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Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 21, 1919

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S inaugural address, printed in full on another page of this issue, is a statesmanlike document deserving perusal by every person who wishes to understand what kind of man now occupies the highest post of honor it our Commonwealth.

While there will be some to take exception at points, the message as a whole car be commended for its avoidance of the usual amiable, platitudinous and vague out givings on such occasions. The new Governor knew what he wanted to say and said it, positively and definitely. The speech is long, but the most severe blue penciler would find it hard to cut. It is meaty, carefully reasoned and touches every vital question before the people of the State. Best of all, it shows clearly the results of the Governor's long services in the Legislature. He knows his job and will need no boss to guide his steps. He can think for himself.

To discuss adequately every tople handled in this admirable address would require as much space as the original. But there are points worth emphasis. What the Governor says about the

method of combating the menace of Bolshevism in this country is pithy. The antidote of "good public administration, generous, progressive, humane laws and thorough justice, backed by an alert, forceful and God-fearing public sentiment," will serve for most popular ills as well as this "social infection" from Russia.

We like his manly way of drawing the line between the executive and legislative departments and his promise to respect the rights and responsibilities of the legislators. Imagine some recent executives in this country frankly declaring to the legislative bodies affiliated with them: "It was never intended that the political power of

populations; the demand that the Federal Covernment "release its stranglehold upon private enterprise and withdraw its persistent and repressive regulation of every commercial activity, cut down its overgrown force of official nonproducers, reduce its appalling expenditures to a normal basis and save some of the billions taken from the people in the most drastic taxes the world has ever known for use in

domestic works," and the plea for a complate body of humana legislation.

Philadelphians will be particularly pleased with his incistence that this city get a square deal and a larger measure of free povernment by such clauses as his inforsement of charter revision, the return of automobile license fees to the city for upkeep of streets, the improvement of the Delaware port and harbor, and an approrelation for the Delaware River bridge it is libert.

That his attitude on prohibition and woman suffrage before election was not mere electroneering sham is proved by his mplifile statement that the Federal amendments on both subjects should be assed, the first at once and the other as con as submitted by Congress. His conindion is a modest reference to his cabinet" and a quotation from Colonel Roosevelt that is fine enough to serve as a motto for any government.

The Governor has made a spiendid start.

FEDERAL ENCROACHMENT ON THE POWER OF THE STATES

Washington's Dictation Is Imperiling the Whole Admirably Balanced Structure on Which the American Nation Was Founded $M^{\mathrm{RS},\ \mathrm{JELLYBY},\ \mathrm{immortalized}\ \mathrm{in}\ \mathrm{the}}$ pages of "Bleak House," was an exceedingly zealous reformer, so intent on redeeming the unfortunate African natives of Borrioboola-Gha that her own household became a perfect synonym for chaos. The excellent principles which she sought to inculcate abroad were repudiated at home.

A great belligerent in a world war proclaimed and fought for the liberalizing principle of self-determination and the rights of small sovereign entities, yet meanwhile within its own boundaries that much-lauded political philosophy was more traduced than it had been for generations.

The United States of America in the role of Mrs. Jellyby is not an engaging spectacle. It would be pleasant to believe that certain ideals which we have been championing for others have been stimulated among ourselves. But the facts are otherwise.

In a great emergency patriotism rightly dictated that even a radical dislocation of the constitutional balance between the sovereign States and the national government of the federalized republic which they compose should be tolerated. The war powers of Washington were naturally susceptible of the widest interpretation. The result has been a persistent process of centralization distinctly at variance with the sound concept that powers not specifically delegated by law to the Federal government should be enjoyed by the various Com-

