

Evening Public Ledger
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH
PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
 CHARLES H. KURTZ, President
 CHARLES H. LUDINGTON, Vice President
 JOHN C. MARTIN, Secretary and Treasurer
 PHILIP S. COLLIER, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors

EDITORIAL BOARD:
 CHAS. H. KURTZ, Chairman
 DAVID R. BILLEY, Editor
 JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager

Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ATLANTIC CITY: Press-Bureau Building
 NEW YORK: Metropolitan Tower
 DETROIT: 403 Ford Building
 ST. LOUIS: 1008 Pulitzer Building
 CHICAGO: 1502 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:
 WASHINGTON, D. C.: 14th St. and 14th St.
 NEW YORK: 100 N. York Street
 LONDON: 100 N. York Street

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
 The Evening Public Ledger is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve cents per week, payable to the carrier.
 By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, at the rate of fifteen cents per month, postage free, fifty cents per month, \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.
 To all foreign countries one dollar per month.
 Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

WELL, 1000 WALNUT, KEVSTONE, MAIN 1000

Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

so that master of complexities is invited to visit the island and devise a scheme whereby voting can be made at once fair and easy. Here indeed is a tribute worth winning. To be chosen as a safety valve for Latin-American politics is an honor for the magnitude of which is quite proportionate to that of the difficulties involved.

If any administrator can be the solvent it would seem that the American Provoost Marshal should qualify. If he accepts it will be deeply interesting to watch another formidable performance by the man who made the conception wheel turn so smoothly.

THE ARID LANDS ARE NOW IN PLAIN SIGHT

A Bone-Dry Nation on July 1 Is Likely to Remain Permanently So Thereafter

WITH the passage of the state Senate yesterday of the resolution ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, Pennsylvania puts itself in line with the rest of the nation as represented in the Legislatures. Forty-five of the forty-eight states have now indorsed national prohibition.

The federal amendment does not become effective until next January. In the meantime we have wartime prohibition by act of Congress, to take effect on July 1. Rules for enforcing that law are embodied in a bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Judiciary Committee last Monday. An attempt is to be made to secure the passage of this bill before Congress adjourns next Tuesday. The importance of taking such action in order that confusion may be prevented is so great that it is expected a way will be found to bring it about.

The act of November 21, or the wartime prohibition law, provides that after June 30 of this year and until the conclusion of the war and the demobilization of our armies, the date of which is to be determined and proclaimed by the President, it shall be unlawful to sell distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and that after May 1 and until the end of the war no grains, cereals, fruits or other food products shall be used in the manufacture of beer, wine or other intoxicating liquor. The act also forbids the sale of malt or vinous liquors to be drunk unless they are sold for export. The importation of intoxicants is forbidden after May 1.

The bill now before Congress defines an intoxicating liquor as a liquor which contains one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. This is so broad that it includes everything which could by any possibility be regarded as exhilarating. The bill still further declares that any person who is guilty of assisting in the sale of intoxicants in disregard of the law is guilty of maintaining a common nuisance and is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or imprisonment for not less than thirty days. An attempt was made to authorize the revenue officers to search private premises for intoxicants, but as the bill now stands no search may be instituted unless there are good reasons for believing that the owner of the premises is engaged in illicit trade.

This measure is merely intended to remain in force, if it is passed, until the war is ended and our troops have returned to their homes. But Congress will have to consider in the near future an act to make the constitutional amendment effective. That amendment is not self-enforcing. It specifically provides within its text that Congress and the states shall have concurrent jurisdiction in passing the necessary laws to put it into effect. The bill now before the House deserves the serious attention of those who will participate in framing the final prohibitory statutes. If it works when passed it will doubtless form the basis of the permanent legislation. If it proves defective it will point the way to such legislation as will carry out the intent of the amendment to the Constitution.

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein, under the name of this organization. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 26, 1919

THE TRUTH IN TWO LANGUAGES

The Europe of the third year of the war was sinking to a sort of stubborn determination.—President Wilson.

The whole world was going to hell so fast that it was breaking the speed limit.—William A. Sundry.

They found that there were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made this danger worth while.—President Wilson.

Our boys met the Prussian guard and went through them like a knife through butter, and licked the tar out of them.—William A. Sundry.

And now these ideals have wrought this new magic.—President Wilson.

God is always able to put the ball over the fence every time by standing up to the plate.—William A. Sundry.

