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Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 25, 1919

superb vitality of the Clemenceau inspiration.
 He has been called a reactionary. Alexander Hamilton, who now stands as an American exemplar of constructive accomplishment, was it may be recalled, similarly derided. Time justified the latter after his death. Time brings to Georges Clemenceau its laurels in his honorable old age.
 As a world figure of the era he is unique. As an inspiration to France in dark days and bright he ranks among the greatest of her extremely individualistic patriots. He was a solvent for error in his radical phases when France needed his seasoning. He was a fiery rebuke to defeatism and faint-heartedness when he waged war with untiring energy and unwavering singleness of purpose. He gave no quarter to German chicanery after the armistice.
 That Clemenceau's triumphant exit from political life is devoid of the irony he was ever anticipating is a fact fortifying faith in human loyalty.

PANIC AND COWARDICE DRIVE THE SEDITION BILL FORWARD
Bolsheviks May Claim at Least One Victory When They View the Pennsylvania Legislature Prostrate in Funk

Revisions made in the anti-sedition bill passed today at Harrisburg have not served to make that fantastic measure any less distasteful to those who resent the motive as well as the letter of the proposed law.
 Governor Spraul has given his support to a bill which makes a new sort of political crime out of ordinary misdemeanors. He has done more. The influence of his administration has been thrown to the support of a measure drawn in a futile effort to control men's minds and their habits of thought.
 Under the one clause which remains to give the sedition bill purpose and meaning, courts and juries are given a right to punish any one whose utterances "tend" to discredit the government, and it is fair to assume that in some instances judicial interpretation would include governmental officers under this general heading.
 In its original form the bill was a morbid legislative atrocity. Pressure of criticism has caused it to be reduced to a clumsy yet perilous makeshift plainly designed to limit advanced or liberal discussions of public affairs. It is for this reason that the Governor's determined advocacy of the measure must be regarded as the first great mistake of his period in office.
 Mr. Spraul has yet time to change his mind, to veto the bill and to advise his advisers. Should he sign the anti-sedition bill he will make the state ridiculous before the whole country.

PEACE BY RESOLUTION

The peace which Senator Fall in his resolution proclaims has been consummated by the treaty of Versailles. That, however, is the document which he and his faction are ostensibly planning to repudiate.
 Unprotected by this hated pact the world, including the United States, would still be at war. Without the obligations which it imposes on Germany, none of the objects for which America took up arms would be officially attained.
 In introducing the resolution the senator from New Mexico is entirely within his congressional rights. Had he so desired he could have proposed to announce peace between America and Germany to be existent while we were fighting in the Argonne. At that time the foe, as regards us, yielded none of her claims. Exactly so many of them does she now surrender in this "peace by resolution." Treaties, on the other hand, are the guarantee of valid accomplishment.
 It is always well, however, for critics of the Fall school of diplomacy to appreciate the inviolable prerogatives of the Senate. The Capitol grounds may be soaked in driving rain and our body of elder statesmen may "resolve," if it likes, that it is a fine sunny day.

JUSTICE TO THE TEACHERS

Pennsylvania's school teachers thoroughly deserve the pay increases granted them by the bill passed finally in the Senate at Harrisburg yesterday.
 Compared with other great states and me also of lesser wealth and distinction the Union, Pennsylvania has long been laggard in rewarding its educators. The new schedule effects the greatest changes in the small salary list. This is a measure of justice and reflects consideration for current economic conditions.
 In many employments wages have been in some degree adjusted to the raised cost of living. Proportionate remuneration for vastly important educational work necessarily had to wait for legislative enactment.
 A square deal to the teachers was due.

