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Philadelphia, Tuesday, Juny 24, 1919

THE PENITENTIARY PROBE

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S plan for an in vestigation of Warden McKenty's administration at the Eastern Penitontiary will have one regrettable effect if it revives the half-harbarous spirits of those solid old cynjes who, because they are incapable of distinguishing between crime and misfortune, have always opposed schemes of prison reform Such as these will have an interval of triumphant self-satisfaction if it can be proved that a man who fought hard and suecessfully for the rehabilitation of criminals was otherwise at fault or even overkind.

Warden McKenty established a constructive code at the peritentiary. The public will depend upon the Governor to see that the warden and the system he represents are not unnecessarily discredited. The community would benefit least of all by a great institution so administered as to make criminals more criminal than they ordinarily would be.

The faults of the parole system are widely advertised. The great good accomplished by that same system is little known or understood. Warden McKenty seemed fitted by training, temperament and experience for the post he holds.

OUT AND DOWN!

MR. ROOT'S letter to Senator Lodge. the eloquent silence of Senator Knox and the air of pious acceptance that prevails among the Republican shepherds on the Senate floor plainly indicate a new beginning in the league-of-nations debate and the approach of an interval of ordered thought. The air is clearer. The covenant will be accepted with reservations of one sort or another. The thing is done.

But what of the rank and file that fought so loudly behind the senator from Massachusetts? Mr. Lodge las slipped aside to a place of safety. His cohorts go tumbling into a new Out and Down Club.

Borah has lost his fight against the league of nations and he has lost his fight against Penrose, and he has dropped about a mile in the estimation of his

a low ebb. The influence which a vast body of enlightened voters could exert at the polls would be instantly felt. The women of Pennsylvania, once they have the franchise, could profoundly affect the whole course of affairs in the state and in every city. The issues before them are clear-cut and distinct.

If they are disinterested, their disinterestedness will be clearly evident at the outset and their failure will be great. Pennsylvania, rather than any other state, may yet be the proving ground of the newest of accepted political doctrines.

THE PEN AS WELL AS THE SWORD BRINGS GERMANY TO BAY

Justice Is Served and the Peace Confer-

ence Magnificently Vindicated as the Disgraced Nation Bows to the

Inevitable

THE calmness with which Germany's acceptance of the treaty was received throughout the land yesterday was in striking contrast to the ecstasy which accompanied armistice day. None the ess, June 23, 1919, is much the more significant date, the vivid rubric on the easeless calendar of history. It terminates with decision and finality

an epoch unexampled for its woe and for its joy, for its disgrace and for its glory. It reveals the capacity of stern and just defenders of civilization for the roles of stern and just makers of civilization's peace.

Perhaps the thrill to which liberty-loving mankind yielded so readily last November can never be regained. Dramatic celerity is the keenest of spurs to the emotions. Appreciation of what happened yesterday is bound to be less showy, but cumulative and, in the end, more solid. Reflection and the flight of time are certain to produce a valuation of the weary months of treaty making very different from the sort of estimates so mevalent during the critical interreg-

THITT The full meaning of the stupendous performance in Paris even now eludes those observers who were most persistently optimistic. Its broad outlines, however, are visible, and they are of such magnitude that ordinary human consciousness cannot rush beyond the immediate event and those happenings of the last five years of which it is a culmination.

Small wonder that the streets are not now clouded with paper storms, that the air is not rent with born and whistle blowing and cannon booming, and that high carnival is not spontaneously de-The finite mind of man has a creed. right to be both staggered and sobered in the presence of the epochal.



empire which set forth in 1914 to subject the world to the tenets of its mad and tyrannous "kultur." The unconditional "yes" which the Weimar assembly has wired to Paris is the long-desired affirmation that the power of this insane creed is forever obliterated. It is also evidence that the force of the doctrine yields only to superior force of sword and of pen.

Armed justice registered its verdict last autumn. The inscribed variety, attainable only through grueling deliberation and exhaustive investigation of fac.s to be co-ordinated with principles, at last informs the momentous peace treaty.