ON THE same day two enthusiasts spoke this seventy each in his own distinctive tongue. The contrast is quaint, but not a lot of sound Americanism is subtracted thereby. "The beauty of it," said Mr. Wilson, speaking on the matter of translations from one language to another, "is that whatever the impediments of the channel of communication, the idea is the same and that it gets registered in responsive hearts and receptive purposes."

The day on which the two most dissimilar orators of the world addressed their constituents provides striking warranty of the truth of this verdict.

A CLEAR-EYED EDUCATOR

THE "pathos of distance" has but faint allurements for Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, and that is one explanation of the inspiring virility of this seasoned educator who today completes a quarter of a century as president of the Central High School. Without false sentiment or merely sappy optimism, Doctor Thompson is forward looking and hopeful. His clear mentality tells him that Philadelphia "is a better city, morally, religiously and intellectually, than when he first took up his work here. This acknowledgment of progress involves no blinding with regard to many serious defects, but it is a recognition of facts based on sober judgment and keen discernment.

Philadelphians still talk sloppily, according to Doctor Thompson, but they do swear less and their youths are better educated than formerly. These are heartening observations and particularly stimulating in exemplifying how a man can grow wise with the years without growing old. The "good old days" emanate a specious and enervating charm. Doctor Thompson has resisted it, and his youthfulness is thus as invigorating as that of his senior by two years, Georges Clemenceau, who also once honored the teaching ranks.

The ability to appraise life without fatigues and yet without enfeebling, reminds us of the man who sells tickets, the distinguished and sturdy president of the Central High School has it, and there can be no better proof of the undiminished value of his public services.

A CURE FOR TICKET EXTORTION

THE remedy which State Senator Dair incorporates in his bill to prevent the atrocious ticket gouging is as drastic as it is simple. If, as is now proposed, it is made unlawful for any one except the playhouse owner or manager to sell tickets, the premiums of speculators and "agencies" vanish in one decisive swoop.

In New York city, by a recent enactment, the ticket broker is permitted to charge no more than an additional fifty cents for each seat. This has been considered a great gain over the old extortionate practices, but unquestionably it compromises with the ethics of the case. The principle of "first-come-first-served" is the only really fair one by which places of amusement should be governed. Any other policy begets abuses, and because they have been tolerated, even encouraged, by fat-pursed individuals willing to pay more than the regular price to avoid a little bother, is a further index of its inequity.

The speculator has not been wholly to blame. A too easy-going portion of the public helped to support his practices. Selling tickets only at the box office and at the price printed on the cardboard slip would be a welcome guarantee of a square deal.

CROWDER'S CUBAN LAURELS

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL CROWDER'S manipulation of the intricate draft machinery, primarily productive of the victorious American army, was so expert that mere compliments on his performance are likely to seem rather flat. An extremely neat job, however, has been done by the first of our American allies in the great war. Down in Cuba they have elections—Latin-American elections. Solving the prescription problems in a small affair compared with straightening out the voting apparatus and determining the just result in the "Pearl of the Antilles." Almost anywhere in the western world south of the Tropic of Cancer election day is likely to be a drama of vivid intensity. A really forceful

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Some Kind Words for Mann, of Illinois—E. R. Clinton's Courageous Pursuit of Office—James J. Ryan and His Regalia

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

THE Democrats in Congress are expecting the Republicans to fight like Kill-kenny cats at the speakership conference, which takes place tomorrow night. A good many Republicans are also inclined to think there will be trouble in the contest against the Republican leader Mann and standpatners like Fordney, of Michigan. The Gillett campaigners have been the more active in this fight, while Mann, still laboring upon details at the party desk, has suffered from the lukewarmness of those who cannot face the editorial barrage. There are several old friends of Mann, who have stood with him in many fights, who may not be drawn away from him, even though they have no antagonism to Gillett. With them it is simply a case of justice and fair dealing, which they believe the plodding and faithful legislator from Illinois deserves. Moreover, they do not sympathize with the methods that have been employed to besmirch the character of one whom they believe to be incorruptible and whose greatest sin has been to stick to his job without fear or favor. A curious phase of the fight on Mann is the apparent coming together of Senator Penrose and Congressman Vane in the interest of Gillett. Originally the Pennsylvania members would have stood about fifty-fifty, but the activities of National Chairman Hays and others, who sensed danger in a continuance of the seniority rule, and like Pinchot, only from a different side of the road, proclaimed reform, gradually weaned the majority over to the Gillett camp. If Gillett is elected—and he is conceded to be a good man—Massachusetts, which lost a senatorship in the late campaign, will have the speakership of the House and, through Senator Lodge, the leadership of the Senate. No matter what happens at the caucus, Republicans will endeavor to get together on harmony lines. They will have mighty little time for reorganization before March 4, or even before an extra session is called. The one thing Pennsylvanians seem to be agreed upon to date is the candidacy of Joseph G. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, for sergeant-at-arms. Rodgers is one of the minority clerks at the present time and is popular with the delegation.