monwealths To have asserted these rights in war times might seriously have crippled the imperative need of unified action. But quiescence under the new order of peace is in flat contradiction of the admirably balanced original structure of the American republic. We shall be Jellybys, indeed, if self-determination in the community of States is forgotten in the midst of our enthusiastic support of it for other lands. How far we have traveled along the course of centralization is obvious in the passage of the "dry" amendment, the telephone and cable seizures, the campaign for a national suffrage law, the hints of national health insurance, old are pensions and a plethora of proposals making for the ascendancy of Washington over Pennsylvania, New York or California and the reduction of these sovereign entities and their sisters to the status of French "departements." The suggested and accomplished reforms may be, and in many cases are. theroughly praiseworthy. It is the machinery enforcing them which is quesformble. Must of them are actually llegal unless the drastic measure of amending the Constitution be adopted. How much we have strayed from the vardinal principles of a republic, es necially memoralile in history for its nice. adjustment of vights and its unplication of a code of internal freedom to the lems" that Pennsylvania contributed about components of a union, is thus exem-

find its way to the United States Supreme Court. A verdict from this high tribunal,

whomever it may favor, should prove salutary, for it is high time that cognizance were taken of disquieting tendencies of a misconception of the very texture of the American body politic. A judicial fiat would clear the air, as it has often done in the conflict in the past between State and national sovereignty.

In former days, however, the problem was much less confused than it is now for the reason that, despite the extravagance of the States' rights champions, their constant activity resulted in a definition of sides and gave unremitting prominence to the whole theme. There is danger today in the possibility that the essential character of the whole league of States, in which harmony has been produced from their authority to legislate for themselves on subjects which concern themselves alone, may actually be altered without the public being fully gware of it.

Such a prodigious transformation took place in the Roman state, which went through the illusory motions of being a epublic long after the imperial power was fully established. It is by the hindsight of history that we know that the republic fell with Caesar. The changes | American consul, he might help us. were so subtle that the existence of a new form of government under Augustus was unsuspected.

The highly singular phase of the present situation lies in the fact that the active oppressors of State self-determination are members of a party which formerly fervently espoused the doctrine of State "self-determination." Being in office, the Democratic party has developed its potentiality in the direction of federalism. Perhaps any other political faction would have done likewise. The viewpoint of a jobholder is apt to vary widely from the opinion he may have held outside of office.

But whatever the cause, the Democratic and Republican parties for the first time in their history seem to have changed places on a matter of principles. Should the cleavage widen and become more distinct, the next national election may produce an altogether novel line-up of political philosophies. It would be beneficial for the country to face the issue clearly, to cease groping in the fog inevitably created by the abnormal war conditions and since then more periously intensified. Scraphically reforming the world and behaving like Mrs. Jellyby at home is a part which the American republic cannot safely continue playing. Supposedly, we enjoy the faculty of

turning our gaze "home to the instant need of things." The necessity of apply ing it to a matter which concerns the vital structure of the nation and the whole workable theory on which it was founded is immediately imperative.

Well, at least the Pennavivania legistator who registered as a "gentleman" did not call himself a "perfect" one.

THE LATEST WATER GOUGE

THE Springfield Water Company's threat to increase its rates for domestic consumers emphasizes anew the injustice of the anomaly by the operation of which ertain Philadelphia taxpayers entitled to

ity water at city prices are denied that right. Notwithstanding the Public Service Commission, private concerns controlling mains in the suburbs have long enforced of extortion and exospect of chock they can always bluster nd intimidate. But even assuming that their charges vero wholly fair, there is no excuse for onducting their enterprises in Philadelphia Counts. There the municipal water bureau should be the exclusive dispenser of water at rates proportionately the same for all citizens. The unequal distribution of public privileges and public services is in abuse which cannot be rectified too peedly. The plan to purchase the water mains of private company in Holmesburg for the ty is sound and should be swiftly exeused. But inequities will exist until the ity exercises its clear right to buy up all the intruding plants. The prospect of this latest gouge calls for conclusive action.

SIGNIFICANT PRELUDES TO THE PARIS DRAMA

Elusiveness of Diplomatic Preliminaries-George Creel's Doughty Tilt With Chaos

By CLINTON W. GILBERT terpondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Pears Delegation in France Special Correspondence

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Paris, Jan. 6. N THE new process of rapprochement elween the press and government the Administration has discovered England. This sounds like shop talk, the interest of a newspaper man in the newspaper side of the conference. But it is not. It is highly significant. The President was getting ready to visit England. The American press had to come along. The inison officer between the President and the press was talking to the assembled orrespondents. He was doing what he ould. He thought there would be a train for us. He was trying to arrange for one. He had been to the American consulate

about permission and vises. You can't urn around in Europe without consulting the police and three or four other authorities. If we would all go in a body to the

THERE was an interruption of this ineffectual flow. Some one said, "I think Mr. Wile has a communication to make."

