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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 30, 1018

A ONE-MAN PEACE DELEGATION

SINCE it was first announced officially that the President himself would attend the peace conference, not a great deal of importance has attached to the personnel of the delegation he would select to accompany him, because it was apparent that the delegates would not be chosen for individual ability as thinkers or as outstanding representatives of the public so much as for the likelihood of their being completely acquiescent in the views and opinions of the chief delegate.

In appointing Mesers, Lansing, House White and Bliss, Mr. Wilson has fulfilled these expectations and justified them. Not one of them may be said to represent the public at large. None has ever been elevated to high office by the suffrage of their fellow countrymen. None is really intimately well known to the public Where they have served in important offices at all, it has been by appointment rather than popular election.

For example, Secretary Lansing has come to be regarded largely as a clerical assistant to the President-a secretary in fact as well as name. He has had long experience in the technical side of State Department work, but the cool manner in which the President set him aside and sent Colonel House instead to the Versailles War Council was a commentary upon the importance of the place he holds in the Administration.

Colonel House, of course, is well known by name, but the public knows almost nothing about him personally. He is a kind of mystery to the people All they know is that he has the ear of the President who frequently calls upon him for advice, That in itself may be regarded as a distinction, since it is almost unique. But he is not truly a representative of the public at large or any segment of it.

Mr. White's selection is supposed to be the necessary concession to the Republi cana. But is it? It is true that he was an ambassador under a Republican administration, but for nearly a decade he has not appeared as an active member of the party. and, in fact, has been so much out of public view that the newspapers this morning find it desirable to print his blography in detail to remind their readers of who he is-or was. Incidentally it is a question how much the Republicans will relish having credited to their party a representative with a Prussian nobleman for a son-in-law who, even after the ravish ment of Belgium by the Huns, was urging that the American people should remain neutral because the European war was none of their business.

General Bliss is the military delegate, and as such will probably figure only to the extent of advising upon the technica

military matters which may arise. Indeed, Judging by the personality and recent records of the men themselves, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the delegation is entirely a one-man affair and was thus expressly designed. It is quite as well that this should be so under the circumstances, because it fixes the responsibility solely where it should belongon the shoulders of the President, who is evidently entirely willing to bear it.

The P. R. T.'s humanity seems to be regulated on the skip-stop system.

TIPS AND TAXICABS

HIGH above the awful clamor of a world being remade the voice of a Philadelphia citizen soars in passionate complaint cuse he was charged fifty cents to royage from Broad Street Station to Juniper and Chestnut streets in a taxicab In a moment of rage he withheld a tip from the driver and was loudly abused Ke has addressed himself to Director McAdoo. He wants rules made. And it is for new rules and legislation that they are moring in New York in the periodical oar about theatre ticket graft. No one as ever to realize that laws can never sate the tip habit or the graft habit. u will have to look deep into the Amerpsychology for causes and cures.

The average intelligent citizen in the of the free and the home of the brave licted with singular obsessions on his in out. He isn't the hard-headed man

his clothes. He moves in awful dread of three vivid words in his own vernacular. These are "piker," "fourflusher" and "tightwad." It is upon these three terms that the hat-check boy and the waiter and all other night-blooming banditti have founded their kultur.

The American feels his blood chill at the thought of being listed under one or more of these definitions. He consents to a system by which he must buy his hat back from the management every time he visits a fashionable restaurant. He submits to organized plunder in all his festal hours and will endure even the insolence of waiters and chauffeurs rather than seem, by resisting, to belong to the despised class that "doesn't know how to spend." And he continues to pay tips and meet excess charges that would shock practiced highroliers in Europe.

When Americans refuse to recognize the criffcial significance of the slang terms devised by the tip-takers to awe and hypnatize their victims life will be easier. The hat-check box will have to turn to honest tell for his nightly bread, waiters will obtain living wages from their employers and gentlemen like the complaining Philadelphian will not feel that when they ride in a faxi they must pay twice

GUILT IS PERSONAL EVEN WHEN IT WEARS A CROWN

When Kings and Their Ministers Are Held Criminally Responsible for Wars They Start the Era of Universal Peace Will Be in Sight

EVERY friend of world peace will hope that the report which comes from Vienna that the Austrians are planning to put on trial in the courts the men responsible for starting the war is based

on the deliberate purpose of the people. The dispatches mention Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister at the opening of the war; Count Czernin, who succeeded him in the foreign office, and the former Emperor as the men to be arraigned for their offenses.

