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Philadelphia, Thursday, Murch 27, 1919

## CITY WANTS TO THRILL

REPORTS of the superb reception given by New York to the Twentyseventh Division inspire mingled senti ments in the hearts of Philadelphians. Naturally we are glad that the neighboring metropolis was enabled to drain the cup of ecstasy, but that fact only whets our desire to have a similar opportunity. This city, too, would like to emotionally patriotic, rapturously

Iron Division, "Pennsylvania's is booked for an early homecoming. The six big transports that are to carry the heroic Twenty-eighth could certainly be accommodated in the giver that has lately been capacious enough for the Idaho, giant of dreadnoughts. The port facilities, officially decried when the return of the Haverford was first broached, have been found entirely convenient. The disembarkation arrangements would, of course, have to be conducted on a much vaster scale for the Iron Division, but there is no sound reason for believing that the emergency could not be met

The Philadelphia Council of National Defense emphatically thinks so and is carrying to Washington the petition of hundreds of the soldiers' mothers, urging that the direct home route be adopted. If the government hears these pleas, as it should, the jubilation will richly warrant the change.

Philadelphia deserves the throbs and thrills, the pageantry and the splendor that the boys who fought for her will inspire. Pennsylvania's crusaders ought to get their first welcome on American soil from their native state. Every one of us wants to feel as proud as New York has felt.

#### WHO WINS IN LEAGUE DEBATES

THE Lodge-Lowell debate furnishes a test scheduled to take place in this city stween Senator Hitchcock and George Wharton Pepper on April 10. When the two eminent Massachusetts speakers had finished talking it was evident that no gap of fundamental convictions sepaeated them. Each agreed that a league of nations was a fine thing. Senator Lodge contended that the original draft of the pact was bad and should be amended: President Lowell that it was good and should be amended.

It is not easy to single out the winner of a debate in which so much basic harmony among the contestants is revealed. Lincoln and Douglas really took separate sides and clung to them. The league of nations "opponents" have a way of conducting a thunderous generalizing warfare which looks hearteningly like armistice negotiations when the subject is specifically considered.

Before Senator Hitchcock pictures himself demolishing Mr. Pepper's arguments, the Nebraskan might profitably consider how often objections to a league covenant fade away into mere irritation over details, some of the most important of which are now under consideration in Paris.

"Who won?" asked the Dodo of Alice in Wonderland at the conclusion of the mystifying caucus race. "Everybody has won," was the verdict, "and everybody must have prizes,"

As matters are now going and the time for calling Congress draws nearer, millions who loathe war and are poignantly weary of it are probably willing to be equally as generous as the Dodo in apportioning laurels in public discussions on the topic of the hour.

#### THE FIDDLERS AT PARIS

THERE will be rabid anti-Wilsonites who will say, sooner or later, that the smash in Hungary, with such confusion as may follow it, is due to delay caused by the Paris debate about a league of nations.

Mr. Gilbert, who represents this newspaper at the conference; Doctor Dillon. whose dispatches to the Public Ledger reveal a thorough inside knowledge of the forces opposed at the peace table, and every other journalist able to see heneath the surface have made it plain that the drafts of the league covenant were agreed upon long ago and that the procrastination and delay that irritates one is due to the inability of delerates to reconcile among themselves the attar ambitions of their various na-

America in this instance is not only a for the newer confusion in

to follow our lead to some degree at

The war cost us close to fifty billion dollars in money. But our representatives at Paris have yet to put in a claim for such vast indemnities as many other representatives have been determined to impose in a program that meant fifty years of virtual slavery for the defeated nations. There may be justice in such claims. Certainly the Germans should be punished, and punished thoroughly. But if a few of the diplomatists at Paris had been willing to admit what every rational man knows. that they themselves were formerly participants in a sort of competition that served to make war inevitable, they would not have provided the exact sort of incentive and excuse that the maladepit leaders in the Germanic states required for the perpetration of new disorder on the continent.