Mr. Wile is one of Lord Northcliffe's men He said: "Speaking for the British Gov ernment" -- Lord Northeliffe's men all speak for the British Government: even the office boys in Threadneedle street speak with voices that sound at least as if they came with all the authority of the minis terial bench --- "speaking for the British Government. I desire to say that that government wishes you all to be its guests during the President's trips. Trains and hotels will be provided. If you will all turn in your passports, we will get the necessary vises and permits. Everything will be done for you by the British Government."

THE American liaison officer gasped. The British had walked into the meeting where the details of publicity for the American trip were being arranged and had made off with the American press before the eyes of the American officials. Was it Northeliffe, the most American English-man, who had done this thing? Or was it England, the country which you discover in Paris, although it is not yet here? If the British show the same swiftness and address at the coming conference that they showed on this occasion, who will run away with the Peace Conference?

The hardest thing to find in Europe at the present writing, when the preliminaries were to take place which would settle everything, is the Peace Conference. Where is it? What is it? When the newspaper correspondents arrived, they spend the first few days, meaning that they were lost or that the Peace Conference was lost. They could find nothing. They looked anxiously at the high hedge which surrounds the mansion where President Wilson lives and almost hides it from view. But hedges in Paris tell nothing. The press here has not established its relations with hedges

and blank walls. The correspondents heat their breasts. Then the truth gradually came to them. President Wilson himself had not found the Peace Conference. Some put it that he reached the ball park before the game was called. He had talked, it is true, to Mr. Clemenceau and Signor Or lando, but it became evident that these talks had settled nothing and got nowhere It was a talk between the earnest exponent of modern ideas and two polite diplomate of the old school. It came out that Mr. Wilson thought he

was losing time. He was to be gone from America only six weeks, and it was rapidly becoming apparent this time would be up before anything real had been accomplished,



THE CHAFFING DISH

A Case of Desertion?

COMMUTERS are a hardy race, but U many of them must have been dismayed at the recent rumor that the Mayor, our most distinguished official suburbanite, is to move in town for the blizzard season. The report as printed offered three reasons for His Honor's urbanization. First, it is impossible to get servants in Gienside; second, the Mayor yearns to be near the hotels and theatres, and, third, he wants to be hard by his lawyer. There was no suggestion that he

wants to be nearer his job. Now it would lead us too far afield to

discuss which of these considerations, if any, may be the Mayor's prime motive for there. So we said, innocently enough, that all the pawnshops of our acquaintance are

"Well, boss," said the person, "I've got ring here I found in a hotel and I want to sell it so I can get enough money to go to Pittsburgh. It's a fine ring. Just hold it in your hand, boss. I've an idea you would give me good value for it."

We looked at the ring and it seemed fairly interesting. A large gold masculine ring, with a diamond of startling proportions.

"I guess that ring is worth a good deal of money," said the person, "but I've got to get to Pittsburgh. I'll let you have it for \$25."

and put it in its bassinet in the room where "I've got a friend who lost a ring very by the sessions are held. Each delegate as like that in a hotel the other day. he passed in to each meeting would be rewe said, "and he has an idea some one quired to pass the bassinet and look at helped him to lose it. It's fine you're going the child. On the blannets he would see a to Pittsburgh, because he's going ther too, and you might meet him." "Well, boss. I might have to go farther than Pittsburgh," said the agreeable individual. What we should have liked to do would have been to accompany the person across the bridge, pretending we would buy the ring when we got home to our wallet, and then introduce him to the first man in blue we met, but we felt a little handicapped by the presence of the young relation. "I'm sorry," we said, "but I don't wear jeweiry. But that friend of mine who lost a ring is just on the other side of the bridge. Go on as you're going and you'l meet him."

closed on Sunday.

should be used legislation or to influence or dominate political action". What will the petty bosses say to that? Elkewiset "Let u work together in entire confidence to perform our solemn duties, with no masters to serve but the people of Pennsylvania, who have trusted us so completely." Shades of Matt Quay!

