## Evening Public Tedger THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, December 11, 1918

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ENGLAND PUTS US TO SHAME

ENGLAND has reduced by one-half the mortality of children under five years old while she has been fighting the war. The mortality of children under one year old has increased in Philadelphia within two years.

The saving of the lives of the children was an incidental outcome of the British system of food rationing. Plans were adopted for conserving the milk supply and distributing milk to those who needed it. As a result, the families of the poor, among which child mortality is always greatest, had milk for their babies and the babies lived. The saving of life thus affected reduces the net loss of population in England to an inconsiderable figure, although more than a million men have dled from wounds and disease on account of the war.

The British have learned how to save life, and they are not likely to forget the

Now, is Philadelphia to fall behind England? The National Congress of Mothers. through its local representatives, is trying to raise fifty thousand dollars here for work in a baby-saving campaign. If this fund saves the lives of only fifty babies it will be well invested, for all statistics agree that the life of a child is worth at least a thousand dollars to the city. The courts have time after time appraised the life of an adult at five thousand dollars. The money which the people interested in child welfare are seeking ought to be subscribed quickly, and when it is subscribed the city authorities will be derelict in their duty if they do not set about removing all the causes which imperil the lives of the children of the poor.

"Gangway!" for Mr. Vare every time.

# THE STATUS OF ROBINSON

EVERY ONE interested in public order and decency is hoping that the current impression is correct that when Captain James Robinson returns to the police department he will not be returned to the post of Superintendent now filled by Captain Mills.

Captain Robinson will be entitled to retire on pension in a few months, if his connection with the police force continues. Opinions may differ as to the propriety of permitting an officer who has been demoted because of flagrant neglect of duty to remain on the city payroll so that he may profit by the pension system established to reward faithful officers. But there is no disposition at present to insist on punishing Robinson to the extent of depriving him of his pension.

If the Director of Public Safety, however, disregards the proprieties to the extent of reinstating Robinson in the office from which he was ousted in order that an officer in whom the national Government had confidence might be in a position to protect the soldiers and sailors from the machinations of the vicious he will have to reckon with a public sentiment which is in no mood to be ignored.

"Your say!" observes the P. R. T. in its third truth lesson. It's as good as said.

# WHY THE ARMISTICE WAS KEPT

TTHE extent of Germany's defeat is significantly revealed in the observation of the drastic terms of the armistice. Had treachery been practical or suggestively profitable unquestionably it would have inspired the actions of the foe. Where the least leeway was afforded, as in the case of the released prisoners at the internment camps, violation of the spirit of the agreement occurred. But elsewhere, though Solf whined and sniveled, the hard provisions were executed with neatness and fair dispatch.

Beaten men, however dishonorable in their hearts, could play no other game. "Vanquished victors," which some of the junker commanders are dubbing the army, is the emptiest of phrases. The fact that these slippery customers have been in general faithful to the armistice conditions conclusively establishes the extent of

The provisions of the memorable scrap of paper signed at Senlis on November 11 expire today unless renewed. Of course they will be. Erzberger and his fellow dele gates are eagerly waiting at Treves the privilege of subscribing once more to the ecknowledgment of their collapse. We know now how idle were our fears that Germany would trick us in executing an armistice, for we had forgotten how weak weapon is even treachery when face to face with overwhelming power.

Are the munitions makers to have in the Peace Conference?

WAS THE KAISER A BAG OF WIND? CONCERTED attempt seems to be ing to create the impression that liern was not so big as sed to be painted, that he was

a mere stuffed dummy, or a bag of wind, manipulated by hands behind the scenes like the hero in a Punch and Judy show.

Wilhelm himself has said that he knew nothing about the beginning of the war. for he was in Norway when it began. If he had won the war he might have told a different story, but he is trying to get from

under now. Maximillian Harden is playing the former Kaiser's game, for he is saying that Wilhelm had no personal part in willing the war, but was a mere tool in the hands of the military party, "by which he was regarded as a coward."

As to the truth of one part of this statement there can be no doubt. Wilhelm has proved in the sight of all the world that he is an arrant coward. No brave man would have fled precipitately to the Netherlands when his armies were defeated. He would have faced the end with a brave manner and accepted the consequences of his acts, or the consequences of the acts of those fighting in his name.