The Entente Allies are arranging to demand the surrender of the former Kaiser by the Netherlands that he may be disposed of as the judgment of the world thinks best. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was the German Chancellor when the war began, foreseeing what is likely to happen, has begun to make a plea in avoidance and extenuation by saying that he did not know anything about the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia until after it had been delivered, and that then he thought it was too severe.

The indication that there is to be an attempt to make war-guilt personal constitutes the most hopeful development since the armistice was agreed upon, if not the most encouraging sign of the disposition of the world to put an end to war, which has shown itself in the heavens since the beginning of time. The execution of this purpose would accomplish more than any international arbitration tribunal or the largest league of nations which could be formed.

It is notorious that this war was not begun because the people of Austria-Hungary willed it. They were not consulted. A group of statesmen arranged it for their own purposes and for the glory of the Habsburg dynasty. The people had to submit, and they were led to their slaughter and their country was brought to ruin because of the ambition of the small ruling group. Conditions vere almost the same in Germany ever though the German people had been trained for nearly two generations in preparation for "der Tag," whenever that might dawn. The German leaders, without consultation with the people, decided when the day had come, and in conspiracy with the Austrians they blocked every attempt of the other Powers to prevent war. It should surprise no one if the Germans themselves should demand that their leaders, from the Kaiser down, should be put on trial for their crimes-for sending the German youth to slaughter and for ruining the German empire.

If the leaders in Germany and in Austria-Hungary are led out before a firing squad the guns will proclaim to all the world that war-making by secret conspiracy does not pay. They will announce that guilt is personal and that the guilty cannot escape, and they will be the heralds of a new day for this troubled old world.

They may not mark the ending of all war, for it is conceivable that issues may arise between nations which cannot be settled peaceably. But they will make it impossible for nations to be suddenly precipitated into war. It was secret diplomacy which made this war possible. The judicial killing of the men who conducted that diplomacy would do more to discourage that sort of thing than anything else of which the mind can conceive. It would force into the open the discussion of the relations of one nation with another, and it would open the way for public sentiment to influence Governments toward a reasonable course of

While this course would discourage war and tend to end secret diplomacy, it would place democracy on adamantine foundations buttressed by recognition of the right of the people to make their own decisions for war or for peace. The world is not yet safe for democracy, and it will not be so long as the kings and emperors and their ministers who have plunged the world into war by secret agreements are allowed to go scot free.

We may not like to admit it, but it is a fact that the most potent force in causing evils to disappear is the demontration to the evil-doer that his course does not pay-if he is a little criminal or if he indulges in personal vices. Drunkenness is disappearing because the man guilty of it cannot hold his own in competition with a soper man. The disicap has done more to promote tem-

perance than all the sermons and crusades of the centuries.

It remains to be proved to the big criminal, even though he wear a crown, that when he plunges a nation into war and brings ruin upon its people he must answer with his life for his offenses.

The Austrian people are headed in the ight direction. The sentiment of the democracies of the world is behind them, and the hopes of all who dream of that time when the earth shall be lapped in universal law goes with them in their great crusade.

Bryan, Ford and Carnegie were our st ardent peacemakers. And 3et none of them has been mentioned for service at the heave conference.

MR. GILBERT TO REPORT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

MIL CLINTON W. GILBERT, of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER staff, will sall for France tomorrow to report the visit abroad of President Wilson and the deliberations of the peace conference. We believe this will be welcome news to our readers. No journalist going from this ountry is better qualified to take this important and difficult assignment than he His long experience as an editor and writer on the larger topics of domestic and intercational politics, his recent stay of many nonths in Washington and his wide acquaintance among leading men who will attend fit him for the task of analyzing and interpreting the moves immediately as they are made in this great game of re-establishing the world's peace. Knowing conditions in Washington intimately, he will be enabled to discuss developments from the unbiased American point of view, This is highly important.