The recommendation for postponemenof constitutional revision until 1921 is disappointing, but probably due to the conservatism of the schooled legislator Appointment of a commission of twenty five citizens, "representative of the beau thought in the various elements in only Commonwealth's life." to study the whole subject, seems like a work of super-rogation, since any constitutional concentred will insist upon traversing all of the ground again. We ought to have a convention not later than next year, for delay only multiplies the colls of the normani thread bare Constitution, which, as the Concerner well says, is not a bill of rights him a flar of limitations of prohibitions rather than ! principles.

Many readers, will be amaged to leave from the section valued "Financial Probone-sixth of the entire entry of the administration of the United States Concernment iast year. (Avide) Did Fenner varia tave prepartionate consideration at the hands of the men behind that government's The situation is serious as it affects the netenues and tax masing possibilities of the State. The Federal encroscoment here is grave.

111

The Governor's words on the question of school teachers' salaries and the system of education generally are, worthy of respectful thought. He is bravely out spoken in his opposition to the project for a twenty-five per cent flat increase in salaries and he argues well. But the Legislature after all must decide.

There are many more ideas of value. such as his discussion of the need of reorganizing the Highway Department and first constructing new roadbeds where roads are traveled must; the simplification of the State Covernment machinery; the strengthening of the Labor Department and the extension of its efforts on behalf of industrial workers and the foreign

A particular instance of how sweeping has been the change, even in the very complexion of American political thought, is ufforded by the attitude of the Federal railrond administration in weeking to fix the rates for freight traffic wholly within the States. A generation ago such an attempt would provide memory of the Fifth Ward, one have been almost unthinkable. But the good make some more jokes about the hopepublic, under the extraordinary war con-

ditions, became inused to Federal interference, and the national authorities, sustained by the party in control of the sentral government, have been quick to capitalize this attitude.

It is plain that they will take just as much as they can get.

The whole plan for the government control of railways is one of the many indices of presumption. Fortunately, however, for the welfare of the basic elements of Americanism, the new ruling for this State has already met with a check. The Public Service Commission denies the authority of the transportation "federalists" to dictate in] purely "intrastate" affairs and it is likely that the subject will eventually tion cocktail.

The first bit of legislation to be passed by Iso'l Tr Just the 1919 Legislature Durks? in New York and

agned by the viewernies was introduced by a commet. What was b? Child tabbr? Extenan of woman suffrage? Ban on booze or ignuitten" No, sint It was just a little matter of extending the seams for duck showing milliong bound

> The Men has sprung Bunker or Just in an active golf ists of that an excel-Bunk? test job for a wounded

doughboy or gob would be that of a caddy r caddy master on the solf links of the ounces. A fine job, undoubtedly-for those e them that desire that hand of thing. But city and larve them we've tog at the minth

> There have riots at ther Bernin elections. Alast Now, if it ware not fu

bushines of the Mup. .

After applying th vil-too beautiful Union Nothing, Republicate Club as 2 of Course interthed to the Harrisourg train yesterday, we returned to medi-

tate and to wonder what cream-colored spain have in its with good government.

> "You," cried a labor We Are Oldunion citleftain p NEW YOTHE OWN Fashinned Mayor Hynn, "Stanied

the hand that elected you?" Billing is the faction in Philadelphia.

is must gratify Mr. Bryan to realize that his former hume State was able to add the final dash of grape juice to the Prohibi-

People warn you when you come to Paris that you cannot hurry Paris. The more you try to hurry Parts the less speed you make. And you cannot ourry European

diplomacy. Even the greatest leader of oday, the one international figure in the world, cannot hurry European diplomacy.

