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Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 4, 1919

SENATOR KNOX REFUTES HIMSELF SENATOR KNOX'S able legal argument against the league-of-nations plan proves too much.

Behind its technical criticism of the covenant drafted by the Paris committee was a fundamental objection to the assumption by the United States of the obligations involved in its ratification. It would impair the sovereignty of the United States, the Senator told us, and it would involve us in future wars.

He suggested that instead of entering the league of nations we make an alliance with two great powers, presumably France and England, in the interest of world peace, or that we join in a league which would include all the nations of the world.

Now if an alliance with nine powers, contemplated in the league plan, involves a surrender of our sovereignty, it is difficult to see how an alliance with two powers or with all the other nations will ot involve the same kind of a surrender. And if we are to have an agreement among the nations to preserve peace, even though we have to fight for it, we do not see how it is possible to form any kind of from his survey? The apparent paradox league or alliance which will prevent future wars altogether.

#### SPROUL AS A STATE BOOMER

DENNSYLVANIANS, when they travel over the improved highways, will be surprised at our natural scenery, said Governor Sproul at the Terrapin Club dinner, as well as at many other things of which they know little.

There is no state which has a greater diversity of river and mountain landscape. The beauty of it is impressed on the traveler from the West, who has passed over the flat and uninteresting scenery of Minsota and Indiana and Ohio before crossing the Pennsylvania boundary.

Even from the windows of the railroad as the beauty of the scenery forces 2 upon the attention. The cars run through winding valleys between the towns, with vistas opening into other valleys. The rivers ripple over the shallows and widen into broad reaches of placid er. They skirt precipitous mountains and water fertile plains. Some of them carry large volumes of commerce and they all enrich the state in one way or another. This scenery is not so familiar as it

Europe found in the great industrial centers. It would assist in teaching the English language and in impressing the lessons of American history on the new citizens. If it does its work well it will build up a new group of citizens, the members of which will have all the enthusiasm of converts and will out-American the best Americans,

This work must be done. Whether the proposed public-welfare commission can do it better than any existing agency remains to be proved. The General Assembly, we have no doubt, will gladly welcome the advice of informed persons on the subject.

## THE PLAIN MAN SITS IN THE SEAT OF THE MIGHTY

#### His Investment in Government Loans and Taxes Should Induce Him to Exercise His Undoubted Power

WHEN the President declares, as he did yesterday to the conference of Governors and Mayors, that "the business of government is to take counsel for the average man," he defers to a constituency whose mandatory powers are very imperfectly realized. Mr. Wilson blinks that fact. It is congenial to his optimistic temperament to picture the "average man" as a master from whom modern governments

must take their orders or fall. The complexion of affairs in Paris sustains this rosy view. It is "perfectly understood" there that the conferees are meeting as "the servants of 700,000,000 people." Sickened by the appalling tragedy of war, the "average man" demands a just and last-DE DOACE.

"We hear you," says the President in ffect, "and will respond." "Plain people" throughout the world tingle with satisfaction. It is pleasant to be called "master," soothing to be informed of the possession of authority-so soothing, in fact, that the temptation to let things slide, save at the height of some great emergency, is not easily resisted

If the existence of this tendency be questioned, how, for instance, is the case of Philadelphia to be explained? The average man" here is sufficiently akin to the rest of the 700,000,000 who the President asserts rule the Paris conference with respect to the plain open-and-shut issue of peace or war to grumble when his city is looted and mismanaged, to worry over his income taxes and inwardly to frown at continual solicitations to buy Liberty Bonds, Somehow, the pressure under which he lives doesn't suggest mastery. Is the President indulging in delusions in his conception of the civilized universe or has he mentally subtracted Philadelphia will repay thought, which if logically pursued should reveal the fact that Mr. Wilson, though veracious in principle, is somewhat overcomplimentary. Incontestably the people today may rule if they will.