Mr. Gilbert has no propaganda to serve, no imitvidual's interests to protect and no mission but to get at the truth and trans mit it to our readers sanely, intelligently and promptly. The consistency of his analyses and predictions during the time when many Washington correspondents were hopelessly floundering in their efforts to understand what was going on behind the scenes while President Wilson was exchanging notes with the German Government will be remembered as one of the finest pieces of reporting in this tremendous crisis. It affords a measure of what may be expected from his pen concerning the greatest state meeting in history,

Now that the I'-boats are gone and subnerged icebergs are taking precedence as an ocean peril, a new use for left-over depth bombs suggests itself.

YEGGMEN AT PLAY

IT ISN'T often that a company of highwaymen can put on masks, draw revolvers and obtain more than \$5600 from the pockets of other men in the very heart of a city on a busy afternoon and drive away

safely in an automobile. Two members of Mayor Smith's vice squad were among the victims at the Thirteenth street poolroom robbery. They lost even their expensive pistols and stood with their hands in the air while they were relieved of their money and the family fewels. Great indeed are the risks of the police service!

We have to thank the unfortunate Sherlocks for one thing at least; they furnish the vividest imaginable demonstration of the standards of efficiency acceptable under Captain Souder. For years the Rialto "sports" have gossiped freely about the poolroom where they were trapped. Yet by their own account these chaste members of the vice squad had just discovered it and tiptoed in to get evidence!

Chemists. and visionaries have A Revolutionary Substitute been promising for years the advent of substitute for gasoline. In every case the

promise went unfulfilled, and a gasoline substitute was listed with Garabed among the things too good to ever be attained in this world. The formal announcement from Washington that officers of the War Department have actually evolved a fuel mor efficient and vastly cheaper than gasoline is of the utmost interest. If the persistent dream of the chemists is realized the high cost of automobiling is a thing of the past and a new era of increased efficiency is here for farmers and all others who are waiting until they can afford to apply tractors and notofcars in their day's work.

Two more persons were killed and sev eral were injured in his city yesterday by automobiles. The skir top remains in force on the trolley lines Altogether, the increasing peril of traffic i he streets makes it appear that aviation will soon be the safest method of getting about.

Now that doubt ! A Chance for Men thrown upon the re-Who Look port of the killing of the Czar, we must be Like Nicholas prepared to hear for wars to come that he has made his appearance in one obscure place after another. And false czars will spring up just as false dauphins have risen, flourished awhile and dis

No one need be afraid The War of Spain disrupting a league of nations. She Dodging Don held out for peace under provocations more fearful than any which might conceivably arise in the future.

The layout of clothes prescribed for the Vare marching club at the Sproul inauguration-striped trousers, frock coat, gray gloves, white tie and like debrin-may be preserved by more than one meticulous politician and laid away in lavender for wear at his own funeral. We've heard of a man whose great ambition it was to be buried in a high hat.

High living is a reality at last. The first aerial banquet has just been given for nine persons in an American bombing plane at an altitude of about 4000 feet over Elizabeth,

The Irish are now demanding a place at the peace table. That's encouraging, any-WHY.

Britain, according to Lloyd George, rmined that the real "Tag" in German will be pay day.

WHEN THE WORLD CAME TO VIENNA

Pretentious Congress After Napoleon's Fall Botched Its Peace Problems

THE Congress of Vienna, which met in 1 1814 to repair a war-torn world, has left an evil memory. President Wilson in state papers and addresses has referred to it with abhorrence. Similar aversion dwells in the minds of liberal leaders in other lands. Yet ostensibly many of the major aims of that momentous convocation in the Austrian capial may be paralleled in the purposes of the egates about to write a new chapter in hisory in Paris today.

Aithough non-European nations were not ngaged in the Vienna sessions—the United States at the time being involved in an inconclusive war with England-the Congress, broadly speaking, was international in comsition. It was the first powerful assemblage of that character in world annals. It planned to establish boundary lines, appor-tion territories and, above all, to authorize id safeguard a lasting peace.

Then, as now, the world was war-weary. Napoleonic ambition, accounted "an intolerable thing," as lately the William Hohenzol-, had been apparently de Paris The Allies of that day had entered Paris. The fate of France, whence the men-ace to peace had arisen, was in their hands.