CLEMENCEAU AT THE CLIMAX
 DOUBTLESS Georges Clemenceau, the realist, exulted in fidelity to his creed when on armistice day he coolly suggested that the very voices then raised in his acclaim might in the near future be turned bitterly against him.
 For once, however, he was spinning fancies. His imminent resignation of the premiership, which he has just announced, will come at the climax of his picturesque career. The respect in which his country and civilization hold him is undiminished.
 That it temporarily ebbed in some circles, offended at the intense nationalism of his patriotism, is true. But the inextinguishable sincerity of the man, his ardent mentality and keen vision took precedence over all other qualities which he contributed to critical sessions of the Peace Conference.
 History will reckon him as one of the commanding figures of that momentous assembly. The masterly cogency and directness of the Entente's replies to the German delegates often bespoke the

have been accomplished before a lot of good Americans had risked terms in penitentiaries for criticizing governmental method.
 If the bill fathered by the Governor were national in its scope Mr. Burleson could proceed on his disastrous career of tyranny without fear of dangerous criticism and in any crisis the army could run the country.
 Judges, under the terms of the "anti-sedition" bill, would be exalted to the status of mandarins in China to make the decisions which ordinarily are made in the consciences of men themselves. And the ultra radicals will have the first justification for many of the things that they have been saying in their wilder intervals.
 The great dangers to free governments do not come from outside. They come from within, in the manner now being conspicuously demonstrated at Harrisburg, when incapable hands are permitted to meddle disastrously with the rights of others or when isolated groups, in selfishness or ignorance, conceive their own interests to be superior to the interests of the state.
 The Legislature has come perilously near to debating the system which it assumes to defend in this grotesque fashion. And why? Do they read at Harrisburg? Do they know what is going on in the rest of the world? Do they know that while the mind of the rest of mankind is moving forward they are trying to set the mind of Pennsylvania back a hundred years?

THE ROAD MENACE REBUKE

The Legislature's passage of the Eyre traction engine bill serves at once as a needed safeguard of the Pennsylvania highway system and as a fitting rebuke to organized arrogance. The bullying and insidious opposition which this laudable measure encountered suggests a mixture of the high-handed trust methods of two decades ago and of the new dictatorial tactics characterizing North Dakota's ultra-modern Nonpartisan League.
 It is a notorious fact that for several years the huge traction thrasher engines rented by farmers have been tearing up state roads to such an extent that the Highway Commission, in the interest of the public, was forced to seek a legal remedy against the persistent and costly damage. The new law does not ban the vehicles which perform valuable agricultural service, but it does forbid the use of the narrow cleats which have been ruining the highways.
 It will be expensive to re-equip the machines properly, and so the "thrasher trust" engineered a scheme of savage intimidation which has, however, happily failed. The prime threat employed was strong political opposition by the farmers. That they have not responded in quite the way upon which the irate trust spokesmen counted is due to the fact that good roads have a marked appeal for them. One-third of all the automobiles in the state are owned by farmers, and those agriculturists who resisted the lobbyists' specious arguments were shrewd enough to sense how the ruthless destruction was going to affect them.
 Governor Spraul and Commissioner Sadler are strongly behind a welcome good-roads program for Pennsylvania. Popular indorsement is equally keen. Resentment against the purely selfish scheming of a commercial organization and against such foolish farmers as were tricked into support should be emphatic.
 Of course the Governor will sign the protective measure. Jeopardizing highways in this era is little less than a crime.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Washington, D. C., June 25.
 WHAT a stir the prohibition bills are making! Protest from Philadelphia range all the way from individuals and business concerns to such organizations as the Arion Gleeing Verein and the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. No matter how we may view the moral side of the liquor question the practical side is mighty serious at this time. The loss of revenue to the government will be terrific. The business interests, from those who print the literature of the liquor dealers all along the line to those who do their banking and make their investments, are much concerned about what they term "confiscation." The revenue officers are also very much interested in the matter of enforcement. They have no small job on their hands, seeing that many individuals in the various states of this great country of ours are determined to have liquor whether the law sanctions it or not. Washington knows a good deal about this now, since its officials have been up against the bootlegger, since prohibition laws went into effect in the District of Columbia.
 HOWARD B. LEWIS, philosopher, who gets to Washington on law business now and then, visits the Senate gallery to hear Lodge or Penrose speak and then wanders over to the House gallery and muses. Observing that the senators have desks and are very dignified and that the representatives have no desks but sit where they please in the House amphitheatre, in more or less orderly fashion, the Philadelphia solon concludes, somewhat reluctantly, that the House is losing its impressiveness and leaves with the mind of the visitor the thought that the Daniel Webster and Henry Clay generation of statesmen have taken their places. There is something in Brother Lewis's philosophy. The House membership is uncomfortably large and the existing hall is too small to accommodate all of the members with desks. But the House representatives for desks space had been exceeded. As to the impression the visitor carries away from the House of Representatives, let us quote an intimate friend of Colonel George F. Morgan, the favorite "private soldier boy" of the Union League.
 "What did you think of the House as you looked down from the galleries?" the colonel's friend was asked.
 "Very interesting," was the blunt reply, "but fussed up a little."
 THE number of Americans desiring to go abroad to meet relatives "over there" is legion. This accounts to a large extent for the demand for passports, which the Department of State is carefully checking up. P. P. Young, who is well known in the shipping world as the manager of the International Mercantile Marine lines, has a daughter in Europe, the wife of General Atwell C. Bayley, of the British army. George F. Parker, the real estate man who trots into the Manufacturers' Club occasionally, has a daughter in Copenhagen whom he has not seen since the war. She was a bride. Philadelphia girl who learned to sing so well that she enjoyed a fine contract in grand opera at Berlin, a circumstance which impeded her return to the States. With the close of hostilities and the return of our soldier boys it is expected that shipping space may soon be had to enable the relatives of the many globe-trotters to fraternize once more.