Naturally the time consumed in winning this goal, though perfectly justifiable, was capitalized to the full by the foe. Thus the world has been afflicted with

torious exemplar among all nations. She exerted its fell sway over France in 1871 and over Russia when she dictated the Brest-Litovsk 'niquity. But for the magnificent victories of her foes in the field and their iron resolve in handling the pen at the peace table she would exult to be furiously predatory at this moment. She completes the scroll of ignobility

in her attitude concerning her inevitable signature to the treaty. Not a single gesture of contrition or chivalry, not an index of ethical sanity or of manly courage in adversity redeems even in part her secord.

France in 1871 had her patriotic and inspiring Thiers, whose grief over his country's woe never for an instant blinded his sense of decency and honor. Spain tasted of defeat with head high and her ancient knightly code unsullied. Nations have fallen ere Germany. She alone inspires the same disgust and loathing which she did in the hour of her reckless and murderous might.

The refusal of the Entente to recall or amend the treaty clauses fastening the blame for the war upon Germany or exempting her criminal officials from trial was the only logical course to take in these circumstances. The surrender of the empire, which makes yesterday forever memorable, could not be otherwise than unreserved if justice as mankind perceives it' is to have validity on earth. The treaty sanctions it as do few other

pacts in human annals. Its indictment of sheer, flagrant evil, the safeguards which the indispensable league-of-nations covenant providea against its recurrence as a national policy, the vindication of right fortifying the document's financial and territorial adjustments are all of such unwonted proportions that the absence of

spectacular revelry over the close of the greatest war ever fought is easily explicable. The depth of feeling which the event

sounds is not externally translatable. But it will grow and grow as the new era, rid of the intolerable German menace, takes on substance and heauty.

SCHOOLS AND FREE SPEECH

WHAT the teachers themselves like to call intellectual insurgency is no new thing in the schools. There always have been restless and dissatisfied minds in every faculty and the war served to in-

crease their numbers. Teachers recognize the need for new definitions to reveal the underlying causes of war and to make a way to the social and economic peace that must pre-

cede any final settlement of the world's troubles. They are inked by the copybook formalism and the neatly restricted virtues of the accepted teaching code. They represent a phenomenon that always leaves boards of education floundering at a loss.

In Washington recently a teacher in one of the grammar schools was harshly disciplined for trying to explain the economic theory of bolshevism in answer to a question from her class. The resolution just introduced at the American Federation of Labor convention by Charles B. Stihlman, of Chicago, in behalf of the federated teachers is a direct result of that incident. As a demand for free speech in the schools, made with the full moral support of organized labor, it suggests the form which the school rebellion ultimately will assume. Teachers demand a right to teach as they think, to express opinions and convictions, to speak their minds and tell what they believe to be the truth. This sounds infinitely fair

and logical-until you think twice. A teacher in a school has peculiar re

"TIGER" WHO SAVED FRANCE

Georges Clemenceau, Who Reached What He Called the Goal of His Ambition in Restoring Alsace-Lorraine to Motherland

FRANCE'S indomitable attitude throughout four years of conflict that literally "bled white" the republic was the reflection of that hardy figure who for more than a generation had borne the designation of "Stormy Petrel," varied with such other titles as the "Tiger." the "Wrecker of Cabinets" and half a score others of like significance-Georges Clemenceau.

Twice premier, both times at critical junctures in the national life, this remark. able man represented the conscience as well as the inflexible courage of a people be gave a measure of devotion not paralleled by any of his contemporaries.

Thirty years old in 1871, when he pleaded with his countrymen "to bleed France white" before surrendering Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, Clemenceau for forty-seven years fanned the sacred flame of pro-

test against Teuton domination of these provinces, and at the age of seventy-seven. the eve of his retirement from the post in which he shed luster upon his country and its people, he dedicated the peace which restores the lost children to their mother.

"The redemption of Alsace-Lorraine has been the goal of my life." says Clemenceau. This reached, the "Savior of France," which is among the many proud appella tions he wore, is about to retire from the lofty places he honored.