#### CHARTER REVISERS AGREE MORE THAN THEY DIFFER

But Reform Cannot be Put Through Properly Unless All Who Believe In It Work Together

IT IS to be hoped that Senator Eyre, of Chester, was right when he said, after the charter heaving in Harrisburg. that the proponents of the different forms of revision were closer together than they realized.

This newspaper has been calling continual attention to the points of agreement in the belief that if the two bodies of opinion could get together and unanimously support certain changes on the occessity for which there is no dispute would be easier for them to adjust their differences on the other matters.

Progress seems to be making in the ight direction. Senator Vace announced in Harrisburg that he would favor any budget system that has the indersement of Controller Walton, and he suggested that the members of the citizens' committee, together with Mr. Gaffney, of Councils; City Solicitor Connelly and Mr. Walton, meet with members of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs and draft a measure which would being about reforms in the fiscal system of

If this meeting can be arranged, and there seems to be no reason for objecting to it, the budget question should be virfually settled. Intelligent and reasonable men will find a common ground on which to stand.

Everybody professes to desire to take the police and firemen out of politics. Where agreement is unanimous on the end sought it should not be difficult to find a way to reach it. The way provided in the bill of the citizens' committee seems to be much more effective than that get forth in the alternative bill supposed to have the indorsement of Senator Vare. It is assumed, under the warrant of his word, that the Senator is sincere in his announced wish that it be made impossible for any politician to use the uniformed servants of the city to further his personal ends. It is known that the members of the citizens' committee are not seeking political advantage for any one in their plan for divorcing the firemen and the policemen from all connection with political orhappy precedent for the verbal con- ganizations and in preventing them from interfering in any way with the political freedom of the voters.

If representatives of the two plans can get together and compare their bills section by section, and agree on that which will most effectively bring about what each desires, the police and firemen problem will be solved as easily as the budget problem under the conference method suggested.

No responsible men have appeared to oppose a reform in Councils. The plan for a body of twenty-one salaried Councilmen elected from constituencies of uniform population is in accordance with the best theory and practice at the present time.

Senator Vare does not like it. He is said to maintain that the proposed Council is too small and that the arrangement of districts will not give a fair representation to the voters. He wants a larger Council, whose members will be in such close touch with the people that when a citizen wants a new lamppost set up in his neighborhood he can find a Councilman near at hand familiar with the locality to whom he can present his request.

As we understand the purpose of the men who have drafted the proposed charter, it is to give the new Council much more important duties than ordering new lampposts and to abolish the system of government by favor conferred upon the people by their elected

A Council of fifteen was first proposed, but concession was made to the desire for a larger body, and as the draft now stands the number is twenty-one instead of 145, as in the present Councils.

It may be that Senator Vare would like the system of ward representation preserved, with at least one man from each ward. As the population of the smallest ward is estimated this year at 7000 and the total population of the city at 1,800,000, this would require a Council of 250 members if there is to be equitable representation of the people of all sections. So large a local legislature unthinkable. We think the Senator himself would agree to this. But he and the others stand on the common ground of advocating some kind of Council re-

form. A definite, sensible, modern plan has been proposed. It is up to those who object to it to suggest something equally as good or gracefully to accept the plan now before the Legislature in Harrisburg.

The two groups of charter revisers divide radically on the matter of street

fluence the men who supervise the execution of the contracts are appointed, and that consequently he cannot appreciate the need for any change in the present system. This is the Senator's

misfortune. The scandal in private business arising out of similar conditions in England became so great a few years ago that a law was passed making it a crime for the purchasing agent of any corporation or firm to place himself under financial or other obligations to the men from whom he bought supplies for his employers. The system can be defended in neither public nor private business.

If the political leaders of this city are contractors, it is imperative that as much as possible of the public work be done by the city uself instead of through the political leaders.

It is beside the question to argue that contracts are always awarded to the lowest bidder. There have been administrations here under which the successful hidders would have been ruined if they had been forced to live up to the specifications in their contracts. Every one familiar with the history of the city knows this. The freeing of the hands of this community so that it may do its work itself or by contract, as seems best, is demanded, not primarily in the interest of economy, but in the interest of decent government to be brought about by a transfer of the allegiance of the city officials from the politico-contractor influence to the city itself,

This is a matter that interests the whole commonwealth; as, in fact, the whole subject of charter revision here affects the people of the state at large. A. Mitchell Palmer, the official head of the Democratic party in the state, has promised to do what he can to further betterment because he knows it is needed and also because he realizes that the issue is not one of partisan politics. but of good government.

