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patches herein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Thursday, June 5, 1919

SPECIFY THE TREATY "LEAK" THE serious charges made by Senators Lodge and Borah regarding the alleged access of "Wall street interests" to the complete text of the peace treaty are wholly unsuited to expression through the medium of hearsay, rumors or circumstantial tales. If there has been a "leak" detrimental to fair play to the Senate that b dy deserves to be specifically informed of all the facts.

The surfeit of monors of every complexion circulating ever since the Paris sessions began has been both inters ly irritating and downright daugerous. With its familiar penchant for investigations the Senate would be assuming a characteristic role were it rigidly inquisitorial in this instance. Moreover, it would be acting both in accord with justice to itself and to the sensationwearied public.

The case of Messrs, Lodge and Borah would be vastly strengthened if they particularized. That would be the courageous, manly and convincing course to take, and Senator Hitchcock's resolution opens the way.

MUSIC ON A HUGE SCALE

EMINENCE in any artistic field is often a subject of rosy generalities. Not so, however, with Philadelphia's chaims for recognition as a music center. These are most impressively and tangibly substantiated in the interesting array of facts and figures submitted by Arthur Judson, manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra, at the recent hearing in Harrisburg on the bill authorizing Sunday concerts.

It was revealed there that this city has 205,000 students of music, that it has invested \$20,000,000 in properties solely devoted to music, that \$88,000,000 is received annually here from the sale of musical instruments, musical scores and through musical entertainments, and that Philadelphia musicians earn more than \$7,000,000 a year.

Although consideration of the local isical status in such practical terms

effective. But even this privilege is subject to stringent definition, and rightly so. The commanding general must approve the visit. The period of duty to which the private or officer is assigned must be sufficient to justify the reunion. The request for it must come from the soldier himself. There is almost the implication of irony in this last proviso, but at least it definitely assures the "home folks" of sincere and hearty welcome.

As for the ordinary summer traveler, the old refrain "America's good enough for me!" will carry a compulsory ring. Apart from all other considerations, it can hardly fail to do so until a complete rearrangement of steamship services has been made. The present lines are wholly unequal to transporting the old vacation hordes to Europe.

Much will depend upon what is done with the large and speedy German ships now in American hands. The Atlantic ferry today is no more than equal to the demands laid upon it by the various governments and by those civilians who have survived the multitudinous rigors involved in securing passports.

THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY WILL HAVE TEETH IN IT

Teuton Delegates Are Using Allied Disagreements as a File to Blunt

Their Sharpness

OF ONE thing we may rest assured and that is that the peace treaty will have teeth in it.

The German delegates are just now loing their best to file off as much of the teeth as possible and thus to blunt them. These delegates are not inexperienced in the arts of diplomacy. Nor are they amateur politicians. They are taking advantage of whatever disagreement among the Allied delegates they can learn.

It has long been known that the financial experts of the different delegations submitted widely differing estimates of the ability of Germany to make financial reparation. Some of them put the amount which Germany could pay as low as twenty-five billion dollars and others put it as high as fifty billions. A compromise was made by demanding the payment of twenty-five billions in the near future and such other sums toward the complete reparation for damages as investigation should show that Germany could pay.

The German delegates are protesting against being asked to agree to pay an indefinite sum in the future. They argue that it is unfair to ask their country to submit itself to the mercy of a commission representing her enemies and they whine about the reduction of their once proud nation to the rank of a second or

third rate power.

There is every evidence of a disposition in England to relax the rigors of the original draft of the treaty. Certain editors, labor leaders and liberal politicians are saying that the treaty is too drastic. Lloyd George, who is fighting for his political life, has been influenced by this campaign, conducted largely by his political enemies, and he is reported as favoring modifications in the interest of Ger-

France, on the other hand, which has suffered most and has the most to fear from Germany, does not think the terms are rigorous enough.

