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Philadelphia, Thur-day, June 26, 1919

#### PARENTS CAN DO IT

DOCTOR GARBER is appealing to the public school pupils to make the celebration of the Fourth of July safe and The boys and girls, however, would re

spond more quickly if the appeal came from their parents, not in the form of a request, but in the form of a command. If the parents of the children want a safe and sane Fourth they can have it by refusing to buy dangerous fireworks and by forbidding their children to buy them, and by keeping their children from places frequented by irresponsible hoodlums, who will fire off pistols and throw firecrackers under horses and at pass-

police can do. There are many parents who take this course, for they are more anxious to protect the lives of their children than to gratify the youthful desire to make a noise. It is up to the parents. They can have pretty much the kind of a Fourth that they wish.

ing automobiles in spite of all that the

#### AN AID TO SPLIT TICKETS

THE purpose of the Woodward bill to provide for counting every ballot which indicates clearly the intention of

Heretofore when a voter has marked in the party square and made another mark opposite the name of a candidate of an- and looms who are better read than a other party the ballot has not been counted because the voter technically voted for two candidates for the same office. It was clear, however, that the voter intended to vote for all the candidates in the party column save those for which he had voted in another column.

Under the Woodward bill it will be easy for an elector to split his ticket without having his ballot thrown out. Every independent favors such a law. Machine politicians who are opposed to split tickets have always opposed such a statute.

It has been charged that unscrupulous ballot clerks when counting the votes have surreptitiously made marks in vasquares on a ballot cast against their party so that that ballot might be thrown out as defective. The bill would remove this temptation. It is in the interest of honest and fair elections.

## THE LAST QUESTIONNAIRE

TT IS entirely proper that Philadeiphia's pride in her service men should be sustained by an assembly of authentic records. Mayor Smith's proclamation urging the Council of National Defense and the city authorities to obtain the statistics concerning our soldiers, sailors and marines in the war suggests the most systematic way of handling the subject.

The questionnaire habit has been recklessly practiced. Here is an instance. however, when its application will be legitimate. The characteristic modesty of the average American fighting man is a fine thing. But a corporate unit like a city is entitled to accurate information concerning the way its sons have honored it.

Sixty-five thousand Philadelphians fought for liberty in the universal conflict. The exultation of the municipality over their achievements is natural. It is to be hoped that considerate attention will be given to the last questionnaire. It winds up a superb chapter in the city's

# BERLIN'S BELATED TANTRUMS

GERMAN wrath and indignant dismay concerning the treaty is characteristically belated. Were the practice of the disastrous art of self-deception not chronic in the empire of paranoiac exhibit might have followed the signing of the armistice. But as the Teutonic nation deluded itself concerning the war when it was in progress, so was reliance placed upon extravagant fancies during the negotiation period.

There is an abundance of evidence that the Huns considered themselves undefeated. The hope of tricking the Allies nourished the vanquished in spite of facts. These were, as ever, disdainfully

rejected. But the comfort in disillusionment has passed away at last. More than one interpretation of the meaning of the present fateful hour is impossible. Germany ts beaten and disgraced. A sane nation would have realized that fact in November, 1918. But then a sane nation would

never have challenged the whole world. Her ire today, expressed in the treachship scuttling, in the burning of he French war trophies which the treaty ad ordered returned, and in the yellow hedging over the appointment of Verdestructiveness and dishonesty

can symbolize. The bitter cup of realization is at her lips. She must drink. Civilization can comprehend the tantrum without undue alarm. The con-

Justice is powerful enough to administer it and will do so. The prelude to the treaty signing reveals Germany in the most contemptible of all her roles. Her disgusting frenzy should arm every element of decency in the world to support the scrupulous execution of the treaty obligations at what-

The most heartening feature of the situation is its exposure of the folly of mawkish sentimentalism. Germany, who hoped to gain by it, has impaired whatever specious vitality it possessed.

