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Philadelphia, Saturday, January 4, 1919

THE OLD STUFF

THERE is at City Hall a sort of stoic defiance of all decent influences so consistent that it almost commands admiration. If Mayor Smith, Director Wilson and their political backers had acquired soap boxes and a band and arranged a series of speeches on City Hall plaza to tell the people of the city that they held decent popular opinion in frank contempt they could not have expressed themselves more clearly than they did in the first spisodes of Police Superintendent Robinson's return to office.

Captain Callahan and Lieutenant Ewing the two officials upon whom Captain Mills depended chiefly in his efforts to eliminate the vicious conditions that brought upon the city the odium of Federal interference. were shelved before Robinson was in his office an hour. Then, after Captain Mills was left relatively helpless, it was an nounced that he would be "left to continue the work assigned to him" in Rob-

The reward handed down by the City Hall machine for the police officials who did good work was punishment.

Friends, Romans and countrymen lent him their cheers.

SIXTEEN TO FOUR

THE first act of the Michigan Legislature after organizing was the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Fifteen States had previously ratified it. They are, in the order of ratification, Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida.

Four States have rejected the amendment. They are New York, New Jersey,

Rhode Island and Nebraska. If the example of the sixteen ratifying States is followed by twenty others, making thirty-six, the amendment becomes the law of the land. If nine States follow the example of the rejecting Legislatures. making thirteen, national prohibition by constitutional amendment will be defeated. The Legislatures of a majority of the States meet this winter, so that it is likely that the fate of the amendment will be sealed before the middle of the summer. will exert the nine States. No one can say today what success will accompany their efforts. The drys will, of course, do their best to force favorable action in twenty States. They will certainly succeed in several, but the result in other States, notably in Pennsylvania, is still in grave doubt.

Reading the name of Poland's capital city backward will reveal what Paderewski saw in Warsaw.

PAY FOR DISCHARGED SERVICE MEN SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S immediate indorsement of the suggestion to give each soldier, sailor and marine three months' extra pay on being discharged is an encouraging indication that one of the most serious questions concerned with demobilization will be solved before the crisibecomes acute.

No American can comfortably content plate the prospect of suffering by the defenders of his country during the readjustment period. The extra-pay proposal, originally made by a reader of this newspaper, commends itself as a simple, direct and effective remedy. It is to be hoped that the Senate, which has already provided in the still pending revenue bill for the distribution of a month's bonus to the service men, will support the convictions of the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee to the extent of elaborating the

The details of Senator Chamberlain's plan, especially the one involving a postponement of the extra pay until after the men reach their homes, seem sound. Minor points may be revised. The present need is for agreement on quick action. Great Britain is already financially taking care of her discharged soldiers and sailors sufficiently to tide them over a job-hunting period. Her example is patriotically worth following.

Retribution is now complete in Germany, The beer handlers have struck.

## THE WRECKED TRANSPORT

How perilously and pathetically wishes may father thoughts is suggested by the stranding of the swift and valuable navy transport Northern Pacific. Fog. the muriner's still unconquered foe, is also often his extenuator. Safety in navigation through dense cloud banks cannot be guaranteed by the most skillful navigator. But there is testimony that this defense is not available to the deck officer of the Northern Pacific. Through the rain the great light of Fire Island is said to have been clearly visibly. It is said to have been mistaken

for the Ambrose Channel beacon. Its rays were nearer port, nearer home. The time was New Year's Eve.

There was every sentimental and patriotic reason for hoping that the bay light had been sighted. The assumption, if it really was made, denoted bad seamanship, and yet a state of frailty so human as to inspire sympathy.

Of course, in the inquiry which will follow the accident psychological causes will be unconsidered. An error which might have been tragic and which is certain to be costly was committed. It will be duly censured, as are quite properly all such mistakes at sea. The offense, unmitigated by any curtain of fog, imperiled human lives and may result in the loss of a crack ship.

In fixing the blame the impatient homeoming aspirations of all on board will not e reckoned. Skill, regardless of emotions, demanded of navigators. Palliation for failure is often accepted from landsmen. Renunciation of that grace is the essence of the formidable contract which all skippers make with the implacable sea.

#### NO LAW CAN PROTECT A BOOB FROM HIS FOLLY

In Spite of This Fact the Capital Issues Committee Wants Secretary Glass to Urge Such a Statute

THE Arabians knew what they were talking about when they said that if the camel once gets his nose in the tent his body will soon follow.