If the Republicans in the Legislature from districts outside of this city will combine with the Philadelphia representatives who favor radical revision of the charter, not only those changes on which all groups here are agreed can be made, but those which the standpatters oppose can also be put through.

NEW TERSEY'S TROLLEY ROW IN A time like this, when governments, corporations and individuals alike are becoming acutely aware of the imperative need for co-operation and understanding in human relationships, the plight of the Public Service Corporation New Jersey is interesting and even

ightly humorous. Echoes of a state-wide uproar reverbecated at the hearing held in Newark to determine the rights of the corporation to institute a new zone fare system on its trolley lines.

It is plain that the New Jersey corporation has yet to see the light. It has a monopoly of the street-car lines everywhere in the state. And its scheme for a five-cent initial fare and a cent for every mile after the first one cannot but appear to a lay mind as a perversion of the zone rules which prevail abroad, where street fares range as low as two cents for short trips.

The reaction of such a fare system on real estate in the suburban communities in New Jersey could not be otherwise than unfavorable, and the mayors and axpayers of the one hundred and fortyone towns and cities which protested are thoroughly justified in insisting upon an inquiry to the limit

But the lesson for corporations which lay in yesterday's hearing at Newark does not relate solely to questions of street-car fares. The New Jersey Public Service Corporation is only reaping what it has sown when it finds itself met with opposition from every quarter. It too often failed to enlist public confidence or to interpret itself to the people whom it served. It preferred to exist upon a higher plane, aloof like a deity. The trolley service in many parts of the state and particularly in Camden was frequently inefficient and casual.

Long suffering has actually prejudiced the Jerseymen against his public service organization. Even when the big corporation has a valid cause, even when it may be striving to be honest and helpful, it will be distrusted. Years will be required to live down the reputation built up in the past by wrong-minded administrators, who felt that the profitable thing to do was to deal with the politicians and let the people look after themselves. That rule of conduct belongs in the dark ages of American affairs.

The New Jersey corporation is late in learning. Other organizations of the same sort perceived long ago a message that is written on the skies for all those who believe that it is better to be clever than just in dealing with the public:

"You can't get away with it."

We Knew It Now that Collector Lederer has announced that the fed-Would Come eral government propuges to take a rather heavy toll for war spenses from all the new-fangled, nearbeer dance resorts, it may be cried from the housetops that the taxicabaret is here

It is important to find The Foolish First out whether or not the advertised April red revolts in Berlin and Vienna are scheduled for the 1st of next month

No Mexican is so True poor that he cannot boast of a Villa in the country. The rich are not proud of it.

It will be the "Irony" Division if it is brought back to port n any other than its native state. "Grave situation in Egypt," weeps

Winston Churchill, and many a mummy gives corroborative evidence.

Following the league covenant's neglect of the Monroe Doctrine comes the smash-no in Hungary. The kind of logic of which

#### THE GOWNSMAN

Educational Nostrums

THE educational expert is much among L us, and no matter what the hubbub he is always audible above the din. He is sometimes an eminent lawyer, sometimes banker or a coal baron, and no matter where he starts he is apt to degenerate sooner or later into a "psychologist." He is not so often a teacher himself, for teaching is likely to beget a certain modesty of pinion which is not among the attributes of the professed educator. If he does con-descend to feach, he seldom makes much of a fist at it, because his is that higher type of mind out of which leaders are made, and knowing exactly how twenty things must inevitably be done why should he bother to do any one of them?

