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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 25, 1918

HE HADN'T THE NERVE MAYOR SMITH has again done the expected.

As usual with him, after starting out by npulse in the right direction he has wabpled around into the back-track of "the

When he tore up Sheriff Ransley's rest for a "voluntary contribution" to e Vare committee and contemptuously threw it into the waste-basket, he was on he manly and courageous track. Had he groued this course to the end he could ave been forgiven much that he has done e not done in the Mayor's office, for it rould have emboldened a lot of needy fcipal employes to defy the political

But it was too much to expect. His restion based on right impulse caved as on as his bold act of insubordination to real masters of City Hall became wn to the public.

It would be interesting to know whether at thousand-dollar check happened to be ritten on yellow paper.

As the receders of Lebanon the Turks Ill soon be suggesting a revision of the Revised Version.

THAT OTHER PHILADELPHIA

HE redemption of Philadelphia is imminent. Neither Mayor Smith nor the little fellow" nor "Uncle" Dave Lane has y immediate cause for anxiety, for the hiladelphia that has been saved is on banks of the Jabbok, not the Delaware. tolemy Philadelphus named it after self a couple of millenniums ago. It's called Rabbath Ammon, after the chilof Ammon, tracing their origin to nephew of Abraham, and it lies on jaz railway, toward which the Turks. ed by Allenby's steam-roller, are now

It is the evident intention of the forces llization that hordes of defeated Otshall not tarry long near the Syrian phia. Their representatives have ady been there several centuries and ant despotism has flourished in that Philadelphians now have a chance end it and also the opportunity to comhonest government with corruption more than probable they will rise help drive their tyrants into the ob-Hylon of the desert.

Philadelphia on the Jabbok, though a tle town, is to be envied. It stands on threshold of a new freedom east of War is dislodging its gang. Comate painful. What's in a name

e is this difference between Napo-Allenby. The former retreated from The latter advanced there.

IS SLACKERISM MAGNIFIED?

18 unfortunate that faults always invite a concentration of attention that ction rarely commands. The enthuand earnestness manifested by the orkers at Eddystone on the occasion of retary Daniels's visit must have been perior to those who are obsessed with belief that the war industries hereabouts

ackers, as a matter of fact, are far er than most people suppose. There probably a slacker or two in almost community. There are slackers to and now and then in Congress, No conization is without a few shirkers. And it is because of the consistency of our par effort and the steady application of majority of the men and women in war industries that the occasional

calm view of the situation in Philabla, at the results being achieved in run factories, the shipyards and the industries related to the war, would licate that nineteen men out of every ity are doing their work efficiently

The Turks never had any business in Holy Land anyway, and they seem to

CHURCH AND THE MOTORS RGYMEN and all other persons who

an instinctive concern for human have been troubled for years by rent disinclination of men to go

ent disturbance in Lansdowne citizen held that he had a right his motor to take him and his o church on gasless Sundays, sugquick and efficient means to an church attendance.

Sundays are the rule in all terast of the Mississippi. If the fuel dictum doesn't apply to churchtuality will instantly become

live in Germantown will and church in Atlantic City, on churches hereabouts will

COAL DISTRIBUTION

THAT DOESN'T DISTRIBUTE Why Is It That Some Sections and Som Dealers Have Coal and Others Are Passed By?

WHY is it that some dealers can get coal for their customers and others

Why is it that some householders, who put in their orders in April, have coal in their cellars, and others, who put in their orders at the same time, are still waiting for the delivery of the first ton?

These are questions which thousands of families are asking in these cool days. Their houses are uncomfortably cold. They cannot heat them with gas. They can get no coal for the kitchen range, nor any coal for the furnace. And if they could get coal for the furnace, they are asked not to start a fire there until November.

Francis A. Lewis, the Federal fuel administrator for the city, has charge of the distribution of coal. One naturally looks to him for an explanation.

But nothing that Mr. Lewis has said thus far explains.

