old Teu nic stock, "a base dialect gabbled by pirate in their depredations on the high seas," one of our enemies politicly put it. English is the free, masterful, adaptable speech of a free, masterful and adaptable people which is destined to rule the world, not because they are brute conductors, but because they are the leaders of the world into the damplight of a true descence.

"I SO SOON YET VAS DONE FOR, I VONDER VOT I VAS BEGUN FOR!"



DR. JOHNSON'S BIRTHDAY

By Christopher Morley

IT IS very annoying to hear Karl Rosner referred to as "the Kaiser's Boswell." For to boswellize (which is a verb that has gone into our dictionaries) means not merely to transcribe faithfully the acts and moods and import of a man's life; it implies also that the man so delineated be a good man and a great. Horace Traubel may perhaps be a Boswell; but Rosner, never.

MODAY is Doctor Johnson's birthday (he was born September 18, 1709), and a modest memorandum to that effect requires no The Great Cham needs no chamapology. pion; his speech and person have become part of the Anglo-Saxon heritage. The exordinary book in which Boswell filmed us has attained that curious estate of great literature the characteristic of which is that every man imagines he has read it. though he may never have opened its pages It is like Niagara Falls: we may not have seen it, but we have a very fair mental picture of the phenomena. We all wear hats, though few of us have visited a hat factory. We all use Dector Johnson's pithy and sone rous phrases, though we may not know where

But we will never cease to pray that every onest man should study Boswell. There are many who have topped the rise of human felicity in that book; when reading it they feel the tide of intellect brim the mind with unique fullness of satisfaction. It is mere commentary on life; it is life...it and floods every channel of the brain. a book that men make a hobby of, as of golf or gambling. To know it is a liberal educa-tion. I could understand Germany making war on England in order to annex Boswell's Johnson. There would be some sense in that

WHAT is the average man's conception of Doctor Johnson? We think of a huge, ungainly person, slovenly of dress, addicted to tea; the author of a dictionary and the center of a tavern coterie. We think of him as refacing bluff and vehement remarks with "Sir" and as having a knack for demolishing opponents in argument. All of which is passably true, just as is our picture of the Niag-ara that we have never visited; but how it misses the inner tenderness and tormented virtue of the man!

I knew no better way of celebrating Doct Johnson's birthday than by quoting a few passages from his "Prayers and Meditations, jotted down during his life in small note books and given shortly before his death to a friend . No one understands the dear old was greatly perplexed and harassed by sac and disordered broodings. The bedily twitch ings and odd gestures which attracted s much attention as he rolled about the street were symptoms of painful twitchings and gestures within. A great part of his intense delight in convivial gatherings, in conversation and the dinner table, was due to his eagerness to be taken out of himself. fears that his solitary hours were very often

THERE were certain dates which Doctor Johnson almost always commemorated in is private notebook—his birthday, the date of his wife's death, the Easter season and New Year's. In these pathetic little entries one sees the spirit that was dogmatic and proud among men abasing itself in humility nd pouring out the generous tenderness of an affectionate nature. contrition small peccadilloes took on tragiimportance in his mind. Rising late in the morning and the untidy state of his papers seemed unforgivable sins. There is hardly any more moving picture in the history of mankind than that of the rugged old doctor pouring out his innocent petitions for greater strength in ordering his life and bewailing his faults of sluggishness, indulgence at table and disorderly thoughts. Let us begin with his entry on September 18, 1760, his

fifty-second birthday:
RESOLVED, D. J. (Ged aiding)
To combat notions of obligation.

To apply to study. To reclain imaginations To consult the resolves on Tetty's (his wife's) coffin

To rise early. To study religion

Send for books for history of war

THE very human feature of these little A notes is that the same good resolutions appear year after year. Thus, four years after the above, we find him writing: Sept. 18, 1764.

This is my 56th birthday, the day on

which I have concluded 55 years. I have outlived many friends. felt many sorrows. I have made few im provements. Since my resolution formed last Easter, I have made no advancement in knowledge or in goodness; nor do I recollect that I have endeavored it. I am de-I resolve.

To study the Scriptures: I hope, in the riginal languages. 640 verses every Sun day will nearly comprise the Scriptures in a year.

To read good books: to study theology To treasure in my mind passages for recellection.

To rise early: not later than six, if I hope sooner, but as soon as I can. To keep a journal, both of employment and of expenses. To keep accounts.

To take care of my health by such means as I have designed.

To set down at night some plan for the Temorrow I purpose to regulate my

AT EASTER, 1765, he confesses sadly tha $oldsymbol{A}$ he often lies abed until two in the after noon; which, after all, was not so deplorable for he usually went to bed very late. Bos-well has spoken of "the unseasonable hour, at which he had habituated himself to expect the oblivion of repose." On New Year's Day, 1767, he prays: "Enable me, O Lord, to use all enjoyments with due temperance, preserve me from unseasonable and immoderate sleep." Two years later than this he writes

I am not yet in a state to form many resolutions; I purpose and hope to rise early in the morning, at eight, and by degrees at six; eight being the latest hour to which bedtime can be properly ex-tended; and six the earliest that the present system of life requires.