S THE culmination of a career marked A by innumerable incidents any one of which would have stamped him as one of the most commanding figures of his century, Clemenceau was in the Senate when the war clouds broke. He became chairman of the army committee and joined the Viviani ministry. His criticism of the mistakes of the administration continued as severe as ever. He had established a newspaper. L'Homme Libre (the Free Man). His journal was ordered suspended for eight The next day the paper was issued at Bordeaux under the name L'Homme En chaine (the Man in Chains). Clemenceau did not stop publication or criticism. His paper was temporarily suspended several

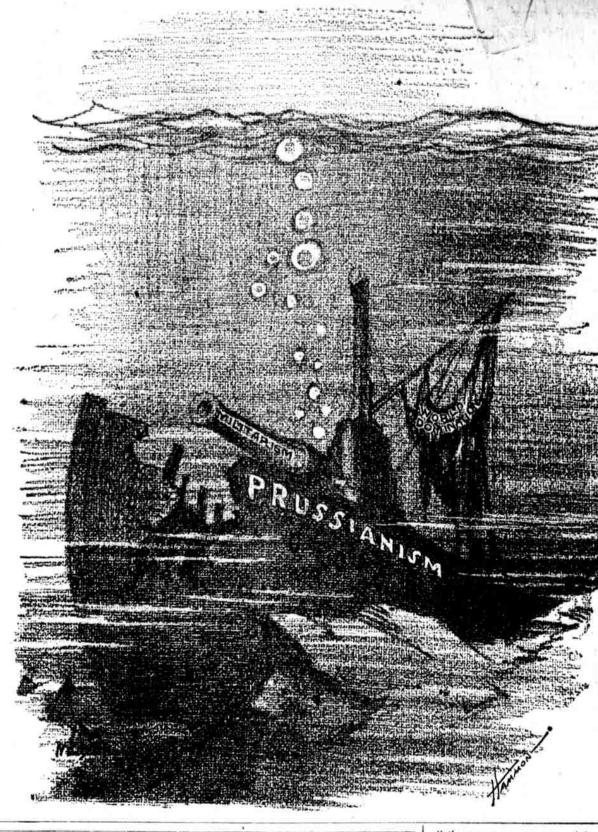
The activity of the censor provoked the wrath of the editor to such efforts that he succeeded in having the censorship lifted from political questions, thus exposing him-self to a storm of criticism after he because Premier the second time. This was in No vember, 1917, when the Painleve ministry aving fullen under an adverse vote of the Chamber of Deputies, Clemenceau was in vited to form a cabinet, which he did with such success that from that moment began the final eradication of that "defeatist" poison which in the earlier days of the war threatened to sap the vitality if it did not atterly destroy the fighting spirit of France.

8 PREMIER of France, Clemenceau A who in his stormy career made and unmade ministries, going into retirement him self in 1909, when he was ousted from the post after a clash with Deleasse, due to a violent political quarrel, lost all sense of partisanship. He thought only of victory The veterans called him their "confidence barometer." As war minister in his own cabinet, he shaped events to unify the allied ommand under Foch, and the Entente al liance was thus tightened.

But the miracle of his leadership cannot be described. His personality enlivened flagging France. To every whine of his adversaries he replied, "Je fais la guerre." To every protest of the chamber he answer ed: "I make war. I make war. The vic-tory is to the side which lasts the last quarter of an hour."

THAT last sentence was characteristic of 1 Clemenceau's temperament-tenneity and unflinching courage, the "never-give-up" spirit that marked his whole career and was never more plainly demonstrated than at the Peace Conference, of which he was, by uni-versal consent, made president.

He turned from war to peace with char-deteristic determination. "We want a just acteristic determination. and a strong peace, protecting the future against the abominations of the past. There bargain between right and



SPEAKING OF SCUTTLING-

THE CHAFFING DISH

PRESS HUMORISTS SURVIVE DIFFICULT ORDEAL

Harry Cassidy Lures Two Aboard Floating Coffin, Without Success

CATTELL BEGUILES MR.

