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Philadelphia, Thursday, May 8, 1919

DOWNTOWN'S IRON MEN

THERE is no reason why the troops of the Iron Division should not march up from Oregon avenue on the day of their parade in accordance with the excellent suggestion of their friends and relatives who live further south than Washington avenue, where the line will form under the present arrangement.
Trains from Camp Dix may go to either point. The old army of the 110th Infantry men is a few blocks below Washington avenue. Why shouldn't they be permitted to pass it in their triumphant march? Many of those who saw the bitterest fighting with the Iron Division will see their old landmarks for the first time since they left home if the parade line is extended further south.
They lived below Washington avenue. And they ought to be paraded there now, if only to render a tribute to the others who, having once lived below Washington avenue, now must live forever in France.

THE REAL FIGHT BEGINS

THE passage by the Senate yesterday of two of the bills drafted by the citizens' committee is a preface to the real fight on charter revision.
Every possible effort will be made to defeat the bills in the House, and if they cannot be defeated an effort will be made to change them so completely that their sponsors will be inclined to disown them.
This is the time for the friends of home rule to be alert and to watch every move in Harrisburg.

REPLACEMENT VOLUNTEERS

THE news that the first contingent of volunteers to replace homecoming troops in France has sailed testifies to the success of the War Department's policy and to its skill in interpreting the shades of American character.
Undoubtedly most of the men who went abroad last year are delighted to be demobilized. But with so large a population as ours there is bound to be a wide diversity of tastes. It was this upon which the War Department reckoned, even though it must have known how eagerly the majority of the doughboys were donning their uniforms.
There are certain natives to which army life appeals. This is evidenced in the fact that many in this first thousand of new troops were recruited from men in camps who had not seen foreign service.
It is said that some 25,000 of the 50,000 soldiers wanted for replacement purposes have already enlisted. This is a happy augury that the plan whereby the veterans will be enabled to come home speedily is working admirably.

SHALL WE 'OFF WITH ITS HEAD'?

CHAUNCEY DEPEW remarked, years ago, when it was first proposed in New York to create a state railroad commission, that either the commission would own the railroads or the railroads would own the commission. Of course, when the commission was created the railroads did their best to own it. Whether they succeeded or not it is not our purpose to discuss at this time.
We merely wish to call attention to the charge made in Harrisburg by representatives of some of the smaller cities that the street railroad companies seem to own the Public Service Commission in this state.
There is a bill before the Legislature abolishing the commission on the ground that it prevents the municipalities from exercising proper control over the street railways within their limits, even to the extent of forbidding the municipalities to operate street-car lines themselves.
This city has had some experience with the Public Service Commission's disposition to upset arrangements made by its officials, but no one here has yet been so rash as to charge the commissioners with any improper use of their power. Perhaps the critics of the commission are grieved because the commission has too much power. They certainly want to apply the favorite remedy of the duchess in Lewis Carroll's famous classic, for they are shouting as with one voice, "Off with its head!"

JAZZ
IN THE military service you can pick up the brightest jewels of the day's slang. The air service has a lingo that gleams with this sort of embellishment. The airmen took the vagrant "jazz" for example, and made it shine by brilliant usage.
A flier rarely speaks of flying anywhere. They jazz it Minneapolis. The naval aviators are prone to jazz a Eurp

THE DEAD HAVE TRIUMPHED IN THE TREATY

Terrible Punishments of Defeated Germany, Fully Revealed in the Terms of Peace, Testify How Faithfully Exact Justice Has Been Vindicated at Paris

THE sacrifice was not in vain. This is the throbbing implication which is the spiritual fiber of the momentous documentary finale to that titanic human tragedy called the world war.

To translate into concrete, binding terms the ideals for which the conflict eventually came to be fought by civilization was the enormous task of the conference whose leaders yesterday transmitted the peace treaty to the German delegates in Versailles.

How successfully this task was proceeding could not be fairly judged by piecemeal reports of the various settlements. It is the cumulative effect of those decisions welded together into a decisive whole that is so profoundly impressive.

Sinister and selfish influences died hard while the document was in embryo. Disquieting rumors became at times epidemic. They were inevitable with the knowledge that supermen are mythical. Such imaginary beings did not, of course, devise the just and terrible judgment which has been announced to Germany. But fallible, like all of us, though the Paris delegates were, the sickening shambles of nearly four and a half years had inspired them with certain cardinal determinations destined by their sheer intensity to triumph over difficulties.