But do they always will? The significance of that query suggests the flaw in the generous presidential philosophy and at the same time clarifies the Philadelphia enigma Before a government, municipal, state or national, can act upon the mandates of its citizens, it has got to hear them expressed and in a spirit emphasizing the responsibilities of partnership. There is a mighty voice against war now, but there should also be clear tones against other iniquities.

Happily the very burdens under which the "average man" suffers, largely as a result of the conflict, are of a character to inspire sobering reflection. Time was when the American citizen was but infrequently reminded of the fact that he was one of many partners in a great governmental firm. Taxes were light. Save for the obligation to obey the law, generally accepted as a matter of habit, the line of least resistance and the line of least con-

if the firm of one hundred million people is to be kept running properly. But the responsibility of the citizen does not end with the mere purchase of the notes. Watchfulness over the mammoth enterprise in which he is a factor should be the consequence of his act of contributing.

Such co-operation cannot fail to be beneficial to the progress of good government. Similar obligations devolve upon the ncome tax payers, who must invest largely in the United States corporation by March 15. They bear down more subtly but none the less emphatically upon the Philadelphian who pays rent, since rent helps to establish property values upon which city taxes are based. The taxpayer here shares in the Philadelphia partnership, and so indirectly but potently does the tenant of a leased house. The "average man" is financially a part of the city corporation, the state corporation, the national corporation. His connection was never so inilmate as now, for monetary outlays so large were never demanded of him before. If the tie were not reciprocal it would be a tyranny. But republican government is based on the principle of equation. For compliance with legal burdens there are

counterbalancing legal rights. Among them is protection of the investment by the right kind of participation in the corporate enterprise. All Americans, and especially all Phila-

delphians, who have so often neglected to attend to the disposition of their dollars, can perform that act by taking the hand in the control of their government which the President already says they have. To accept his words as mere flattery is to pervert a true principle by faise practice. The citizen, "plain" or "fancy," has today an unexampled right to exert his influence

in favor of the kind of rule he wants. The extent of his investments should make him feel the force of his increased obligations. He has spoken in Paris and the right is prevailing there. As he pays his heavy income taxes and buys his sheaf of shortterm notes he should speak also on behalf of democracy's progress at home.

Once upon a time It Happened at there was a little mice Oak Park Hospital that lived with a lot of other little mouses

in a Chicago hospital. And this little mice said to his mother: "Mother, I have found the nicest nest and I think I'll get married and start housekeeping there." And his mother said, "Show me." And he did, whereupon she said. "My son, this is the bed of a girl creature who, being desperately afraid of us, is consequently our deadliest enemy, Choose a nest elsewhere." But because the girl creatures took things to eat to their bedrooms, toothsome things beloved of little nouses, the little mice and his bride started housekeeping there and other little mouses followed their example. And the girl creatures, who were nurses, discovered the rodents and, after the manner of their kind, screamed and fussed and complained to the management and at last went out on strike And, as a consequence, the beds were torn up and the families of the little mouses scattered; whereupon the mother of the little mice who discovered the dormitory

trouble." The largest hydroplane More Than Mere in the world is being Flight of Fancy autit by the rovern-

said, "There, my son, what did I tell you?

You may always depend on a woman to make

ment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It will carry seventy-five people and travel ninety miles an hour. What the government is doing today private enterprise will do tomorrow. Sooner or inter giant airplanes and hydroplanes will take up the coastwise trade of the United States. distributing Philadelphia's finished products and bringing here beef from the Argentines. sugar from Cuba, hides from Brazil, asphalt from Venezuela, minerats and drugs from