One of the most pathetic of his entries the following, on September 18, 1768: This day it came into my mind to write the history of my melancholy. On this I purpose to deliberate; I know not whether it may not too much disturb me.

CROM time to time there have been stup or malicious people who have said that Johnson's marriage with a homely twenty years older than himself was ove match. For instance, Mr. E. W. Howe of Atchison, Kan., in most respects an amia-ble and well-conducted philosopher, uttered in Howe's Monthly last May the following words, which (I hope) he will forever regre I have heard that when a young man he (Johnson) married an ugly and vulgar old woman for her money, and that his taste was so bad that he worshiped her.

Against this let us set what Johnson wro

This is the day on which, in 1752, I was deprived of poor dear Tetty. When I recollect the time in which we lived together my grief for her departure is not abated and I have less pleasure in any good that befalls me, because she does not partake it. On many occasions, I think what she would have said or done. When I saw the sea at Brighthelmstone, I wished for her to have seen it with me. But with respec to her, no rational wish is now left bu that we may meet at last where the mercy of God shall make us happy, and perhaps

TET us end the memorandum with a less solemn note. On Good Friday, 1779, he and Boswell went to church together. When they returned the good old doctor sat down to read the Bible, and he says, "I gave Bos-well Les Pensees de Pascal, that he might well Les Pensees de Pascal, that he might not interrupt me." Of this very copy Boswell says: "I preserve the book with reverence." I wonder who has it now?

So let us wish Doctor Johnson many happy returns of the day, sure that as long as paper and ink and symiatt preserve their and the says of the latter than the says of th

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-The marvelous achievements of France in Morocco since its occupation in 1912 are of great importance, as a useless country has become one of value to the world. Its great tracts of cultivable land are admirably adapted to the raising of wheat and other grains, so that it will probably become one of the great sources of the world's food supply. The facts here presented are taken from an address to the Royal Geographical Society and published in the Geographical Journal for August, by one who for thirty years has been British con-sul at Fez_J, M. MacLeed. He tells us MacLeed. He tells us that tribal warfare prevailed over nearly the whole country in 1912, but that now there is a just government, administered in the interests of all the people. Camel tracks were then the only ways of communicatio there are 500 miles of macadamized roads, 511 miles of railway and 100 in course of construction, and 2338 miles of telegraph lines. There were virtually no ports six years ago and Casabianca was a squalid Mc4rish town of 10,000 inhabitants. Now there are a number of pris furnished with quays, stores and sanitary services, while Casablanca has grown into a well-equipped European town of 82,500 inhabitants. Every disease then had its way unchallenged. In 1916 there had been established sixty-eight hospitals and dispensaries and about one in every four of the inhabitants had medical treatment, and there is every evidence that in a generation the population will have increased threefold. Especial attention has been paid to educational privileges. The thirty-seven schools of six years ago have increased to 180, including a Franco-Arab college at Fez. Agricultural, horticultural, arboricultural, veterinary and meteorological services have been established and annual agricultural and cattle shows have instituted. All these are already ing of the greatest value in improving the methods whereon the chief wealth of the country depends. The municipal nursery country depends. The municipal nursery gardens established at all the principal towns do excellent work in inculcating proper he veterinary service gives active assistance

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

What France Has Done for Morocco

Hertling calls for no new German con-quests, and for once he will be heeded by all civilization.

in teaching better methods of stock raising

an African, but a European country, with

J. M. H.

the same economic laws and almost the same

The registration yesterday was light. Can it be that two trips to the polling places in one week represent a task too heavy for i

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

1. Of what former French province, conquered by Germany in 1870, is Strassburg the capital? 2. What is a sombrero and what does the word

3. What is a sangaree? 4. What is an irade?

5. When did William the Conqueror Invade 6. What is the capital of Idaho?

8. How does Germany's Kriembild line get its

10. What days in the year are equally divided as to direct sunlight and its absence?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz "The Stars and Stripes" is the name of the daily newspaper published by the American troops in France.

Columbus Day falls on October 12, A cairn is a pyramid of rough stones used as a memorial, sepuicher or landmark. Cairns are frequently made by polar explorers.

coloratura singer is one skilled in the de-livery of florid massers in music consisting of divisions, runs, trills and colors. ns, runs, trills and caden

6. San Juan is the capital of Porto Rico.
7. A lich-gate is a roofed gateway of a church-yard, where the coffin awalts the clergy-man's arrival.

8. "D." the sign used for an English penny, is an abbreviation of the Latin Senarius, a coin of small denomination.

K. J. S. A. L.