#### A PRUSSIANIZED IDEAL IS WHAT MR. VARE PRAISES

Divine Right of the Organization to Rule Philadelphia a Parallel to the Kaiser's Scheme in Germany

No MORE lucid explanation of the methods of the local Republican Organization has ever been given than that of which Representative Vare has delivered himself. The Organization is a machine with wheels within wheels working harmoniously for a specific purpose. It is kept well oiled and moves with is that goal? As Mr. Vare suggested, it is the piling up of majorities for Republican candidates for office. If the machine does its work well for local candidates it will do its work well for national candidates. This is why Philadelphia gave Mr. Hughes a plurality of this page yesterday. 100,000 when he ran for the presidency in

Representative Vare and his associates regard the Organization as one of the most perfect and efficient creations of human genius. They worship it. They regard any one who attacks it or criticizes it as guilty of sacrilege. They assume that when the Organization is attacked the righteousness of the rule of the majority is impugned and that representative institutions are in danger.

It is because so many men think in this way that it is difficult to correct scandalous abuses in the city government and in the State government. Many such men are honest with themselves. They are good citizens. They are your neighbors who go to the same church and are members of the same club with you. And every one knows that it is as impossible to indict a whole city as Burke said it was to draw up an indictment against a whole people.

But we all know that something is wrong. The unsatisfactory condition of the streets, the increasing mortality of infants, the rising tax rate, the shortage of water in great districts of the city all point to failure to do those things which a city government should do. Now, why has there been failure? If some hints can be given toward an answer we may find ourselves on the way to a solution of the problems which are perplexing the best citizens.

Let us consider for a moment what the Organization is and see if that will throw body without conscience or morals. It lives to preserve itself. It orders certain things done and they are done. Honest men do them and still regard themselves as honest. They have farmed out their consciences to a machine with no conscience and they shift to the machine the moral responsibility of what they do, a first glance. It involves a demand that when they think of moral responsibility

For instance, men who are decent in other activities bend their business ability to devising plans which make it impossible for any officeholder to refrain from paying an annual sum on a percentage of salary basis to the party campaign funds in spite of the fact that we have a law passed in response to popular demand making it a penal offense to solicit any political contribution from any officeholder. The Organization needs the money. It says it must be collected and its agents do their best to force the officeholders to pay. The Organization says that the money must be paid and that if it is not paid those who refuse must be punished. Discipline cannot be maintained i

there is to be mutiny within the ranks. And the men who submit to discipline are taken care of. Every officeholder knows this. Many of them have rebelled inwardly, but they have submitted. Many of them who think that they can serve their city or their State have reluctantly conformed to the conditions which surround such service and have tried to forget the humiliating necessities of the situation. Other worthy citizens have refused to accept public office because they were unwilling to submit to the discipline of the Organization and because they knew that if they were true to their own private consciences the Organization would use all its power to frustrate every effort they might make to serve the people in their own way. It is not necessary to cite names or specific instances. There are thousands of men in the city who have only to examine their own memories to discover

If Representative Vare had said all this his explanation of the methods of the Organization would have been complete as well as lucid. He knows that it is true. No one knows better than he.

the truth of what we say.

Now is there any remedy? That which first suggests itself is th the members of the Organization should retain possession of their own consciences and should cease blindly to accept its decrees as though they were inescapable. If, when they were asked to do a thing in politics which they would not do in their private business, they would protest and threaten to take the public into their confidence there would not be instant reform, but there would be a gradual change for the better, for the disciplinary methods of the Organization cannot stand the light of publicity.

The official who should tell the public that he had been threatened with political death unless he did this or that at | False sentiment! the behest of the party leaders would | Every tobacconist's find the party leaders taking the back Is my home, track so fast that they would be out of And ham and eggs sight before he could turn from the public whom he was addressing to those who had been trying to browbeat and coerce him into betraying the people. But such a course would take courage as well as

The Organization is a perfect Prussian machine. We have lately been fighting to destroy Prussianism on the other side of the ocean, forgetting that we had the same evil right here at home.

After all, it appears that the weather man is the real conservation genius of the fuel administration.