#### SUFFRAGE TRIUMPHS REVEAL THE NEW WOMAN EVERYWHERE

### She is Bringing Into Politics a Critical Sense Likely to Daze Old-Fashioned Party Bosses

TO MANY incurably old-fashioned people the immediate prospect of equal suffrage in Pennsylvania will bring a sense of unreality, of dismay, of an unhappy dream that must pass before it becomes quite intolerable. These are hard years for inflexible minds that cannot change or grow. To be slow in thought, in perception, in sympathy is to he left lonesomely out of the world of action. For, wherever it may be going, the spirit of the times certainly is winged and fleet and eager.

So we are entering the era of the New Woman! The thought will terrify all those who cherish their inherited opinions as you cherish fragile antiques in wool and lavender. Haunting dread of a chaptic future represents the penalty which must be paid by multitudes who preferred to get their education out of comic papers in times when the comic papers were even more stupid than they are now. For the New Woman of popular superstition, the stern being with a check suit and a masculine law, never existed beyond the imagination of overdriven joke carpenters.

The first suffragists were graduates of the carlier women's colleges-gentlewomen who happened to be ardent, courageous, able and critical of their times.

Their ranks have increased unbelievably in recent years with the spread of education-the education of the schools and the education in life that women and girls receive who struggle for a living in offices, mills and shops. Wherever the consciousness of their new responsibilities has dawned clearly upon women and gir's there you will find new women.

They read. They have formed new sets of opinions.

They refuse to be befuddled by the thin patter of professional party men. It is easy to find girls working at office desks great many men who run successfully for public office.

There are college girls of whom you seldom hear who go out to careers of old clothes and poverty in order to give battle to those who are presumed to make life too hard for women and children in industry. There are the restless-minded teachers in schools forever in rebellion against the conditions that press unfairly upon little children; and there are women who have always made the causes of the less fortunate their own.

These are the new women. They are America, made it plain that they have an cerie genius of their own for organiza

No one who knows anything of the work which their organizations accomplished in Philadelphia can doubt that they bring a sort of passionate resolution to ordered tasks. And certainly they bring a fresh fund of idealism that, properly directed, might easily clean and clarify the atmosphere in some of the dank and musty places in the economic and political order of the state.

The demonstrations made by the massed war organizations of women in the streets of Philadelphia are memor-Marching and level-eyed, they filled the air with a suggestion of something austerely clean. They were assured. Their faces were like the faces of those who had mysteriously heard a command and a promise. These, too, were

For the present at least the newly enfranchised womer of the country and those who are still seeking the vote represent a class consciousness-through their leaders at least.

We are beginning to hear of "Republican women" and "Democratic women." For these naive designations one has to thank the ingenuous national chairmen of the two big parties. But the concerns of the women who have given energy to the suffrage movement are not Republican or Democratic. Experience elsewhere has shown that they have little hunger for office. They are for the most part grave, ardent and disinterested in the causes that touch women and children in industry and the affairs of municipal and school government.

It will surprise no one if the conventional party bosses blunder in dealing with these new voters. Disinterested ness always puzzles a politician. The

bosses will have to learn. If women have good memories-and they are said to have better memories than men-they will look with mixed emotions on the party leaders who now run in circles and toss off glowing speeches to bid them welcome and do them honor. A few years ago these same men tut-tutted them to one side and told them that they should be at home minding their children instead of meddling with work which the Lord had set aside for the unerring hands of men.

Mr. Vare, in stoutly supporting the suffragists' cause at the eleventh hour followed the example of the influential politicians everywhere in the country. In New York, in Illinois, the leaders who most fiercely opposed suffrage were the first elaborately to welcome the women voters to full citizenship when the vote

became inevitable. They debated in rival groups for the credit of having brought the miracle to pass.

Elder statesmen everywhere still are demned criminal is up for punishment, obdurate. Mr. Penrose and Mr. Knox view the progress of suffrage sentiment in Washington and at Harrisburg with woeful eyes. They are accepting the extension of the franchise about as the Germans accept the terms of peace. They will tell you that women will not know what to do with the vote after they get it.

