vening Public Tedger THE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT barles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. tiln Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S Collins, n H. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors,

EDITORIAL BOARD: DAVID E. SMILEY..... Chairman

JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Pushic Lenger Boilding, Independence Square, Philadelphia Trastro Citt Press Union Building av York. 206 Metropolitan Touter Tol Ford Building Toute. 1008 Fulleting Building To Louis. 1008 Fulleting Building Building 1302 Trabair Building

NEWS BUREAUS

NEWS BUREAUS

N. E. Cor. Pennssivania Ave. and 14th St.

The Sno Building
London Times

The Evening Prints Labour is served to sub-scribers in Philadelphia and surrounding fowns at the rate of twelve 1121 cents per week, payable to the carrier. be rate of tweive 112 cents per week, parable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelnils, in the United States possessions, pestage free, f(ty (50) cents per month.

St. 160 dollars per year, parable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per month. Nozice Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000

Jedger, Independence Square, Philodelphia. Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all neice dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Monday, April 28, 1919

the local news published therein.

A PREVENTABLE TRACEDY

REPEATEDLY in these columns gen-eral attention has been called to the growing traffic congestion at the Delaware river ferries. Last summer there were days when the river was almost impassable to the vehicle traffic that overwhelmed the weary old ferryboats regularly every afternoon. What the condition may be this summer is easily imagined. The ferry system was not devised for its present uses. It is a relic of old times.

What used to be merely an inconvenience has now become a considerable danger. The ferryboats, under the pressure of necessity, are packed almost to the deck edges with miscellaneous vehicles in a solid mass. All that has ever been needed to show how far we are behind safe and modern standards in this instance is a panic of any sort on one of these overloaded vessels. The unbelievable accident of yesterday, by which three persons were drowned and others endangered, was due to preventable causes. If the motorcar that pitched overboard had not been too close to the deck's edge it might have been stopped in time even though the driver had been careless in the first place.

The simple fact is that boats are little better than obstacles in the tides of traffic between Philadelphia and Camden. A bridge should have been built across the Delaware years ago.

AMERICAN WHEAT WEALTH

THE new program adopted by the supreme food council under the chairmanship of Mr. Hoover furnishes a significant commentary on the economic and natural resources of America as compared to the other former participants in the war. Alone of all the ex-belligerents, we are to be distinguished for the next three months as the sole land of white bread: Our supply of wheat stocks is declared sufficient not only for our own needs until the next harvest, but enough to meet all export demands.

Europe's enforced return to the mixedflour basis five months after the cessation of actual strife is but another index of the terrific momentum of the most gigantic war ever fought. Just as the conflict was so long in attaining its climax, the return to normal conditions is also proportionately protracted. Peace by quick flat is an attractive theory. In practice it will not hold, for all the results and by-products of the war have been commensurately magnified.

That America is enabled to eat wheat bread with the assurance that by so doing it will not deprive hungry Europe of food fits in with the whole magnitude of the scheme. Naturally, the nation which was potentially the biggest factor in the war is the first to recover.

WHAT ABOUT HOME?

MAGNIFICENT hotels continue to shoot up from the sands at Atlantic City as if a vagrant Aladdin were drawing pay for overtime. They all pay and others will pay when they are built. This is not alone because there is a beach and a boardwalk and a carefree and de-

lightful atmosphere at Atlantic City. Americans-in the East at least-are drifting in larger numbers toward hotels. and their desire for the things that hotel life offers grows every year. They find freedom from housekeeping worries and from the problem of maids and cooks and butlers. Servants are hard to find and difficult to manage, if you take the word of those who are used to many of them. So the increasing trend toward hotels and apartment houses is in a sense due to the war, which made the servant prob-

lem acute. There is little likelihood that we shall become a homeless people. Houses cannot be found by those who still yearn to live in them. That condition, too, is due to the war, which has complicated every an activity and confused every way

INCRIMINATING FRANKNESS

SIGNOR BARZILAI, who participated in the indignation exit from Paris, declares that when the disposition of Figure was omitted from the secret treaty of London "the fall of the Hapsourg monarchy was not foreseen." van therefore natural," he insists, "that to a population of 50,000,000 inhabitants independent Adriatic port should be oft, but Italy's decisive victory in 1918 effectively destroyed this argument." t what about those very inhabitants right to a sea outlet Italy once right to a sea ent went under last autumn? how the impression is hard to dispel

mer Austria-Hungary experienced life rather than destruction when the iniquitous old government fell.

