# Divening Public Tedger THE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT, les H. Ludington, Vice President, John C. Seoretary and Trassurer; Philip S. Collins A. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors

10

EDITORIAL BOARD:

CTRES H. K. CERTIS, Chairman . Editor JOHN C. MARTIN.... General Business Manager

Published daily at Pusic Lasura Buliding, Independence Square, Philadelphia res Square, Philadelphia, Press Union Building 206 Metropolitan Tower Tol Ford Building 1008 Fullerton Building 1302 Tribune Building RW YORK. NEWS BUREAUS:

WASHINGTON BUREAU. N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St. Naw York Runkau. London Time. London Time.

London Times SUBSCRIPTION TERMS The System of the System of the System of the System of the second surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

to the carrier. By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States Canada, or United States pos-mentions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Sta (40) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per month.

Notics-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address, BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

LT Address all communications to Frening Public Ledder, Independence Ranare, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all neurs dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dis-

patches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 13, 1910

## NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS

ALL crowds that ever assembled for a spectacle in this city will seem small in comparison with the multitudes that will turn out to greet the Twenty-eighth Division.

There will be a happier time for everybody, including the soldiers themselves. if the public will co-operate with the police and do all that is possible to avoid dangerous jams at what are assumed to be advantageous points in the center of the city. The line of the parade covers a great distance and there ought to be room for every one if the crowds are evenly distributed along the route.

Thus the city can shout its welcome in relative comfort and it will not have to waste time that ought to be spent in cheering in saying bad-tempered things to the overworked police.

## FOLLY'S ANTIDOTE: EXPOSURE

DROMOTERS of the superfluous and pernicious anti-sedition bill in Pennsylvania were probably far from Mr. Wilson's mind when he declared before the French Academy of Moral and Political Science in Paris that the greatest freedom of speech is "the greatest safety." But the universality of this truth serves to intensify its application to specific instances.

The real danger lies in a gag that may capitalized as a grievance. The existing laws in this commonwealth provide ample protection both against treason and slander. Restrictions on free speech provide the very stuff of stagy sham martyrdom.

On the other hand, it is unquestionably true, as the President has stated, that "it is by the exposure of folly that it is defeated." This is a comforting tip upon the outcome of the broadsides of oratory which will sweep through the United States Senate when the peace treaty is introduced. The scene ought to beget much more amusement than anxiety.

It is said that Alexander Kerensky talked his government of Russia out of existence. It is conceivable that if a censorship had ever smote Mr. Bryan in the

Municipal Band furnish both education and entertainment throughout the season of mild or high temperatures. The last named organization, under Edwin Brinton's direction, will begin its long series tonight at Twelfth and Spring Garden

streets. Concerts will be given in a different locality throughout the city for six evenings each week until early in Music lovers are thus provided with sea would have been under German domi-

admirable artistic fare, even though Mr. Stokowski has temporarily laid aside his Turk. baton and the costly opera season is ended. Untutored tastes in music need not fear being baffled with the selections played at these free concerts, nor need the alleged "high-brows" worry about compromising with their ideals. The balance between good popular sible.

numbers and the classics is usually skillfully preserved in the Municipal Band programs. "Going Up," for instance, rubs shoulders with a Chopin polonaise on the inaugural bill tonight. There may even be a snatch of Wagner in the "Echoes From the Metropolitan Opera House," which is also listed.

The success of the Municipal Band is not measured in money, but in popular appreciation. Here's hoping that the new eason will be more successful than ever.

## MUST GERMANY BE SCOURGED INTO A SANE REPENTANCE?

Only Alternative to This Peace of Justice Now Offered Is a Renewal of the

September.

Horrors of Punitive Warfare

WE CONGRATULATE the Germans on their perspicacity in perceiving that the treaty which their representatives are asked to sign provides for what they call "a brutal peace of force." They cannot dwell on that phrase too much for their own good. When it has sunk down into their consciousness they will discover that they are a defeated and not a victorious nation.

Their leaders know that they are defeated, but these leaders have been fostering the belief among the people that Germany was victorious or, if not victorious, that it was a drawn fight, with honors even.

Germany sought to dominate the world by brute force. She had to be combated by brute force. When her military leaders discovered that the brute force arrayed against them was greater than they could withstand they asked for peace. The result is a triumph of brute force fighting for righteousness over brute force fighting for ambitious greed

not feel squeamish about using the German phrase in describing the peace.