Where Mr. Wilson stands is not definitely known. Dispatches from Paris within a few days have told us that he and Lloyd George were willing to make sions, but that France was objecting. But yesterday Clinton W. Gilbert, the usually well-informed correspondent of this newspaper in Paris, cabled that Mr. Wilson stands alone among the Americans in objecting to concessions which liberal opinion in France and England is willing to make. He announces. however, that it is certain that the economic questions dealt with in the treaty will be subjected to further consideration and that the whole financial question will

lighter penalty than she planned to inflict upon the nations which dared to dispute her right to rule the world. She talks about justice. If justice were done to her she would be wiped off the face of the map. If financial concessions are made they will be made solely in the interest of an enforceable peace and not through any sentimental sympathy with her misfortunes. It would be foolish to ask her for more

than she is able to pay, but it would be criminal to ask her for less. If Mr. Wilson is holding out for the full sum nominated in the original draft

of the treaty it is because Mr. Wilson believes that she can pay it. But if we would remember that much that is given out from Paris in these days

is for political effect in England and in France, and has little relation to the final terms of the completed treaty we shall not be misled into believing that the peace delegates are weakening in their determination to hold Germany as fully accountable as possible for her many offenses,



WHEN the capital of the nation was moved from Philadelphia to Washington the elder statesmen of the period were moved by a belief that Congress could function more efficiently, more wisely and with greater benefit to the country at large if it were permitted to do its work and its thinking in a place far away from the headlong tides of business.

Congress was supposed to be safe forever from contact with the interests of selfish materialists when it was established in the District of Columbia. There the members of the Senate and the House were to be incited to idealism by a sense of aloofness and dignified solitude. They were imagined as having withdrawn from the noisy world to meditate gravely and to go about their great tasks without any danger of being swayed, harassed or influenced by concerns of worldlings or affairs unrelated to the nation's welfare.

Lobbyists, hordes of lobbyists, under various suave designations, arrive in Washington for every session of Congress. There are few important utilities or interests that have not unofficial ambassadors snugly established in offices or hotel suites at the national capital. Lumber and mine corporations, banks, railway corporations, oil and land companies. farmers' associations, associations opposed to this and associations opposed to that, have Washington representatives. In Harrisburg and at every state capital the emissaries of materialism crowd in upon the Legislature and they are not

alone Whenever some one decides that he knows more about government than Congress or the Legislature he organizes an

association, hires a press agent and appoints a "legislative representative" at a big salary. The tumult and clamor, the bickering and the juggling that attend many sessions in Washington and at Harrisburg and in Legislatures elsewhere are the natural and inevitable result of these

attempts at unofficial government. Lobbyists in Washington are not so bold as they used to be. They are not cheerfully tolerated in the corridors of the Capitol. But they move contentedly in corridor conferences at the hotels and are practiced dinner givers for green congressmen and green senators.

The increasing complexity of the economic system may make such unofficial representation understandable to some extent. But the lobbyist, under whatever name he moves, is a living denial of the

THE GOWNSMAN

FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, for more than thirty years professor of English literature at Haverford College, is gone from among us. His was an untimely death at sixty-four, in the midst of his activities, for he had been teaching on the afternoon of the very day on which followed his death, and his productivity as a scholar was not yet passed. Doctor Gummere's many friends had boped for him many more years of that fine influence for good which he radiated so efficiently and unaffeetedly. For in Gummere we have lost r oremost scholar, a teacher who beguiled his students into the love of learning, a man ever gentle, kindly and beloved.

THE late Professor Gummere was representative of the very best type of Amerienn scholarship and heir to the best oppor tunities that his own country and foreign training could afford. His was the inesimable advantage to be born literally and eared in a college, so that from infancy he cathed the air of culture, refinement and aspiration after the ideals of learning. ummere was a thoroughbred in education.

His graudfather was a notable schoolmaster, his father, president of Haverford and a mathematician of note. Books and learning were as familiar to young Gummere as toys and rattles to the many, and it was no small matter to him, as to all who have been so fortunate, that Haverford was a little, close community where education was a personal matter, not a system, where there was still leisure and none was forced. On such foundations are well built the superstrucres of scholarship. But Gummere so ught wider fields, and at Harvard, which become a university by this time, he found the deeper scholarship of men like Francis James ChiM and Charles Eliot Noren, only to seek further afield in Germany and England for what these various systems of education might give him.

UMMERE was one of several favored G American scholars on whom that remarkable teacher, Child, of Harvard, left his mark. Child's enthusiasm for old Enghis thorough scholarship in it, his pertinacious pursuit of the subject of balladry, which he raised from the conjecures of the antiquarians into the field of scientific inquiry, produced a tremendous effect on young men like Gummere and Kittredge, and through them and their like has been handed on to a new generation of scholars. In Gummere's youth the incessant German claim of superiority in edu-cation, as in everything else, over all other lations had reached the climax of its suc-It was the thing to go to Germany study even our own English literature and thither Gummere went, serving his semesters at Freiburg and doing as the Germans did so far as the sturdy Quaker soul within him permitted of these foreign ways. iunimere was learned in the German ways of learning, quite the authority on Germanic origins, on the beginnings of poetry in the folk and in the love of balladry, but he never became, as did so many of us, Germanized. He imbibed with greater avidity those traditions which link us to the scholar ship of the British Isles and he remained with all his splendid linguistic attainments. his thoroughness of method, his touch with the Old World and its ways, essentially an American scholar.