It looks as though the Italian peace commissioner's frankness has rather exceeded his intentions. What is actually deducible from his statement is that it was once entirely proper for Fiume to be the outlet for the Jugo-Slavia hinterland. He does not specify how its peoples, still existent in spite of governmental changes, are going to get along without the sea connection, but he does declare that Italy should take it away from them because, as a result of her decisive victory," she is now strong enough to do that.

In other words, it is not logic but opportunism which rules his contentions, It is scarcely imaginable how a lame case could be more lamely stated.

WHO WILL LET LOOSE A THUNDERSTORM OF HONESTY?

If It Comes in Time It Will Clear the Atmosphere for the Charter

· Hearing Tomorrow

THERE is needed in Philadelphia and Harrisburg just now such a "thunderstorm of honesty" as President Wilson let oose in Paris when he issued his Fiume

The most persistent obstacles in the way of the peace settlement had been raised by the old fashioned politicians, who were fighting to save their own skins and thought this more important than the broader issues involved in being just to every one, including those to whom they did not want to be just.

Local politicians, actuated by the same motives as the Orlandos and Sonninos, are raising all sorts of obstacles in the way of the proper kind of charter re-

If Orlando can win spoils of war for Italy he does not care what happens to the rest of the world.

If this local leader or that can win political advantage through charter revision he does not care whether the revision is in the interest of home rule or of conomy or of efficiency.

Before the Legislature votes on the matter we should like to see some one in a position of authority issue a statement as honest, as clear and as just as that which the President put forth on the

Self-determination for Philadelphia is at stake-not self-determination for one group of politicians or for another, but for the whole people of the city, regardless of the fortunes of any leader. The Legislature is asked to do what it can under the constitution to give us control over our own local affairs and to make it unnecessary to go to Harrisburg for permission to do those things which we want

When the members of the citizens' charter-revision committee go to the state capital tomorrow they are expected to present such convincing arguments in support of the whole program that no legislator who considers the subject on its merits can refrain from voting for the bills.

These bills provide for a smaller Council, for concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor, for penalizing the policeman who takes an active part in politics and for permitting the city to clean its streets and do other public work itself or by contract, as seems best.

Every one of these measures will make it easier for the city to control its own of that self-determination which every householder enjoys within his own home.

Whether the contract system is cheaper or not is beside the question at issue. We are asking the Legislature to permit us to decide for ourselves how we want public work to be done. The justice of this request must commend itself to the judgment of every business man in the Legislature, as well as to the judgment of every business man in this city.

The policemen cannot be taken out of politics merely by changing the control of the department from the City Hall to Harrisburg. Such a change involves nothing more than the change of control from one group of politicians to another. It would plant the seeds of factional fights and water them and warm them with the sun of political hate until the police force would be so tangled up with the weeds of political activity that it could not perform its proper functions.

If we have a mayor who insists that the policemen shall be policemen and nothing else, we can take the police out of politics without any change in the laws. The plan proposed by the citizens' committee is the best that has yet been put forth for the reason that it does not leave us at the mercy of an indifferent Mayor. He may appoint the director of public safety, and this official may wink at the political activities of policemen, but the bill permits any citizen to institute proceedings for enforcing the law penalizing political activity of any kind. This opens the way for any group of high-minded citizens to correct abuses which may arise under a complacent Mayor elected by voters indifferent to

good government. It provides home rule for the police and arranges for home enforcement of the laws intended to confine the police to their proper functions.

Such increase of the Mayor's power as s provided for is for the purpose of concentrating authority where it can be seen and where its abuse can be punished. The favorite trick of the politician who wants to put something over on the people is to divide responsibility among as many officers as possible so that when scandals arise the guilty may stand in a circle while each points to the man next to him and says, "He did it."

And the smaller Council commends itself to every man interested primarily in the efficient conduct of the public business rather than in the conservation of his ward political machine. But nobody except the politicians cares what becomes of the ward political machines any more than the people of England care what oppressed peoples of the for- | becomes of Lloyd George's cabinet. The | walk something grave to think about.

people want results, and if they do not get them the cabinet must go.

The whole purpose of the citizens' committee is to bring about such changes in the charter as will make it easier for the people of this city to get the results they want when they want them. It is not to intrench any politician in power. Nor is it to prevent any other politician

from increasing his strength. Every friend of the movement is in the mood of Colonel Roosevelt when he used to say that he welcomed the support of every one who was willing to fight for the things which he was fighting for. If they were going his way he would be glad to receive them in his company, whatever their motives might be.