## INTERNATIONALISM AND LABOR

THE most remarkable feature of the Berne - conference of Socialists is the emphasis which it places upon the new political situation in Europe. Responsible Socialism as opposed to Bolshevism has become the Center party upon the Continent, so far have politics moved toward the left. Perhaps the most interesting of all the discussions at the conference was that which occupied their last debate, in which they defined their attitude to the Bolshevik movement, condemning any dictatorship of a minority and asserting that Socialism can only be effectively developed under democratic law, The Bolsheviks themselves would probably admit as a matter of principle that Socialism is founded upon democracy, that democracy involves the representation of the whole people and the prevalence of the will of the majority. Bolahevism in practice, both as It is understood in Russia and also as it is seen in Germany, has meant the seizure of power by a class-conscious minority, who claim the right to act on behalf of a far larger number of those who are not awakened to their true interests as the Bolsheviks understand them. Just as Rousseau held that men might be forced to be free, so, it

would seem, the extremer revolutionists would impose democracy, if necessary, in opposition to a democratic vote. This violent paradox has its consequences in actual. or physical, violence. The extremist on the one side is met by the

extremist on the other, and the moderate man who wants society to be maintained, who is concerned with the immediate satisfaction of his hunger or the pressing difficulty of raw materials, is inclined to drift away from the reforming movement to which his permanent interests incline him and rally round any one who will secure the elements of imnedlate order. Hence, as the conference very well sees, the extreme developments in Socialism play into the hands of reactionary movements. At the same time the conference addresses warning to the actual governments of the world, who, if they cannot give it the assured tranquillity for which it is yearning, leave it to a seesaw of democratic or militarist violence.

THE Berne conference has had the merit A of bringing the representatives of enemy peoples for the first time into real touch with one another. We get some indication of the German mind both on the responsi billty for the war and its conduct and on the future of militarism. The Independent German Socialists frankly admit the responsibillty of their country and censure the treat ment of prisoners. It is of no small importance that an important section of the German people should avow these views before an international conference. The Majority Socialists, who now represent the backbone of the German Government, are, of course, in a different position, and it cannot be said that their attitude upon disarmament is wholly satisfactory. They admit that hitherto they have retained the project of a citizen army, whatever that may mean, upon their program, but, whether under the influence of the conference atmosphere or of wider considerations, they undertook to advocate disarmament at their next party conference.

Now the league of nations, as General Smuts has shown, cannot hope to get on harmoniously with its work unless it can effect an early and drastic change in relation to military establishments, and here the attitude of the German Government must be a deciding factor. That government will perhaps retort that, on their side, they cannot do away with conscription or reduce compulsory service to the proportions of a Swiss militia system unless they find the league of nations in being and receive at its hands a peace which secures for Germany the means of living. The question is apt Chile, cacao and coffee from the Guianas, to fall into a vicious circle. It is, therefore, very much to the good that the party which now holds the dominant position in the German Government should be approached by men of the same political sympathies in other nations and appealed to on the side of the humanitarian principles which it professes, and not only on the side of diplomatic

# TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA

# By Christopher Morley

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE URCHIN aloofness and desire to be observed do they

SUNDAY AFTERNOON is by old tradition dedicated to the taking of Urchins out to taste the air, and indeed there is no more agreeable pautime. And so, as the Urchin sat in his high chair and thoughtfully shov-eled his spoon through ment chopped remark-ably small and potatoes mashed in that curious fashion that produces a mashed in that stroll to and fro across the quads, so keenly aware in their inmost bosoms of h pres-ence of visitors and determined to grant an appearance of mingled wisdom great age and sad doggishness' What a devil-may-care swing to the stride, what a nonchalance in the perpetual wreath of cigare te smoke, curious fashion that produces a mass of soft, curly fendrils, his curators discussed the question of where he should be taken. what a carefully assumed bearing of one carrying great wisdom lightly and easily casting it aside for the moment in the pur-suit of some waggish triffe. "Here," those