The protests from Berlin against the rigors of the treaty, re-enforced by protests from other German cities, are made in the hope of influencing the weak sentimentalists in other nations to demand that their representatives in Paris let Germany off more easily. They are also made for the purpose of backing up the

and lust for world dominion. One need

demands of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau that the treaty be radically modified. It is not likely that this campaign of

propaganda will have any other effect than to strengthen the determination of the peace commissioners to insist that the treaty be signed substantially as it has been drafted. Those commissioners have not forgotten the kind of a peace Germany boasted she was going to make. When they consider that boast they must

Fairmount Park concerts, those by the Germany and subservient to the will of Potsdam. Russia would have been dismembered.

It was dismembered by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Finland would have become a German

state and, so far as possible, the Baltic would have been made a German sea. In like manner the parts of Russia bordering on the Black Sea would have been brought under German control and that

nation through the compliance of the The British ports on the Persian gulf would have become German and the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway would have become a great German avenue of trade from which the goods of other nations

would have been excluded so far as pos-And France and Great Britain and Italy would have been forced to pay the cost of the war and to give up billions in indemnities. German garrisons would have occupied the principal cities of these countries until the money demanded had been paid. It was boasted that the indemnities would be put at so great a figure that the garrisons would occupy the cities for a generation at least. In the meantime the Germanization of Europe would have been forced through the suppression of all patriotic counter-

efforts to preserve national spirit. This is the kind of a peace which Germany would have dictated had she won. It is the kind of a peace which she was proud to maintain that she was fighting to bring about. Alexander and Caesar and Napoleon sought to conquer the world, but they failed. The kaiser, "by

his mailed fist, was going to succeed." Not even the Germans can believe down in their hearts that a hard peace is forced upon them? They have only to compare what they are told to do with what they planned to demand of their enemies to discover that they have been treated most mercifully.

Take, for example, the coal fields in the Saar valley. They have destroyed the mines in the north of France and it will take years to restore them to their normal productivity. They are asked to surrender the Saar coal fields to pay for the French fields they have ruined. This is simple justice. There is nothing retributive about it. They must restore Alsace-Lorraine to France. This is

merely giving back stolen goods. They must make good the devastation they wrought in Belgium. This is only fair. They must surrender to a new Poland the Polish provinces which were annexed generations ago without consultation with the inhabitants. They planned a vassal Poland. The treaty provides for an independent Poland. The treaty plan is so much more equitable that no argument is needed to establish its superiority. And reparation is demanded up to the financial ability of the Germans to make it. This ability is to be ascertained

by commissioners familiar with the whole subject. But it is not necessary to traverse the whole treaty. Its purpose is to establish justice so far as that is humanly possible and to produce conditions which will tend to prevent future wars.

The alternative to signing this treaty oluntarily is signing a harder treaty at the point of the sword. There is nothing that the rank and file of the Allied armies would like better than to have an opportunity to get into Germany and to let the German population see what war is like. Their officers could not prevent them from laying waste the towns; indeed it would be considered necessary as

nart of the lessor

# ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

### How Years of Foolish Prejudice and Ignorance on Both Sides Have Hampered Relations

By WILLIAM MCFEE Engineer Lieutenant, British Navy

Following is the concluding installment of the notable letter of William McFee, the British novelist, to his American publishers, in which he discusses the ignorance of America which prevails in England.

п T DON'T say I saw all this (the imperfec. tions of the British educational system) as clearly then as I do now. I am looking back. I do know, however, that it didn't satisfy me personally. The eternal smugness and self-satisfaction got on my nerves.

cut loose and went to sea. It is a sad and disconcerting fact that the nost ignorant and bigoted anti-Americans are to be found on British merchant ships. In part this is due to the very narrowing educational system which I have mentioned and in part to the fact that the water fronts of United States ports, like water ports elsewhere, do not contain the elite of the nation. The British shipmaster found that disaster awaited him if he relaxed for a single moment his business vigilance while in an American port. The age-old theory that a seafaring man is half-witted, because if he were in his senses he would not go to sea, was strongly held in American shipping circles.

"Swat the skipper" was a popular slogan. "He's only a lime-juicer-soak him on his manifests.

This reacted unfavorably upon the general opinions of American ethics held in our merchant service. The skipper who had suffered financially from American sharps retailed his experience at the cabin table n his owner's office, in his own parlor, and

t all helped to confuse our ideas and strengthen the life-long prejudice against America.