Many camels have been nosing about in America during the war. They have got their heads in the tent, and unless something is done to check them there will soon be no room for any one else under the kindly covering, as the whole body will fill all the available space.

The capital issues committee is illustrating the truth of the Arabian proverb, for after more than a year's experience of control over all public and private financing in the country outside of that of the Federal Government, it is asking Secretary Glass to urge that a law be passed which will give to a Government bureau permanent supervision over all such securities sold in the States outside of the State of issue.

Plausible arguments are advanced in support of the plan. We are told that hundreds of schemes of a highly questionable nature have been launched to appeal to the cupidity of holders of Liberty Bonds through the offer to them of shares of stock promising a high rate of interest in exchange for their Government securities. It is said that something should be done by the Government to prevent the consummation of these swindling schemes.

No one will dispute this, but the way to punish a swindler is to enforce the present laws against getting money under false pretenses, and not by passing a dangerously paternalistic law intended to protect fools from the consequences of their own folly.

And the way to preserve this nation as a federation of sovereign States is to resist the encroachment of the Federal Government upon the domain in which the States are now supreme. Federal control of the issue of corporation securities would ultimately lead to the chartering of Federal corporations and the destruction of the power of the States over the corporations which they have created. The revenues of many States are derived almost entirely from taxes on corporations within their jurisdiction. If their jurisdiction is taken away their sources of revenue will also disappear and the money needed to maintain the State governments will have to be raised by a direct tax on real and personal property. The camel of Federal control is as dangerous as the camel of paternalism. He has not got his nose very far in the tent and he can be kept out if the States are properly alert.

The regulation by law of the issue of all corporation securities in such a way as to protect the investment public from loss is difficult, if not impossible. If we had had such a law as the capital issues committee desires it would have been impossible to float the first stock issue of the telephone company. There was nothing back of this company but the hope that a device invented for the purpose of making it possible to communicate by word of mouth with a deaf mute might be so perfected as to be generally useful. The Standard Oil Company in its early days was just as speculative and uncertain. No one knew whether there was crude petroleum enough under ground to justify the expenditure of large sums in getting it. and no one knew whether the petroleum could be sold after it was put on the market. Great organizing commercial geniuses have developed the telephone and the oil business out of nothing. They capitalized the blue sky plus their genius and have made enormous fortunes for themselves and thousands of others.

There is a school of economic reformers whose prophets insist that no shares of stock should be issued which do not represent actual investment, and that the sale of a chance to participate in the gains of an undeveloped business must be forbidden as lotteries are banned. This plan has been tried in Massachusetts, where the railroad companies are forbidden to issue new shares of stock at less than par. As a result railroad expansion in that State has been stopped absolutely, because the sale of new railroad shares at par was impracticable.

No law can arbitrarily fix the value of anything for any length of time. It cannot even fix the value of a dollar measured by potatoes or labor. It takes twice as many dollars to buy a barrel of potatoes as it did a few years ago and next year it may be possible to buy potatoes for half the present price.

Paternalism will work with children, but no nation was ever able to survive unless its citizens were full-grown men. They must be treated as men and not as children if disaster is to be avoided There will always be a certain percent age of fools willing to pay good money for gilded bricks, and a certain percentage of wise men also. The list of securities held by the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan included worthless shares in a large number of corporations which were started with fine prospects. Morgan bought them and lost his money, But who would say that a Government bureau should be established in Washington to protect the Morgans of the country from exercising their own judgment in the investment of their money? Such a proposition would be laughed out of court. The idea of putting the rest of us in financial leading strings is just as ridiculous. It is a kind of paternalism that is repugnant to common sense.

The old rule, "Let the buyer beware," although discredited by many social reformers at the present day, is a pretty good one. When properly understood it does not justify the dealer in swindling his customers when he can. Swindling is not the rule of business. If it were no business would be possible. We have criminal laws already that deal with the man who gets money on false pretenses. And the average citizen trades with the man who gives him value for his money and avoids the exceptional man who cheats him. He invests his money according to his best judgment and sometimes loses it, as the most skillful and experienced investors also lose theirs.

There are bureaus enough in Washington already, with long lists of jobholders, without creating another one to look after the financial boobs who do not know enough to prevent a slick promoter from separating them from their cash.

It is worth remembering that the aces helped to club Germany into submission.

#### PIFFLING PATRIOTISM

THERE are millions of earnest-minded folk in the United States who used to contribute to privately directed organizations founded in the delusion that American morale and patriotism needed constant stimulation during the period of the war. They have reasons now to lament their credulity.