ASIDEGLINT ON PROHIBITION AND ONE WHICH WILL INTEREST EPHRAIM LEDGER, WILLIAM M. COACH AND OTHERS WHO HAVE HELD THE OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR AT PHILADELPHIA, IS THE PROBABLE FATE OF THE STOREKEEPERS, GAUGERS AND STOREKEEPER GAUGERS WHOSE TENURE OF OFFICE WILL BE AFFECTED WHEN NATIONAL PROHIBITION STEPS IN. MANY OF THESE MEN, WHO NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 1500, HELD THEIR PLACE UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAWS AND HAVE BEEN IN OFFICE FOR MANY YEARS. THEY ARE BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS. AFTER JANUARY 1 NEXT THERE WILL BE LITTLE FOR THEM TO DO IN THEIR REGULAR LINE OF DUTY EXCEPT AT DENATURED ALCOHOL PLANTS. POSSIBLY THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER MAY FIND USE FOR THEM IN OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE, BUT THIS IS PROBABLY.

THERE IS A GROUP OF IRISH-AMERICANS IN PHILADELPHIA WHICH KEEPS THOROUGHLY WELL INFORMED ON THE DOINGS OF THE OLD WORLD. IT IS FORCE OF HABIT AND DATES BACK TO THE IRISH MUNICIPAL LEAGUE DAYS, WHEN HUGH MCCARTHY, PATRICK DUNLEAVY, ROBERT M. McWALDE AND OTHERS USED TO SHOW DAVITT, O'BRIEN, REDMOND AND OTHER LEADING VISITORS AROUND THE TOWN. THEY WERE THE FORERUNNERS OF THOMAS F. MCCART, THOMAS F. BURKE, JOHN B. FRIEL, JOHN J. FARRIN AND OTHERS OF TODAY WHO KEEP CLOSE TABS ON THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARD IRISH FREEDOM.

HEADLINES IN WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS:
 "Government Clerks Unanimously Indorse Bill to Increase Pay." More headlines in Washington newspapers: "Retirement Bills Urged Upon Congress." Still more headlines in Washington newspapers: "Government Employees Favor Shorter Hours." And so on for ever and a day. Every body who draws money out of the federal treasury seems to receive favorable mention down here these days. When it comes to appropriations of millions and billions, all of which must be levied against the people in taxes or in loans, there is mighty little space left for publicity.