CAME up against this with tremendous I force in 1914. I had been three years in America, living among Americans and sailing out of American ports in American ships, and the chief impression I had gathered from old residents who had never been out of their native state, from wealthy passengers I had met in the West Indies and from American shipmates was their un quenchable interest in England and the English. I could not tell them enough about my country. I was reprimanded for the national vice of reticence and standoffish-ness. They wanted to know. They wanted It warmed my heart to o admire. them. And it warms my heart now to renember it. But when, in the great emotional up-

icaval of 1914. I made my way home to England and began to sail under the red ensign once more, I was astounded at the solid mass of blind prejudice and ignorance which formed the average Englishman's mental equipment about America. The tragedy lay in the fact that they didn't want to know anything about America. "What have they done, anyhow, except

brag?" demanded the chief engineer of a transport. "They have never originated anything that I ever heard of." I instanced the telephone, the snap-shut-

ter camera, the airplane, the submarine and the gramophone. It was no use Strange as it seems when written down, that chief engineer could not see any flaw in his argument.

"I mean politically." he retorted woodenly: "we've built up a great empire. What have the Americans done in the last hundred years except whip Spain?"

I mentioned the Louisiana Purchase as an instance of what might be called some territorial enterprise, but I realized even as did so the extreme unfairness of such a remark. Not one Englishman in 10,000 has ever heard of that transaction. The purser, who was listening, assumed an expression of mulish contempt and remarked :

"Well, and what's Louisiana anyway?" And this was the view of the principal accountant officer on board a big liner sailing out of Liverpool!

TELL, I gave it up at last. It humiliated me to lethargy. I gave it up. When I was loudly assured that America kept out of the war because she was scared of England I held my tongue. When I was eminded that the Venezuelan question was the reason America remained neutral I lay When I was asked why America didn't walk into Mexico and conquer it if she was so anxious to fight I declined to be drawn. Even when America came into the war I knew better than to show any jubi-



"I OBJECT, A'READY!"

Advertisements We Yearn For

FEEL that I simply must tell you my great secret. I can't keep it in any onger.

My wife and I had often talked the problem over at home. The gist of the matter was that I was making no headway in business because I couldn't seem to get time to concentrate on my work. As Joan said to me, "You know, Bobby, the trouble with every week on account of Mrs. Fitz-Carlton's dinner parties. The president of the you is you're too popular. You have too

Prominent men who used to pursue me all over town now pass me by on the street with only a curt nod. Some of the very best people have actually gone out of their way to avoid me. The head of the firm hasn't called me into his private office for three months. And Joan and I have our evenings all to ourselves. I no longer have to send three dress shirts to the laundry

# The Looker-On Pays, Too

THEY danced unto his veering tunes, ▲ For some were trist as well as glad; They dauced, they danced unto his tunes-It seemed to me that all were mad! Through summer noons, 'neath summer

They danced, they danced unto his tunes!

They never asked him whence he came (Oh. Joie-de-vivre, in motley coat, And cap with feather like a flame

Upon the fanning air aflo

days of his fervid volubility a Nebraskan might have sat in the White House.

The suppression of numerous activities. harmless enough in peace times, is one of the burdens of war. But the terrible and abnormal age is ending. Americans who really believe in the intrinsic sanity and common sense of their liberal institutions cannot legitimately withhold indorsement of the President's sentiments concerning the scope which all shades of opinion should enjoy in the new era. Sound views will be fortified with expression, The other sort are extremely likely to perish of overexposure.

Pennsylvanians have scant cause for qualms. They are equally well protected against senatorial absurdities or those which may be spoken or written in this state.

### PRICE FIXERS IN A ROW

AT THIS distance the row between the men who constituted the United States industrial board and the Democratic administration, which they are violently criticizing because of the failure of the plan to stabilize steel prices, seems formless but far reaching.

To an outsider it may appear that stabilized steel prices, if maintained for a while longer, would have served to steady business and provide a clearer view for business men and workers alike in a time of change and confusion. The failure of the industrial board, however, draws attention again to the inconsistency of administration speech and practice. Mr. Wilson talks like a humanitarian. His des act like hard-driving efficiency engineers.