THE older type of educational expert was a great praiser of things gone by and of the way in which they used to do things n the schools of his boyhood and the co eges of his youth. But this type is nearly extinct, except where his grappling hooks still hang moored to Greek. type agrees with the elder as to rapidity with which education is now going to the had; but he offers a different nostrum, or, t least, some old nostrum put up with new labels in a new bottle. At present things ere in a very bad way. Our children can neither spell nor cipher, and they won't ead. As a rule, they know less at eighteen than at eight. They are not only not educated; our schools de-educate them. They are driven too hard and they have not enough to do. Too much is expected of them and too little. They study too many subjects and they do not study enough. They have too many holidays, yet have no time in which to think. In hort, everything should be as it is not, and whatever is not should be.

THE Gownsman listened the other evetirade of the kind and to the exploitation f a somewhat novel nostrum, eloquently et forth by a teacher in one of the most notable of our eastern freshwater colleges. After the usual harrowing picture of our educational degeneracy, based mostly on essumptions that we are living under conditions which the Gownsman had supposed were obsolete at least a generation ago even in freshwater colleges, the end came in the simple prescription, "Read Plate." Here was a persistent and unrepentant American student needs-poor fellow-is a pattern," an example-precept his teacher in always be depended on to give him in bundance. Therefore, let him give up the study of literature, language and the arts and read the "Dialogues of Plato" translated into any old language or new one and all his educational defects will slough off like the shell of a seventeen-year locust as he crawls out into the sun, glittering, voiceful and destructive.

TIMES have changed and we in them. 10 used to be thought that knowledge had become so complex that he was a happy man who, giving his attention solely to he mustery of one subject, succeeded in earning somewhat about it before he preamed, however modestly, to teach it. Now appears that it is better not to know on much about any one subject and gladly to sacrifice much to the inestimable ad vantage of being taught technically how o teach it by those who know least practically about it. Our friend of the other vening took up the new-old slogan; "Stop studying your books and study the child." Alast how the child has been studied! Each hild, it would seem, is a new problem knit your brows over, to experiment with, to shape, mold, elevate, measure above all things, to measure-weigh, theorize about, chart-and yet the child surives, for nature is strong and delight ally wayward. Each child, it would seem, to be measured for his individual suit education; from the cutty sark of the A. B. C to the guarded robe of post-grad-inte erudition there shall be no more custom-made garments, no ready-made arithmetic, no standardized geography and not spelling enough to keep the schoolmarm warm. Or, to vary the figure, each child s a vessel of differing capacity, shape and contour. You cannot put as much into one s into another although you can fill them all to overflowing if you rain long nd hard enough. But the new education will have more than this. e a chemical analysis of the fluid to be rained in the case of each jug, for one vas created to hold rosewater, another vinegar, a third wine of precious spice. Query: Who is to concoct these precious educational liquids, this variegated pabulum of an infinite variety, when the world of teachers is wholly employed in measuring

TT HAS been well observed that, considering how long the human race has been on this planet, man has been submitted to the influence of education a remarkably short time, and it may be added that he remains remarkably impervious to merely educational influences, which are super-ficial as compared with traits of race, even with those of nationality. For example, a perverted education in ideas of German superiority and dreams of universal empire have just been defeated largely by a stronger racial defect—the German incapability of comprehending any psychology other than his own. Educational nos-trums are not altogether harmful; they are concocted mostly of drugs long known and ried in the pharmacopeia, and the healthy human system is strong against There is no true teacher who does not consider who it is that he is teaching; but he who is absorbed in the processes of his teacher's art should be called by some other name-best a hard one. Out of the fullness of his knowledge alone dare the honest man speak. Happily there is much in human nature that must remain imponderable in the balance and immeasurable with paychologic tape. It is equally fortunate that there is an insight and discernment in the true teacher which even the nostrummonger cannot destroy.

### TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN MY BROTHER, with the piercing eyes,

In whose impassive port is seen The habit of free centuries, The dignity that scorns surprise-Brave without hope, and proud, I ween, Only of something that has been, and in the dead past buried lies-Look up-with happier courage face This modern strife; accept the plan Of a strange world no longer young. The future beckons to your race: You, the self-centered, silent man, Shall yet gain friends and find a tongue.

-Elaine Goodale Eastman.

Is it possibly because "Steve" himself took a chance" that the marching Bolshe vists are inclined toward Brody!

day laws is the sort of "fast" color which promises quite the reverse of speedy times.