> Perhaps women will not know what to do with the vote. In Chicago, for example, they are charged with having voted in supine and unthinking obedience to their men and thus swung the city into the control of the powers of darkness. But this represents no adequate indictment of the cause as a whole. Indeed, if the first years of equal suffrage should bring failure and confusion to the newly enfranchised women no one need be surprised. Women voters need practiced leadership and they will have to have time to develop it. They have shown no disposition to form an independent party and have thus revealed the instinct of political wisdom, since independent parties formed in the interest of one class always fail for the simple reason that all other factions unite against them on general principles.

> It may be predicted that the feminine vote will drift to one party or another, but it is not likely ever to be as solidly bound within party lines as men's votes Women unquestionably have a

cause. They wish to have a voice in revising and administering the laws affecting them and their children.

SPROUL AND THE MUZZLER GOVERNOR SPROUL has made the first big mistake in his administra-

It was to force through the vicious and dangerous so-called "anti-sedition" bill. He was able to put it across the speaker's desk in the House only by the utmost use of whip and spur.

All his gubernatorial power of appointment, protection and favor was brought into play, even to the extent of sending his private secretary on the floor of the House as a lobbyist after the measure had been decisively defeated. With the aid of county leaders the Governor scared up enough votes on reconsideration of the bill to squeeze it through. At that he had only three votes to spare. He is welcome to whatever prestige he thinks such maneuvering brings him. But it is disappointing.

By this wide departure from the course of dignity and poise Governor Sproul becomes a pledge breaker. He breaks solemn pledges voluntarily made to the people of the commonwealth in his praiseworthy inaugural address last January.

Declaring that his long service in the Legislature made him thoroughly appreciative and respectful of the dividing line between the executive and legislative offices, he said:

"It is the duty of the Governor to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary or important. . . But it was never intended that the political power of the executive should be used everywhere. The war, as it reacted in to control legislation or to influence or dominate political action."

Has he forgotten those words already? Is he finding out that he must play the game like all the gubernatorial failures that have gone before him?

We thought the Governor was more courageous than appears from his evident tremors over what he and a few bad advisers around him call the Red menace. This hysterical sedition bill shows that he has lost his nerve.

"The present bill is not intended in the slightest to curtail the liberty of the legitimate press," glibly explains one of the Governor's spokesmen.

What rot! What has intention got to do with it when nowhere in the bill is to be found the least qualifying phrase acting as a restraint upon any mossgrown mind on the bench that quails before every new idea in the world and would glory in interpreting such a law in the most inclusive terms?

Suppose, for example, it came before such a judge as the late Samuel W. Pennypacker, with his medieval ideas on muzzling the press? How would he. apply the loose and vague phraseology of

Moreover, what assurance can Governor Sproul give concerning the interpretations of this act after he is gone from office? Then how silly it is to talk about "intentions," especially when there is nothing in the act to express them.

In the language of the sporting field, our revered Governor has "pulled a bone" which has materially reduced the odds in favor of his leaving the office-perhaps for a higher one-with a satisfactory and first-class record before the people. To become convinced of this fact he need only wait until the public is fully awake to the significance of the muzzler with its twenty-year jail sentence.

The Germans have postponed the evil day as long as possible.

Whoever gets the pen the Governor used, the city gets the charter.

Pretty soon the dress designers will

begin to make voting costumes for women. Seven stolen cars were found in a West Philadelphia garage, but it is still almost as

# THE GOWNSMAN

About the Study of English A RECENT number of The Nation, Professor Norman Foerster has made several notable discoveries about English, which he finds sadly in need of reconstruction. especially in our graduate schools. He is particularly troubled with the bogy of "rampant bolshevism," as he calls radical ideas in education, and facilely divides teachers of English—as he might those of ny other subject-into the German oligarchies whose thoroughness he approves, as does not, and a surprising creature of his imagination called the dilettante, whom he describes as intolerant of scholarship. possessed of bad taste "and likely to sentinentalize over beauties, rhythms, cadences and emotional spontaneity." The Gowns-man has never had the misfortune to meet this variety of what must be the genus mulier, no matter what its sex, so he cannot do justice to this straw man nor sympathize with Professor Foerster's denunciation of 'the demagogic power of dilettantism to win a large student following," a matter, surely, of the most trivial vanity.