Conditions in the northern part of the city and suburbs are worse than in other districts. Mr. Lewis says that the coal shortage there is due to the increase in population following the erection of new houses.

This does not explain why some coal dealers in that section have been supplied with so small a quantity that they are unable to deliver even one ton of coal ordered by old customers. Nor does it explain why persons moving into the district have been able to get coal delivered from dealers outside of the territory into which they have moved.

The fuel administration has ordered that coal is to be delivered from the yard nearest to the home of the purchaser. Yet coal dealers have delivered coal to men who have moved outside of their district, while the dealers within the district to which the families have moved have no coal in their yards.

It is evident that something is wrong with the method of distribution. No one is complaining that he is unable to get a gains that would have been suggested had full supply of coal in his cellar at the present time, although the fuel administrator has been calling upon the people to fill their cellars in the summer. But there is complaint because of the inability to get coal into cellars that are empty in spite of the observance by the householders of all the regulations of which they have been able to learn.

The coal has been mined. The monthly reports issued by the Anthracite Bureau of Information show that more tons have been taken out of the ground this year than in the same period last year. We are told that more coal has been shipped to Philadelphia than is usual in the summer months, and we have also been told that coal has been shipped to other parts of the country in order that they might be supplied before cold weather sets in, and that most of the coal used here is brought in during the winter. We are near the mines and it can be got here quickly.

But one looks through these explana tions in vain for any light on the reason for the empty coal yards and the empty coal cellars in the northern part of the city. They are no more illuminating than the explanation that the cellars and yards there are empty because new houses have attracted new population.

They do not tell why certain little local dealers have been passed by in the distribution of coal. They do not indicate that there was a proportional distribution among all dealers based upon the amount which they are accustomed to handle, for there has been no such distribution.

Unless something is done and done at once to relieve the shortage there will be suffering and sickness as a direct result of the failure of the fuel administration to secure an equitable distribution of such coal as has reached the city. And if colds contracted by children and old persons develop into fatal pneumonia, the responsibility will be placed directly upon the shoulders of those whose neglect has produced the present intolerable con-

No matter how much soft drinks are said to be favored, it is perfectly evident that within a few months we shall be unable to get near beer.

AN INTERNATIONAL HAT

WHEN Senator J. Hamilton Lewis buttoned up his amethystine vest and adjusted his elephant's breath spats and took his gold-headed cane firmly in hand and departed radiantly overseas to assure himself that there were no weak spots in the Allied lines and that the navies of civilization were properly disposed, he did not receive a Distinguished Service medal or a V. C. or yet the Croix de Guerre. History must explain, in calmer hours than these, this grievous lapse of kings and

presidents.

Yet Senator J. Ham was decorated He was decorated in Piccadilly, where a London haberdasher, touched in the sensitive heart that all London haberdashers have by the charm and stateliness of the visitor from afar, and moving in a sudden blaze of emotion, thrust upon him a hat. The hat was given without reward or price. It is no ordinary hat. Indeed, there is said to be no other hat like it in all this wide and various world. It is a high hat of silk and of the color of cream-a neutral tone best fitted to catch and radiate in a colorless world the glad lights of morning and the dim effulgence of glorious eve. The brim, is broad. The crown is higher than that of any other hat. There are rich ribbons upon it. He who made it had

held it at the kingly price of six quid. The emotional tumult in which Senator Ham returned with the Hat would make at appear that tears may have been shed the bestowal. Hands were wrung Senator Lewis does not deny that his heart melted at the overwhelming demonstration of international amity that he met with in Piccadilly. The Hun heard of

U-boats lurked in the night and torpedoed with his treasure to his native land. But through storm and darkness and all the perils of the deep the most sublime of kellys was guarded, to be landed at last

upon our beloved shores. It is not surprising that Senator Lewis tells of all this in a voice of emotion or that a man so sensitive as he should have been moved to eloquence at the grace of a humble shopkeeper who so appropriately made good the shortcomings of captains and governments by making honorable tribute to the emissary of an Allied Power. But in the news from Washington there is a suggestion that Senator Lewis is disposed to regard that Hat as his own exclusive property. This is a regrettable attitude. The hat is an emblem. It should, so to speak, be put to a national