These animating principles were:
That selfish aggression must not stain the terms.
That Germany must make specific atonement for her sins.
That she must be rendered powerless ever again to affront the world, and
That militarism must be crushed so that peace may be preserved through the instrument of a co-operative international enterprise.

The incorporation of all these resolutions into the treaty is what accords it its vibrant spiritual vitality and a significance such as no other judgment ending a war ever attained.
Again and again defeated nations have been bowed in dust. But the humiliation of Germany has no parallel. This isolation in history is not merely resultant from the sternness of the terms set forth, but from the intimate and absolutely convincing fusion of justice with severity. Therein lies the strength of the indictment. Therein lies the reason why the frightful toll of lives was not morally futile. The dead have triumphed in the treaty.

The permanence of their victory can, however, only be assured if civilization is faithful to the machinery for exterminating war, which is the essential framework of the world's new structure.

Forecasts that the league-of-nations pact would be inseparable from the peace document are impressively verified. All the righteous thunder of the treaty, all its magnificent bonds with justice will be mockery if these reciprocal pledges are unfulfilled.

Conversely, the prominence given to the league principle renders additional defensive alliances dangerous superfluities. Of the nature of such is the proposed protective pact binding Great Britain and the United States to aid France should she be again menaced.

Under an authentic league peril to the nation which suffered so poignantly in the universal conflict is inconceivable. Under the conditions which will prevail in Germany when she signs the treaty, the effect of which must endure for generations, the conjecture has no practical warrant.

For the foe has not been summoned to surrender unconditionally. That showy phrase is essentially nebulous. Conditions, awesomely just, sweepingly stern, will compel him to play a role ending the European jeopardy. Shallow folk who feared that civilization might fail to realize that it had really won and that the instruments for re-establishing right and decency were at hand are completely confuted.

Germany is denied undersea craft. After a brief period she is denied air armament. The general staff organization is annihilated. The army is limited to not more than 100,000 men. Conscription within her boundaries is abolished. Helgoland is dismantled. All fortifications within fifty kilometers of the Rhine are prohibited. Her small authorized navy is forbidden to employ a personnel of more than 15,000. Militarism, the mania for which Germany kept alive, is thus exterminated. Military might as exemplified in the mad nation which set out to conquer the world becomes an impossibility.

Even more crippling are the financial provisions. It is misleading to call them indemnities. The magnitude is justly commensurate with that of the foe's sin. Retribution is their keynote. Virtually speaking, they are simply debts, and no less of that nature because they are colossal. The system for the payment of the billions in reparations must necessarily be adjusted to Germany's financial ability, but no loopholes are left for her to wriggle through as her economic structure is strengthened. The commissions which will take the work in hand, after the first five billion dollars has been paid within two years, will hear the foe's side. The atonement will be honorably exacted, and that rather enhances than diminishes its imminency.

The territorial readjustments deprive Germany of cherished possessions, but every one that she loses permanently had been unrighteously retained. The principles for which the war was fought, upon which the fourteen points were enunciated and upon which the armistice was based have been incontrovertibly preserved in the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and in the Danzig, the "corridor" and Silesia gailons to Poland. Racial affiliations are fairly recognized in the delivery of a small Wallon territory to Belgium.

The Saar Valley arrangement is an economic settlement, compensation in coal mines for the foe's ruthless destruction of those around Lens. The eventual determination of sovereignty of the region, from which France will derive reparation in kind, will be left to a plebiscite. The temporary internationalization is dependent for its validity upon the league of nations—another evidence that the treaty cannot survive without the active force, moral or otherwise, of a society of nations.

Although all these boundary revisions and transfers of sovereignty should be satisfying to all persons who have been eager to see Germany stripped of territories which did not ethically belong to her, the nation which carried moral obliquity to such a hideous climax may be expected to call the terms harsh. Sentences providing for the return of goods to their rightful owners invariably appear so to the guilty parties. But compare courts of justice with unfettered aggressors. Napoleon consulted nothing but his own vaulting desires when he partitioned Germany after Jena, and Germany herself simply grabbed what she wanted from France in 1871. Under this treaty, with Alsace-Lorraine, the colonies under league rule, parts of East Prussia, perhaps even Schleswig, gone—the last named if the proposed plebiscite proves anti-Teutonic—the empire will be homogeneous, but, as a military menace, powerless. Exact justice aims precisely at that goal.