CONTINUANCE OF THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL BE A HEAVY TAX UPON THE GOVERNMENT RESOURCES, AND CONGRESS IS NOT DISPOSAL TO ENCOURAGE IT BEYOND THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR. THERE REALLY IS NO AUTHORIZATION OF LAW FOR THE SERVICE, AND NEVERTHELESS MANY PHILADELPHIA ORGANIZATIONS ARE WRITING IN FAVOR OF THE CONTINUANCE OF THE APPROPRIATIONS. THE SETTLEMENT MUSIC SCHOOL, OF WHICH MRS. EDWARD BOK IS PRESIDENT, IS AMONG THESE ORGANIZATIONS. FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRANK MCCLAINE, HOWEVER, TAKES A POSITIVE STANCE IN FAVOR OF THE STATE SERVICE, WHICH HE INSISTS IS MORE EFFICIENT THAN THE EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

JAMES B. ANDERSON, OF THE FIFTH WARD, BELONGS TO THAT GROUP OF LAWYERS WHO DEVELOPED LARGELY IN THE OFFICE OF THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL F. CARROLL BREWSTER. HE WILL ALSO BE REMEMBERED AS A COUNCILMAN AND POLITICAL LEADER WHO DIVIDED UP HIS TIME BETWEEN THE FIFTH WARD AND A POINT ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST ACROSS FROM OCEAN CITY. DESPITE ALL THAT HE HAS SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF IN THE MILITARY RECORD MADE BY THE ANDERSON OFFSPRING. HERE THEY ARE IN ONE, TWO, THREE ORDER: James B. Anderson, Jr., captain, 136th Infantry, Seventh Division, Division, 104th Engineers; Charles K. Anderson, first lieutenant, Company B, 109th Infantry, Twenty-eighth Division; Richard Van Gilster Anderson, Students' Army Training Corps, Princeton College. The first three saw active service in France.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER
 Howard B. Lewis Thinks Congress Has Degenerated—Philadelphians Seeking Passports—War Record of J. B. Anderson's Sons

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 WHAT a stir the prohibition bills are making! Protest from Philadelphia range all the way from individuals and business concerns to such organizations as the Arion Gleeing Verein and the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. No matter how we may view the moral side of the liquor question the practical side is mighty serious at this time. The loss of revenue to the government will be terrific. The business interests, from those who print the literature of the liquor dealers all along the line to those who do their banking and make their investments, are much concerned about what they term "confiscation." The revenue officers are also very much interested in the matter of enforcement. They have no small job on their hands, seeing that many individuals in the various states of this great country of ours are determined to have liquor whether the law sanctions it or not. Washington knows a good deal about this now, since its officials have been up against the bootlegger, since prohibition laws went into effect in the District of Columbia.
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THE CHAFFING DISH