Some time ago an intelligent carpenter was making repairs in a college building and fell into a pleasant passing of the time of day with a teacher. One day this carpenter inquired: "What subject, sir, do you teach?" "English." "Why. I didn't suppose anybody needed to be taught English; leastways in a college." Soon his face brightened, however, and he added, "Well, I have seen some of them dagos around here; suppose they have to be taught English." And the teacher found the matter really difficult to explain.

ENGLISH, in college, as elsewhere, is quite a number of different things. And first of all, English is a tool; to us who speak it our daily, universal tool. Like any other tool, the user must know how to it, and become skillful in its use. Like almost any tool, it has possibilities and limitations. and it will do surprising things in competent hands and preposterous and dangerous things in the hands of incompetence. The use of English can be taught like the use of any other tool. Once more, like a penci or a brush, for example, English may be used not only as a utility, but as the means of producing art; and guidance in this way may be had, as in any other art, although its triumphs are individual and above all rules of rote.

ENGLISH, from another point of view, is interesting as a growth which has gone on from the early days when our forefathers were semi-savages-far more Teutonic than they have since become by intermixturedwelling among the dunes and sparse fir forests of Jutland, and practicing a form of marauding warfare of which the late German example is only an historic throw How this rude tongue has developed into a language of the power, the complexit and adaptability of modern English is an absorbingly interesting historical study, and one naturally a part of the equipment of a man of education. Back of this lie deeper fields which concern the relation of English to other tongues, the laws of its origin and growth and the conditions out of which these hings have risen. It will not make these things simpler to call them by the hard philology, phonology and morphology nor better matters much by saying that all these studies are linguistic. But it would be clear to our intelligent carpenter, though he had never reached a grammar school, that there are things to inquire about and teach to others besides the un-Englished dago.

A ND now we reach the topic of our friend-we had almost written our young friend-of The Nation, and that is English considered as literature; as the humanist considers it. English as one of the humanities. From a subject scarcely known except in the form of the old rhetoric, Engish has become in a single generation, in America at least, a subject of universal at tention, commanding large departments as a subject required of all and taken by choice. where choice is free, by large numbers of students. This is not because English is made up of "snap courses," for nearly all such work entails much reading and mickle writing. It is not because the dilettante rules in the English room. young man-and young woman do not flock after the dilettante. Much less does a Prussian efficiency in the hunting down of facts attract him. The reason for the attractiveness and success of English in our colleges is its humanistic spirit, which only crass ignorance can wholly impair. The reason for the popularity and success of English in our college classrooms is referable to the fact that English is the last stronghold of the humanities. And the humanities we must have.

IN OUR graduate schools we have been most Prussianized and our scientific friend has held too undivided a sway. There is need that we do away with some of his superstitions about "original research" as the only thing which should demand the activity of man, and that we should give up genufiections and the hushed voice of adora tion whenever we hear of some inconsider-able trifle as "added to the sum total o human knowledge." Human knowledge is good deal like money and the getting of i like money getting. It is not the acquisi tion of knowledge that is important; it is the use we make of what we get. Any one can make money; few know how to spend it to advantage. So any one of average ability can, learn things and, going about in un trodden ways, pick up a strange pebble. The use of knowledge is the rarity. And while we can no more train the aptitude that makes a large use of knowledge than we can train poets, prophets and seers, it is that which counts in the march of the race, mere acquisition of new facts. Wherefore by all means let us prize our humanists and the larger ideals they practice. Let us have more of their spirit in our Ph.D.'s as claewhere. But don't let us think that we are the first generation to discover them.

Let us by all means have the sane Fourth A Sane Fifth? that earnest gentle men everywhere have demanded since the beginning without avail. Then, looking at some of the gowns that are worn and pictures that are painted and politicians who are elected and reading the poetry that is being written. let us strive earnestly to give the other 364 days of the calendar the semblance of rationality. By consistent effort, if the reform progresses as it has progressed with the arth of July, the sanity movement might be advanced into January in about 40,000

The question of employment of prisoners raised by Judge Mar-Idle Hands tin in his defense of Warden McKenty as the investigation of the Eastern Penitentiary an proaches, is always a hard one. Certainly the state law which forbids the employment of more than a small percentage of convicts in prisons imposes a difficult problem on a man in Warden McKenty's position and confuses the whole business of prison man-And yet, admitting all this, one cannot help but wonder why the convicts who actually clamor for work after they are in



seemly.