HARMONIZING THE LAW

THE application of music to legislation, which will be tried when the Philadelphia Orchestra participates in the four public hearings on the anti-blue laws bill, is suggestive of fascinating fields of experiment. The argument of a good band may be sweepingly persuasive. Perhaps Congressmen who find mere words inadequate may be trying it if the forthcoming venture in this state is successful. Certainly chronic alarmists could intensify their effects with incidental "chills and fever" strains. Militarists might establish "atmosphere" with the classic drum, while optimistic idealists should be emotionally sustained by a rousing performance of Beethoven's symphonic setting of the "Ode to Joy."

Mr. Stokowski at the scheduled hearings should be even more ingratiating than the legendary Pied Piper. The latter was a mere humble soloist, whereas the Philadelphia leader's convictions are supported by full instrumental eloquence. Lawmakers who can resist the fervid artistry of this fine orchestra must be as tone-deaf as those whom Shakespeare describes as fit for "stratagems and spoils."

The precise point at issue will not, however, be specifically treated when Mr. Stokowski raises his baton in the presence of his fellow citizens and Harrisburg enthusiasts for the repeal of the restrictive Sunday laws. The four meetings are booked for weekdays. If it could be arranged to hold them on the first day of the week, individuals who still favor the blue laws would be under obligation to point out just what qualities of the music failed to harmonize with Sunday. As it is, the hearings will delightfully reaffirm the truism that secular music is excellent on secular days and everybody knows that already.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

A RIDER attached to the agricultural appropriation bill, if passed, would repeal the daylight-saving bill. The rider should be unheeded.

Wearing the colors of the farmers, the rider is officially backed by Senator Gore and Representative Lever, and there is possibility that it will pass the winning post. It is unwise, therefore, to ignore the arguments of its backers at the weighing-in.

The New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, for instance, expresses surprise at the stand taken by the farmers. "Their workday as a rule," it says, "is regulated by the sun and not by the clock, so they should not be affected by the change."

Which, to the dairy farmer who has to catch milk trains, will seem naive indeed. And what about the truck farmer who has to reach town before the population starts its business for the day?

But, after all, it is an inconvenience to farmers rather than a hardship. And that inconvenience is more than counterbalanced by the benefit the law has brought to all urban communities. That precious extra hour of sunlight has proved its worth to many a seeker after recreation and to delvers in kitchen gardens innumerable.

The farmer suffers no real loss by the change. Why shouldn't he be nice about it and withdraw his opposition to a law which has proved so great a benefit to most of his fellow countrymen?

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY has an active board of commerce and navigation, which keeps its eye on seaways, riparian rights and things of that kind. The inspector of the inland waterway division of this board is Willis A. Maupay, whose reports are always of interest to Philadelphia yachtsmen who frequent the inside passageways from Cape May to Sandy Hook. Inspector Maupay admits that few pleasure craft navigated the inside channels during the season of 1918—that was because of the war restrictions—but he predicts that the forthcoming season will find the navigable waters frequented by business and pleasure craft as heretofore. People who have been using the inside waterways for pleasure during the summer have no idea of the value of the commerce carried on these streams in counties like Cape May.

His old friends of the Builders' Exchange would have been pleased to see James J. Ryan, who formerly did big contract work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, among the prelates at the Cardinal's jubilee in Washington. James is a trustee of the Catholic University and stands about as high here as any layman of the church. In fact, he is one of four American Knights of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory, of whom there are said to be but twenty-five in the world. On state occasions, like that in Washington, or such as occur at the Vatican, the Philadelphia builder appears in regalia and has special honors vouchsafed to few. The late George W. Kendrick, Jr., a lunch-table friend of Ryan, was about as strong in Masonry in the United States as Ryan is in the Church, but this interesting fact never lessened their friendship. Indeed, there was a good deal of bantering between them as to whether on official occasions they should not exchange regalia—a symptom of the get-together spirit which some day may dominate the world.

FORECASTING

Foreseeing minor affairs as a cause of civil strife in England, Lloyd George gives them the stamp of absolutely major importance.