The Governor will be in Harrisburg this week. If he chooses he can let loose the same kind of a "thunderstorm of honesty" as the President has precipitated in Europe and can lift himself into the eye of the nation as the champion of democratic self-determination for cities. big and little, throughout the state. He has already committed himself to support of charter revision. Will be go the limit?

CARNIVAL

EARLIER civilizations than ours made the thrill and delight of color a part of everyday life. Some dim suggestion of the ancient atmosphere of carnival flashes back every now and then in such schemes of decoration as Mr. Pennell and his associates planned with perishable material in Broad street south of City Hall for the opening of the present loan campaign. That space looked for a day like something out of the past. Even the street itself, seen from a little distance, might have been of fine mosaic.

The popular reaction to such suggestions as this is always significant. The numan consciousness responds with a leap to every similar departure from iron routine. All people want color. They find delight in intervals of happy irresponsibility and relief in any means of escape from the stiff formalism and the harsh restraints that are our common inheritance. They want to be friendly, This is the unrecognized urge that revealed itself in the streets on the night of the armistice. The crowds didn't react to a sense of triumph. They were driven by a desire to be happy and reasonable and to have a natural fling. An opportunity came and they grasped it.

All this sort of thing represents a natural impulse to happiness. It is something that the Art Jury and the Park Commission might think about while their plans for the Parkway are still clastic. The crowds that jammed Broad street dangerously last Monday night and the discomfort and confusion which no police arrangements could prevent in so restricted a space suggested the need for a great open-air gathering place of some sort close to the heart of the city. If any such place could be made on the Parkway there should be color there in plenty and the suggestion of lightheartedness. It might be a place where people could dance or sing or have openair carnival. It ought to have a colored floor such as Mr. Pennell bravely suggested with paint when he made Broad street appear for a day like a magnificent court borrowed from an old time. In some such surroundings we could now and then forget to be serious. And there the mind could find rest from the panorama of chill and stately architecture that the Parkway will be when finally it is complete.

Miss Mary Ingham. Don't Ask Us chairman of the National Woman which in other words is the ntimates plainly that the 14,000,000 enfranchised women in the United States will be expected to cast their ballots for a presiden tial candidate who seems most favorably disposed toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This is good polities, as political maneuvers go. But one may be excused for asking humbly whether there are no other issues as important as suffrage by which the fitness of a new President may be judged.

The Germans, the The Proud Alliance Russians, the trians and all their various subdivisions have been forming a new alliance that so far has had no proper defini tion. Solemnly, therefore, we direct the attention of the whole world to the lengue of

Villa, whispers a dis-He Doesn't Think patch tragically, is massing his troops. Can it be that Francisco has determined to invade Canada by way of the United States?

The formal rejection Waste, Words of the Monroe Doc trine by Carranza's representatives used not trouble America. Carranza isn't Mexico.

And Their Words? in Paris at last. And they will cat crow, Whether or not President Wilson has

The Germans will dine

whether you are a friend or opponent of his. The strong April breezes are said to have prevented the complete destruction of

determination or obstinacy depends on

the Pennsylvania fruit crop by the cold snap. It's an ill wind, etc. Now that Genea repents her Wilson street, why not the statue to her native son, Columbus? Doesn't be come under the

The high prices which German beimets are now bringing here are enough to make their former wearers wish they had gone into business with them instead of into the

heading of primary causes?

Though the Italians may soon come back to the table, the four months' absence of oysters must be viewed as inevitable. It is said that the breach will occur within fertyeight hours. The majority of the vanguard of the

German peace delegation arriving in Paris

were servants, and it looks as though the

ranks of the latter would be still more increased when signing day comes around. The New York club which became in volved in a public scandal when it invited 150 aviators to what was not very delicately referred to on the cards as "the greatest souse party in history," gave the people who

ITALY'S CLAIMS AS HER

HISTORIAN SEES THEM

Ferrero, Defending the Possession of Fiume, Differentiates Between That Question and the Subject of Trieste and Trent

In contrast to the excited generalizations which Italy's national aspirations are now being coiced are the specific arguments an alyzed and advanced by Prof. Guglielma Ferrera in the following article, which originally appeared in French in the Paris Figure. The writer, whose remarkable work. "The Greatness and Decline of Rome." has coclaimed him as the most notable historian n his field since Gibbon, has long been a hampion of liberal views vividly expressed then he lectured in Milan on militarism and its dangers. It is significant that in spite of his expressed conviction that Fiame should become Italian, he considers the rexed ques tion as lying beyond the subject of the geo graphical unity which he regards as essential to the fitting destiny of his nation, and that he emphasizes first of all its claims to the Trenting and the Inteins Peninsula, which have already been recognized by the Peace