 $S^{\mathrm{OME}}_{\mathrm{to}}$ of the endearing traits of Gummere, to one who is proud to have been of the number of his friends, seem to have been these: He was always of an open mind, ready to receive new impressions; if need be, to revise the old. Stanch in the essentials which go to make a man sure of himself, he was always liberal and courteous to the opinions of others. It was a lesson to see him listening patiently and in the kindliest spirit to the maunderings of those unac-quainted with a subject which Gummere had at his finger ends. Never was there a twitch to betray superiority or to disquiet complaisant ignorance. Standing by his guns in the many results which came out of his abundant scholarship, he fell into no acrimonious controversies nor knew any of those unhappy personal quarrels which so often embitter men of books with each other. was no condescension in him and his upon the simple visages of the policemen on hand was ever outstretched to those who guard in the courtyard-upon the throng of His word was always kindly; if needed it. suburban humanity pressing in mournful it could not be such his was the Ouaker agitation toward their solemn hour of trialdience. upon a deserted litter of planks left by the



As They Would Be Reported by Some Eminent Travelers

Edgar Allan Poe

DURING the whole of a dull and oppressive afternoon, when the very buildings that loomed about me seemed to lean forward threateningly as if to crush me with their stony mass. I had been traveling in fitful in a Market street trolley; and at length found myself, as the sullen shade of evening drew on, within view of the melancholy tower of the City Hall. I know not how it was-but, with the first glimpse of the building a sense of insufferable gloom pervaded my spirit. I say insufferable, for the feeling was unrelieved by any of that half-pleasurable sentiment with which the mind usually receives even the sternest solute or terrible.

of inquiring ultimately whether it were safe, now and here, to cross the highway or whether it would be better to wait until the semaphore (which, as he had just noticed, was turned to STOP) gave him undoubted privilege to pass unhindered, remarked again. but without malicious motive, which indeed would have been foreign to his mood and purpose : "Market street? How interesting."

Walt Whitman SEE the long defile of Market street, And the young libertad offering to shine my shoes

(I do not have my shoes shined, for am I not

as worthy without them shined? I put

Womanhood's Answer SLEEP on brave lads in Flanders fields, As year by year the nonry widds

As year by year the poppy yields Its wealth of beauty in whose blow Your life blood's color seems to glow! Your call was heard; 'twas understood By freedom-loving womanhood. We gave our men folk, stiffed pain, So that great prize ye died to gain Might not be lost on battlefield. And 'mid the years that come and go Somehow we would that you might know That womanhood with all its soul Your deathless valor shall extol And with devoted zeal will pray That till dawns God's eternal day Ye sleep in peace in Flanders fields. --Ernest L. Haight, in the New York Herald.

"Received: One Village" Major Ian Hay Beith tells an amusir experience of an American officer with the mmander of a British tank in a French lage. "We got there rather more easily village. than I had expected," said the colonel. "When our men reached the little market square the reason revealed itself in the form of a British tank squatting plumb in the center, having beaten us to it by about the center, having beaten us to it by about four minutes. The usual infant was in charge. When he saw our senior major he scrambled down, saluted and formally handed over the village. The major saluted back and thanked him. Then the child said, kind of thoughtfully, 'Still, we wish some-how that he had something to show, sir, that we were here first.' The major thought a minute. Then he said: 'I can fix that for you. I'll give you a receipt for the village.' And he did,'' concluded the colonel amid a rising tide of laughter: "'Received from officer commanding the British tank Bing Boy one village in poor condition.



MET, AT LAST!

may be repugnant to the esthete, it is the substantial vigor here disclosed which gives validity and significance to one of our major artistic pursuits.

Music is indeed a lively factor in the development of the city's cultural life. For many thousands of persons it is a prime concern. Acquaintance with these facts should make for clear thinking in addition to providing a stimulus for pride.