That mark is sought again in the provisions made for the fixing of individual responsibility for breaches of criminal and international law made by individual Teutons.

The once perplexing question, "What shall we do with the kaiser?" is readily answered. It shall be done with him precisely what is done with any one charged with lawlessness. A fair trial will determine the extent of his offense. This is an admirable way to prevent the growth of any sentimentalism such as enshrined the name of Napoleon after he had become a prisoner at St. Helena. If the kaiser is punished or simply held up as an unutterably shameful figure it will not be because of revenge that he will suffer. His acts will brand him.

German threats of refusal to sign the longest, most comprehensive and most discriminately considered treaty ever devised will, of course, be forthcoming. The Teuton blusters until the end. His words and deeds are alike reckless until there is no escape. Then, as in the armistice days, he quails before irresistible power.

Such force is existent now on behalf of civilization. The foe is prostrate, incapable of combating the military strength which the Entente still overwhelmingly possesses, helpless in the face of the prodigious weapons of economic pressure which the victors can exert.

The gambler quits cold. He risks all and loses all. Germany did in the military campaign. She will in the peace sequel. On the anniversary of that crime, the shock from which inspired humanity to fight on until the right should prevail, Germany is the suppliant for a treaty which is the most humiliating ever received by any nation in the planet's annals. She plummets the depth of ignominy on Lusitania Day.

As for the victors, patriotism has made many a nation proud in the hour of triumph and it does now. But that emotion is surpassed by even a nobler one as the purport of the decisive document is revealed. It is a clean peace, inspired with an honorable respect for scrupulous justice. The survivors of an appalling age rejoice to be unshamed of the portal to the new era which dawns.

"He came jazzing down, poor chap, and was bumped off when he picked a gas tank!" That is the way they tell in the hangars of a reckless man killed in a nose dive.

Our soldiers didn't march to Germany if you believe the airmen. They jazzed across the Rhine to have a look at Fritz. Slang is more than a vivid use of an odd word. It is the voice of an unexcitable spirit in crowds or in individuals that is humorous because it is wise—or wise because it is humorous. Only statesmen lose their heads and talk solemnly in a crisis.

A GOOD AMERICAN
AGGRESSIVE ignorance is terrible enough. But ignorance when it is proud, belligerent and given to feats of energy is an appalling thing.
Such was the force that opposed itself to law and order in Seattle and Mayor Ole Hanson left it in the dust.

There was an interval in which every one said Mayor Ole had blown up under the heat of the spotlight. That was when he was said to have talked wildly about lamp-posts and lynchings. It was good to hear when he was in Philadelphia

yesterday that he had been misquoted, since he will insist on maintaining law and order by lawful and orderly methods.

The mayor of Seattle comes from a line that respected the law and pioneered as creators of order. And he is interesting because, happening to be alien in name, he has even done his utmost to correct what he seems to consider a misfortune. The little Hansons back in Seattle serve to reveal the mind and purpose of their father. There is Ole Hanson, Jr. After him come Theodore Roosevelt Hanson, William Taft Hanson, Eugene Field Hanson and Lloyd George Hanson.

The city was glad to welcome Mayor Ole. And it would be glad to welcome the little Hansons with a hand and a parade. Marched through the streets they would show what most Americans are and ought to be like.

WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES
PRESIDENT WILSON'S call for an extra session will clear the air in the world of business. It will permit financiers to see their way more clearly and it will make the going easier and less perilous in politics.

Whether the country likes it or not, it must be admitted that Congress was bundled away into enforced silence when it most desired to be heard. The character of the opposition that was developed against the President toward the end of the recent session and the trends and apparent purposes of antagonistic criticism aimed, since the adjournment, at the league-of-nations plan, actuated the President's determination to enforce a recess. The work of the American delegation at Paris could have been seriously hindered if each step toward an acceptable peace had been met with an uproar of violent challenge in Washington.