IT WAS the first Sunday in March-mild and soft and tinctured with spring. suit of some waggish triffe. 'Here,' those yery self-conscious young visages seem to beiray, 'is one who might tell you all about the Holy Roman Empire, and yet is, for the moment, diverting himself with a mere mandolin.'' And yet, as the Lady of Destiny shrewdly observed, it is a pity they should mar their beautiful quadrangles with orange peel and ascrans of paper. "There's the botanic garden at the Univer-sity." I suggested. The Urchin settled it by rattling his spoon on the plate and sliding several inches of potato into his lap. "Go see garden!" he cried. With the generous tastes of twenty-seven months he cares very little where he is taken; he can find fascinapeel and scraps of paper. tion in anything : bu word "garden" seemed to allure him. So a little later, when he had been duly habited in brown leggings, his minute brown over-coat and white hat with ribbons behind if, he and his curators set out. The Urchin was in excellent spirits, for he had been promised a ride on a trolley car-a glorious adcollection of talismans, including a horse-chestnut and a picture of a mouse. Also, against emergencies, a miniature handkerchief with a teddy bear embroidered in on corner and a safety pin. The expedition may be deemed to have been a success, as none of these properties were called upon or even remembered. THE car we boarded did not take us just where we expected to go, but that made little difference to the Urchin, who gazed steadfastly out of the window, at a panoram shabby streets, and offered except one of extreme exuitation when passed a large poster of a cow. Admirably decile, he felt confident that the unusual conjunction of both arbiters of destiny and an impressive trolley car would in the end produce something extremely worth while We sped across Gray's Ferry bridge - il seems strange to think that that region was once so quiet, green and rustic-transferred to another car on Woodland avenue, past the white medley of tombstones in Woodlands Cemetery and got off at the entrance to the dormitory quadrangles at Thirty-seventh street. We entered through the grohway-the Urchin's first introduction to an academic atmosphere. "This is the University," I said to him severely, and he was much impressed. As is his way, he conducted himself with extreme sobriety until he should get the hang of this new experience and see what it was all about. I knew from the serene gold sparkle of his brown eyes that there was plenty of larking spirit in him, waiting until he knew whether it was safe to give it play. He held my hand punctilionaly waiting to see W. University was. to see what manner of place this

LONG OVERDUE



## THE PEACE CALL

- AM the voice of the uplands ringing from hill to hill,
- Calling you back to action; harken, and do my will.
- Put up your spear and saber, smother the torch and brand,
- Lay down your weapon of warfare; come back, for peace is at hand. Back to your recking workshops, turning
- again to toll; Lift up the horn of plenty out of the teem-
- ing soil Shoulder the pick and shovel, kindle again the hearth,
- Scatter the wheat and barley over the wasted earth.
- For the cannon is hushed in the lowland, the order has been withdrawn.
- And the sound of disbanding armies echoes from dark to dawn.
- Up from the reeking by-ways come the

should be because the roads leading through it have not been easy to travel for the man with a motorcar.

A system of well-made roads running through the state from east to west and from north to south will open up this delightful territory to the tourist and will certainly attract to it thousands of pleasure seekers who have gone farther in search of picturesqueness and fared much worse.

The industrial greatness of the state is better known than the picturesqueness of Rs scenery, but the people living west of the Susquehanna know little of the thriving cities east of it, and the people east of the river that cuts the state in two know less in detail of the great industries west of it. The new roads will strengthen the feeling of pride in the state and will tend to create a community of interest which ought to be reflected in greater harmony in support of all enterprises intended to develop its resources.

The Governor has made a good start as a boomer of Pennsylvania. We hope he will keep it up.

#### JUNIATA COLLEGE

TT SEEMS to be settled that former Governor Brumbaugh is to become president of Juniata College in the course of a year or so, and that in preparation for his assumption of the office the endowment is to be enlarged, so that its work can be expanded.

The college, which is in Huntingdon, was founded in 1876 by the German Baptist Brethren. It has been handlcapped for lack of funds. In 1903 its endowment as only \$37,750. This has been enlarged till it is now \$250,000. But a quarter of million dollars is a pitifully small sum which to run a college. The friends of the institution are hoping to be able to mercase the endowment to \$500,000. This sum will relieve a few of its pressing de and incidentally enable it to pay the ormer Governor a salary as president comsourate with the responsibilities which he will shoulder.