Secretary Daniels assures us that he has solemnly resolved to march into Berlin with the United States Marine Band. The one weakness of Mr. Daniels is revealed in his incurable disposition to wear the soft black slouch hat which is ever painfully reminiscent of the fevers of popu-Why shouldn't Senator Lewis lend the great hat to Mr. Daniels for this supreme occasion? We could thus mock the Huns who tried so desperately to sink it and we could show Berlin that we, too, know not only how to kick a dog, but how to pile dog on when the occasion re-

Now is the time for the girls to lay in a stock of heels. They will be low, the conservationist manufacturers inform us, no matter how high shoes may go.

COMPOUNDING PIRACY

tent submarine outrages. The offer will probably be accepted, since King Alfonso's country, once a synonym for pride, daily undergoes ignominy in the effort to preerve that hopeless archaism, neutrality.

It is no surprise, of course, to learn that the Hun compounding of murder and piracy is simply another dirty deal. It is worth while remembering, however, that the German proposal is made to a mation at peace. Contemptible bartering of this kind is interestingly indicative of the barany negotiations been attempted between the Teutons and their foes.

A land where politics is adjourned may hink itself sophisticated, but none the less the development of primary instincts is more than perceptible—especially in New Jersey.

GUDEHUS AGAIN

F THE Playgrounds Association has the time and money necessary for a suit to test the validity of the Mayor's action in usting a board of directors and putting E. R. Gudehus, a political favorite, in a ushloned job, it will be supported in the fight by public opinion.

The Mayor has done his worst with the playground system. His whole course in the Gudehus case has tended to lessen the confidence and interest of the public in an extremely important and promising branch of community service. If some of his mistakes can be undone the playground system will be the better for it.

The capture of Acre The Historic Town recalls the greatest days of the Crusades Few towns have seen more fighting. It was taken by the Crusaders-the Allies of that day-in 1164. In 1187 the sultan Saladin recaptured it. In 151 the Crusaders got it again and held for a hundred years, during which time became the headquarters of the famous Knights of St. John. In 1291 it fell to the Saracens, in 1517 taken again by the Turks. in 1799 Napoleon's armies besieged it for sixty-one days. It has been continuously in Turkish hands since 1810. And now Allenber

A great many person They Might are concerned about the whereabouts of college cheer leaders and worried about the work that they may do to help crush the Hun. It is a difficult prospect. Yet the cheer leaders might help at the shipyards by beginning a demonstration of riotous enthusiasm every time a ball player drives a rivet.

Royalty at Home queen is not fairly represented by any of the girls in the pictures. It always brings to mind the austerely lovely and frigidly aloof young thing who condescends to sell tickets from a glass cage at the entrance.

A certain statesman was given a curd-colored plug hat, but he That Lid shows a rejuctance to wear it. Is this due to any instinctive feeling on his part that he cannot put underneath it anything that would do the lid

The fuel chiefs Washington who Coaled turned on the steam radiators in their office before the allotted time seem not to have been public benefactors until their act is given full consideration. Then it makes us hot to think about it.

With the advent of Watch Your Instep! cool weather shimmering ankles disappear behind the occluding spat. And fair shoulders, conversely, reappear from under the Germany seems to

have been unfortunate

in her choice of allies

The only ones that have really been much help to her are the Bolsheviki, and they are The fact that the But There'll Kalser hasn't announced where he will Be No Turkey eat his Christmas dinner this year inclines one to believe that

the Entente has taken over his engagement

The news that Allied Will They airmen have been dropping thousands of pamphlets on Constan tinople suggests that now the Turks will have no excuse for not turning over a new

THE GOWNSMAN

Has the German Leopard Changed His Spots?