ND yet with aims so laudable the pre-A tenses of the Congress of Vienna dispirit the idealist and fortify the cynic. The session has become a mocking synonym for malign, greedy and furtive old-school diplomacy. Its priceless opportunity to re-make the world on a sane, secure and up-lifting basis was impecuniously frittered The salient features of the convention were selfishness, intrigue and frivolity. For all its superficial grandeur, the Congress of Vienna was politically one of the most im-moral bodies on record.

noral todies on record.

That such degeneracy will shadow the comg Paris conference is unthinkable, for albough the analogies with the Austrian gathring are numerous, there is at least one it spiring discrepancy which augurs triump! The Vienna Congress sought to bring back an ancient, discredited dynastic world. De-spite the representation of free-minded Britain, involved with strange political bedfel lows, it was a veritable orgy of autocracy.

It is the making of a new world which the
Paris commissioners will consider. Conflictng claims among the various nations wil be inevitable. The very existence of diver-gent views is, of course, one of the foremost reasons for the meeting, but the tie before which all others are secondary is that o liberty and humane justice to the peoples of the earth. It is the first of international democratic congresses unsmirched in that regard by pessimistic precedent.

THE insincerity of the Vienna conference I is thoroughly well exemplified in the spectacular presence of six reigning European monarchs, who attended none of the official deliberations yet all the time piled the trade of unscrupulous intriguants with characteristic zeal. It is not surprising to note that the King of Prussia and the Em-peror of Russia, the latter the vain, ambitious and domineering Alexander, were the chief

The rest of the royal crew, however, were constantly pompous encumbrances to the practical proceedings, and with their elaborate entourages they stimulated a whirl of gorgeous social functions which gave Vienna, where there was exigent serious work to be performed, the most dazzling carnival sea-son in her history. There were hunts, hunt balls, masquerade dances, children's parties, private theatricals, banquets and tourna-ments; in fact, all the concomitants of the "ancien regime" of divinely sanctioned au-

EVEN the British commissioner, Lord Castlereagh, whose advocacy of the abo-lition of the slave trade injected a curiously isolated note of idealism into affairs, was forced into the heedless maelstrom of fri-volity. Chroniclers of the time, however, have voted his great gain-ball "dull."

But Sidney Smith, the English ambassador to the Hapsburg court, speedily succumbed to the mood of the hour. His "plenic dinner" in the Auergarten provided a unique exam-ple of supercilious condescension. All the marchs, counts, dukes and other nobles yited actually sat down to table in a "tavern" and paid their own way. The I he lickets were sold for the purpose of pur hasing an immense silver lamp for the Holy sepulchre in Jerusalem! Fortunately, the awful spectre of royal

cedent had been allayed some time before this amusing event. Priority in processions was regulated according to ages. The kings, therefore, lined up as follows: Wurtemberg. Bavaria, Denmark, Austria, Prussia and Russia. Oddly enough the weakest ruler came first in this arrangement, and the most nergetic and self-assertive last.

DOLITICALLY the Vienna sessions speedily degenerated into scenes of cynical bartering, at which racial questions and those of self-determination were ruthlessly overridden. To the most powerful of Na-poleon's victors, with the exception of Great Britain, who desired little beside the Ionian islands and Malta, which she obtained, went the spoils. Austria grabbed Lombardy and Venetia, Russia a large slice of Poland and Prussia ousted Austrian influence over Sax Sweden secured the control of Norway

The position of France, the defeated nation, was singular and eventually highly barrassing to some of her conquerors. as represented by the astute and masterly figure in a convention gathered as a rebuke to the overthrown ambitions of his native The antipathy of England to the absolutis

schemes of Russia and the Teutonic States was cleverly played upon by this Damascene ainded diplomat. By January of 1815 he has actually arranged a secret treaty between France, Britain and Austria, directed against the aims of Russia and Prussia. The tension ecame acute. In the end, however, a con ise was achieved, but not before France had been triumphantly rescued from her humiliating position and consent to the establishment of her pre-revolutionary aries had been won.

Month after month the backing and e's destinies in exchange for another went on, and to the accompaniment of the most ornate social mummers, when a lightning flash of reality smote the masquerade. Na-poleon had left Elba!

poleon had left Elba!