PRESIDENT WILSON had been in a hurry. He had come over here without first finding out how his coming would suit the convenience of European diplomacy. Most of us in America had felt that where President Wilson was there was the Peace Conference; but it was not so. Where President Wilson is, there i., the hope of the future, the respect of all the ordinary people of Europe, the modern world's passionate longing for peace. There is moral force, political ideals, but not the Peace Conference.

DERHAPS the Peace Conference took place in England before Mr. Wilson's arrival when M. Clemenceau hastened across the Channel to see Mr. Lloyd George. Perhaps it will take place in Paris when Mr. Lloyd George confers with President But certainly the President's Wilson. coming here did not set things in motion. If he expected that it would do so, he was mistaken. The President is having as hard a time finding the peace as are the correspondents.

WHEN the President arrived he brought two stenographers with him and instantis, in a day almost, there were two hushels of letters to be answered. At once George Creel to the rescue. In his interview with the newspaper correspondents the day after his arrival, Mr. Creel confided to the world that he was going to bring order out of chaos. It is a great delight to think of Mr. Creel bringing order out of chaos. I yield to no one in my admitation of Mr. Creel's force, courage, lustry, honesty; but chao; and George Creel are old acquaintances. Where Cree there is tumult, passion, energy dispersing itself in a hundred directions at There is ardor, certainly, but no order And Mr. George Creel is a rather typical figure, as close to the President as any one What have we got here, internahere tional ardor or international order?

 $O_{ganization,\ just as one used to hear much of organization in Washington. The$ favorite word here is likely to be ordination. The United States Government in Paris is several hotels full of people and loads of archives, under which Paris groatts and at which the French press cries aut in protest as a new example of international bureaucracy. The commission meets daily to organize its forces. Soon, doubtless, there will be a big chart, a blue print dividing all the advisers here and arrive according to functions, and making the vast funds of information collected by Colonel House available. Order will have come out of chaos.' Ardor will have become order. Mr. George Creel will emerge from his retreat. For all the world you

will be reminded of Mr. Baker's functional reorganization of the War Department.

planning a stay in town, if he does so plan. Possibly each one contributes its own delicate impulse to the distinguished

immigrant. But what will be the effect on the

morale of the commuting clan? Would it be fair for the Commuter Maximus, to whom all others along the Cinder and Bloodshot look for precept and example, to desert the colors just at the onset of the bitter weeks? Now is the time when

suburban esprit de corps needs rallying. The next sixty days bring winter's Great Push. Furnaces develop sudden lethargy, pipes freeze, the morning milk bottle has to be placed in a pot of hot water to thaw, wives in Mandrake Park and Marathon wait desolately for husbands while

the 5;18 is stalled in a drift. Every tempered veteran, however, faces the ordeal with the exultation that a brave man feels in meeting a forman worthy of his coal. The arctics and gum boots are ready in the hall cupbeard. The snow shovel and the oldest broom are standing by the cellar stairs. The oll stove is

trimmed and filled against midnight vigils the back kitchen, which tlike all back kitchens) faces north and too makedly exoses its plumbing to the nipping, eager air. An evening trip to town for dinner and theatre becomes a gallant foray, an

epical adventure, a triumph of spirit over matter. And now, as the Zero Hour approaches and the stout battallons of the suburbs man the very trenches of winter, it is dismaying to hear that their commander-inchief may desert them to revel in hotels and theatres, to carnival among hat-

check handitti in steam-heated lobbies. It is a staggering blow to those who have dug themselves in on many a rural hilltop, and with backs to the steam pipes have said to Winter what Colonel Whittlesey said to the Germans. Would it be fair, Mr. Mayor?

It is not unnatural that the Kaiser should go out wood-chopping every day. If we were in his shors we would also have a keen desire to touch wood.

The Optimist

Each time that 1 perchase these flimsy lisle hose. Which are almost immediately pierced by my toes, This sole consolation I humbly repeat, It's good we've not toes on both ends of our feet. We might have had toes on our elbows and kness. Been sprinkled with toes like the branches of trees; So a thanks to the monkey I hereby pro-

DOBO Who started the fashion of only ten toes!

sign:

FATHER OF SEVEN.