#### THE MELTING POT MUST BE WATCHED

ands to accomplish which it is proto change the Commission on Bafary and Defense into a publicmission commend themselves ughtful

to large foreign-born population in the much of it unable to speak English, at be Americanized.

to new commission would co-operate the various organizations which are in instilling American ideas into minds of the workers from southern structive energy had engaging charms. Voting could be conducted after the venerable rubber-stamp fashion and the world wagged agreeably on.

Today something more incisive than the most fervidly idealistic call for reform is at work. Pocketbooks are touched. Bank deposits are depleted in response to taxation demands and Liberty Loan persuasiveness, which amounts to nearly the same thing. The huge partnership is

affecting every one of its stockholders. If they want the firm to get along they must not only respond to its monetary calls, but they must take their part in its operation. The minute that forthright participation is in full swing, Mr. Wilson's theory of the potentiality of the people assumes a most practical aspect. Philadelphia muddling must also vanish

with the change. The "average man" will unquestionably be heard when he has anything to say, and there is nothing so swiftly productive of speech as contributions from the cash box. Concelvably, even in this city, the public will be curlous to know why it is paying and eager to exact

the best returns from its assessments. It would be flattering to human nature to assert that sheer lofty idealism could awaken the right sort of interest in the governmental concern. But since the pressure comes from a source less disinterested, it should not on that account be overlooked. Any motive which will result in the functioning of the machine of government in all its parts is to be welcomed.

Better a city of grumblers spurred, because of burdens, to the exercise of all its prerogatives than a community where the absence of strain begets that perilous placidity on which grafters and corruptionists thrive. After all, necessity is the best prod to accomplishment. That is why the world peace aspirations are so intense. The ordinary man's selfish need for a sane world is the prime source of his insistent command.

Within a few weeks the fifth government loan since the beginning of the war will be launched. It will be issued in the form of short-term notes, which simply means that they are redeemable within a shorter a politician. time than the Liberty Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury will fix their periods and will also decide upon the rate of interest. These are details really secondary in import to the fact that the business corporation known as the United

States is again about to borrow money from its stockholders. This time it seeks \$7,000,000,000. There will be posters, parades, exhortations, rallies, all the concomitants of former money-raising campaigns. It will be not only patriotic to subscribe, but also imperatively necessary

rubber from Colombia and other South American countries, with shorter trips on the side, including New Orleans molasses to the buckwheat belt.

There can be no peace while the stomach gnaws.

In the matter of entangling alliance Mr. Knox got his logic tangled

The well-known welkin will ring when the Twenty-eighth and Seventy-ninth arrive

There is danger that the constitution with its tags of amendments, will by and by he more tail than kite.

One advantage of a small council is that it is easier to fix responsibility for sins of omission and commission.

Now that the robin has been heard from, every man is permitted to develop his own particular brand of spring fever.

President Wilson might give Congress a ourse in musicotherapy-and tie a may-Iknot in the vocal cords of the chronic cases.

La Follette, Republican filibuster, it is well to remember, is the same La Follette whose opposition to the war became a public scandal.

And we never know the moment the Peace Conference may have to be turned into a war conference. For the Hun is not yet licked.

Airship development proves that whether mmercial morals improve or not commerce itself will eventually be conducted on a higher plane.

New York women lawyers are drafting bill permitting women to serve as jurors. But women lawyers are exempt-does that explain their enthusiasm?

Senators Lodge and Knox might, with erofit, take note that President Wilson's strength in the present crisis lies in the fact that he has momentarily forgotten that he is

Germany is not yet dead sure that she didn't win the war-and there are the se in France who share her doubts. She will have won the war if she is left in a position to strike again.