The President's summons of yesterday means merely that the league-of-nations plan is now safely formulated and beyond the danger of being wrecked before it was complete. The Senate can take it or leave it. Congress must accept its responsibility in the full light of day. The President cannot make a treaty. He may only negotiate it and submit it to the Senate, and it is by its authority to ratify or reject treaties that the Senate normally expresses its judgments. Mr. Wilson has not exceeded the privileges granted him by the constitution.

The covenant of peace is not perfect. It is a beginning and must be so regarded. But the indications now are that the treaty will be ratified with little delay. Indeed, with the presentation of the peace terms to Germany the league of nations becomes an old issue. New issues quite as novel and perhaps even more important will leap into being almost as soon as Congress assembles to receive the report of Mr. Wilson and his associates at the Peace Conference.

The proposal for a formal alliance between the United States, Great Britain and France to insure the French people against further onslaughts from the German side of the Rhine now appears, with official sanction, in the cable reports. It may be assumed that France demanded some such guarantee in return for sacrifices made in the course of recent deliberations for the sake of a workable league of nations. Current announcements are to the effect that the alliance will not be secret—that its terms will be published to the world within a few days. Even then the Senate will be justified in subjecting the proposal to the closest scrutiny and analytical criticism.

The suggestion will not sound wholesome in America. We may maintain the utmost esteem and friendliness for the French people. But we are not able to control the agencies that direct French foreign policy. If there are financial cliques in France desirous of subjecting a vanquished nation to intolerable pressure or inciting a vengeful spirit in a neighboring country, shall we guarantee them safety and success in the enterprise? That is a question that the Senate may put squarely to the returning peace delegation. Any case between France and the Germany of the future should properly be settled by the league of nations. If it cannot be settled by that means we ought to know the reason.

Here, it appears, is a new issue for the critics. But there will be many others. The coming session of Congress will lead into the national campaign. That in itself is regrettable, because partisan interest and partisan bias are almost certain to be felt in an unusual degree in decisions that should be inspired simply by reason and patriotism.

The character of our future relations with other peoples in a world that is changed and narrowed; the part we shall play in making over the world will be decided at the next session. The questions involved in better economic adjustments necessary to protect the strength and vitality of the country by protecting its workers will be pressing and acute. The railroads and telegraph lines, the returned soldiers, tariff and taxes will loom as dominant problems at the next Congress.

We shall have to meet each issue bravely and frankly or lag behind those European statesmen whom we are accustomed to call benighted. Shall we look forward or back? Will the House and the Senate be as wise as they pretend to be or will they sit like Belgian refugees and wail amid the ruins of political theories devastated by the war?

THE LOOKER-ON
Russia is still well outside the circle of civilization as it has been drawn in the league-of-nations covenant and suggested in the terms of peace. The Russian situation forms an unpleasant background for a grumbling and desperate Germany. If there is any weapon that the Germans may use after all their war material has been taken away they are sure to seek it in the east.

Last-Minute Men
It isn't pleasant to be told by a visiting mayor talking for the V Loans that this city is only 40 per cent American. The last-minute man always puts the loans over. But if we were all last-minute men this would be a sorry world.

THE GOWNSMAN
The contribution of the Gownsmen, which usually appears on this page on Thursday, is omitted today for lack of space. It will be printed tomorrow.

IT'S "CLEAN-UP WEEK" OVER THERE, TOO



THE CHAFFING DISH

They
FIRST they said they didn't start it.
Then they said they couldn't be beaten.
Then they said they weren't beaten.
Then they said they wouldn't sign.
They Did and They Could and They Were
and They Will.

V V V
Unpublished Telegram
AMERONGEN MAY 8
GEO CLEMENCEAU PARIS DEAR FRIEND
HAVE JUST READ TREATY IT IS A FAIR FAIR
I FOREMAN POSSIBLE TO ROY HILL IS AT
YOUR DISPOSAL, TAKE HIM WHENEVER
YOU GET READY MRS BENTUCK AND I
GOING TO MOVIES TONIGHT TO CELEBRATE
GRATEFULLY BENTUCK

V V V
Overhead Expense
Dear Savantes—The milliners grind slowly,
but they grind exceeding small, I cried to
myself this morning on balancing my bank-
book.
THADDEUS MONKBONES.

V V V
Mrs. Wilson was present at the Hotel
Trianon when the treaty was handled to the
Germans. She was a Trianon-combatant.