#### A ROAD OF GREAT MEMORIES

 $I_{
m of \ Joseph \ Pennell \ to \ suggest \ the \ imme-}^{
m TOOK \ a \ mind \ as \ imaginative \ as \ that}$ little friction toward its goal. And what date co-ordination of innumerable unrelated plans for American ar memorials in a nationalized scheme centered upon the Lincoln Highway. But once the idea is viewed whole, little imagination is needed to realize the dignity and splendor and general usefulness of the project which the gifted Philadelphia artist outlined on

What Mr. Pennell proposes is nothing less than a new and advanced experiment in nationalism. He would link up, without further delay, a thousand independent plans for war memorials in the communities on the route of the Lincoln Highway and place the whole work under the inspiring guidance of the National Commission of Fine Arts, with a view to writing in bronze and marble and granite along the successive reaches of the great transcontinental road a magnificent record of the trials and triumphs through which civilization has just passed. By this means a new impetus would be given to roadbuilding and new energy might be applied in the general effort for a scientific system of open highways in all parts of the

With this end in view Mr. Pennell, borowing an Lea from ancient Rome, would have war memorials erected in the form of monumental bridges wherever bridges are needed. Museums and monumental groups, figures and shafts would be designed and erected to beautify the approaches to these bridges or placed on the line of the high-

In the future the Lincoln Highway will be a world's highway. It is destined to be a main artery for new and expanded ties of traffic between Europe and the Orient. Were it to be decorated as Mr. Pennell has suggested, it would indeed be to the traveler of the future a road of great memories, as the Roman roads are to this day in Europe.

The Romans made even their milestones beautiful and significant. Similarly it is now proposed that the small communities in America might depart from the old habit of lifting stiff and ugly granite effigies in their public squares and leave, instead, appropriate monumental groups at any light on the subject. A long study the highway's edge. The smallest comof its methods of doing business leads to munity could erect a milestone so de the conclusion that it is a great soulless signed as to be a fitting memorial to its soldier who did not come back. And so the memory of an infinite number of lads who otherwise will be forgotten might be kept green through future years in the mind of the world upon its journeys.

Certainly Mr. Pennell's scheme is dramatic. Like all other wide departures from habit, it suggests impassable difficulties at road systems be scientifically planned, as the equipment of great utilities is planned, not for the moment but for the needs of the future. The ancients planned their roads with this general view In America we are entering an age of motored traffic with road systems that have evolved from accidental trails. It will tot do to say that the plan of nationalized war memorials is impossible of realization. It would require merely the mobilization of national sentiment and extended authority for the National Fine Arts Commission. The practical advantages of the scheme should be apparent to every farmer, every maker of automobiles and every one who has a habit of looking ahead. It is not likely that Washington could be prejudiced agains, a plan merely because it unites an extremely high artistic ideal with unmistakable utilitarianism.

Cologne hopes that her A Tip cathedral will inspire on the Ways of Gott! a visit by President Wilson. Therein she displays a keen appreciation of the force of curiosity, for the Chief Magistrate, as well as the rest of us, would naturally like know just what kind of religion has observed in the famous "Dom" for the last four and a half years.

The propriety of housing the Johnson The Retort pictures on the Parkway in a replica o Florentine architectural masterpiece is enhanced by the fact that Mr. Wilson is already an honorary citizen of the fair metropolis of Tuscany. Reports of the forme

Kaiser's attempted suicide are not con-

Loyal

to the Last

vincing. If Herr Hohenzollern is weary of life he has only to return to Germany, and he will find many aid him in his quest for relief. Brother Bill was only trying his brush when he attempted to whitewash the Organization. He will be along in a little while with red, white and blue paint.

Many a "war after the war" is destined o be fought on the vexed theme of what

With obstreperous Catalonia on her hands, it's no wonder Spain didn't enter the foreign war. She had a home-grown product to consider.

## THE CHAFFING DISH

WE HOPE that peace will last as long as the publisher of "On a Slow Train Through Arkansaw" thinks his book will sell. Of this remarkable volume, which you have all seen on railway newsstands, the publisher says "Will sell forever-and a thousand years afterward."

## Synthetic Poems Home Is Where the Heart Is

They say that a strange city Is a lonely place-Come, come.

Mean more to me

Caution

People say you shouldn't Tell all you know; But it's usually Telling what you den't know That gets you into trouble

Wisdom

A sagacious friend once told me: When you're in a barber shop Always let the attendant shine your shoes: You'll have to tip him anyway For putting your coat on, So why not get something For your money?

## Yes, but What Does It Mean?

human life this is the clue (It's just as well that you should know) Things that are so may be untrue, Things that are true are rarely so!