Enchanting Discourse Wrings Smiles From Hardened Faces

IN SPITE of the presence of a number of professional drolls Penn Treaty Park yesterday afternoon was an , amusing place. When Mr. E. J. Cat

HARRY CASSIDY tell, the city statisti-IS DISAPPOINTED cian and author of that delightful work Fordship, is afraid of nothing that swims the sea and he volunteered engerly to go

of humor. "The Paper and Pulp Trade of

all these were unnecessary, not to say vain. The tree had been planted and fluttered its gay little leaves ironically at its would-be

mented the unhappy secretary in a voice of agony.

Behind Harry Cassidy's little toolhouse the onspirators were lurking. But the wanton breeze blew out a shred of Mr. Cattell's comely whisker and THE WANTON

they were discovered; BREEZE They were haled forth

and the really humorsisted in a thoroughly delightful address Mr. Cattell, the guest of honor. In spite the fact that he had gone without tiffin 3 Cattell was at his sparkling best. Over solemnity of the occasion he cast the me low enchantment of his whim. A few st low enchantment or his winner, ce tistics, deftly insinuated here and there, ce bis discourse. Jol an air of authority upon his discourse. Beffel, not quite certain whether the speak

in jape or earnest, produced a notel

sponsors. Roald Amundsen?" he asked, pointing to a "And where are the photographers?" 'ls-rust-stained oil tanker that iny at the pier. "She's known as the death ship or the floating coffin. She caught fire down at Point Breeze last year and eleven men lost their

cherished West

Sherman, the Vardaman of the Repub lican party, is swiftly on his way to the twilight made for all Vardamans. They leave only disagreeable echoes and tons of the Congressional Record-and they were going to fight the world!

The Out and Down Club will grow swiftly from now on. Colorel Harvey may lead the morning hate song of the editorial section. The club will not be a pleasant thing to see. It will be a political Gehenna, filled with noisy men walking in circles and fighting the shadows of their own fears. Penrose and Knox escaped at the very door. Frelinghuysen and Edge are tottering even now on the dreadful threshold.

CONSTRUCTIVE REFORM

THE Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, of the Baptist social service department, is r constructive reformer. He sees in the passing of the saloon the necessity for the establishment of rest rooms and comfort stations. He realizes that there may be delay before municipalities tackle and solve the problem and he suggests that the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and similar organizations take up the work.

Incidentally, it may be noted, the Salvation Army has already begun. It has established what the service men call "beer gardens" and plans to buy saloons.

It may be added that constructive work of this kind will do more to put the final "kibosh" on John Barleycorn than all the private "law-enforcement" organizations in the country.

SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

TT IS worth observing that, though the suffrage fight is nearing a successful close in Pennsylvania, the women who have led it most ably have yet to make any statement of aims or purposes in relation to the political system widely advertised as an affliction of the city and the state.

Such silence as the suffragists have maintained may indicate sound political sense, since you do not make war upon the men whose aid you may need. How far into the future will the suffrage leaders carry the spirit of compromise? They face extraordinary opportunities in Pennsylvania.

Elsewhere, in regions where the vote a novelty for women, issues that have to be voted on are nebulous, as a rule, of a sort likely to inspire differences of rational opinion. Here in this state the case is different.

Political methods are slipshod or frankly corrupt. Political idealism is at

famously unrepentant Germany thundering against a just pact as iniquitous and seeking by every means available to a nation shorn of armed strength to discredit the Peace Conference, to split the associated powers and to becloud issues which logically admit of no equivocation. In furtherance of her designs she counted less upon treason than on the aid of sensation mongers, impractical and chronic malcontents and upon halfbaked theorizers tearful because the millennium has been postponed.

Of course it has. So it will ever be. But if worldly perfection be impossible worldly betterment of the most substantial order is not, and the road to that accomplishment is only to be taken by facing facts.

It is to the eternal credit of the Paris conference that this is what it has superbly done. Unmoved by all the irresponsible forces set in motion against them, the peacemakers have considered facts in the league-of-nations plan and facts of terrible magnitude in the treatment of vanquished Germany.

The simplicity of the latter array renders it no less hideous. German infamy is proved, is not debatable. It has persisted, regardless of governmental masquerades, to the end, as the disgusting exhibition of unscrupulous spite and pererted cowardly sentimentality at Scapa Flow sensationally attests.