Mr. McAdoo and his successor in the railroad administration insisted on buying steel at the lowest cost and, with the whip of Congress over them, seemed to care little what difficulties were placed in way of manufacturers, who face arsh competition on the one hand and on the other the necessity for maintaining wages and living conditions suggested in the powerful arguments of Mr. Wilson. What is needed in Washington is a outching of philosophies between the ident, who speaks for the governnt, and the men who wield governental authority in matters that actually avolve business and labor.

Mr. Burleson and his department show tuily how wide and deep the breach is ween the spokesman for the governant and the agencies that direct the unctical policies of the administration.

## GOOD MUSIC ALL SUMMER

WIE common impression that open-air e is a distinguishing characterisof European life only is entitled to no is of Philadelphians. of the people were not to be consulted. Hall plaza and the The states were to be made/vaseals of ment in the mi

surprised at their own moderation. Not even we in America have forgotten

the threat of Wilhelm to Ambassador Gerard. Wilhelm, then the kaiser, was protesting to Mr. Gerard against the sale of munitions to the Entente Allies by American manufacturers. He shook his fist in the face of the American ambassador and declared that when he got through with his European enemies he would cross the ocean and dispose of us. There was talk of demanding from us au indemnity of billions under threat of bombardment of New York and the other coast cities. This was before we had entered the war and when we were doing nothing which we had not a perfect right to do. But the Germans were determined o take vengeance upon every one who had put any obstacle in the way of the

success of their program. If Germany had been victorious the war would have spread to this side of the Atlantic and we should have been compelled to defend ourselves against the most brutal armies which have taken the" field in modern times.

When we review the terms to which defeated Germany must submit we must not forget the terms which she would have insisted upon if she had by any chance taken any of our cities. Will politics get into the legion?

Across the ocean a victorious Germany would have annexed Belgium and would have forced the Belgian people to pay out of their poverty the cost of conquering them. She would have annexed northern

France, with its coal and iron mines, and she would have seized and fortified the French channel ports.

She would have taken Ireland under ner wing and organized armies there under command of German officers.

She would have annexed the channel islands belonging to Britain and used them as naval bases.

She would have driven the British from Egypt and seized the Suez canal.

She would have assumed the protectorate over Morocco, now under French direction.

She would have destroyed Italy's hold in Tripoli.

She would have made demands upon the Netherlands which that weak power would have denied at the peril of its independent existence.

She would have set up Poland with a German prince as king. . She would have put other German princes, the sons of the kaiser, on new thrones in the Balkan states and on the old thrones from, which she had ousted kings unsympathetic with her purposes. The maps of these new states were drawn and the princes to rule over them were named. The wishes

Such an eventuality must be prevented possible. But it cannot be prevented f the German people, unconvinced that they are defeated, insist that their delegates refuse to sign the treaty.

The Allied armies are now on the Rhine. Germany has no navy and no big guns, and she is short of food and fuel. She is helpless. Marshal Foch has gone to the front to be ready for any emergencies and his men are prepared to

move at a moment's notice. Germany and the German people are not yet repentant because they are not vet sane. For the good of all mankind, it is to be hoped that they will not commit the folly of refusing this peace of real justice. We can only wait and watch.

> Major John W. A Question Geary, who was a delegate from Phila

delphia to the first caucus of the new Amerjean Legion at St. Louis, assures the world that the legion will not get into politics. No one ever supposed that it would. The Grand Army did not intend to get into polities when it was first organized. The record of what followed later along suggests a quesion that is sure to trouble the consciention leaders of the new soldiers' organization :

Poor Uncle Samuel! Trouble! Trouble! Now it is the travel ing delegation of American-Irishmen who are threatening im with reprisals at the polls if he doesn' force England to do what is right by the Little Green Isle. Every one knows what a hard job is here involved for everybody's

uncle. Said a man in a trol-Outdoor Sport ley car: "Try taking four of the drinks that

will not be available after the 1st of July and then go down Chestnut street and pronounce the names of the places where our men won undying glory as they are writ ten on the blue banners put up for the lads of the Twenty-eighth. There is more excitement in that sort of thing than you would suppose."

Criticism in this man-The Old Story made world is ever

one-sided. Some one says that the spring styles for women are indecent. Nobody says anything about the vests and ties and hatbands that men are wearing.

No luxury was so wasteful as German nilitarism, and the tax laid upon it at Versailles is naturally proportionately high.

'Vare champions party elections'' says headline. Needless to specify what party he means.