#### Preliminary Irresolutions for the Coming New Year

To buy some pipe cleaners. To fill out check stubs more carefully. To get up when the alarm clock rings. To stop reading those ads about the mer

who improved their memories. To keep our pencil sharpened. To get up nerve enough to speak pleasantly to the young lady at the lunch

counter. Not to write any more poems. Not to spill tobacco ashes on our trou

Not to fume at Swedish matches. Let them do their own fuming.

Not to grumble while waiting for the levator. To preserve a uniform sternness and dig-

nity of bearing. Not to be so polite to callers: many of them turn out to be insurance solicitors, and kindness is a shock to them. Not to make resolutions.

### Speaking of Prohibition

Some die-hards and bitter-enders still be lieve this nation has too much sense to come in out of the wet.

We venture to think that it is only the Americans in Paris who are speaking of the Murat house, where Mr. Wilson is to stay, as the "Maison Blanche de Paris." For in France "Maison Blanche" does not connote "White House," but is the customary name for a drygoods shop.

## Sorrows of Our Grandfathers

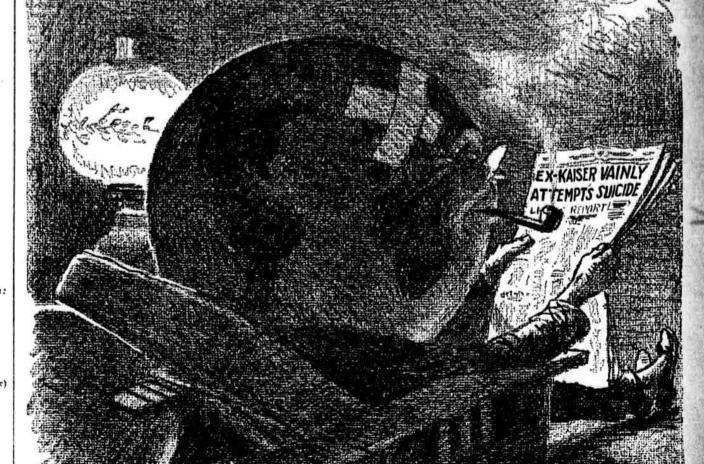
 $S^{\mathrm{OME}}$  time ago, while wandering round the town one evening, we found in a second-hand book store a little volume which we have been attentively perusing. It is called "The Young Man's Book of Classical Letters, Consisting of Epistolary Selections; Designed to Improve Young Ladies and Gentlemen in the Art of Letter-Writing, and in Those Principles which are necessary for Respectability and Success in Life." It was published in Philadelphia in 1835, by Key and Biddle, at 23 Minor street. We are ashamed to admit that we don't know where Minor street is,

STTER writing is a matter that lies close to our heart, because our friends accuse us of being an intolerably unfaithful correspondent, which, alas! is true. In the Young Man's Book, as we shall briefly call it, we have found set forth many principles that should underlie letter-writing; but, unfortunately, the root of the matter is omitted. That is, of course, how to get the urge that finally prompts one to sit down to do one's duty by one's absent

ONE of the maxims that the Young Man's Book insists on is our duty to "edify" those to whom we write. Accord ing to the compiler of the volume our letters to friends must be "mementoes not only of affection or of kindness, but also of an earnest desire to promote their welfare, both in this world and in the world o come." The gravity of this responsibility is rather too likely, we fear, to make us pause and hang back. "Even in letters of business," continues our authority, "opportunities often occur of suggesting, in the most easy and delicate manner, sentiments of a moral nature which may prove of great and lasting benefit. But such sentiments should not be introduced for the purpose of ostentatious display." We are somewhat abashed to imagine the feelings of our business correspondents should we introduce, in however impromptu and lightsome a fashion, improving texts into our letters. "Hoping you are telling the truth these days, as I do, sincerely yours," is the gentlest way we can think of doing it. No, we shall have to go on writing letters our own way.

THE Young Man of 1835 in Philadelphia must have felt pretty self-conscious when he sat down to write a letter, if he was drilled in the Young Man's Book. Think of having this to live up to: great diversity of style necessarily becomes requisite. On important subjects, it should be strong and solemn; on lighter subjects, easy and simple; in exhortation, earnest; in persuasion, mild; in consolation, tender; in congratulation, lively; in request, modest; in commendation, warm; to superiors, respectful; to inferiors, courteous; to friends and companions, miliar." Much harassed Young Man! It is hard

to believe that he lived to grow up. And yet he must have, or we shouldn't have been here.