N ABSORBINGLY interesting new book A is "Genseric, King of the Vandais and First Prussian Kaiser," by Poultney Bige-In it we find an historical analogy. sustained with wide learning and unfailing vivacity, between the old barbarian chief of a Baltic tribe who overran Spain and crossing into Africa in the year 427 founded there the empire of the Vandals, and the present marauders into western Europe. Genseric was more or less an upstart; the Hohenwas more or less an upstart; the Honen-rollerns are likewise upstarts, except for the blood that they have contrived to increpo-rate by means of politic marriages. It must be hard for the haughty Hapsburgs—who are at least somebody—to endure some things at the hands of the descendants of the crafty burgher counts of Nuremberg who built a dynasty on a mortgage thriftily foreclosed. But Mr. Bigelow's analogies are not only blological and historical; they extend, with some striking results, into the barbarian war-fare, the conscienceless politics, the mouthings of religion, the megalomania and brutal materialism and the utter faithlessness of the Teutonic Junker of the 3fth century and the Teutonic Junker of the afth century and his reincarnation, through Frederick, pre-posterously called "the Great," and some other like worthies, in the present Kaiser. The book is a triumphant refutation of the wire-drawn distinction between "good old Germany" of the years prior to 1913 and the ravening beast that we now know.

THERE was an old fellow in the days of Queen Elizabeth, just of the years of Shakespeare, who held a traveling fellow-ship of his University of Cambridge and spent several years abroad, among other countries, in Germany. The traits that he observed are the traits of the people today; though the Junker as such was concealed from excellent old Fynes Moryson. He noted the German addiction to gross living, for example, and to bibulous sittings. He noted the Teutonic heaviness and the Teutonic savagery when aroused. He told how the GERMANY'S latest bribe to Spain is seven interned Hun steamships as compensation for the destruction of 30 per cent of Spanish shipping and persistent submarine outrages. The offer will be ever one like "time" is a very divertage. his eyes open. His "itinery" is a very divert-

STORY used to be told in Dresden-but A not by Germans—of how, on the narrow footway of the bridge between the old and the new town, an American gentleman was accustomed to meet a German officer every morning, coming the other way. The officer marched straight on his way and, to avoid collision, the American had stepped aside for several mornings. But the American was a man of spirit. So, one day, he did not step aside, and the inevitable collision took place. To the astonished officer he said: Tomorrow, sir, I shall make way for you; the day after, you will make way for me. I wish you good morning. On the morrow, the American kept his word, stepping politely uside for the officer to pass, But the next day there was a violent collision. and the officer drew his sword, which the American spatched out of his hand and tossed into the river. The sequel tells that the officer committed suicide, as he could not challenge so low a thing as an American.

WHEN the Gownsman was a very young W man he once got lost in Germany—but that story will keep for another time. It was then that he met and walked with two young students of Breslau who were mar-velously curious about the strange, new variety of being, an American.

"That pencil with which you write, what is it made of?" "Gold."

They eyed each other skeptically. "How do you carry all the money that a need for so long a journey?"

"I don't carry it."
And a long explanation ensued as to the nature of a letter of credit, an explanation which they credited not. "And how large did you say is the city in which you live?

"Nearly two millions."

They exchanged glances, and one of them perceptibly shrugged his shoulders. At last embryo tiownsman said: Lock here; you don't seem to believe a

word that I tell you. In my country when ne man implies that another is a liar, the reply is a blow; the replier knocking down the implier if the implier is not too quick 'Oh, we don't feel that way about it." said one of my young Germans. "We were only admiring your nerve. You tell us all these

impossible things precisely as if they were What a German does not personally know exist. Another way of putting it

Nothing exists which a German does ON THE same journey, a young American was sitting alone at breakfast, rather late, in one of those large semiopen rooms which abroad they designate a "garden." It was in Halle and a somewhat cool morning, wherefore the young ("the Gownsman") merican kent on his hat. The wind always blows in the university town of Halle, and so do some of its students that the Gownsan has known, even though not of German birth. There were few people in the room, and presently the young American was amazed to have the big head-waiter or some such functionary come up to him and ask impudently if people kept on their hats in ooms in America. Looking up the American saw in a moment the reason for this impertinence. Two German officers and a ivilian were seated at some distance, eviobserving the result of what they "I'll remove my hat when those officers across room take off their caps." He looked for something to happen. Nothing happened.