MAKE THE VOELD SAFE FOR SUCH AS THIS

We Doubt Your Sincerity

Dear Socrates --- After watching that

ponderous frock coat march up Broad

street with Hon, William S. Vare inside

it I just couldn't help saying to myself,

"The Frock of Gibraltar." I don't know

why these things occur to me. Is there

Thoughts on the Peace Conference

If we were running the Peace Confer-

nce we would borrow a month-old baby

anything that can be done about it?

Is there a man who can look at a babya sleeping baby, that is-without hoping that the world will be a better place by the time it grows up?

Another thing that our own League of Notions will take up will be the distressing prevalence of envelopes that have just enough mucilage on the flap to last until one reaches the mull box.

There is great apprehension in certain quarters-and, by the way, why is it that the quarters are always apprehensive, while the halves and the sixths and the

sighths seem so tranquil?-there is apprehension, we repeat, that Mr. Wilson is going to wait until the Peace Conference decides what kind of a league of nations it will stand for and then announce that that was just the kind of league he had

in mind all along. All the gentlemen who went to the conference in fur-collared overcoats must find this warm weather rather distressing.

Perhaps they call the room where the conference is meeting the Hall of Clocks because everybody is watching it. And perhaps not.

We hope that the President will soon b able to visit the devastated areas of France and Belgium, because the inhabitants must be anxious to begin rebuilding.

Signor Marconi thinks that the best way of opening communication with the stars would be to signal them some simple mathematical statement, such as "Two plus two equals four." This, he says, must true there just as well as here. But if he really wants to get a come

back from some other planet, why not radiate "Two plus two equals five"? That would be much more likely to arouse an interplanetary argument. Besides, is it so certain that two and

wo are four on other stars? They may order things better up there.

On the Walnut Street Bridge We were walking across the Walnut street bridge the other afternoon, ac companied by a young relation (very young, not much over' two years old), when we were accosted by a person of uncertain demeanor, who asked if we knew of a pawnshop that would be open on Sunday Now, William J. Burns or Asiaton Kirk would have known right away what was coming, but we are still a little strange to

the Walnut street bridge and did not know what entertaining adventures may be met

He set off in the opposite direction. SOCRATES.

One-tenth of the land of Pennsylvants is producing nothing, says Gifford Pinchot. Such being the case, there ought to be no trouble about finding work for returning soldiers.

With due recognition of the fact that

both Italians and Jugo-Slavs are very much in carnest and have much to justify their individual opinions, the Peace Conference will proceed to give them just what is good

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

1. What office in the new Polish Government is held by Ignace J. Pnderewski? 2. On what day is the duration of winter weather alleged to be furceast by the action of the groundhog? How long is the Panama Canal?
How what do the initials F. R. G. S. stand?
How is the gross tonnage of a ship calculated? 6. What a the largest city in the British mor-7. Who was president of the United States Con-stitutional Convention? s. What are the two plurals of the word index? What common vegetable was formerly con-sidered utilit to out, was grown for decor-tive purposes and called a love-apple? 0. What is a torcata?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Hediaz is the fertile strip of weste Arabia Ising along the Red Sea and t Gulf of Akabab. The chief cities are Meet Medina and Jiddah.

2. Abraham Lincoln's wife was Mary To of Lexington, Ky,

of Lexington, Ky. 3. The first of Wilson's fourteen points thus stated: "Open covenants of a openia arrived at, after which there is no private international understar of any kind, but diplomacy shall a proceed frankly and in the public vie alw

proceed frankly and in the public view," Jugo Grotius, the sevententh contury Du Jurist, considered the founder of the i ence of international law, prouounded doctrine of the freedom of the seas in t formula: "The air, running water, the are common to all."

5. New Orleans is the "Crescent City," from a great bend in the cour-Mississippi.

South Carolina is the only State in Union which grants no diverces.
Goshen means "place of light" or "place plents."

8. Dr. Samuel Johnson said "The recipro-civility of authors is one of the most ris scenes in the farce of life." 9. In addition to Ireland, St. Patrick's Day legal holiday in New Zealand.

10. The Mohammedan religion, with about 000.000, forbids the use of alcoholie