"WHAT A PITY!"

# CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Status of Concrete Ships-Reminiscences of the Surratt Trial-Mahlon Garland, "Big Moose," Goes to France to Look After His Fellow Moose-Tom Miller, of Delaware, on Gen. Pershing's Staff

endure as a commercial proposition or will they go out with the war? Captain William S. Samuels, of Philadelphia, who knows a good deal about ships, flatly declares that as an ocean carrying proposition the concrete steamship is doomed. He declares that the shipping people are not favorable to further construction of concrete vessels and that Government appropriations should stop. On the other hand, the concrete shipbuilders are very insistent that their handiwork has come to stay. They point to the successful operation of Faith, built under Government direction at San Francisco, and contend that what she has done will be duplicated by

other concrete vessels. Philadelphia has a peculiar interest in this matter of concrete ship construction. The Scofield Engineering Company, a Philadelphia organization, headed by G. M. Scofield, now has a large concrete ship operation under way at San Diego, Cal. In consequence of the armistice this work has been curtailed somewhat by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The general manager of that Government institution is Charles Picz, who was formerly at the head of the Link Belt Engineering Company, at Nicetown. Mr. Piez tells us officially that the original program of the shipping board contemplated the construction of forty-two concrete vessels, but that since the termination of the war this program has been curtailed to fourteen vessels-one of 3000-ton cargo, three 3500ton cargo and ten 7500-ton tankers. Mr. Piez says the board's experience with the Faith has been entirely satisfactory.

THE dangers which surround a President at home or abroad are recalled by the story of the Surratt trial. It is said there are only two survivors of that historic event, and one of them, strangely enough, is Captain Eli D. Edmunds, of Philadelphia and Cape May, a brother of Charles H. Edmunds, of the Philadelphia bar. Captain Edmunds was a witness be fore the military commission in the penitentiary near the arsenal in Washington in May, 1865. Charley Edmunds tells the story in this entertaining way: "At the time of the assassination Captain Edmunds was an acting master in the United States navy, and previous thereto, while connected with the Washington Navy Yard, boarded just outside the navy gate with the Herold family. David Herold, of this family, was charged with being one of the conspirators, it being alleged that on February 22, 1865, in Montreal, he was in conspiracy with Booth, Surratt and others. This was not true, for on the preceding night Captain Edmunds, then attached to the flagship Don, of the Potomac flotilla. spent the evening at the Herold home, remaining there until 10 o'clock. Herold was then at home, making it a then physical impossibility for him to be in Montreal at the time alleged. Captain Edmunds experienced the anomaly of being a naval officer of the United States and in uniform appearing before the military commission as a witness on behalf of one of the defendants. Herold was convicted as an accessory after the act and executed. The part he played in the dreadful tragedy was in piloting Booth out of Washington, through Maryland to Port Tobacco and across the Potomac River, then across the peninsula to Port Conway and over the Rappahannock to Port Royal, where both were captured. Herold was an expert

gunner and fisherman, thoroughly ac-

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11. | quainted with all the by-roads and cow-NONCRETE ships. Are they likely to paths around Washington, and the assassin trusted to his leadership to make good his escape. But avenging Justice was too swift for a runner burdened with such a horrible load of guilt."

> MAHLON M. GARLAND, of Pittsburgh, Congressman-at-Large, has gone to France as a representative of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose. Garland has been "a big Moose" from the beginning and is still what they call Past of the Commissioners of Navigation, has Supreme Dictator. He is a member of been publishing recently is attracting atthe governing body, the executive committee, of which our former coroner, John W. Ford, of the Eighteenth Ward, is chairman. Few people realize the tremendous growth of the Order of Moose. John Ford tells us that the membership now numbers 560,000 in 1650 lodges. Of the total number, 52,000 were in the war service. There are 130,000 members in Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 54, has a membership of 21,000. The order maintains "Mooseheart," a home and school in Illinois where 600 children of deceased members are being educated, academically and vocationally. Harry W. Mace, of Philadelphia is supreme treasurer of the Moose. and Ralph W. E. Donges, of Camden, who has been holding down a lieutenant colonel's commission in Washington, is one of the "Mooseheart" governors. An effort is now being made to have passed by Congress a bill to incorporate the Moose.