The press agents and exhorters thus enlowed represented the paid patriot in his least alluring aspect. They thundered in print and shouldered into the limelight everywhere as third-rate slogan makers, hate artists and tireless propagandists of puerillty.

For instance, William Mather Lewis, of Washington, in these stupendous hours advances to reassure and comfort a troubled world with the demand that the name of Germantown be changed to something less irritating to sensitive souls like his

The world is sick of hatred. Imitations of hate are therefore all the more detestable. We may yet hear of a society for the frowning down of German fried potatoes or of a law under which any one so unpatriotic as to fall ill of German measles would be denied the care of a physician.

Cold waves would be more endurable if oal waves came with them.

## AN EMBARGO AND A QUERY

TEMPORARY confusion in the vast madelinery of overseas transportation caused the embargo on food shipments to the ports of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The channels in which foodstuffs are running in immense tides from America to Europe have become momentarily clogged. Dock strikes and a lack of ships last only a few days.

The question that will naturally arise in almost every mind is so obvious that it need hardly be referred to here.

If there is more food in the United States than can be conveniently shipped, even with emergency methods, why does the cost of living continue to drift toward the

Infferences in essential design of German warships, engines and armament would probably make it necessary for the Navy Department to establish a complete new system of shops and equipment to care for and repair such vessels of the surrendered fleet as might be awarded to the United States. This fact probably explains Admirst Bodman's preference for the plan already suggested for the sinking of the Hun warships in the open sea.

Another proof of the Tut, Tut! current human tends ency to unreason is in the periodical uproar at Warsaw. That city knows all that can be known about the horrors of armed conflict. Almost always in the past when there were national impacts in Europe Warsaw could say that it saw war,

Admiral Rodman de-Bang to Bangkok! chares that if the German fleet is not sunk the Allies will find that they have "annexed a herd of white elephants." In that case, why not offer them to Siam?

Republican City Committee may merely have had a sneaking feeting that it needed a Almost everybody They Don't Change wants a League of Nations, and yet the

The sort of raining which Philadelphia lately experienced was not calculated to afford many of us a royal good time.

statesmen say it isn't possible?

It would be interesting to learn the President's feelings if the Romans take him to view any authenticated remains of the Senate house.

That gorgeous blurb issued by the Republican city committee yesterday in praise of Governor Brumbaugh is sure to wring an appreciative word from the Governor himself. Prepare to hear that Philadelphia has the sweetest and hollest of city committees. December 16,

## THE CHAFFING DISH

Ballade of Getting One's Feet Wet USED to think, when I was small. How most delightful it would be To go out walking in a squall And tramp in puddles for a spree; But if I did so brief the glee-

I knew the old familiar threat:

"You'll have to change immediately-

Good gracious me, your feet are wet!" THEY used to catch me in the hall And then and there examine me-Investigation to appal

The bravest boy, you will agree! And if, between my shoe and knee The slightest patch of damp was met, Though I called Dad for referee. "Good gracious me, your feet are wet!"

OF NO avail to bluster, bawl, Or to attempt some specious piea, But I would think (I now recall) "When I'm grown up I will be free"-Alas for human fallacy! The old dominion sway, me yet: On rainy days my wife, says she, "Good gracious me, your feet are wet!"

THIS is the thing men may not fice. The thing no womenfolk forget-Some day my grandchild will decree

The "Lost-and-Found" department of the New York Times casts a great deal of light on the doings of the erratic residents of that city. We note, for instance, that a very handsome wallet full of banknotes was lost "At Biltmore Hotel or in taxi to Childs', Columbus Circle." We should think that the chef of the Biltmore might regard this as a direct affront, to be as-

"Good gracious me, your feet are wet!"

#### Pardonable Anxiety

Has the tall, distinguished-looking lady who desires to intrust me with the man-agement of her business affairs returned to New York vet"-From "Personal Notices in a New York paper.

snaged only on the duelling ground.

A great many humble golfers must have been encouraged by the publication of the President's score on the links at St Cloud.

Perhaps by watching the presidential scorecard on the links of Europe we may be able to deduce some inside dope on the fortunes of the league of nations.

The Government is mighty particular about publishers cutting down their consumption of paper, and yet it has been admitted by a congressional committee that nearly a million dollars is wasted anually by the Government Printing Office in the publication of documents that are mostly seless and are never read by any one. Supplying Kansas Congressmen with nautical almanacs and tide-tables does not seem a particularly valuable activity. An authority on these matters says that the Public Printer has in storage several thousand tons of worthless printed matter that would fill a freight train three miles long.