Germany is to abolish conscription and establish a volunteer army. The experiment will be watched with interest by a peace-loving world.

The Vickersman resolution passed the State Senate with thirteen votes to spare. Can't the "drys" believe that thirteen is an unlucky number?

A letter mailed at Broad and Chestnut streets took thirteen days to reach its destination a block away. Maybe the postman was suffering from trench feet.

There is little sympathy in Warsaw for the league of nations. It is regrettable but not surprising. They are too near to the fighting. They can't see peace for the smoke of battle.

Proceedings against the men arrested here for alleged conspiracy against President Wilson led many good citizens to hope that the suspects would march from the "grill" to the "bar."

DELAWARE

THE Delaware River Yacht Racing Association, through Joseph W. Broomhead, secretary, has indicated its satisfaction with those features of the revenue bill which propose to tax yachts. As originally written in the bill, the tax would have been extremely heavy and would probably have held up yacht construction for years. Changes were made in conference, however, which tended to alleviate this situation. During the war yacht-racing, like all other sports, has been at low ebb, but the Delaware River yachtsmen are now looking forward to resumption of their accustomed activities. This is a good thing for Philadelphia, which generally loses many of its yachtsmen to down East and other coastal resorts. A. B. Cartledge is president of the Delaware River association and E. C. Headley is chairman of the regatta committee.

WISCONSIN

Now let us prepare a celebration for our own Philadelphia boys when they arrive home in May and June. And let us hope that the War Department will decree that they land in Philadelphia.

Some day when our soldiers are old and gray the world will know all that is now happening in Russia and all the world will be ready to criticize us for the things left undone.

Now that the President is back in Washington, earnest observers are drawing attention to the fact that the George Washington reached port safely after losing her way in a fog, and they are hoping that Congress in its league of nations debate, since fog is inevitable, may expiate the experience.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

THE Democrats in Congress are expecting the Republicans to fight like Kill-kenny cats at the speakership conference, which takes place tomorrow night. A good many Republicans are also inclined to think there will be trouble in the contest against the Republican leader Mann and standpatners like Fordney, of Michigan. The Gillett campaigners have been the more active in this fight, while Mann, still laboring upon details at the party desk, has suffered from the lukewarmness of those who cannot face the editorial barrage. There are several old friends of Mann, who have stood with him in many fights, who may not be drawn away from him, even though they have no antagonism to Gillett. With them it is simply a case of justice and fair dealing, which they believe the plodding and faithful legislator from Illinois deserves. Moreover, they do not sympathize with the methods that have been employed to besmirch the character of one whom they believe to be incorruptible and whose greatest sin has been to stick to his job without fear or favor. A curious phase of the fight on Mann is the apparent coming together of Senator Penrose and Congressman Vane in the interest of Gillett. Originally the Pennsylvania members would have stood about fifty-fifty, but the activities of National Chairman Hays and others, who sensed danger in a continuance of the seniority rule, and like Pinchot, only from a different side of the road, proclaimed reform, gradually weaned the majority over to the Gillett camp. If Gillett is elected—and he is conceded to be a good man—Massachusetts, which lost a senatorship in the late campaign, will have the speakership of the House and, through Senator Lodge, the leadership of the Senate. No matter what happens at the caucus, Republicans will endeavor to get together on harmony lines. They will have mighty little time for reorganization before March 4, or even before an extra session is called. The one thing Pennsylvanians seem to be agreed upon to date is the candidacy of Joseph G. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, for sergeant-at-arms. Rodgers is one of the minority clerks at the present time and is popular with the delegation.

PERSISTENCY

Jewel as is consistency. Witness the persistency of E. R. Clinton, the uptown shipbuilder, in striving for Democratic supremacy. Some years ago Clinton ran for Common Council. He was not elected. Then he ran for Select Council. Same result. Then in succession he ran for the state legislature and for sheriff of Philadelphia. The outcome was the same. Other Democrats, like Michael Donohoe, without making so many sacrifices, managed to come to Congress, so Clinton, being a good sailor, took a new tack. Costello's seat looked good to him and he ran for Congress. It is said he had the backing of James J. McNally, who almost bit his last barge on the success of his friend; but Clinton failed again. As the situation now presents itself to many of Clinton's supporters, there is nothing left for him but to make a try-out for the mayoralty or to succeed Governor Sprout. It is believed that Clinton's persistency will continue as long as shipbuilding endures and the McNally barge increases.