FOUR months before the opening of the war, the Gownsman was asked to go to Weimar, to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the German Shakespeare Society. Dr. Paul Shorey, of Chicago, the "exchange professor" of the year at Berlin, was the only other corresentative from "the wilds of North America." Some of the diverting things that happened on this occasion belong to times can never come again-when we could only laugh at the Germans. Among these were their condescension to Shakespeare and scholarship about him in his own tongue, and the literal performance of "Richard th Third" to the bitter end on Bosworth Field, not reached until long after midnight. It was about this performance that a learned authority from Lelpsic said confidentially to the Gownsman: "Now, atter all, how much the Gownsmant better Shakespeare sounds in German." And the Gownsman responded heartlessly and THE moment was that, it will be remem

bered, when Mexico was making herself particularly unpleasant, and all the Teddle were urging unspeakable things. The func-tions of this celebration of the anniversary of a German learned society involved luncheon at the "residence." at which the Duke of Saxe-Weimar presided as host. He was a kindly man, trying to do what was expected of him, and uniformed as a general nttingly to do honor to a poet. After inneh, he spoke pleasantly to each of his guests. When he greeted us Americans he added in his precise and hesitant English: "And now you Americans will take Mexico." We disthought in the American mind, little knowin that war with Mexico was a part of a great world plan already made for us in Germany But the definite reply came: "That is all very well; you will now take Mexico." The mental process is preposterously simple and logical. Germany would; fools might not. Americans are not fools. Ergo, "you will take Mexico." Q. E. D. And our host passed on to the promulgation of another ducal tion of another

Sac City, as the latest candidate for launching at Hog Island is called, seems well enough named when we recall our Instan aborigines. Otherwise, however, it sug-

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SEES

Semiweekly Letter Touching on the Washington Doings of Personalities Familiar to Philadelphians

By J. Hampton Moore

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25. LETTER from Attorney General Francis AShunk Brown to Banking Commissioner Dan Lafean concerning the right of building associations to put their surplus funds in Liberty Bonds stirred up a hornet's nest, the echoes of which finally landed in the Treasury Department. Pennsylvania has received credit for putting the building association upon the map and Philadelphia derives its title "The City of Homes" very largely from the fact that the building associations have given unusual encouragement to men of small means to save and become home owners. The Building Association League of owners. The Bulling of the Pennsylvania was organized September, 1877. Its present president is Joseph H. Paist, who his present president is Joseph H. Paist, who was formerly chief cierk of Select Council, and its secretary is Michael J. Brown, who was at one time president of the national organization of building associations. The league has always had its friends in Councils and in the Legislature, and especially when James Clarency, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Robert T. Corson, of Frankford, What the building association men now com-plain of is the Attorney General's ruling which, from their point of view, interferes members of one body or the other. with their right to invest association 'un in Liberty Bonds. This is the matter that has been brought up to the Secretary of the Treasury. Questions of this kind, affecting as they do the rights of States and of State officials, however, are always viewed with caution by the national authorities. They do not, as a rule, deem it wise to interfere in what are commonly denominated "States Rights." In the revenue bill building asso-ciations generally have been treated as non-profit making organizations, except for muual benefit. They are put upon substantially the same basis as agricultural associations organized for mutual benefit, but not for profit. It is, therefore, unlikely that Washington will enter into the dispute between the Attorney General and the building asso-ciations. It is a battle that will have to be fought out at home.