A Chanty of Departed Spirits
 (As it might have been sung by Al Steinburne)
 THE earth is grown gony and pallid,
 The earth is grown gony and gray,
 For whisky no longer is valid
 And wine has been voted away—
 As for beer, we no longer will swell it
 In riotous rollicking spree:
 The little hot dogs in the skillet
 Will have to be sluiced down with tea.
 O ALES that were creamy like lather!
 O beers that were foamy like suds!
 O fizz that I loved like a father—
 O be on the drinks that are duded!
 I sat by the door that was sludged!
 And the stuff had a surly like sea—
 No vintage was anywhere vatted
 Too strong for ventripotent me!
 I WALLOWED in waves that were tidal,
 I But yet I was never unmooored;
 And after the twentieth scud!
 My syllables still were assured:
 I never was forced to cut cable
 And drift upon perilous shores,
 To get home I was not unhelped,
 Ere, or at least on all fours.
 ALTHOUGH I was often more swifler,
 I never was fuddled or blowed:
 My hand was still firm on the tiller
 No matter how deep I enroased.
 But now they have put an embargo
 On jazz-juice that tingles the spine,
 We can't even cozen a cargo
 Of harmless old gooseberry wine!
 BUT no legislation can daunt us;
 The drinks that we knew never die:
 Their spirits will come back to haunt us
 And whimper and hover near by.
 The spookiest insist that communion
 Exists with the souls that we lose—
 And so we may count on reunion
 With all that's immortal of Booz.
 THOSE SPIRITS we loved have departed
 To some psychical twentieth plane;
 But still we will not be down-hearted,
 We'll soon greet our dear ones agan!
 To lighten our druth and our tedium
 Whenever our moments would sag,
 We'll call on a spirit medium
 And go on a psychical jag!
 Even the most hardened victims of habit
 Will no longer have a chance to be sot in their ways.
 It has suddenly occurred to us that some reformers have a single-track mind.
Literary Notes
 Looking over the interesting catalogue of literary curiosities to be sold by Mr. Stan Henke's tomorrow, we are grieved to find Artemus Ward listed as "A popular English humorist."
 Another item of Mr. Henke's catalogue lists a manuscript of Anthony Trollope's, "which many of the author's readers consider to be his masterpiece, even surpassing his famous *Woman in White*."
 We would concede, and probably the heirs of Wikke Collins would agree with us, that Mr. Trollope's famous *Woman in White* is probably one of the rarest books not in existence. Our friend A. Edward Newton, a Trollope collector, ought to have a hunt for it.
 In the New York Times we find the following:
 LOST—in taxi, booklet typewriting Spanish translation etc. of Thomas Gray.
 The New York taxi driver who found it must have thought that he had stumbled upon one of the much-condemned Wall Street copies of the peace treaty. We cannot think that the light-hearted Spaniards will find much consolation in the masterpiece of Anglo-Saxon melancholy.
Dove Returns
 Haniel von Haimhausen has resigned rather than autograph the peace treaty. Daniel entered the lion's den, But Haniel refuses the Tiger's pen.
 DOVE DELCET.
 As the only naval success the Germans had was in undersea warfare, it was natural that they should want their dreadnoughts to escape to become submarines also.
 "But where are your bloodstains?" said Davy Jones and Captain Kidd, on examining the German scuttleships.
 Why is it that so many poets have neglected the chipping sparrow?
 At the luncheon given the Press Humorists by the Kiwanis Club, Ken Beaton (known to the big world as K. C. B.) said that the one thing he never can get away from is potato salad. We think it only right to inform Ken's hosts, since we sat at the same board with him, that he ate every bit of it.
 One of the persistent illusions of the man who spends his week-ends at the shore is that his rollop desk is a wave about to break on him, and that the unanswered letters foaming about him are the perilous undertow. **SOCRATES.**



AMONG MY BOOKS

AMONG my books—what rest is there from wasting woes! What baln for care!
 If illis apall or clouds hang low,
 And drooping, dim the-fleeing show,
 I revel still in visions rare.
 At will I breathe the classic air—
 The wanderings of Ulysses share;
 Or see the plume of Bayard flow
 Among my books.
 Whatever face the world may wear—
 If Lillian has no smile to spare,
 For others let her beauty blow,
 Such favors I can well forgo;
 Perchance forget the frowning fair
 Among my books.
SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.
The Ace Takes the Trick
 Lieutenant Henry Ffure, in his "Sky Fighters of France," gives a full explanation of the way in which the airman's most coveted title, "Ace," came into general use. He says: "When a pilot has brought down his fifth plane the chief of the squadron telegraphs his fifth victory to headquarters, and that gives him the right to be carried in the next general orders to the whole army with a citation of service rendered, for the press to publish the following day in the official gazette. Whenever pilots merited this distinction their machinists called them aces, which has the same significance among the pilots as the ace card has in a game of cards that is to say, the strongest card, and this is the etymology of the word 'ace,' of which many persons are ignorant. This title has nothing official and it sprang from the slang of the machinists, but that does not prevent it from being quoted in all languages and in every country in the world."
What Do You Know?
QUIZ
 1. Premier Clemenceau has described Germany as a "retire." What does this word mean?
 2. In how many states of the country is the capital also the largest city?
 3. What is the function of a "Sparks" on a ship?
 4. When was the Archduke of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo?
 5. Who was Gay-Lussac?
 6. What American minister is to be raised to an ambassador?
 7. What kind of an animal is a leveret?
 8. What is a parabola?
 9. Who was Mother Goose?
 10. Why are the Dog Days so called?
Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
 1. Otto Bauer is the new premier of Germany.
 2. Scapa Flow is in the Orkney Islands.
 3. John Keats wrote "Endymion."
 4. The British pronunciation of Northanger Abbey is "Noranger Abbey," with the "g" soft as in gin.
 5. There are nine Justices in the United States Supreme Court, including the chief justice.
 6. Caesar Rodney, of Delaware, made a famous ride from Dover to Philadelphia in order to be in time to vote for the Declaration of Independence.
 7. A davit of a ship is a vertical pillar, of which the upper end is bent to a curve, used to support the end of a boat when lowering or hoisting.
 8. The highest denomination for which United States silver certificates paper money is issued is \$100.
 9. Sultan Ahmad Shah is the present ruler of Persia.
 10. The astronomical sign for the sun is a circle with a dot in the center.