AWAY COES ANOTHER DELUSION

ONE of the most persistent delusions in the assorted group that misleads the near, or incomplete, scientists will vanish with the report of Burdette J. Lewis, one of the commissioners in charge of New Jersey prisons.

Mr. Lewis has been matching statistics wathered in the penitentiaries with those prepared in the army with a view to estimating the mental capacities of average men. He finds that the practical intelligence of prisoners confined in jails and penitentiaries is not lower than that of the everyday citizen who obeys the law and shoulders a gun to sustain it when the necessity arises.

It used to be urged in behalf of criminals that they were not always of sound mind, that some inherent weakness of intellect rather than a wish to be wicked served almost invariably to get them into trouble. The army psychological tests were exhaustive and elaborate, and thus it was possible for unemotional scientific men to find the standard of intelligence which might be called normal. Prisoners in the Jersey penitentiary reveal this normal average.

Environment certainly has an effect upon human character. All crimes are not the result of evil inclination. But it will be difficult from now on to believe that hardened criminals deserve pity and sympathy and sanitarium treatment rather than punishment.

Psychologists originated this theory. Other psychologists have just exploded it. Has any one ever applied a psychological test to the psychologists?

A TRAVEL-AT-HOME SUMMER

AMONG the countless prophecies which have gone awry since November 11 is the forecast that the summer of 1919 ould bring a spectacular revival of uropean tourist travel. At this moment the horoscope specialists lack conviction even in their references to 1920. World instruction upon the most prodigious cale is obviously necessary before the eas vacation rush can be restored. On June 15, however, the State Departit's rensible ruling permitting wives rest relatives of soldiers in the exce to go abroad will be

be reopened. If the German delegates choose to send word to Berlin that they have won a victory in thus bringing about a reconsideration of the amounts the Germans must pay they will have some justification. They have been boasting that they would not sign the treaty in its present form. Any modification will give them an opportunity to sign it and save their faces, and to go back home with whatever political advantages that will accrue to men who have done what they could for the country which they represent.

But it is a mistake for any one to assume because of the difference of opinion about the amount the Germans can pay, that Germany is going to be let off easily. Unfortunately for them, every estimate the Germans may make as to their ability to make reparation will be received with suspicion. They have forfeited the confidence of the world. Nothing would please them better than to be able to put something over on the Peace Conference and then go home and boast about it. They will not be permitted to dictate the peace terms. This is certain.

Germany will pay, and she will pay to the utmost of her ability.

If she is reduced to the rank of a third or fourth class power she has only herself to blame. She set out to become the greatest world power of this or any other the shore resort. time. She violated her pledged word. She turned sacred treaties into scraps of paper under the pretense of military necessity. She violated all the laws of war on sea and land. She hazarded all that she had on a single throw and she

lost. She will reap what she has sown. Her loss of territory is small in comparison to the amount of territory which she planned to seize from the other powers if she had been victorious. The financial burden to be placed upon her is insignificant in comparison with that which she announced she would place upon her defeated enemies. They were to be compelled to pay the whole cost of the war and to pay large indemnities in addition, and to give to German trade concessions which would have made the German merchant master of the world's commerce. She is going to get off with a much

theory that members of Congress and the Legislature are elected because they know what is best for the country or their communities and are fitted to act not in the interest of any special group, but for the good of the great masses of people who do not have lobbies organ-

ized in their behalf The British first lord Our Dead in France of the admiralty has

given it as his opinion that the removal of the British dead from France is an impossibility. So far as American dead are concerned, we are not willing to concede the impossibility, but purely sen-timental reasons should prompt the decision let our boys lie where they fell-in the land they belned to save

Bruin evidently wished to display its sum mer furs.

It does one good to Cause for hear of that little Italian girl who saved Thankfulness a companion fron drowning in the Manayunk canal. But it causes no surprise. Courage and self-sac ifice are the commonest things in the world.

A Handley-Page bi-Long-distance plane wireless the other day picked up Wireless messages sent nearly

4000 miles away. Surprising as this is, it is discounted by the declarations of Marconi and Tesla that they have had messages from Mars.