Harmonized by a common danger, the al-lies hastily patched up their huckstering and a few days before the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, the so-called Final Act was signed. was a merciless makeshift, and as such as sustained after Bonaparte's second and which an exhausted world held the prospect of renewed strife. Up to the Congress of Aix-ia-Chapelle, in 1818, something like a League of Nations—a tyrannical and mon-archistic one—endured in Europe. After that disruption set in apace. England realized that after the Napo

conic menace, which she had been so instru-mental in crushing, the code of repression which her former allies were advancing was the next most serious menuce to Somewhat informally, though de progress. Somewhat informally, though de-cisively, she withdrew from the international partnership. France, where liberal thought was making new headway, followed suit "Citizen King," Louis Philipp ascended the throne as a constitutional rules

One by one the misdeeds of the Congress of Vienna, which supposedly aimed permanent peace, bred wars. Some of offenses were among the roots of the great world council and the first liberal one now has the unexampled opportunity to rectify the last injustices of the Vienna Congress, whose career of iniquity still gives honest statesmen unwary quaims.



ONLY GERMANY CAN OBJECT TO THIS DELEGATE TO VERSAILLES

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Disappearance of Uniforms From Washington-A Long List of Pennsylvanians Who Tried to Get Into the Army but Were Turned Down. Gossip About People You Know

Washington, Nov. 30, THE exodus of uniforms from Washing-I ton has been a marked result of the cessation of activities on the other side of the water. From many points of view this is a good thing. It relieves the pressure at hotels and apartment houses; it enables the departments to get down to work with less interruption, and it sends back to other occupations a good many men who probably should not have received commissions. Say what one will, there has been some justification for com plaints of influence and favoritism in the making of appointments. Hundreds of young men who would have gone into the service through the draft and who could have gotten over to France in that way were given comparatively easy berths here. with rank from lieutenant colonel down, to perform work of a nonfighting character that could just as well have been performed by civilians. At the same time a good many older men who had seen service were shoved aside when offering themselves for service in the field. The

experience of many of the National Guard

officers who endured the hardships of the

seven months' campaign in Mexico before

we entered the European war is in point,

GENERAL WENDELL P. BOWMAN long the commander of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, which performed so admirably at Chateau-Thierry, and afterwards head of the National Guard of the State, was of the type who might have been called. He was a trained soldier of wide experience, and in excellent health, but when he called upon the Washington authorities he found there was "no place for retired major generals." Colonel J Warner Hutchins, who sought to bring his Pennsylvania National Guard knowledge into play in the ordnance or quartermaster's departments, met with a similar experience. So it was with Charles J. Harah, former president of the Midvale Steel Works, and Assistant Director Hasskarl, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. Harrah's old friend and associate. Vice President W. P. Barba, of the Midvale, was taken in as a major and advanced to lieutenant colonel, but the millionaire ex-president was left out. Hasskarl wanted to be a major of engineers, and his long experience on Delaware River work qualified him, but such places went to younger and sometimes to less experienced men. One of the most persistent efforts to get "over there" for real service was made by Murdoch Kendrick, until recently president of the Five O'Clock Club. He took private lessons in French for several months, attended drills and setting-up exercises, made arrangements for the transfer of his law business, and, on receipt of word from General Crowder that a captain's commission would be ten dered him, prepared to take leave of his family. To properly qualify he was inducted into the service as a private and under orders proceeded to Washington. While there news of the armistice was proclaimed. "Private" Kendrick was then ordered to remain in Washington, which he did for several days, until sent home on furlough. Another Philadelphian who was all ready to go was Colonel Lewis E. Beitler, who expected to be attached to the military police in France under co

These are a few instances only of the patriotic endeavors of many Philadelphians who were bitten by the war bug.