WITHDRAWAL

Mr. Wilson has told no one his plans. He hasn't indicated what he will say to his guests. But if his Boston speech may be freely interpreted in this connection he will tell them that the failure of the league-of-nations plan will unquestionably give Europe over to a series of devastating revolutions.

And the United States will be hated forever by peoples who yet may be dominant forces in Europe.

Even Delay Threatens Disaster

Even delay, it is pointed out here, will be little short of a disaster. Senator Borah's suggestion of a referendum is therefore being fought successfully by Mr. Wilson's supporters in Congress.

If a referendum were decided upon, the conclusion of even a temporary peace now vitally necessary in Europe would have to wait upon the slow processes of a national election in America. There is little chance that the few politicians who wish to make an election issue of the league-of-nations plan will have any success.

It is believed here that the President, when he meets the Foreign Relations Committee tonight, will confront them with plans of his own for a novel appeal over the heads of Congress to the nation at large. This may mean a third trip to Europe, or perhaps the abandonment of the arrangement for a return on March 5.

If Mr. Wilson's hopes are realized, the members of the two committees will make all this confusion unnecessary by accepting the league plan in its general outline and expressing in the House and the Senate the sort of approval that will serve and strengthen the President in further negotiations in Paris and maintain him in his present position as virtual dictator of the peace.

LEAGUE FOES

LEAGUE FOES BLIND TO DESTINY

Men of Minds Unready and Others Recalcitrant to Wilson's Fame Complicate National Crisis

By BART HALEY

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Feb. 26.—Too much stress has been laid upon the partisan character of the opposition that confronts Mr. Wilson's peace plans in Congress.

The true origins of the unrest here lie far deeper than politics. What the league of nations is up against is a state of mind, a sort of mental unpreparedness, that is not confined to Washington.

Washington in its querulous intervals is merely reflecting the national temper. Sooner or later—perhaps tomorrow after the President has told a lot of harsh and novel truths to the Foreign Affairs committees, upon whom he still depends for help, and perhaps not until the country has endured months of turmoil—Congress will give its full sanction to Mr. Wilson's plan simply because the league of nations represents for America the one alternative that is not livid with promises of future disaster.

Fear to Add to Wilson's Fame

There are groups in the Senate and in the House, of course, who cannot think, without wincing pain, of adding further to Mr. Wilson's triumphs.

The House moves with the gloom and the high nervous tension peculiar to poor and proud relations. It feels as a man might feel who has been repeatedly mauled in public.

No one can remain about the seats of the mighty at Washington for even a day without an amazed sense of widespread, indefinable antagonism toward everything Wilsonian. Many of the President's supporters have days when they become victims of this nameless affliction.

The note of smiling assurance in the Boston speech served curiously enough to sharpen the sense of irritation that pervades Congress. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who will dine at the White House tonight have been asked whether they are to be fed on the back stairs.

Some flaw in the President's technique is responsible for all this, and the crisis in Washington is emotional, rather than political.

Postponing Agony of Decision

There are few men in the House or in the Senate who in the end will not be willing to trample their personal feelings under foot, and even their political interests under foot, in an emergency so great as the present one.

The Senate will quibble and fret, and it has an air now of being disgusted with the impulsiveness of destiny. It will even drift far toward an uncertain future with closed eyes. But it is merely following a national habit. It is trying to postpone the agony of great decisions.

For once, at least, the Senate is a representative body. Its state of mind is much like that of the average man in the street, who has been bewildered by the wild panorama of Europe and dazed by the President's part in it.

Victory came suddenly. It is not too much to say that Congress didn't know what to do with it. When the question became a reality, almost overnight, it startled Washington like a yell out of the thin air.

President Prepared for It

Yet there are signs now to indicate it was this question that haunted the President's mind in the hard days after his



LEAGUE FOES BLIND TO DESTINY

Men of Minds Unready and Others Recalcitrant to Wilson's Fame Complicate National Crisis

By BART HALEY

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Feb. 26.—Too much stress has been laid upon the partisan character of the opposition that confronts Mr. Wilson's peace plans in Congress.

The true origins of the unrest here lie far deeper than politics. What the league of nations is up against is a state of mind, a sort of mental unpreparedness, that is not confined to Washington.

Washington in its querulous intervals is merely reflecting the national temper. Sooner or later—perhaps tomorrow after the President has told a lot of harsh and novel truths to the Foreign Affairs committees, upon whom he still depends for help, and perhaps not until the country has endured months of turmoil—Congress will give its full sanction to Mr. Wilson's plan simply because the league of nations represents for America the one alternative that is not livid with promises of future disaster.