A British dirigible. What the Wild the largest in the Waves Are Saying world, is to attempt a flight across the Atlantic this month, landing in Atlantic City. This, of course, will not discourage travel to

President Wilson re-Reciprocal ceived naval airmen in Paris on Wednesday and extended congratulations for things done and things attempted. They might easily have returned the compliment on the

same basis. Plans for extensive The Great improvements in Bos-American Onvission ton harbor will cause thoughtful men to wonder once more why it is that, though

limitless energy is expended in improvements everywhere in America each year, no one ever underwrites a plan for the improvement of political ethics,

> The fight against day-Quite True light saving continue

in Congress, cruelest thing you can ask of some t they change their minds,

BUT Gummere was not only a deep heedless hand of the subway contractorand an icy anguish seized upon my spirit. scholar, wide in his interests, the author What was it-I paused to think-what was of many learned and successful books; he it that so unnerved me in the contemplation was likewise a great teacher. None whe of the City Hall? Was it the knowledge that ever sat under him forget his unaffected any one of these bluecoats could, with a power, his loving guidance along the pathmere motion of his hand, consign me to some ways of learning, his care in making that delicate contact-the secret of all successful terrible dungeon within those iron walls-on the thought that in this vast and pitiless pile teaching of literature-between the great sat men who held the destiny of my fellow thoughts of the past and the eager spirit of citizens in their hands-or the knowledge youth, impatient, uncannily perceptive of that time was flying and I was in imminent anything lacking in sincerity, but willing to peril of missing my train? It was a mystery all insoluble, and I mused in shadowy fancy, go far with him who can lovingly lead. This loving leadership Gummere had in the highcaught in a web of ghastly surmise. est degree, and it is this that those who sat under him best remember.

At last I raised my head, breaking away from these unanalyzed forebodings. I gazed upward where the last fire of the setting sur TT WAS a fine jolt that Gummere once tinged the summit with a gruesome glow-O norror more than mortal !-- O fearful sight gave to some of the accepted certainties that drove the blood in torrents on my heart when he refused the chair of comparative -God shield and guard me from the archliterature at a famous university, for which fiend, 1 shrieked-had William Penn gone he was peculiarly well fitted, to remain at Bolshevist? For they had painted the base little Haverford, where was his heart and his of his statue—a glaring, bloodlike red! home His splendid scholarship was none too good, in his thought, to lavish on his own. And he bestowed the wealth of it alike to the

Henry James

illustration of a point in the classroom or to THORNCLIFF was thinking, as he crossed the upholding of some theory definitely to clear our perceptions of an abstruse problem the, to him, intolerably interwoven con Tusion of Market street, that he had neverunless it was once in a dream which he strangely associated in memory with an folk literature. For his substantial contributions to this much-debated field, illustrated as it is by his powers of argument overplus of antipasto - never consciously that is, threaded his way through so baffling and analogy ; for his standard works on the tribal beginnings of poetry, the ballad and a predicament of traffic, and it was not until poetics and other kindred topics, this typical alted, somewhat summarily,, though yet American scholar will long be read and rekindly, by a blue arm which he after For his influence is wholly for scrutiny assessed as belonging to a traffic good and his example that of industry, inpatrolman, that he bethought himself suffitegrity and honest results, sustained by deep ciently to inquire, in a manner a little ut practical learning. And above all will preathless still, though understood at once his friends ever hold his memory in love and by the kindly envoy of order as the natural ceneration, for Gummere was a friend among mood of one inextricably tangled in mind friends, one whom you might see daily and and not yet wholly untangled in body. but not weary of, one whom you might meet still intact when the propulsive energy of the motortruck had been, by a rapid shift of cears apart and yet continue with as in the relations of yesterday. When all has been transformed gears and actuating machinery, said of success as the world goes and of the o a rearward movement, where he might be achievements of the mart, the forum or of and how. learning, it is the memory of the man to which we return, for it is out of personality

"This is Market street," said the officer. "Market street? Ab, thank you." Market street? Could it be, indeed? His last conscious impression had been of some shop-a milliner's, perhaps?-on, probably, Walnut street, where he had been gazing with mild reproach at the price tickets upor the hats displayed, or, if not displayed, a term implying a rather crude concession to commercialism, at least exhibited, and conidering whether or not it would be ad visable, on so hot a day, or a day that had every promise of becoming hot unless those purple clouds that hung over the ferries should liquidate into something not unlike a thunder shower, to carry with him a small hat as an act of propitiation and reconcile-ment with Mrs. Thorncliff. So this was Market street. He gazed with friendly interest into the face of the policeman, a gaze in which there was not the slightest sign of any animating rebuke at the interruption in his meditation, a meditation which, after all, had been unconscious rather than actively and with some vague in

t to you, Camerado,) And I see the maidens and young men flock-

ing into the movies And I promulge this doctrine, that the government might have imposed twice as heavy a tax on amusements, and still young men and maidens would throng to the movies.