The treaty, while it permits of Hun recovery with justice, permits of none without that inextinguishable ingredient. In the last reply to Germany which the associated powers will ever make to her as a belligerent in the world war she is informed that she will be held "fesponsible

for the execution of every stipulation of the treaty." The stern and solemn principles of

reparation and atonement upon which the document is based are thus assured of vitality. The day of hedging and shuffling has passed.

The Hun hope that it had not was visible in all the orgy of bluster, maneuvering and mendacity which preceded the acceptance. The ultimate wail comes in very telegram of assent, which. the though unconditional and comprehensive, indicts the treaty as "a peace of violence."

"Violent delights have violent ends. If the vigor of outraged rectitude and a lively sense of the responsibilities of civilization beget a "violence," it is of the type which serves the ends of justice when an arch-criminal is condemned. Of wanton violence Germany is the no-

the spectacle of a blackly guilty but in- | sponsibilities. Those who talk from pul pits or in newspapers or in books or from platforms address themselves to discriminating minds. Their audiences are qualified to pass judgment, to accept or reject novel principles, to weigh and analyze and to think for themselves in an emergency. But a class of children is expected to take the word of the teacher without question and it usually does so. The teacher of such a class may be deluded or dazzled by a new belief or fascinated by a thoroughly invalid but outwardly attractive theory of art, economics or politics and, under a rule of absointely free speech, become a hindrance rather than a help to society. Certainly there should be no restriction

of free speech in the schools or anywhere else. But the teachers themselves should be the first to subject themselves to rigorous censorship when debatable issues of moment are up for discussion. The schools are established to find and

teach the truth and not to promulgate individual opinions and prejudices. In times like these the truth is pretty hard to recognize and it will not do to have its counterfeit inflicted upon pupils in American class rooms. School boards and college directors are wrong-minded often enough in their conflict with teachers. But teachers themselves, when fired by a deluded sense of intellectual omnipotence, know how to be wrong-minded too. The faculty members who have clamored most violently for free speech seem most often to use it in expounding a perilous half knowledge which hides rather than reveals the truth which their charges

> If these were the good old days of yellow journalism some American publisher or would be at Amerongen offering Wil-

Practice prise at the manner in which the Germans sank their interned ships. The Huns were ever expert at sending down unarmed and unprotected vessels.

> men with woeful eye whom you see wan-dering abstractedly

about the hotels are members of the Ameri-can Press Humorists' Association, meeting here to discuss next winter's styles in jokes, but shaken and tremulous with dreadbe hanged.

he told the Senate on September 18, 1918

CLEMENCEAU at the Peace Conference Which he presided over at the age of seventy-seven, gave the impression of haggard face suddenly revealed from the shroudings of the grave. He was always a real stoic. In the spring of 1918 he went to a doctor and asked pointedly if he would e six months. "Much more," responded the army

urgeon who examined him. "Six months is enough," he said, with

Referring to the terms of the armistics framed by the Allied Council, Clemenceau made the significant statement regarding the Germans: "Let them apply-to Foch for terms."

THIS was the keynote of the remarkable speech of December 30, 1918, just before the opening of the Peace Conference, when Clemenceau said: "There is an old system of alliances . called the balance of nower. It seems to be condemned nowa days; but if such a balance had preceded the war, if England, the United States. France and Italy had agreed, say, that who ever attacked one of them attacked the whole world, the war would not have scurred."

Regarded by many as a direct blow at the policies of President Wilson and David Lloyd George, who had declared against the 'balance of power'' principle as an incentive war, Clemenceau, nevertheless, held strongly to his opinion and it may well be helieved that the proposed Anglo-French American "understanding" which caused a flurry during the Peace Conference proceedings, was the outcropping of the December speech of the French premier.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU'S character is as complex as his mental capacity. He has written on medicine, anatomy, social philosophy, fiction and books of travel. has traveled most of the civilized world and lectured in many of its cities. He was accustomed to go upon the stage to direct rehearsals of his plays and to give pointers orchestra leaders. In early life he had delved into literature, writing several novels, and among his plays many are written around the coast of China which he had never seen. He has a hobby for collecting decorative bits of Buddhist art. recites Homer by the page. He attended lectures on medical subjects. Dr. Alexis Carrel found him in the audience when he lectured in Paris two years ago. Clemen-ceau could be charming in manner. To To women he was generally so. He is usually intolerant of those who do not agree with him and his own convictions are the laws of his life. He was frequently irascible in temper, but in times of extreme tension ley cold in his calmness. His love is as passionate as his hatred. The dominant note of Clemenceau's char-

cter is his fanatical devotion to France. He worships at her shrine. He seeks only to serve her, for, as he voices it, "Her charm still holds me. Here we have lived and here we shall sleep when our day's ork is done.