The Germans are complaining because the treaty robs them of their "honor," Ne conder they call it "impossible." No

The English character is something like elm wood in grain, very tough, very curly and liable to split open in pected directions. It won't do to hurry when you are working on it. The average Englishman, when he found all his previou prognostications falsified by America coming into the war, coolly moved back to a fresh line of trenches and prophesied that "they would never get over." When they began to get over he moved back again and de-

eided that they wouldn't fight, but would stay round in base ports, and so on and so forth. There was no real racial malice in all this, mind. It was simply the subtle poison of years of foolish misunderstanding working out of the system. It is still work ing out. What we have to watch now is that the irresponsibles of both nations are not permitted to inject any fresh virus of suspicion.

BUT while Englishmen who know Amer-ica have a duty to perform for the benefit of humanity there is another aspect of the question which appeals more to the American publicist. I mean the conception which the average stay-at-home Englishman has of everyday American life. He is hardly to he blamed for declining to take American seriously when the big film corporations flood the market with stupid and preposter ous reels of so-called "college" and "wild-West" life.

The main feature of American life-clubs, exchanges, the libraries, the common access to sports and pastimes which in England are the jealously guarded prerogatives of the rich-none of these come across in the films which are shipped every week to England.

It is not enough to say that this sort of thing is to be sought in books. English people of the stay-at-home sort will not read American books. They will not ever read Welsh or Irish books if they are true to Welsh and Irish life.

ANOTHER suggestion for the American A is to overhaul the news agencies. All my life the staple news received in London m America has been tall stories of giant floods, giant fires, giant earthquakes, giant railroad accidents and giant trees. Now these are all very interesting, but it tends to give the stay-at-home Englishman impression that his leg is being pulled. What we want is an exchange of ordinary human records and aspirations; the right men don't get into the news. Any American who has lived in England will know what I mean. What is wanted is a steady stream of general news to be handled by English

writers to counterbalance the occasional phenoment happenings and create a sound, anne body of opinion in Eugland concerning the United States as a place inhabited by real people.

magnetism. Everybody likes you s much they simply won't leave you alone.

MUCH as I hated to admit it, I knew it was true. It had troubled me for a long time. Every morning when I was trying to get through the accumulated work on my desk the telephone would keep buzzing chaps who wanted me to go out to lunch with them. Big business men insisted on my going to the Terrapin Club with them, would sit around for a couple of hours just swapping yarns while I ached to get back to the office. The president of our company would call me into his private of fice for a chat over business matters, and though I used to try hard to break away he would keep me there an hour or so just listening to my ideas on how things ought to be Stenographers were all fighting to take run. my dictation. The result was that my letters were late getting done. Influential men who happened to be passing through the city would pick on me and insist on seeing me. My work was neglected every day.

. . USED to have to take a portfolio of L papers home every night. Even there it was no better. Joan and I would settle down for a quiet evening, she with her sew-ing and I with my work. But we kept on being interrupted. Some of the most prominent people in the city were always drop ping in to pass away a merry evening, to hear my views on the league of nations or semething of that sort. Or they would ask us out to dinner, and we didn't like to refuse. "It's all your damned savoir faire." "Mrs. Fitz Joan would say despairingly. Carlton says she simply has to have us there every time she entertains, you are so well read and give all her guests new ideas on art, politics and philosophy. Isn't there anything you can do about it, Bobby? We'll be ruined if this goes on.'

CHE was quite right. We were on the D high road to dismal failure. Everybody in the office liked me so much that every time a particularly difficult contract had to be put over it was wished on me. I learned that if's always the popular guy that gets the tough jobs handed to him. My desk was kind of social center. Visitors to the of fice would refuse to leave until they had been introduced to me. I never got a chance to be alone for a minute. How I envied little Peters, the awkward, brusque keeper, whom everybody hated. Nobody ever interrupted him or pestered him to go out to lunch at 12 o'clock or play a round of golf with the president of the steel trust whenshe wanted to get a job finished.

. .

old man," I said, "tell me how you do it?" I hardly expected him to tell me, but he was mighty decent.

felt like a new man and put it into practice at once. Of course it took time, but I felt the urge and the will to succeed. Within a nonth I was getting results.

. .