THE STATE FOR SUFFRAGE

SUFFRAGE wins in Pennsylvania for the same reason that it is fast triumphing elsewhere in the country. The spirit of the times and the consistent application of the principles of modern democracy are responsible for the swiftness and decisiveness of the victory.
 Even with southern opposition in view, it is now hardly questionable that the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution will be ratified. The speed of the enfranchisement current is now largely dependent upon the period set for the sessions of the various state Legislatures.
 A significant aspect of the movement is that sensational and hysterical suffrage tactics have had very little to do with it save as handicaps. The favor toward political rights for women arises from national conviction.
 The effect which the suffrage will exert upon Pennsylvania politics when three-fourths of the states sanction the amendment cannot be predicted. There is no other state in the Union where the opportunities provided in the doubling of the electorate are so potent. "Machine" pretensions would be helpless in the face of intelligent feminine opposition. The action of the Senate in Harrisburg yesterday foreshadows a host of interesting developments of all complexions.

PARLEY VOO

Dis lingo I knaint understand,
 It's jes' as plain as Souse's Band,
 It's took sweet, ally, part tea and—
 Kiss ker say!
 Dat las' de one dat gets ma' goat,
 Some Frenchie 'll give yo' lots o' dope,
 Den add, wid face chuck full o' hope,
 Kiss ker say!
 Some o' de stuff I learn, jes' so.
 Toot sweet, hurry! ally, go.
 But what's de meaning o' dis bo,
 Kiss ker say?
WAYNE E. HOMAN, A. E. F.
Ballade of Life Unending
 OUt of the icy skies they came,
 Snowflakes blossoming, chilling, serene—
 Gone, like the shivering breath of fame;
 Where are the snows of yesteryear?
 Melted, their turbulent cold career
 Seeped into loam and granite and clay.
 Lost—in the grass they reappear!
 They are the sap of life today!
BABYLON flaunted her scarlet shame;
 Bethlehem flowered, humble and dear;
 Rome was an iron and deadly name,
 Where are the snows of yesteryear?
 After the seed the blade, the ear—
 Long in the fallow dust they lay;
 Circling the restless, crowded sphere,
 They are the sap of life today!
WAR comes, breathing life's withering flame;
 Greed, with a crafty and covetous sneer;
 Hate, with talons to clutch and maim—
 Where are the snows of yesteryear?
 These will perish, and blindness, and fear—
 Slaughter itself man will dare to slay.
 Evil is blooming to things of good cheer—
 They are the sap of life today!

ENVOY

WHERE are the snows of yesteryear?
 Dead things only the dead reverse.
 Yet out of death life climbs its way—
 They are the sap of life today!
CLEMENT WOOD.
 The American Press Humorists are to preside at the launching of a ship at Hog Island on Saturday. Some how we would not like to be the master of that vessel.
Dove Returns
 Haniel von Haimhausen has resigned rather than autograph the peace treaty. Daniel entered the lion's den, But Haniel refuses the Tiger's pen.
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