WE HAVE been desperately hoping that the last drop of humiliation will be administered to certain willful senators by the treaty being signed on June 29, which is Mr. Borah's birthday and Mr. Lodge's wedding

A New Yorker-Mr. Trotsky-is running things in Russia; and another New Yorker-Mr. De Valera—is calling himself presiden Ireland. We can't help wondering whether Germany won't have to go to the mystic island of Manhattan to find a really acceptable chief executive. And yet when New York wants a mayor

she has to go to Brooklyn for him. Our friend Lewis Shanks insists that going

by a second-hand bookstore on Ninth street he saw a sign displayed; DICKENS WORKS ALL THIS WEEK

Nothing startling about that, you will grant; but Mr. Shanks also insists that he overheard a brawny laborer say, as he lamped the sign, "He does, does he? The dirty

Desk Mottoes We live in a series of rushes-like the infant Moses .- H. H. MUNRO.

Pax Dei

OH LORD, All merciful, grant us Thy The peace of truth, of justice, righteous-

That maketh strife engendering wrongs to And all the world with equity doth bless.

Grant us Thy peace; on truth deep founded, sure. The truth that bares the wrong deceit and builds on rock foundations to endure

Thy peace, wherein good will and faith Grant us Thy peace: let justice have her will For justice perfected with mercy blends.

In righteousness our lives themselves fulfill. And nations just attain their lawful ends. The League of Nations, seeking for a way To lessen war, in wisdom, Lord, increase

That, happier than its hope, it speed the day When wars of nations, wiser grown, shall Not for a Truce of God we make our prayer,

The transient stopping of the cannon's Thy peace we ask, for all men everywhere, That furls the flags of battle evermore.

Our hearts that pray for peace, search Thou Make clean

From war producing greed, from self-will The wicked thought that stops at naught be-Its selfish aim and profit, power or place.

Teach us and train to stay our minds on Thee, That, conquering every war-begetting lie, We gain Thy peace,—of love and liberty. CHARLES T. SEMPERS.

nto Thy secret place lead us, Most High,

To a Thief THIS has been a dream day,

I Winging hours along Like a culprit skylark's Theft of Orphean song, With the clouds accomplice To her blessed wrong.

THIS has been a dream day; Burglar of my heart You have stolen visions That were set apart Just to tempt the cunping Of your thievish art!

Speaking of operations, Irvin Cobb has been made a doctor of laws by Dartmouth

TONY

College. We can hardly imagine another figure—save perhaps that of Mr. Taft in the old days—that would round out a commencement program more plumply.

Speaking of which, some one says to us

BALKY AGAIN

The state of the s

The the Transport of the same ...

that Mr. Taft is no longer really a fat man, and his pretending to be so is only a pose. Only an adipose, we might venture. Every time one of our shoelaces snaps we

wish those perishable articles might be woven of the extraordinarily tough and durable little ligaments that connect the links of a chain of frankfurters.

It is said that the seals that the Chinese and Japanese delegates will affix to the treaty are "adorned with quaint figures." There are also other portions of the treaty adorned with figures, including some long rows of ciphers, which strike the Germans as so far from quaint as to be positively un-

visiting Humorists' attention away from the subcellar position of Philadelphia's ball

One obit that will be greeted with unmixed joy next week will be that of the three-cent

## Notes on Men's Wear

A correspondent sends us the following clipping from the Manchester (England)