How happy I am now! What an added sease of power I have. What a glori-ous ability to ant work done unhampered by a thousand unmerseary interruptions.

country club has stopped talking about putting me up for membership. Thank heaven, won't have to buy a hunch of golf tools. can buy some clothes for the children in

When there's an impossibly hard stead. job on hand at the office they pass it over to one of the other boys and let him fall down on it instead of me. I have a chance to go ahead with my own work and make I'm going to be a success. I feel it ! And it's all due to Peters and what he told

But you want to know how it's done. Well, what Peters told me that day was "Get a copy of Doctor Bunko's The Secret of Making People Hate You."

TT'S wonderful! That little book tells you how to demagnetize yourself. If you're cursed with a genial disposition, as I was, you can learn how to be tactless and disagreeable in ten lessons. Ten more lessons vill tell you how never to remember a manis name or face or telephone number. can make your dearest friend a complete stranger after reading three of Doctor Bunko's chapters. After reading this epoch making little book you will never be well informed on artistic, literary, political and educational topics. No longer will com-

plete strangers in a Pullman smoker insigt on drawing you into conversation in order to hear your views. Such confidence have the publishers in

old Doctor Bunko's book that they will gladly send it to you on approval. Send no money. Don't even stamp the envelope if you don't happen to have a stamp in you wallet. Just get the book anyway and learn how to help yourself the way 1've been helped. Be disagreeable and have a little time to yourself!

#### Temperance Fugit!

You cannot throw off the habits of so ciety immediately any more than you can throw off the habits of the individual immediately. They must be slowly got rid of or, rather, they must be slowly altered They must be slowly adapted ; they must h slowly shaped to the new ends for which we would use them. That is the process of law, if law is intelligently conceived. President Wilson, in a speech in Paris,

How much more intelligently conceived he eighteenth amendment would have been if it had provided for a progressive de-mobilization of the G. A. R.-Grand Army of Rumbounds. From July 1 to 15 five cocktail men should be reduced to four per day; from July 15 to 20, three per day from July 20 to 25, two per day, plus 1 compulsory glass of raspberry soda or some other barmecide beverage. In this way the decanterbury pilgrimage might be made easy and the world would be safe for abstainers.

### **Desk Mottoes**

Thieves respect property. They mercly wish the property to become their property that they may more perfectly respect it. G. K. CHESTERTON. What is it that one finds in tobacco time

nowadays? Not tobacco, surely. We haven't whifed a pipeful is two years that tastes like real wood-except imported mix-tures borcowed from the pourbes of weathy tastes like real weed-exce tures borcowed from the po

They never even asked his name : I could but guess it all the same

I sat, hands folded in my lap "Soon must they pay who dance." I said. Off came the plumed and jaunty cap The piper wore upon his head. "They never thought of this, may hap !"-The coins dropped ringing in the cap.

It passed along with plume of flame-The coin a jingling music made; None did dispute the piper's claim And some there were that overpaid. But then, just then, to me he came, And swung that cap with plume of flame!

'I did not dance!'' "Still, you must pay-You liked my tunes!" "Some were too You liked my tunes!" sad!"

The piper laughed : "Another way, A way you have, of being glad!" 'Twas true! I had no more to say; The looker-on must also pay!

-Edith M. Thomas, in the New York Times.

What Do You Know?

#### GUIZ

- 1. What is the capital of Finland?
- 2. How long is a kilometer in English measurements?
- 3. At what two towns in the Azores Islands will the American transatlantic aviators call?
  - 4. What is the correct pronunciation of the word route?
- 5. What is a sobriquet?
- .6. What is a "contretemps"?
- 7. Who was Zenobia and where did she live?
- 8. What presidents of the United States were graduates of Harvard College?
- What kind of weather may be foretold when spiders spin on the grass?
- 10. Who is Secretary of Agriculture?

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Roland Morris, of Philadelphia, American ambassador to Japan.
- 2. 'To "burke" means to dispose of quietly ; to suppress or smother. Named after William Burke, who was executed in Edinburgh in 1829. He murdered his victims by suffocation.
- 3. The Greek parliament is called the boule (pronounced "boo-lay").
- 4. NC-4 means "Navy-Curtis-4.
- Avignon, France, was the seat of the papacy from 1309 until 1377.
- 6. A mezzanine floor is a low story between two high ones, especially between the ground floor and the story above.
- 7. Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 B. C.
- 8. Laurence Sterne wrote the "Sentimental Journey."
- 9. Simony is the buying or selling of ec-clesiastical preferment,
- 10. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk a

One day I took Peters aside. "Look here,

What Peters told me was a revelation. I