The blue of the now triumphant Sun-

THE CHAFFING DISH

Small Talk ANCY WYNNE has been chuckling over "The Home Manual," published in 1889, and has been kind enough to lend it to us. With some difficulty we got it away from the intelligent gentleman who edits the Dally Quiz in the southeast corner of this page, as he found it a mine of material. The following is from the chapter on "Society Small Talk":

A ballroom is especially the place for airy nothings. "This is our dance, I think," a gentleman might say; "you are not afraid that I am not able to pilot you through the crowd?" If the lady answers "No, not at all," her partner would have to seek some other opening; \*• but were she to respond: "No, I shall believe in you till you prove my confidence mis-placed," the young man could raply be you till you prove my confidence ma-placed," the young man could reply he "considered himself put on trial, as it were," or that she "should have no occa-

sion to regret her trust." Ornaments worn in a ballroom often suggest gay conversation to ready-witted persons. For instance: "I envy that butterfly on your hair, close to your ear. What a chance to whisper secrets, lucky butterfly!

The answer might be: "Oh, no, the but terfly is not so happy as you think; I shut it up in a velvet case when I go home, lest I should lose it. Now, you not be shut up, and you wouldn't like it if you could."

like it if you could."

Or the lady might reply, jestingly:
"Unlike you, my butterfly has no feeling,
so it doesn't appreciate its happiness, a
trait, I believe, characteristic of butterflies. You ought to know something about it. \*This refers, we presume, to the cos

.. In the crowd, probably.

We aspire to be the kind of poet who writes about homely topics-and makes them seem homelier still.

We notice that some one has collected a number of the worst poems that have been printed in this column and published them in a book called "The Rocking Horse." warn all our readers against this book. which contains some of the poorest poetry we have ever seen.

To the Eastern Shore

There's a little house in the holly trees. Down on the Eastern Shore, Where the scent of pine drifts down the And it's there I'd be once more

The wild geese call from high and far, And spring is in the air; And southward, spray leaps bright on the

And the bay gleams blue and fair. There's peace where the seagulls idly sail, And quiet on the dunes, And kindly hearts that never fail.

And a lilt to the darky's tunes.

There, far to the south, Cape Henry lies A-beckoning to me; South as the wise old gray goose flies, And it's there that I would be DOUGLAS C. WENDELL

#### **Euclid Euchred**

"His manner was not at all that of a man who for nearly four years was England's single official army interpreter of vents."-Interview with General Maurice. And yet if he was that man, that must have been his manner, exactly, as it were Put it this way: General Maurice had a manner.

General Maurice was the man who for nearly four years was, etc.
Therefore, his manner must have been that of the man who for nearly four years,

Thomas Harned, one of Wait Whitman's iterary executors, edited that fascinating and most noble book. "The Letters of Anna Nichrist and Wait Whitman." One of the

the house where Mrs. Gilchrist lived when in Philadelphia. In one place the book gives the address as 1929 North 22, in another as 1729 North 22. Perhaps Mr. Harned or some one else will be gracious

Lieutenant Earl Cadbury is back from flying over the German lines. We tried to interview him for The Chaffing Dish, but Earl is far more scared of newspaper men than he ever was of the boches. And then there's Lieutenant Henry Carvill Lewis another flying man, hiding out in Germantown at 51 Cliveden avenue. Henry, who spent some time in a German prison camp. that he just won't come to see us. We're going to keep on putting it

enough to tell us which is the correct ad-

"SO HANDLE ME GENTLY, YET!"

power of the press. Lieutenant Charles H. Weigandt, of the Signal Corps, A. E. F., sends us the fol-lowing, which he says was written by an American soldier abroad:

comes to call. That's what they call the

Don'ts for ex-Soldiers DON'T hurry into your clothes in the

morning and then run out into the street There'll be no reveille at HOME. DON'T ask the "old man" whether you can go out at night. He may be your new C. O., but he's not so awfully strict and

you won't need a pass to get in after 10 o'clock. DON'T neglect to take a bath at least once a week. The old gag of being A. E. F. won't hold good then.