We hope that doctor from Utrecht takes the precaution of getting his money after each visit to the patient at Amerongen. SOCRATES.

## The Coming Conference

THE tremendous reception accorded to A President Wilson in Paris is an expression not of one feeling but of many. There has ever been a very special tie of sentiment between France and the United States. dating from the time of the War of Indenendence, which France belied the States to win. There is also the charm of French life, to which the American is highly susceptible. so that it is said of the good American that when he dies he goes to Paris. But far above these older grounds of attachment is the trenendous service which America has done in turning the tide of battle and contributing the decisive factor to the victory which has liberated the soil of France from the invader and restored to her the provinces lost in a former invasion. For the intervention of America it is felt, and rightly felt, that France has largely to thank the personal lead, at once so prudent and so courageous, of the American President, And now that the war is won she, like us all, has to thank him for the enunciation of a policy which, if truly carried out, will reap for us the best fruit of war, which is the assurance and the permanence of peace.

If he is to succeed in this task, if we are have a decent peace, one condition is es-ential. It is that there should be publicity. We do not say that there should be reporter at the Conference table, but any attempt to cover up differences and to adjust them on any ground other than that of principle ould be fatal. Such differences can only b vercome by forcing them into the light rempelling extravagant or unjust claims to be definitely stated and openly defended, and britising rubble opinion to bear on them-not the public opinion of one nation only but that of all the great nations and of the

The second essential condition of success that the Peace Conference must have a free hand to apply democratic principles the settlement. No secret treaties and r the settlement. No secret treaties and no armistics arrangements must stand in the way. The Allied Governments have publicly accepted President Wilson's principles, and that is now an obligation of honor. They cannot, therefore, make the existence of any previous treaties an obstacle to that policy, in some quarters the public repudiation of the treaties has been demanded. It is enough that it should be recognized that they nothing in the new order created by Pres dent Wilson's declarations and the accept-ance of these by the Allied Governments. Those treaties were made under different circumstances. What was Pussia at that time? What was Turkey? Where were the Jugo-Slave? Austria had not begun to crumble. The whole world has changed, and the men who sit down at the peace table will Then, again, when is Well, Doesn't 112 wildly praised Governor Brumbaugh, the peak a new language and deal in new co reptions of international policy. The only claims that can count are the claims based on recognized principles; temporary occupa-tion or secret agreements will mean nothing. On the temper and methods of this diplomacy the future of the world depends. President Wilson has laid down a basis on which the nations of the world can co-operate. If that basis is not accepted as the basis of settlement, what then "Clearly there will settlement, what then's Clearly there will not be co-operation; there will be conflict, it is not likely, for example, that America will agree to guarantee a peace settlement that does violence to her own principles and contains the seeds of future wars. One can imagine circumstances under which the magine circumstances under League of Nations might become League of Nations might become a second Holy Alliance. How long will any democracy allow its Government to be partner in such an alliance? Englishmen today are not likely to be less impatient of that prospect than were the Englishmen of Castlereagh's generation. There can be no half-way house between the old system and the new, and that is why not a day should be lost in the inauguration of the new system and the restoration, as the first and indispensable condition, of the full right of discussion and communication.— Manchester Guardian of

- Manchester Guardian of

## CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER Former Governor Stone as a Philosophical Rival of Pennypacker-Wil-

liam A. Patton's Graceful Way of Saying "No"-Tension Between the Regular Army Officers and the Drafted Men

Ex-GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. STONE, who succeeded Colonel McClure as prothonotary of the Supreme Court, has a quaint way of expressing himself. It is even doubtful whether the "Sage of Schwenksville" had anything on the tall member from Pittsburgh in this regard. Although the idea is not gaining much headway in Washington, ex-Governor Stone thinks the Constitution of Pennsylvania should be amended. Why? Because it is "a patched shingled roof, and still leaks." Ex-Governor Pennypacker couldn't have done much better than that. But that isn't all. The ex-Governor doesn't take much stock in political reformers. He prefers the politician in politics to "the schoolmaster, the doctor or the preacher." These ex-Governors will have their little fling; but perhaps they have seen enough to warrant it. And no one will say that either Stone or Pennypacker ever lacked the virtue of frankness. When the friends of the late Mayor Ashbridge were giving him a farewell dinner at the Hotel Walton, the retiring Governor Stone put in an appearance. The newspapers were making merry with Governor Pennypacker at that time, and his famous boot appeared in every cartoon. There was a note of sympathy in the speeches, for Stone had suffered and Ashbridge had his fair dose of criticism. Stone was called upon as one the had "gone through the crucible" and he was expected to crack the critics. This,

Washington, Dec. 4.