NY one who has heard Edward Brooks, AJr.; address the court will appreciate the force of his reasoning, but when it comes to an argument before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, bent upon raising \$8,000,000,000 of revenue, that is another matter. Mr. Brooks, on behalf of the Orpheus Club, joins Mr. Van Rensselaer, of the Symphony Orchestra, and others in the appeal for what is regarded as the very existence of kindred organizations, if the tax on dues and admissions is raised as the bill provides. The Orpheus Club, like other Philadelphia nusical organizations, has within its mem-bership some of the most prominent Phila-delphians—Doctor Van Lennep, of the Union League; Jack Holton, of the Maritime Ex-change, and Billy Haupt, included. There are many others in professional and business life who pine for the lyre when they tire of the muses. When the plight of the Philadelphia Symphony was laid before the taxing com-mittee, Cleveland and one or two other cities having similar organizations joined in the appeal, but the majority on the committee feared that to make exceptions would widen the door so that professional organizations might be permitted to pass through without earing their fair share of the tax burden

THE Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, is in Europe, and rumor has it that he may remain over there for some time. As the Secretary of War, having under his direc-tion the millions of men that have entered the country's military service and the billions of dollars that the country is spending to sustain the war, Secretary Baker has necessarily been the subject of many in-quiries, some of which pertain to his ability and antecedents. Sometimes we can get a better understanding of a man or a situation better understanding of a man or a situation by local comparisons. When the late Judge Clayton, of Delaware County, toured Europe, which he did at every opportunity, he sent home letters that found their way into the local newspapers and subsequently into a book of reminiscences, in which he would compare the Appian Way with some local boulevard, or the River Scheldt with the Delaware, or still better, the Moselle with

abroad. Now as to Secretary Baker, Perhaps the easiest way to size him up would be to put him on the same platform with Franklin Spencer Edmonds, formerly of the Philadelphia Central High School. He is not Philadelphia Central High School. He is not unlike Edmonds in physique, in ability to talk or in trend of mind. He has a scholastic record not unlike that of Edmonds, is a quick and ready speaker and practiced law before entering public life. He was not averse to politics, having been private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in 1896-7, assistant city solicitor, solicitor and afterward Mayor of Cleveland, O. At the present time he is a member of the Ohio State Democratic Committee. Thus Edmonds, who also dabbled in politics, is a fair match for Baker, except that his political activities for Baker, except that his political activities those of the Secretary.

Another point of similarity: Mrs. Baker

AND ITS FORCE IS AS WE MAKE IT

occasionally appears in public as a singer. while Mrs. Edmonds, who is a daughter of Judge Abraham M. Beitler, is doing "a man's in the cause of suffrage. As Baker and Edmonds are now both in Europe, the latter serving with the Young Men's Chris-tian Association, it might do no harm if they should compare notes.

IF THE people who believe we ought to save white paper really desire to accomplish something they would begin with the Federal departments and particularly with the bureaus and commissions that are wasting it. The number of publications, reports pamphlets and cheap departmental advertis-ing matter, all tending to bolster up the pa-triotic efforts of bureaucratic rivals, has been so alarmingly on the increase that the waste baskets of washington have been bulging out at the sides. Congress has been taking note of this waste, and if it continues there may be an inquiry into the use ess and duplicated efforts of literary patri-te to attract public attention and intrench ots to attract public attention and themselves upon the Government payroll The Postmaster General gets blamed for a great many things, but he has recently com-menced to take notice. He is calling down deadhead issues and otherwise reducing the "poundage" of mail matter, for that is about what it has come to be. Few members of Congress are able to keep up with the deadhead newspapers and magazines that come in from all sections of the country. The cialistic stuff has already been cut to a large extent, but the push kept up during the consideration of the revenue bill and showed little signs of abatement until the dead line" was drawn on the dead-