DON'T faint at the sight of a bulletin board. Your days of detail are over. DON'T embarrass your friends by rushing around and picking up cigarette butts time you hear a traffic cop's

whistle. DON'T "hike it" when you go to visit your relatives. Remember the railroads are still doing business.

DON'T be afraid to call on a doctor when you get sick. He will have forgotten all about "CC" pills by that time. DON'T try to "parley vous" when you enter a store. The clerk may have been

stuck at Camp Meade. DON'T make any loud remarks in the movies. They don't do it in civilized life. DON'T shout "ALL TOGETHER" when a friend tells a story at a perfectly re

spectable party. DON'T forget to put stamps on your en velopes. The old game of soldiers' mail won't work all the time. DON'T eat fast at meal times. Remember

there are "beaucoup" seconds and nobody in line. DON'T call your home a billet. Your

father or father-in-law may feel insulted BY A MEMBER OF THE A. E. F.

#### Please Qualify

Simple affirmatives and negatives close the avenues of talk. "Yes, I am." "No, I am not." "Yes, I do." "No, I do not." give little encouragement for further efforts. If such answers are necessary, try to qualify them. Instead of a blunt "No, I am not." t would be better to say: "I do not think am very fond of it. Do you care for it nuch?"—The Home Manual. We hope Messrs, Pepper and Hitchcock

will bear this in mind when they debate on the league of nations. It would be a pity to close the avenues of talk right at the start.

We tried a new experiment the other evening-took a pair of opera glasses with us to the movies. It was quite entertaining, as through the lenses all the infinite number of tiny cracks on the film are visible. It rather marred Billie Burke's beauty as registered on the screen, but as scientific stunt it is quite informing.

# A Prayer in Time of Peace

REMEMBERING how our tortured hearts Turned unto Thee in time of war,

For help to bear its blistering smarts, Its fears, its tears, its shifting score, Dear Lord our God, let us not cease To pray to Thee in time of peace.

Give to the eyes that wept and wept A clearer vision for their tears. Grant to the hearts all passion-swept A manlier courage for their fears. Let feet that through the depths have

trod. Learn to walk humbly with Thee, God.

Out of the foulness let us bring Clean hands that hold life's standard high. Souls that will brook no bargaining With greed or lust, deceit or lie. Ears deafened by war's murderous din

Make Thou to hear the Voice within

Let us forbear to strut and boast Because of triumphs we have won. Remembering the valiant host That died or ever we'd begun. O Lord, protect us from the shame

Of thinking we are free from blame Let the great hour that now has struck Wake a great echo in our breasts; Let us, each one, with joyful pluck Turn to the task that with him rests. Lord, may it not have dawned in vain.

This day of peace Thou didst ordain. -Julia M. Lippman, in Good Housekeeping.

## What Do You Know?

OUIZ

1. What university is to get the flag of truce under which the first American staff officers entered German territory, beyond the Rhine?

2. How is peat formed? 3. From what Italian city does Parmessn cheese take its name?

What is the heaviest of all fluids? What is the meaning of "Com" in "Com Paul." the pseudonym given to Paul Kruger, when President of the South

African Republic? 6. Who said "We must eat to live, not live

7. In whose reign are white potatoes said to have been introduced into Ireland? Where is the largest bell in the world?

9. What is a lamprey? 0. Who wrote "Peter Pan"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Magyars are a Mongoloid race, predominant in Hungary 2. More than four months elapsed between the signing of the protocol in the Span-ish War and the signing of the treaty

of peace in Paris in 1898. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. 4. Carl Schurz was a celebrated Germans American statesman, reformer and journalist. He served in the Civil War on the Union side; was Senator from Missouri, 1869-75, and was an editor of the New York Evening Post.

Sanskrit was the language spoken in India in ancient times The word lorgnette should be pronounced as though spelled "lornyett," with the last syllable slightly stressed.

duodecimo book is one in which each leaf is one-twelfth of the printing sheet. , Reading, Pa., is the "Pretzel City."

The Jains are a religious sect in India, subscribing to a modification of Buddhism, based on the sanctification of the Jains, or sages, who have reached