the World," dashed up at 2 p. m., having gone without his lunch in order to arrive on time, no one was on hand save Harry Cassidy, the park superintendent, and a re porter from the Chaffing Dish. Harry Cassidy was in a high state of excitement owing to the rumor having gone forth that a number of really eminent humorists, such as Bill Sykes, Goldberg, Briggs and Fontaine Fox, were to be present. When it was explained to him that those coming were not cartoonists but only writers he was sadly chagrined and was with difficulty restrained from hurling into the limpid river the sapling chestnut tree (or castanes Americana) which the humorists were to plant in honor of their craft.

Mr. Cattell and the Chaffing Dish representative sat harmoniously on a bench for some time, but still the wags did not arrive The idea occurred to MR. CATTELL them that it would be

AND THE DISH a merry thought to CONSPIRE plant the tree without waiting for the merry TOGETHER andrews. For two

such sprightly young men to think was to act. A spade was procured and they set to work. In a minute or two the tender young thing was safely imbedded in the soil and a paper cartouche attached bearing the fol lowing tender ukase :

At least one wheeze Is straightway granted. For la, the tree's Already planted. This is our hoar: If you demur it, Like your own jokes Just disinter it!

Cattell patted the innocent young limbs of the castanca with affectionate re-"You, my dear," he said, "will see gard. a crop of nuts much quicker than most young trees of your species."

The sound of embittered wrangling was heard in the offing, and at one side of the park appeared Berton Braley, poet and

ARRIVAL OF Finnish commercial THE POET-FINN commissioner, who was quarreling with

his taxi driver. "I don't see why a highclass mechanic should demean himself by demanding a tip." he said. "I gave the man his exact fare. It seems to me that a man his chart himself a lackey when he asks man makes himself a lackey when he asks for a tip." Wearing the orange and blue for a tip. ribbon of the press humorists, Berton was ooking uncommonly thrifty and joined the throng of two on an empty bench. . . .

By this time a knot of reporters and photographers had assembled and Harry Cas-sidy was more convinced than ever that

HARRY CASSIDY OFFERS PASTIME IN the summer of the state o

PASTIMIS had not appeared, and in his character of host Harry felt that he must offer some entertainment and merri-ment. "Would you like to go over the

coffin. The represen ON BOARD THE tative of the Dish DEATH SHIP never tardy in search of the news that reall;

lives. Just the other day her mate was shot in a brawl. She's a hoodoo. Maybe you'd

like to go over her to pass away the time

while you're waiting. She's all burnt out

1

inside and her plates were twisted by the fire. The deck is burnt through, too. I

would be mighty easy to fall down into the

bilge and break your neck. If you didn't

break your necksyou might drown in the oil

scum that's down inside her. Maybe you'd

. . .

Mr. Braley, having sailed on the famous

like to look her over."

matters, also appreciated Mr. Cassidy's kine offer of a quick passage to a better world. The Roald Amundsen was not a jolly sight blackened and hideous in her litter of warped and broken gear. The only access to her was by a crazy ladder hanging down her dingy side. "Those ropes look rotten," said Harry Cassidy as the poet and Finnish pressagent clambered upon them. The represen-tative of the Dish heartily agreed that the ropes looked very doubtful indeed and laid on the wharf for safe keeping his only papers of value (being his notes of conversation with Mr. Cattell) before attempting the perilous climb. Mr. Cassidy followed and explained with considerable gusto all the possible ways of meeting death in the wreck age of the death ship. To his probable dis-appointment neither the poet-Finn nor the

cuthpiece of the Dish took any chances.