(O endless timidity of statesmen) And I wonder whether I. too, will go in and give the eidolons the once over.

But putting my hand in my pocket I see that I have only thirteen cents

And it will cost me three cents to get back to Camden. window I see a white-coated savan

cooking griddle cakes, And I think to myself, I am no better than

he is, And he is no better than I am, And no one is any better than any one else

O the dignity of labor. Particularly the labor that is done by other people ; Let other people do the work, is my mani-

festo. Leave me to muse about it) Work is a wonderful thing, and a steady job

is a wonderful thing. And the pay envelope is a wonderful institution,

And I love to meditate on all the work that there is to be done. And how other people are doing it. Reader, whether in Kanada or Konsho-

hocken. I strike up for you. This is my song for you, and a good song,

I'll say so.

Karl Baedeker

* * MARKET STREET (Marktstrasse) Issuing from the majestic terminus of the Camden ferries the traveler will behold the long prospect of Market street, ending with imposing tower (548 feet) which was the until the recent rise in prices the highes thing in Philadelphia. On the summit of the tower will be observed the colossal statue of William Penn, said to be of German extrac-tion (1644-1718). The Market street is the business center of Philadelphia. A curious phenomenon, exhibiting the perspicacious shrewdness of the native of this great city, may be observed on any warm day about noon : the natives keep to the shady side of the street. As the thoroughfare runs due east and west, a brief astronomical calcula tion will show this to be the southern side of the way. Between October and April, however, it is quite safe to walk at a urely pace on the sunny side. By all means observe the great number of places where oft drinks may be obtained, characteristic of the American sweet tooth, but expensive

(war tax, one cent per ten cents or fraction thereof). The dignified building at the corner of Ninth street is the federal building often carelessly spoken of as the postoffice. An entertaining experiment, often tried by visitors, is that of mailing a letter here (See note on Albert Sidney Burleson, else where in this edition.) The visitor wh wishes to make a thorough tour of Market street may cover the ground between river (Delaware, a large sluggish stream, in-ferior to the Rhine) and the City Hall in an unless he takes the subway (Allo

Germany's willingness to pay \$30,000,-000,000 is an earnest of her ability to pay

> more. What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who is the present prince of Wales? 2. Where should the accent fall in the word
- inhospitable? 3. Who was the first husband of the Em-
- press Josephine? 4. On what river is Vienna located?
- 5. What is the feminine form of the word executor?
- 6. What is the brightest star in the northern heavens?
- 7. Why is a bear called Bruin?
- 8. Who wrote "The Bible in Spain"? 9. What continent extends the farthest south?
- 10. Who was the commander of the Ameri-1 can transatlantic seaplane fleet?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- A. Mitchell Palmer is attorney general of the United States.
- Bedrich Smetana, one of the most gifted of modern musicians and composithe opera "The Bartered Bride," was a Czecho-Slovak.
- 3. The army airplane trip across the continent is scheduled to take thirty-two hours.
- John Milton wrote "Samson Agonistes."
- 5. A bullace is a wild plum tree.
- 6. The Bundesrat in the former German, empire was the federal council of the empire, consisting of fifty-eight members from twenty-six states.
- Moraine is sandy deposit carried down by a glacier.
- Perry is a drink made from juice of fermented pears.
- Maecenas was a Roman patron of arts and letters under Augustus. He die in 8 B. C.
- Philadelphia, New York, is a village Jefferson county, eighteen miles corti-cast of Wateriowa,

that all these things come. Our friend, our companion, is gone from among us and there are many who will miss the friendly grasp of his hand, his kindly interest, his guidance and the jest that was on his lip. but ever void of sting. The virtue of the Holstein is set forth in black and white.

membered

The dray horse is now sporting its sumner straw.

It looks as though woman, lovely woman, is destined to give states' rights its final biff.

A dispatch from Atlantic City tells of a A dispatch from Atlantic City leas of a sixteen-year-old aviatrix who looped the loop the other day. One is divided between won-der at the girt's skill and nerve and admira-the of the publicity agent's versatility. The

Two Reading men were injured on Tues-day by a big black Bruin Trouble bear which had escaped from a menagerie and resented interference with its right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.