WILLIAM A PATTON and the Pennsylvania Railroad! The names are al most synonymous. For nearly fifty-four years they had been inseparable. Through the administrations of George B. Roberts, Frank Thomson, the great Alexander J. Cassatt, James McCrea and Samuel Rea, and even before, it was always the same Patton and the Pennsylvania. They moved along together, no matter who was president. Any one visiting the offices at Broad street, during the last quarter of a century at least, would have thought Patton indis pensable to the railroad and the railroad running wild without Patton; but at las we learn that the faithful commuter from Radnor is taking his well-earned retire ment, and that the railroad is to go on without him. It is the passing of a landmark. And while the Pennsylvania has had some remarkably able men-men who worked behind the scenes, or whose business it was to keep in touch with the public-William J. Latta, George W. Boyd. Max Riebenack, Frank Barksdale (and Latta, one of the shrewdest and most effective of them all, is the only survivor of those named)-it is doubtful if any of them ever wielded such a quiet and persistently successful influence with all comers a William A. Patton, He could meet hundreds of people in the course of a day and turn them away with a smile. If he had to say "No," as a railroad man frequently and to do, he did it in good temper and without offending. Few men who heard him say "no" ever felt the worse for it. They departed with the feeling that Patter had actually done them a favor.

in effect, was the way he did it. "I have

had my share, and while it was going on

didn't enjoy it, but now that it is on the

other fellow, it seems real funny." Some

. . .

good-natured philosophy in that.

AND the retirement of Patton reminds us Aof the iniquitous days of the railroad pass. It was in this connection that the skillful assistant to the president frequently had to say "no." The requests were not confined to any particular class. Politi cians, clergymen, shippers and traveling men generally, all "conscientiously" opposed to the system, were after the passes so long as "the other fellow" got them. It was a bad system, smacking of privilege and provoking both favoritism and preju dice. While it existed the lives of Congressmen, like Bingham and Charley O'Neill and Harmer and "Pig Iron" Kelley and Sam Randall, were hardly worth the living. With members of the State Legis-

through all those trying times, retaining the good will of the elders and the political leaders alike. Nor do the thousands of passengers who daily walk under the Arcade on Fifteenth street or cross the bridge at Market street, to avoid the "death curve" from the City Hall and Fifteenth street to Broad Street Station, know how much they owe to William A. Patton for putting those two improvements "across." It was City Councils and the signature of Mayor Ashbridge that made the thing effective, but William A. Patton probably never worked more industriously on any thing than he did to obtain their sanction.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES

MUCH more than appears upon the surface is involved in the reports of a row between the reserve officers and those in the regular establishment. The new men who went into the service as volunteers or through the draft have been held to a pretty strict accounting, and have done a fair share of the fighting, while promo tions have seemed to go elsewhere. Among the rank and file-the \$30-a-month menthere is also much complaining because of the alleged arbitrariness of certain of the officers. In the matter of discharges there is a great deal of dissatisfaction. Some men are put to unnecessary annoyance and expense to ascertain their status. This is due to the department rulings that no applications for promotion, transfer charge will be considered except upon approval of the immediate commanding officer. The immediate commanding officer sometimes proves to be more of a martinet than the circumstances warrant, and much injustice is done. In Washington the principal army officers, from Secretary Baker down, appear to be overwhelmed with the task ahead of them, and as correspondence is falling behind, the tension between them and Congress is increasing.

DELAY in the payment of soldiers' allotments is distressing enough, but one of the worst of the War Department lapses is the failure promptly to notify relatives of the death of soldiers. The suspense in such cases is unmerited, and tends to aggravate even the most forbearing and patriotic citizen. Take the case of Norton Downs, Jr., a brave young lieutenant, who enlisted in the aviation section at Essington, on the Delaware, in June, 1917. After a course of training at Cornell University he was sent to Foggia, Italy, for field training, after which he went to the Italian front and engaged in a raid on Pola, Austria. He displayed such fighting qualities that he was sent to Ford Junction Aerodrome, Sussex County, England, as an instructor, and while there met his death. His young widow, the daughter of Henry C. Thompson, Jr., of Merion, was apprised by letter, signed by Captain Blakeman, and dated Sussex, October 26, but the Washington officials did not confirm the sad news until December 20. The death of the lieutenant appears to have been due to a fall in the ocean caused by engine trouble while flying in foggy weather. . . .