 $R^{
m EFERENCE}$ to General Bowman and his readiness to serve in the European war recalls the Spanish-American war experience of the First Regiment. This or ganization, which grew out of the Washington Grays of Civil War fame, paraded in the peace jubilee of 1898 as the "First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry." That was the designation under which it came out of the Spanish-American War. The regiment had been organized by Colonel Bowman, but he was so severely injured in saddle while awaiting muster-in that the command fell to Lieu tenant Colonel J. Lewis Good, who had advanced to the rank of colonel at the time of the parade. Fred Taylor Pusey who is now in France, was the first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. The chaplain was the preacher-author Cyrus Townsend Brady. During the Mexican campaign Colonel Charles C. Allen, a Philadelphia boy, whose father, Colonel W. W. Allen, of West Philadelphia, was Civil War veteran, guided the destinies of the regiment. Charley Allen had attached himself to the regular army and was well equipped for the service. After him came young Millard Brown, of Germantown, who experienced "the real thing"

LL in a half hour the other morning APennsylvania avenue disclosed these personalities, none of them perhaps aware of the presence of the others; leaving a hotel after one of his periodical visits to keep posted on national events, Editor E A. Van Valkenburg, of a "twenty-story building on a prominent corner" in the city of Philadelphia; on a street-car riding to the Capitol, "Brother Bill" Vare headed for the Appropriations Committee on the House side; in a big red touring car, passing the aforesaid street-car, the "Big Griz zly," as Sam Hudson used to call Senator Penrose, taking Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, to a conference of Senators; outside of the House office building Congressman Tom Butler, of West Chester, and Bill Browning, of New Jersey, gesticulating to group of Congressmen about the trenendous estimates sent in by Secretary Daniels for after-the-war expenditures. Fairly good line-up of Pennsylvanians for one brief spell and Congress adjourned. And speaking of Chairman Hays, who had to sit up pretty straight to be seen in the Penrose car, it may be observed that if Billy Roney, of Tacony and Harrisburg, don't look out he will be mistaken for the national chairman. Put Hays and Roney on the scales and Roney would probably have the advantage, as it might be if they appeared together before the photographer's camera. But even so, there is more than a passing resemblance between the

THE Warner family at Narberth has reason to be pleased with the progress being made in Washington by Dr. Carder F. Warner, who located here some years ago but who finds time to read the Phila-delphia papers and watch the movements

of folks along the Main Line. The Doctor graduated from Hahnemann, but rounded out a general medical education at Vienna and London, and finally threw his shingle at the capital, where he is highly respected. He inquires occasionally about Fred Stites, the Montgomery County statesman, whose eloquence electrified the Pennsylvania Legislature at the opening of the last session at Harrisburg, and is gratified at the record his brother, Frederick Warner, the architect, is making in ship construction on the Delaware.

Many German-born citizens prevented from corresponding with their relatives in Germany during the war are writing to Washington to learn when it may be possible for them to communicate with their relatives with the view of exending individual assistance if needed.

Acting for the Postmaster General, Secand Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger advises that the department is now using "every means at its command to learn when mail may be dispatched and received, conditions in the country concerned being of such a nature as to prevent the resumption of service as carly as expected."

Mr. Praeger states that announcement will be made through the press and will be posted at the various postoffices and that information should be looked for from

There are thousands of loyal Americans in Philadelphia who have been unable to obtain any information about relatives and friends in Germany for more than a year past and it is believed that they will aid the Government in extending individual relief in many cases of distress as soon as the avenues of communication are open. This is a matter of interest to the Junger Maennerchor, the Turngemeinde and other Philadelphia organizations, whose loyalty during the war has been unquestioned and whose assistance in the matter of Liberty Bonds has been considerable.

The freedom of the high "c's" has done Enrico Caruso many a good and lucrative turn when pay day at the Metropolitan Opera House came around.

If Governor Brumbaugh had been a shade more imaginative he might have waited until he was out of office before insuing an appeal for a state-wide thanks-

What Do You Know?

Who are the Spartacides in Germany? What is the meaning of all fresco? 3. Who was David Ricardo?

What is the classical name of Switzerland? Who called Shakespeare "Fancy's Child"? What country is called the "Sunrise King dow"?

Who wrote the modern story of musical life

8. Where is Rotten Row? 9. What is a tessellated pavem What American President refused to greet his successor at the capital?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz onry White, formerly American at to France, and Elihu Root were as the Republican envoys on the peace commission. Mr. White

2. President Wilson is expected to land in Brest. 5. The Catalan language, as well as Spanish, is speken in Burcelona, Spain, 4. Jean-Francois Millet painted "The Ang 5. The peace conference after the Spanish lean War was held in Paris.

6. Lindler M. Garrison was Mr. Baker's imme-diato predeceasor as Merretary of War. 7. A basseck is a cushion for kneeling or a toff of matted grass.