The suggestion of Doctor Butler, of Columbia University, that the league of nations divide the world into three adminis trative areas may be classed as constructive ariticism, and as such is a thing apart from attacks in the United States Senate.

bargaining. The case for assigning to "labor a special position in the peace negotiations has always rested on this fundamental identity of attitude in the labor parties of all peoples. Labor stands to gain less and to suffer more by war and by all forms of national rivalry than any other class. There is, therefore, in the intelligent and broad-minded labor leader a greater readiness to adopt an international outlook, to see problems of nationality and questions of diplomacy in broader and more human relations and, in fine, to fall back on that common basis of human interest which

is apt to be so completely overlooked in the controversies of diplomatists. The Berne conference has provided a platform for the more moderate elements in every nation, and given to the Germans an opportunity of telling the peoples of other nations something of the extent of their present sufferings.

TABOR has, moreover, a constructive policy of its own, in which no other class shares. It is interested in securing certain minimum conditions for workers of all the world, and the most advanced countries who have already secured this minimum are not less interested than the most backward ones, for no argument against increase of wages or diminution of hours is more plausible or more often heard than that drawn from the effects, real or alleged, of the competition of foreign producers working with low-grade labor.

The Berne conference has therefore devoted a substantial portion of its time to the elaboration of a program for the universal establishment of certain minimum conditions. These conditions can, indeed, only be carried out effectually by the legislation of each country for itself, for the league of nations cannot encroach upon the national sovereignty. But the permanent conference of the league will provide a standing platform on which labor questions will be certain to demand discussion, and backward states will find themselves the objects of close attention. In this respect the league will tention. In regularize work that had been going on for some years before the war, in which successive international conferences discussed hours and conditions of labor and discussed hours and conditions of labor and passed resolutions which without, of course, binding any of the constituent governments, nevertheless had a moral and considerable material effect upon legislation. In a word, we may say that while diplomatists are re-signed to the league of nations, and while statesmen are perhaps divided between resig-nation and support, the real force that will

Guardian.

COLLEGE quadrangle on a Sunday A afternoon has a feeling all its own. Thin tinklings of mandolins eddy from open windows, in which young men may propped up against bright-colored always smoking, and sometimes reading with an apparent zeal which might deceive a few inlookers. But the slightest sound of foot fails on the pavement outside their rooms causes these heads to turn and scan the passerst There is always a vague hope these youthful breasts that some damael of notable fairness may have strayed within the bastions. Groups of ladies of youth and beauty do often walk demurely through the beauty do often walk demurely through the courts, and may be sure of hearing admiring whistles shrilled through the sunny air. When a lady walks through a college quad-rangle and hears no sibiliation, let her know sadiy that first youth is past. Even the se-date guardianship of Scribe and Urchin did not forfeit one Lady of Destiny her proper homage of tuneful testimonial. So be it ever t

ONE who inhabited college quadrangles not so immeasurably long ago, and re-members with secret pain how massively old, members with secret pain how massively old, experienced and worldly wise he then thought himself, can never resist a throb of amazement at the entertaining youthfulness of these young monks. How quaintly juve-nils they are, and how oddly that assump-tion of grave superiority sits upon their golden brows! With what an fnimitable afr of wisdom crynkism anelentry because on its way is labor .-- Manchester wisdom, cynicism, ancientry, learne

S WALKED for some time through those W stately courts of Tudor brick and then passed down the little inclined path to the botanic garden, where irises and fresh green spikes are already pushing up through the damp earth. A pale mellow sunlight upon the gravel walks and the Urchin re-sumed his customary seal. He ran here and there along the byways, examined the rock borders with an air of scientific question and watched the other children playing by the muddy pond. We found shrubbery swelling with buds, also flappers walking hatles and blanched with talcum, accompanied by Urchins of a larger growth. Both these phenomena we took to be a sign of the

coming equinox. RETURNING to the dormitory quad-rangles, we sat down on a wooden bench