THE annual conventions of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, which have been organized in Philadelphia since the association was founded, in 1967, invariably attract a number of men from the na-tional capital. The Boston convention this week is no exception to the rule. In addi-tion to Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, United States Senato Fletcher, of Florida, chairman of the Com-mittee on Commerce, and Congressman Small, of North Carolina, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, are in at endance. For twelve years these conven-ions have been alternating up and down the Atlantic coast to the evident satisfaction of the people of the seaboard States, who believe in the improvement of our transpor-tation facilities. Beginning at Philadelphia, in 1907, they proceeded from city to city, morth one year and south the next, until last year, when Miami, the southernmost point, was reached. This year, in going to Boston, the convention attains its "farthest north." The delegates have been a long time getting to Boston, but they are now making the most of it, and from all accounts are being delightfully entertained. At every conven-tion thus far held, no matter what the distance from headquarters, the Delaware River interest has always been largely in evidence. They have cheerfully ce-operated with the delegates from other waterways territory and have established an era of good feeling along the coast.

There is a strong probability that the next convention will be held in Charleston, S. C. If it is, the famous "Battery" will be as in-teresting to the northern delegates as the Boston "Common" is this week to visitors

## Indications of a Dry Spell

BOTH the House and the Senate have voted to make the nation "dry" after June 30 of next year. The proposition is in the form of a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill. The manufacture of light wines must cease on May 1 and the sale of all intoxicating beverages must end on June 30 if the President approves the plan. The House has attempted to make an exception in favor of imported wines. as the State Department has informed Congress that the ambassadors of France and Italy have called attention to the fact that the prohibition of the sale of all wines will seriously affect the wine-growers of their countries, who export large quantitles to the United States. But the House voted down the proposed amendment.

The form in which the House and the Senate have approved the "bone-dry" measure differs. Conference committees have been appointed to harmonize the differences. It seems to be certain that the sale of all forms of intoxicants will cease at the end of next June.

No one knows just when the sale of beer will stop. The President, acting under the authority conferred on him by the food conservation law, has decreed that all brewing operations must cease on December 1 of this year, and that after October 1 no beer may be brewed save from male and hops now in the possession of the brewers. The decree includes "near-beer" in the prohibition.

It has been estimated that there is or will be a supply of beer in the country to last six months, or until about the time when the bill now before Congress stopping the sale of all alcoholic drinks is to go into effect

Peace at Any Cost

Bernard Shaw wrote a play about a young soldier who had returned to Ireland from the European trenches and after a brief experience of the restored joys of domesticity, in home where bickering was of frequent occurrence, went back to join the colors, declaring that he longed for a peaceful life .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Jack Put One Over on 'Em Pershing surprised the Germans, who had been informed by the German General Staff that it was the invariable American custom to move on October 1.—New York Sun.

What Do You Know?

. Who is the surgeon general of the United 2. What is the meaning of quotidian?
3. Under whose administration was the interference purchased from Franched to the United States?

4. Who said. "If there were no God be necessary to invent him"? 5. What is a grackle?
6. Who was the Reman god of fire working?

7. Where is the celebrated Church of St. Sophia now used as a mosque?

8. What is the meaning of the Latin expression "videlicet"?

9. Which is the "Sunflower State"?
0. How does the city of Paris get its name! Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. General Sir Edmund Allemby is in command of the British forces in Palestine. or the neutral forces in Palestine.

Starboard comes from she old English, "steer-board" (steering side). The primitive Angle-Baxon craft were steered with a sweep or paddle from what, to a man facing the bow, was the right side of the boat.

Michigan is the Wolverine State.

Thomas Nelson Page is the American ambassador to Italy.

5. Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders in

6. Grover Cleveland said "It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us." 7. Ecuador is the Spanish word for equator, which line bisects the South American re-

8. A figurine is a structte. The word is from the land figure. Status. Insuring distinctive a figure. Status. It word extent bear the stress or accent.