 $A^{\rm NATION}$ is a moral unity which seeks to realize, as far as it may be possible. its material unity - geographic, economic and political. If the theory of natural frontiers has been carried too far, it is none the less true that only the possession of natural frontiers can cender perfect, sure and definite the historic formation of a nationality, What wars have desolated the earth simply because great plains offer, to divide peoples and states, only the ideal lines traced by the strength of men! Now if there is one counin Europe of which nature has made a perfect geographic unity it is Italy. In all epochs, geographers have seen in the Alps the natural frontiers of that peninsula destined to be the first hearth of civilization in Europe.

It can easily be understood, therefore, how Italy came to include among her war ambitions the aim of gathering to herself the northern and eastern crests of the Alps, that is to say, the frontiers which Augustus had assigned to Italy, but which were held in 1914 by the Austrian empire. By advancing to that line and by annexing the Trentino and Istria. Italy would achieve at one and same time both her geographical and her national unity. She would be, in Europe, the almost perfect model of the nation which should a desire for war seize upon her, must face the greatest difficulties in attacking others, possessing the while the best facilities of defense in case she were attacked by

Somewhar outside the question of the geographical boundaries of the peninsula we find the matter of Finne, which is at this moment exciting Italian opinion in the highest degree. This question thrust itself suddealy upon Europe; indeed, the armistice was scarcely signed. To understand this matter one must have a clear idea of the situation in which Finme had been placed by the fall of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Finme is an ancient Italian town surrounded by Slavic cural districts, a town which has preserved its Italian character in spite of the presence of a number of Hungarian. Croatian and German elements, in much the same way that New York, in spite of its millions of Europeans, preserves its American character. This town, while under the domination of the Hapsburgs, had been incorporated with Hungary, whose port upon the Adriatic it became. The town was, therefore, subjected to foreign domination, Her situation, however, had certain com-pensations which rendered it tolerable. Fiume was not only a self-governing city rejoicing in certain privileges; it was also the second port of one of the great powers of Europe and formed part of an empire which had a high cultural rank. For an Italian city, founded and inhabited by a people able to claim the right of the first-born among the civilized peoples of Europe, this compensation had a capital importance.

DUT the Austro-Hungarian empire has disappeared, and from its disa is born the question of Fiume. If Fiume had been able to stay in the Austro-Hungarian empire the town could never have been incorporated, without violence and injustice. into that new Slav state which is rising ou the ruins of Austria. The old Italian town would lose its rank and its privileges of self government; it would pass from one of the great empires and high cultures of Europe to a secondary state, one which will up doubtedly make a brilliant campaign in the tield of higher culture, but still has to win its entrance to that domain; the town, unable to rejoin those of its own nationality. would again undergo a foreign domination For Fiume slone, the world war, which is bringing to so many peoples both liberty and satisfaction of national aspirations, would appear as a calamity and a disaster.

There remains, moreover, the question of the military security of the Adriatic and the Italian towns and centers of Italian life which flower upon the eastern coast, last vestiges of Venetian colonization, Zara,

Spalato, Sebenico, etc. Italy desires that the eastern coast of the Adriatic, so rich in ports and islands (a famous nest of pirates since classic times), shall not be able to threaten the western coast, which is almost defenseless. She de sires also that the Italian groups of the eastern coast shall be able to live in peace and freely develop their national life. Italy cannot long tolerate these towns and groups being the object of persecution or a campaign of violent denationalization, even were these attacks disguised.

Such are the foundation stones of the national aspirations of Ifaly. In order that they may be recognized, the Italian people look above all to President Wilson's high spirit of justice and to the warm friendship

BY HIS disinterested impartiality. President Wilson has been able to dominate, in the role of judge and arbiter, this terrible tragedy of Europe. We hope, therefore, that he will recognize that in all the questions Italy is looking less to the matter of territorial annexation than to the matter of sustaining and bringing to a triumphant conclusion certain cherished principles. Compared with the terrible sacrifices which we have made -- 500,000 dead. 80,000,000,000 lire spent, our existence disordered for half a century—the territory which Italy claims is but small. Fiume, whose fate is the object of the lively anxiety of the entire nation, is only a pretty little town of 45,000 inhabi tants. There is no comparison possible between the territorial gains which Italy will make and those which Serbia will attain. But these territories, small though they be in extent, are symbols to us of certain principles which are vital to the whole worldcomplete emancipation of Italian populations from all foreign domination, the achievement of the moral and geographic unity of the nation, the security of frontier, and seas, the possibility of playing a part in the political system which will assure Europe the peace and liberty of all peoples both great and small. We have willingly borne all the sacrifices necessary to carry to victory in war these very principles; we hope to rejoice in their triumph as far as justice and the safety of western civilization so require us.