to rest, while the Urchin, now convinced that a university is nothing to be awed by scampered about on the turf. His eye was a bright jewel of roguishness, for he thought that in trotting about the grass he was doing something supremely wicked. He has been carefully trained not to err on the grass of the city square to which he is best accua-tomed, so this surprising and unchecked revery guite went to his head. Across and about those wide plots of modden turf he trotted and chuckled, a small, quaint morta with his hat ribbons fluttering. Che whistles hailed him from open with window above, and he smiled to himself with grave dignity. Apparently, like a distinguished statesman, he regarded these tributes not as meant for himself, but for the great body of childhood he innocently represents, and indeed from which his applauders are not so inextricably severed. With the placid and inconscious happiness of a puppy he careered and meandered, without motive or mathing! Perhaps his underlying thought of a univer-sity, if he has any, is that it is a place where no one says "Keep Off the Grass."

and, intellectually speaking, that would not be such a bad motto for an institution of learning. Here, however, we trespass on the Gownsman's preserve. DON'T know whether Dr. Talt McKenzie so intended it, but his appealing and beautiful statue of Young Franklin in front

of the University symnasium is admirably devised for the delight of small Urchina, While their curators take pleasure in the bronze itself, the Urchin may clamber on the different levels of the base, which is nicely adapted for the mountaineering ca-pacity of twenty-seven months. The low brick walls before the gymnasium University Museum are also just right for an Urchin who has recently learned the fas cinations of walking on something raised above the ground, provided there is a curator nearby to hold his hand. And then, as one walks away toward the South stree bridge an observant Urchin may spy the de-lightful spectacle of a freight trais trave-ing apparently in midair. Some day, one hopes, all that fine tract of open space leading from the museum down to the road tracks may perhaps be beautified as a park or an addition to the University's quad-rangle system. I don't know who owns it, but its architectural possibilities must surely

BY THIS time the Urchin was beginning to feel a bit weary, and was glad of a lift on a parental shoulder. Then a Lombard street car came along and took us up half way across the bridge. So ended the Urchin's first introduction to a university ducation

nake the city-planner's mouth water.

sons and daughters of men. Beating their swords and shrapnel back

into plows again. Over the waste of the valley the sound of

an anvil rings, And up from the fields of carnage a blood-

red poppy springs. And the shepherd is out on the hillside, calling again to his sheep;

And the song of the busy sickle awakens the earth from sleep.

Hark to the voice of the uplands, ringing from deep to deep,

Calling to peaceful battle ere I again turn to sleep.

-Edgar Lloyd Hampton, in the Century.

## What Do You Know?

#### OUIZ

- 1. The Entente has a flag for former Ger-man and Austrian ships, the final dis-position of which has not been made. What are its colors and design?
- 2. What state does La Follette represent in the Senate?
- What is meant by the announcement that the ruins of Ypres will be left "in situ"?
- 4. How old is Eugenie de Montijo, formerly empress of France and widow of Na-poleon III?
- 5. How many states are in the American
- 6. Who said "Generosity is the flower of
- 7. In how many installments may the in-come tax be paid?
- 8. Who was called the "Leviathan of Literature"?
- 9. How many so-called "Minor Prophets" were there?
- 10. What is'a barbecue?

## Answers to Yesterday's Ouiz

- 1. The Cortes of Spain is the parliament of that kingdom.
- 2. The late Senator Edmunds represented the state of Vermont for many years in Congress.
- The Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain occurred during the sec-ond administration of Grover Cleveland.
- 4. Zero is freezing point on a Reaumur thermometer.
- Jamea Thomson wrote the poem "The City of Dreadful Night." He was born in Scotland in 1834 and died in London in 1882.
- "They kept the noiseless tenor of their way" is the correct quotation from Gray's "Elegy." The misquoters make it usually "even tenor."
- 7. Calcutta, with about 1,200,000 inhabi-tants, is the largest city in India.
- 8. Alexander the Great lived in the fourth century, B. C.
- 9. "Rechauffee: warmed up dish; rehash, 10. The Titanic was sunk in 1912.