It was noted at the Derby that some dignituries on the grand stand were wearing silk hats of a new type. The pre-war topper curved outwards slightly like an inverted bell. The toppers at the Derby were rather higher in the crown and were slightly tangring. There is a runor that slightly tapering. There is a rumor that this is to be the fashionable hat for peace. Our correspondent says, in just indigna-

institutions, the two-quart hat, is not to escape the blighting influence of these revolutionary days. If I understand the writer's description, the new Kelly is fash-loned somewhat on the style prevalent in Cho-sen (Korea). There, however, a gentleman is not dressed up unless he has at

It appears that one of our most sacred

least three in pyramid form on his do Our own impression is that the conical tile s by no means new. We have frequently observed that it is worn by all the young profiigates on the screen, and in a great many

Those who have denied that there is any thing sinister about white vest margins will kindly heed that fact that (if we may trust photo in a much-respected Sunday paper) one of the recently deposed German peace envoys to Versailles wore this illicit adorn

### An Unheard-of Combination With refreshing candor Mr. Alois P. Swo-

Swoboda's mind and body are so aiert and so active that in his presence one feels completely overpowered. His personality dominates everything with which it comes in contact; yet Swoboda is real!—there is absolutely nothing mysterious about him. He knows not what fatigue is—he is a tireless worker. He delights in making sick people well and weak people strong. He loves his work because he feels he is of benefit to humanity—making a better, more vital, more potent race of men and women. Swebods is not only a mental superman, but a high powered physical dynamo, an unheard of combination.

represented at Versaille's by such pigmies as Wilson, House and Lansing (to say nothing of Sea-Lord Grayson) when Alois P. might have brought the enemy to their knees one We are instructed that it is entirely untrue

that the Germans scuttled their ships be cause they heard they were to be commanded

by Admiral Grayson. Said Admiral, by the way, had better lay in his seasick remedies.

Is Charley Chaplin going back? We see him billed this week as an "Added Attrac-tion."

### THE SWIMMER

MAN'S works are graven, cunning and On earth where his tabernacles are: But the sea is wanton, the sea is willful,

And who shall mend her and who shall Shall we carve success or record disaster On the bosom of her heaving alabaster? Will her purple pulse beat fainter or faster
For fallen sparrow or fallen star?

WOULD that with sleepy soft embraces. The sea would fold me-would find me

In luminous shades of her secret places. In depths where her marvels are manifest, So the earth beneath her should not discover My hidden couch-nor the heaven above

As a strong love shielding a weary lover, I would have her shield me with shining breast.

# ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.

The unanimity with which the judi-ciary committee of the national House of Representatives agreed that a man may have liquor in his cellar after July 1 without being liable to prosecution suggests that the members of the committee have been forehanded in preparing against a dry spell.

# What Do You Know?

1. Who is Francesco Nitti? 2. Who said "These are the times that

3. What was the original name of Cincinnati?

4. What is a bathorse?

5. What is the English equivalent of the Irish name Shawn? 6. What is the longest river in Australia?

7. Of what country is the ex-Empress Eugenie s native? 8. What is the largest tideless sea in the world?

9. What is the unit in weighing gold? 10. After whom is the month of July named?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. A "reitre" is a swashbuckling German

trooper. The word is French. In English the form is "reiter," derived from the German "ritter." 2. Twelve capitals are also the chief cities of their respective states in the Union. These cities are Boston, Muss.

Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dea Moines, Ia.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Boise, Idaho; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Denver, Col., and Phoenix, Ariz. 3. The "Sparks" of a ship is the man in

charge of the wireless.

 The Archduke of Austria was assas-sinated at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. 5. Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac was an eminent French physician and chemist. Hiz dates are 1778-1850.

6. Brand Whitlock, who was minister to Belgium during the war, is to be made ambassador to Italy. The American ministry in Brussels is, furthermore, to become an embassy.

7. A leveret is a young hare. 8. A parabola is a plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane

parallel to its side. Mother Goose was born in Boston. Her eldest daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Fleet, a printer. Mrs. Goose

used to sing the rhymes to her grand-son, and Fleet printed them in a book published in 1719.

The dog days, occurring in the hottest part of the summer, were so described by the Romans. The "Caniculares Dies," according to their theory, were under the influence of the dog star. Sirius, which rose with the sun and added its heat to it from July 3 to August 11.