Lullaby for an Oversubscribed Quota ROCKABYE. Quala, here comes the long

green: Your oversubscription is plain to be seen. For Mother is taking in kale with a shout. Father is turning his jeans inside out!

H & SHABYE, nota, no over the top?
When the total is added, see Glass's cycs pop! All over the land people shell out their hones. For the last and the best of the Liberty

Louns! v v v They keep telling us that the Germans will defy the Peace Conference, will refuse to

sign, etc. Defy, we hazard, in much the same way

that Andy Gump defies Min. And if you don't know pshaw! what do you buy papers for, any-

Mrs. Izaak Walton Writes a Letter to Her Mother Chancery Lane. London. April 28, 1639 MY DEAREST MOTHER: Matters indeed pass from badd to worse.

and I fear mee that with Izaak spending all hys tyme angling along riversydes and neglecting the millinery shoppe twych is our onlie supporte, for can bodye and soule be keppt in one by a few paltrie brace of trouts a weeke?) wee shall soone come to a sorrye ende. How many tymes, deare Mother, have I bewailed my follye in wedding this creature who seemeth to mee more a fysh than a man, not mearly by reason of hys madnesse for the gracelesse practice of water-dabbling. but eke for hys passion for swimming in barley wine, ale, malmsey and other infuriating liquours. What manner of companye doth this dotard keepe on his fyshing pastimes, God wot! Lo he is wonte to come home at some greivous houre of ye nyghte bearing but a smalle catche but plentyful aroms of drinke, and ofttimes alsoe hys rybalde freinds do accompany hym. Nothing will serve but they muste arouse our kytchen maide and have some pattry chubb or gudgeon fryed in greese, filling ye house with nauscous odoures, and with their ill prattle of fyshing tackle, not to say the comely milke maides they have seen along some wanton meadowside, see that I am moste distraught. You knowe, my deare, I never colde abyde fysshe being colde clammy cretures, and loe onlye last nyghte this Mouster dyd come to my beddside where I laye asleepyng and wake me fromm a sweet drowse by dangling a string of loathsome queasy trouts, still dryppinge, against my nose. Lo. says he, are these not beuties? And his reck of barley wine did fille the chamber. Worste of alle deare Mother, this all-advised wretche doth spend alle his vacant houres in compiling a booke on the art tas he calleth it; of angling. surely a triffing petty wanton taske that will make hym the laughing-stocke of all sober men. God forbidd that oure littel son sholde be brought uppe in this nastye squanderinge of tyme, wich doth breede nought (meseems) but ale-bibbing and ye disregarde of truth. Oure house, wych is but smalle as thou knowest, is all cluttered with his slimve tackle, and loe but yesterdaye I loste a customer fromm ye millinery shoppe, shee averring (and I trow ryghtly) that ye shoppe dyd stinke of fysshe. Ande soe if thys thyng do continue longer I shall ripp uppe and leave, for I thoght to wed a man and not a paddler of dytches. O howe I longe for those happy dayes with thee, before I ever knew such a thyng as a fysshe existed! Sad too it is that he doth justifye his vain idle wanton

> Thy persecuted daughter. ANNE WALTON. VVV

The German envoys were taken to the Hotel des Reservoirs at Versailles. To cool their heels, we suppose.

pasttyme by misquoting scriptures, Saint

Peter, and see on. Three kytchen maides

have lefte us latelye for barbyng themselves

upon hydden hookes that doe scatter our

shelves and drawers.

THE CHAFFING DISH Philadelphia in 1830

NO ARGUMENT ABOUT IT

"The great and most striking contrast between this city and those of Europe is perceived after sunset; scarcely a sound is heard; hardly a voice or a wheel breaks the stillness. The streets are entirely dark, except where a stray lamp marks an hotel or the like; no shops are open, but those of the apollocary, and here and there a cook's shop; scarcely a step is heard, and for a note of music or the sound of mirth I listened in vain. In leaving the theatre I saw not a single carriage. This darkness, this stillness, is so great that I almost felt it awful. As we walked home one fine moonlight evening we remarked that we slone seemed alive in this great city; it was 10 o'clock and a most lovely cool evening, after a burning day, yet all was silence. Regent street, Bond street and still more the Italian boulevard of Paris rose in strong contrast on the mem-ory; the light, which outshines that of day-the gay, graceful, laughing throngthe elegant saloons of Torton, with all their varieties of cooling nectar-were all remembered. Is it an European prejudice to deem that the solitary dram swallowed by the gentlemen on quitting an American theatre indicates a lower and more vicious state of manners than do the ices so sedulously offered to the ladies on leaving a French one?"—Mrs. Frances Trollope, in "Domestic Manners of the Americans."