Fear to Add to Wilson's Fame

There are groups in the Senate and in the House, of course, who cannot think, without wincing pain, of adding further to Mr. Wilson's triumphs.

The House moves with the gloom and the high nervous tension peculiar to poor and proud relations. It feels as a man might feel who has been repeatedly mauled in public.

No one can remain about the seats of the mighty at Washington for even a day without an amazed sense of widespread, indefinable antagonism toward everything Wilsonian. Many of the President's supporters have days when they become victims of this nameless affliction.

The note of smiling assurance in the Boston speech served curiously enough to sharpen the sense of irritation that pervades Congress. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who will dine at the White House tonight have been asked whether they are to be fed on the back stairs.

Some flaw in the President's technique is responsible for all this, and the crisis in Washington is emotional, rather than political.

Postponing Agony of Decision

There are few men in the House or in the Senate who in the end will not be willing to trample their personal feelings under foot, and even their political interests under foot, in an emergency so great as the present one.

The Senate will quibble and fret, and it has an air now of being disgusted with the impulsiveness of destiny. It will even drift far toward an uncertain future with closed eyes. But it is merely following a national habit. It is trying to postpone the agony of great decisions.

For once, at least, the Senate is a representative body. Its state of mind is much like that of the average man in the street, who has been bewildered by the wild panorama of Europe and dazed by the President's part in it.

Victory came suddenly. It is not too much to say that Congress didn't know what to do with it. When the question became a reality, almost overnight, it startled Washington like a yell out of the thin air.

President Prepared for It

Yet there are signs now to indicate it was this question that haunted the President's mind in the hard days after his

A Ballade

CATCH your refrain. That's not so bad. Get thirteen rhymes—we'll say, for "ray."

If these restrictions make you sad, Remember writers can't be gay. Some purist will stand up and bray. Just as you write a line that's light, "Oh, cut it out!" That ain't the way! Ballades are devilish hard to write.

It seems to make the butcher mad When he says "Charged?" Or will you pay? And I look vaguely at the lad And murmur "Bay, hay, nay, fay, May." Im writing a ballade today. Nothing but rhymes I'm not quite bright. Crazy (I mean), bughouse, or fay, Ballades are devilish hard to write.

Oh, how I wish I never had Tried a ballade's soft, lulling lay: It's not my wont to cry "By gad!" But now there's nothing else to say: I'm writing a ballade today. Nothing but rhymes I'm not quite bright. Crazy (I mean), bughouse, or fay, Ballades are devilish hard to write.

Sir, I shall mutter "gay, Cathay," In talking in my sleep tonight. Perhaps my hair will turn to gray: Ballades are devilish hard to write. —F. W. B. in Chicago Tribune.

A Problem of Democracy

The real trouble in Germany will start when they begin to distribute the postoffice among the adherents of the party in power. —Des Moines Register.

Safe Deposits

"You people don't provide enough straps," "You don't need straps," responded the street railway man, courteously. "We pack you in so tightly that you can't possibly fall." Kansas City Journal.

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ**
- Who was Julian Sturgis?
 - How many states comprise the republic of Mexico?
 - What was the date of the "Boston Tea Party"?
 - Where is the Swanee River?
 - Of what country was Rupprecht Crown Prince before the German revolution?
 - What is the meaning of the word "dry" as applied to voters?
 - Who were the "palmers" of the middle ages?
 - What is the meaning of the word "leal"?
 - What grandson of a President became President of the United States?
 - Who is the Japanese Ambassador to the United States?
- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz**
- Corporal Michael Ciochick, of the marines, fired the first shot in the war between the United States and Germany on April 7, 1917, when the guns of the island of Guam were turned on the interned raider Cormoran, which the Germans were endeavoring to sink.
 - Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, and James R. Mann, of Illinois, are rival candidates for the speakership of the House of Representatives.
 - Robert Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book," a long narrative poem, with an Italian setting.
 - Alexander Graham Bell is generally recognized as the inventor of the telephone.
 - Napoleon was a prisoner on the island of St. Helena for six years, from 1815 to 1821.
 - "Largo" musical term, indicates slow, dignified, broad style.
 - The famous picture, the Mona Lisa, is also called "La Gioconda."
 - The Colorado River flows through the Grand Canyon.
 - Great Britain and France were allies with Sardinia and Turkey in the Crimean War against Russia, from 1854 to 1856.
 - Phil May was a noted English humorist and cartoon artist.