WORD comes up from Camp Lee, Virginia, that the medical veterans propose to form a permanent organization to preserve after-the-war friendships, and that following demobilization they will probably have a reunion in Philadelphia Corporal James C. Purcell, of the medical department, is among those discussing this proposition. We hear a great deal these days about what the "boys" propose to do when they "come back," and Philadelphia promises to be headquarters for many of their organizations.

. . .

CORMER CONGRESSMAN TOM MIL-LER, of Delaware, who joined the army and was attached to General Pershing's staff at the wind-up of the great world conflict has been heard from. He appears to have been where the losses were very severe, but came out himself unscathed. Tom is a big, husky fellow, son of former Governor Miller, of Delaware, through whom he has indicated his desire to keep in touch with the congressional situation at Washington. The young Congressman was a member of the National Congressional Com mittee before leaving Congress, and after his departure his place upon the commit tee was taken by his father, the then Gov ernor, since the entire Delaware delegation at that time was Democratic.

THE Philadelphia row over the Mayor's playground appointments comes into view in connection with the national movement to incorporate "The Recreation Association of America." There is a strong feeling here, backed up by civic associations, that child welfare is worthy of this new national consideration. Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, president of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, has been taking a lively in terest in the furtherance of the project. The proposed incorporators of the national association include Henry R. Davison, of New York, head of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, N. J. There are no Philadelphians on the list

and only one Pennsylvanian, Walter A. May, of Pittsburgh.

THE Bourse resolutions, favoring a repeal of all navigation and shipping laws that operate to the disadvantage of American shipping, have been submitted to Congress. President Albrecht takes the ground that subsidies must be resorted to if the United States is to compete with nations that subsidize their shipping. In pre-war days this was fairly good Republican doctrine, but enough votes could not be secured to put it through. The time is coming when Alba B. Johnson, William M. Coates, J. S. W. Holton, L. C. Graff, Willlam R. Tucker, George S. Webster and other Philadelphians who keep track of the shipping situation may be called upon to deal with this subject in a practical way. Some of the data that George F. Sproule, tention here.

TINES from a soldier boy in France received by a sweet young college girl not far from Bryn Mawr, who has informed her Congressman that it is "just perfectly delightful to be doing something for the boys in the trenches":

I thank you, kind lady, for doing your bit, The sweater you sent me is now in my kit; The boys, they all tell me it "sure is a fit," But they ask me, kind lady, "Who taught

According to an Amerongen dispatch. now that his wife has arrived the Kalser is "quieter." A certain kinship with other husbands, distasteful though it be, is none the less established.

The George Washington's crew gave the

President a "tiger," and France will glori-

ously follow suit when she presents Clemenceau in the fervent handclasp of democracy. Since Mayor Smith holds that he cannot prevent the return of former Superintendent Robinson to the police department it might

be appropriate to ask who is Directo So long as the Paris conference doesn't have to consider the ever-pestiferous Harry

Thaw case there is fair hope of its settling Now the Kaiser has tried to stage a suicide and, like all of his many shows, it scored a total failure.

What Do You Know?

1. What language is spoken in the Azores What was the profession of John Wilken Booth, slayer of Abraham Lincoln?
 Who is commander-in-chief of the American Atlantic fieet?

4. For his share in what revolution was Richard Wagner, the famous composer, compelled to flee from Germany?

5. What naval station in Cuba belongs to the United States? 6. What two religions are most prominent in

7. Who said "Trifles light as air are to the Holy Writ" What is a halyard?

9. What three crosses make the design in the 0. What was the specified time limit of the

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Soeln is the German name for Cologne 2. Belleau Forest was officially renumed by the French Government. "Bals de la Brigade Marine" in honor of the herolom of the United States marine corps there. 2. Voltaire's real name was Francois Marie Arouet.

4. The loss of the United States naval collies Cyclops is the unsolved naval mystery of the war.

'Necessity has no law. I know some after neys of the name." Is from Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac." herenne is the capital of Wroming.

enri Barbusse is the author of the realistic
war book, "Au Feu," known in English as
"Under Fire,"

8. Factotum is a man of all work; servant man-aging his master's affairs.

cornele is a wicker boat covered with water-light material, used on Welsh and irish lakes and rivers,