VVV It's lucky the newspapers have linotype machines these days to make type as they go slong. For if we had to depend on the old-fashioned font, certainly the supply of V's would run out, what with the Evvivus and the Victory Loan items.

> V V V Useful Unto the End I'd like to ride And ride today. Along the place

Milky Way. I'd like to go Somewhere this spring Where I could hear the Welkin Ring.

I'd like to stop At some fast place And see the so-called Human Race

I'd like to sail. They say 'tis great,' Upon the famous Ship of State And if I saved that

Ship from loss, Then I could get the Double Cross If after that.

Great Doomsday crack I'll pail it up with Income Tax. ANIDYL KING.

V V V

Another Crisis Another crisis in Paris, says Ned Muschamp, seems to be indicated by the follow ing which he cuils from a leather trade

GOAT SKINS: Stocks are limited and arrivals are quickly disposed of,

journal:

v v v Dr. Maurice Egan, that delightful diplomatist who recently returned from ministering to Denmark, says that the Department of State instructs our ambassadors abroad to observe Mother's Day by displaying the flag from sunrise to sunset, and he adds that one

of his most perplexing tasks was trying to explain to inquiring foreigners what Mother's Day is. But it seems to us that there are other

national festivals of ours that might be even harder to elucidate, such as Ground Hog Day, or Straw Hat Day, or Handkerchie Day, this being August 15, when the hay

Ballade of Lack of Time

THERE is a store of little scraps of things ■ Hid in dim. cobwebbed nisles within my head -

A dusty pile of half-rememberings. The doubloons and the silks of books I've rend :

Most precious goods well wrought by men long dead. or fellows who still struggle with life's skein.

Though all should be ranged neatly there, instead

A dusty treasure chest lies in my brain, Here is a jeweled token Homer brings. And there a ruby phrase of Wilde glows

In the far corner, glints of seabirds' wings Which Courad garnered as a slim craft A bright, keen diamond word which Johnson said

Sweet, perfumed tapestries from Old Montnigne-The cloths are faded and the gens lack thread :

A dusty treasure chest lies in my brain. There are the silver sounds of silver strings Which Swinburne's ringing touch to music led:

There glimmer Dumas' heavy signet rings; The thoughts which flanced through Henley's hours of dread : The great ideals for which men lived and bled.

old pieces of great joy and bitter pain. Mixed with the cheer upon which smiles are fed-A dusty treasure chest lies in my brain.

L'ENVOL

Heigh ho! These things are in disorder spread: But some day I will sort them out again; Meanwhile, as I have got to earn my bread,

A dusty treasure-chest lies in my brain. Cuthbert Collins, in the Sydney Bulletin. What Do You Know?

'legato' ?

1. What is an anticyclone? 2. What is the meaning of the musical term

3. In what part of Italy is the city of 4. Where was the Empress Josephine born?

5. In what year did Rome become the capi-· tal of united Italy?

What is the origin of the word meander? 7. What is the significance of single quotation marks in printed or written con-

versation? S. What is a peristyle?

What is an atoll? 10. What is the origin of the phrase "prunes and prisms"?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Brockdorff Rantzau is to head the six principal German delegates who will go to Versailles. 2. Jean Francois Millet painted "The Angelus."

3. Frederic Courtland Penfield was American ambassador to Austria-Hungary before the rupture of diplomatic rela-

4. The Arabs belong to the Semitic branch of the white race.

5. A bernouse or burnouse is a clonk-like

hooded garment woven in one piece and worn by Arabs and Moors, largely

as a sun protection.

6. Molokai is the Hawaian island set aside for lepers under government treatment and supervision. 7. The Bible is translated from Greek and

Hebrew. S. Legume: fruit, edible part, pod of leguminous plant; vegetable used for food.

9. A canon in music is a piece with different parts taking up the same subject

successively in strict imitation.

10. James Buchanan was the only President of the United States who was a back-clor throughout his full term of office.