. . . But loud shouts from the park showed that the drolls were assembling. There they came. Walking demurely down the path came the innumerable THE DROLLS varavan of a nation's ASSEMBLE picked jesters. There gleaming in the dappled sunshine, came the polished dome Homer Croy, the Missouri mountebank, the man who looks more like Eugene Field than Gene himself ever did. There came the gold-headed cane of James Waldron, Shakespeare critic and editor of Judge; the irreverent twinkle of Tom Daly, Philadel phia's laureate; the simple and tender smile of John Beffel, the corn-fed realist of the great prairies; the somber and deeply carved brow of Grif Alexander, nursing in his teeming skull the tribulations of the sec retary-treasurer and general manager of the whole convention. Hardly less oppressed with woe seemed the ascetic features of Douglas Malloch, the president of the asso ciation, now about to lay aside the mantle of state and resume the careless case of mere chaff. The whole gathering, with wives and daughters and a number of Wildey street dogs, who had attached themselves to the

procession in sheer lightness of heart, hore

down upon the young chestnut tree, whose scant leafage trembled nervously in the balmy air. "Why, it's been planted already !" cried Ted Robinson of Cleveland, with one of those fashes of perspicuity that dazzle the fol lowers of newspaper

FLASHES OF humorists. PERSIFLAGE "Some one has got ahead of us!" cried U. Higginbotham, of Detroit, who is noted

or his quick wit and startling repartee. "Some person or persons unknown is peretrating a merriment at our expense," cam the soft organ tones of John Beffel's voice. It was only too true. The little silver shovel carried by the president, the earth patter borne by the secretary-treasurer, the

10. solemn ceremonial ritual so carefully memor-ized by ex-Presidents Daly and Waldron-

and began to stenograph, so that he might ponder the matter at leisure later on. Ove these toil-worn men, saddened by their em bittered career, Mr. Cattell cast the healin drug of his extravagant mirth. Little h little a few shrill and tentative squeaks be to mount from his hearers. John Ben recognized a wheeze that he had heard be fore and put away his notebook. It we unanimously agreed that if Mr. Cattell'he proceeded a little longer the chestnut tre itself would have blossomed in unison. But the sweet things of life are over a soon! Soon they were all streaming back a Girard avenue car. Tom Daly neve looked so handsome as when he stood by th conductor paying the fares for the crowd.

SOCRATES. What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who is the new premier of Germany?
- 2. In what group of islands is Scapa Fie
- 3. Who wrote "Endymion"?
- 4. What is the British pronunciation Northanger Abbey?
- 5. How many justices compose the Units States Supreme Court?
- 6. What famous ride took place in connection with the signing of the Declaration of Independence?
- 7. What is a davit?
- What is the highest denomination f which silver certificate paper money issued in the United States?
- 9. Who is the present shah of Persia? 10. What is the astronomical sign for t
- sun?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. The prohibition constitutional amena ment 'goes into effect on January 1 1920. +8
- 2. Franz Schubert composed the "Unfis ished Symphony."
- 3. A soutane is a priest's causock.
- The Jura mountains, part of the Alpia system, are in eastern France ar western and northern Switzerland.
- 5. John Fitch was an American invent who constructed a steamboat, while was launched on the Delaware a made several trips on the river in 178
- The character of Quilp occurs in Dich ens's novel, "The Old Curiosity Shop.
- Albert Cuyp was a noted Dutch large scape painter. His dates are 100 1691.
- A treaty now in the Senate provides the the United States shall pay \$25,000 000 to the republic of Colombia in an tlement of the Panama dispute.
- The Geological Survey gives the follo ing six classifications to coal : Anchro ing six classification, semibituminous cite, semianthracite, semibituminous bituminous, sub-bituminous and ligni
- The most active volcano in 1 States territory is Kilauea in the of Hawaii.

It is difficult to under stand why the British should manifest sur-

The languid young He Serves Them Well

secret dread-that the kaiser may actually

He'd Lie About It other liam Hohenzollern a fabulous sum to sit in at Versailles as a reporter at the peace signing.

seek.