V V V
The Fatal Cravat
When a man of rank makes his *entree*
into a circle distinguished for taste and
elegance; and the usual compliments have
passed on both sides, he will discover that
his coat will attract only a slight degree
of attention, but that the most critical and
scrutinizing examination will be made on
the set of his Cravat. Should this, unfor-
tunately, not be correctly and elegantly
put on—no further notice will be taken
of him; whether his coat be of the reigning
fashion or not will be unnoticed by the
assembly—all eyes will be occupied in ex-
amining the folds of the fatal Cravat.
His reception will in future be cold, and
no one will move on his entrance; but if
his Cravat is elegantly formed every one
will rise to receive him with the most dis-
tinguished marks of respect, will cheer-
fully resign their seats to him, and the
delighted eyes of all will be fixed on that
part of his person which separates the
shoulders from the chin.
From "The Art of Tying the Cravat,"
American edition, published by Robert De
Silver, 110 Walnut street, Philadelphia,
1828.

V V V
Our Cradle Roll
The Chaffing Dish's official family is grow-
ing rapidly. Our learned friend and book
collector, Mr. James M. Shields, informs us
of the arrival of Miss Alice K. Shields, born
yesterday. Miss Alice, however, is not a
first edition, having been preceded by a
brother and sister. Her father claims that
she is a small octavo.

V V V
Out of the Hurly Burly
The seismograph out at Swarthmore has
been recording shocks and tremors. Perhaps
a letter has traveled from New York to
Philadelphia in less than three days.

V V V
Puzzle: Find the Pun
Under the stress of these Polish machina-
tions we have been bent to the ground
like a drooping plant. This is not enough.
These same Poles and the Polishized land-
lords coming to their aid with their
polished boots tread upon us heaping in-
sult upon insult.—The Lithuanian Review.

V V V
Desk Mottoes
In the morning when thou risest unwill-
ingly, let this thought be present—I am
rising to the work of a human being. Why
then am I dissatisfied if I am going to do
the things for which I exist and for which I was
brought into the world?
MARCUS AURELIUS.

THE GOAD

I HAVE come to the place where I almost
I could do what a coward does—
I'd like to go out and lose myself.
Forget that I ever was;
Rove out on a coward's oblation.
Over the borders of day,
Where nothing has been, nothing shall be,
Where no one shall come that way.

But a something down in me is goading—
A something that really is I—
And I cannot fall from the ranks of men
Or die as a coward would die;
I cannot flee from the battle
Though I fear the brunt of the fight,
Nor leave the light of a hateful day.
For the dark of a restful night.

They tell me that Pride is an evil,
That ever since earth began
The source of much of the trouble of men
Has been in the pride of man;
Yet tomorrow I'll go on my journey
Knowing that one would have died
Had it not been for the god in him—
That evil that men call pride.
—Garnet Laidlaw Eskew, in the New York Sun.

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ**
- Who was the first commander-in-chief of the British forces in the war?
 - What is meant by the definitive edition of a book or set of books?
 - What is a corvette?
 - What was the origin of the republic of Liberia?
 - Name the author of the following: "If due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation, none."
 - When was the Panama canal opened for navigation?
 - What is alliteration?
 - Who was the "Artful Dodger"?
 - To whom is the invention of service flags ascribed?
 - What is the largest island in any of the Great Lakes and to what country does it belong?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- The city of Chihuahua is in northern Mexico.
- The pallium is a band of white wool, with four purple crosses, worn by the pope and sent to primates, patriarchs and archbishops as a sign, that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office.
- Lustral; of, used in, ceremonial purifications.
- Teach was the real name of Blackbeard, the pirate.
- Surinam in South America was the colony awarded to the Netherlands by the peace of Breda in 1667 in exchange for New York (then New Netherlands), which had been conquered by the English.
- The Sheriff's umbrella is the symbol of the royal power of the sultan of Morocco.
- Svelte; lightly built, lithe, supple.
- W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan wrote the comic opera "The Yeomen of the Guard."
- Charles Sumner was a noted American statesman and orator, champion of antislavery ideas and long a member of the Senate from Massachusetts. His dates are 1811-1874.
- Baron Makino is the head of the Japanese commission to the Peace Conference.