THE suggestion that the United States shall consent to the destruction of the German ships to avoid international complications does not appeal to John J. Hen derson, the Philadelphia banker. To thus make way with perfectly good and useful property that we need to bring our American troops home, and which should be of service to commerce, strikes Mr. Henderson as being little short of sabotage. He says it reminds him of the Pennsylvania Dutchman, whose prospective heirs gave him so much trouble about his property that he finally raffled it off to get rid of his troubles. Not a bad illustration when you think it over.

A bird's-eye view of the Police Department suggests that it is far easier to find excuses than to find Bolsheviki.

"Lord Reading takes high food post" says a headline. Fortunate fellow! Most of lature it was even worse, Patton lived us are helpiemit tied to its base. . . .

## NOEL

for HERE'S mud on the floor, by the tree, mother.-White mud, but streaked with red. There's mud like chalk on your floor,

Berryman, in the Washington Star.

mother, And a long gray path to my bed." The sleep is still in your eyes, daughter, The wan-lipped mother said,

But there's mud under the tree, mother. And an old brown bangle there." Only the bit of a comb I bought. Dear child, for your yellow hair.

A cross with a ribbon of silk, mother, Daubed with the red and the clay"ust some stray whimsy of tinsel and glass Gleams out that way.

'It doesn't gleam where it hangs, mother, There by the stem of the treeome one has been in the room, mother, And it seems like Dad to me." It's a bitter long way, dear, a bitter long

To your father over the sea.

But I heard a voice last night, mother, When the house and the world were still; Your fingers came smoothing my hair, mother.

And oh, but your hand was chil!"-Last night?

"Last night, just ere dawn, mother, While the moon lay under the hill." ROY HELTON.

## Flood of War Stamps

PHILATELY already is aware of the ex-istence of approximately 3150 stamps which but for the war would not have come forth. Roughly, these may be classed as follows: Charity, or Red Cross; military, for use of troops; occupation, for use by peoples of invaded lands; war tax, for use on mail in addition to regular adhesives commemorative, issued especially because of events related to the war; revenue, or fiscal labels for facilitating collection of levies on commodities or documents, and provisional necessary because of shortage of customary paper, or increase of postal rates, or ex-haustion of stamp supplies, or scarcity of dyestuffs, or any one of a dozen and more other reasons.

The powers associated against the Teu-onic alliance issued more than three times the number of war stamps put forth by the countries of that alliance. Of the total of 3157 known war stamps, the United States and Allies have put forth 2274 varieties, or

more than two-thirds. The Central Powers issued 689, or less than one-fourth.

The United States ranks fourth, with approximately 200 varieties. These include several sets due to revenue legislation, thrift and airpost labels, new values which economic conditions brought into use, varieties in dies and shades due to worn and retouched plates and to scarcity of dyestuffs after Germany's exports of this commodity were cut

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What are the names of the Seven Hills of 2. How many States have ratified the prohibi-tion amendment to the United States Con-stitution and how many more are needed to insure passage?

 Why is the Spanish word panetela applied to a small cigar? 4. Who was Marie Bashkirtseff? 5. How many spectators has it been estimated that the Roman Collseam could accommodate?

6. What were the calends in the Roman calen-

7. What celebrated English poet was called the "Wasp of Twickenham"?

8. What is "mother" in vinegar?

9. What is the highest mountain in the United States east of the Mississippi River?

10. What was Martha Washington's maiden

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Genera is the Italian word for Genea. It is accented on the first syllable.

2. A quidnanc is a newsmonger, a person given to gossip.

3. The United States census is compiled every ten years. The next one will be taken in 1920.

4. Amerongen, in the Netherlands, is twenty-one miles southeast of Utrecht.

5. The pay of a private in the French army is at the rate of five cents per day. 6. Alexander H. Stepheus was Vice President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

7. The Coliseum in Rome is about 1900 years old. It was dedicated by the Emperor Titus in the year 80 A. D.

8. The Book of Revelation is also called the

Apocalypse.

9. "A priori" reasoning is reasoning from cause to effect, deductively, presumptively, as far as one knows.

10. An actor is sometimes called a Rescins in reference to Quintus Roscius, the greatest of Roman comic actors, the triess and instructor of Cicero. He died about of R.