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Philadelphia, Friday, June 27, 1019

JUDGE McCULLEN

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S appointment of Joseph P. McCullen to the judgeship in Common Pleas Court No. 4 left vacant by the death of Judge Carr was a wise choice.

Mr. McCullen's standing at the Philadelphia bar is of the highest. He has proved himself an able practitioner with an unimpeachable reputation during his career of nearly four decades.

Aside from his entire worthiness for the place, the appointment is a just recognition of the fact that Mr. McCullen should be restored to a post which he held once before and lost through no fault of his own. He was among the men elevated to the bench of the Common Pleas some years ago when one judge was added to each of the five courts under a legislative enactment which was afterward pronounced unconstitutional.

THE END OF THE SESSION

Some of the laws for which Governor Sproul congratulated the Legislature at the hour of its adjournment were advanced and constructive. But such laws were passed almost invariably under the pressure of popular criticism that had become intolerable at Harrisburg and elsewhere in the councils of party leaders.

The session made it plain that the state is still run not altogether by statesmen. but mostly by politicians, who think of their own interests first and of the people's interests afterward.

The Governor's gag bill counteracts much of the good that the Legislature managed to accomplish. The people of the state should feel easier in mind after the adjournment of a body willing to put that atrocity upon the statute books.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN

IT IS reasonable to believe that Mr. Wilson's first public address after his arrival from Paris will be one of the most important and weighty of his career. The President will return to a country in nion relative to the tlement is divided more oddly than similar opinion is divided anywhere else in the world.

There is a small but amazingly energetic minority who believe that the terms formulated at Paris are such as to eliminate hope of permanent peace, not only in Germany, but anywhere in Europe They are the idealists, the dreamers, who hoping for perfection, believe that the President was not liberal enough in his

Opposed to them is the large body of epinion represented by Mr. Wilson's critics in the Senate and founded upon the belief that the President was far too liberal in his attitude toward Europeans, their troubles and their affairs. Somewhere between these two ex-

tremes of viewpoint lies the rational course which the American representatives appear to have followed amid unthinkable difficulties. It is a course which plainly has been approved by the majority of reasonable Americans.

There remain some aspects of the peace settlement, however, which will be fully understood in America only after the President is freed from the rule of reticence and silence imposed upon him during the conference. That Mr. Wilson will put a new and helpful light upon some of the debated details of the Paris settlement is certain. Until then any attempt at final judgments will be unwise and

THE OUTWORN ARMY CODE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANSELL'S determined criticism of the army court-martial system, made in the face of objections by the secretary of war and his advisers, continues to be inspired by an obvious sense of justice and patriot-

Colonel Ansell speaks from experience. He was until recently the judge advocate general of the American army. The resentment and impatience which he expresses at our tolerance of a code devised three hundred years ago for military discipline, when every soldier was a serf and the dependent of a feudal baron, can be best understood by any one who knows the state of mind in which many American soldiers have returned from contacts with young, inexperienced and egotistical officers.

It was as an ardent and intelligent servant of the state that the average American went to war, yet he served under the provisions of military laws which we inherited from the England of three hundred years ago. The British we revised the code, which is unchanged

Mr. Baker could do better than permit eletants in the War Department to te stereotyped denials sel Anseil. In a time

cies may arise, Americans have a right to expect that their military service will be received in the spirit in which it is tendered.

The country owes a debt to Colonel Ansell for his address before the Bar Association at Bedford Springs. If the War Department cannot mitigate the superfluous rigors of the army courtmartial system then it is time for Congress to take a hand in the matter.

NEW GAG LAW TURNS LEGAL PRINCIPLES BOTTOM SIDE UP

'Anti-Sedition" Bill Muzzling Free Men Makes a Crime Where There Is No Criminal Intent

IF THE men who drafted the "anti-sedition" bill, signed today by Governor Sproul, had deliberately sought to frame a law which would result in the perversion of justice they could not have done a more perfect piece of work.

The measure is avowedly directed against terrorists. We are told that there is no purpose to interfere with the freedom of speech either in the newspapers or in public assemblies. In order make the purpose clear the Legislature was asked to change the phraseology of the bill so that certain actions entered upon with intent to produce certain results should be defined as seditious and punishable by fine or imprisonment. But it persisted in retaining the phrase "which tends to," a phrase so broad that it will include acts and utterances of patriotic citizens who have no desire to incite to murder or to bomb throwing.

No man can foretell the effects which is words will have upon an ill-balanced

When Senator Conkling fought President Garfield over the appointment of a collector for the port of New York he was engaged in a perfectly legitimate political struggle over the distribution of patronage.

The President had promised to consult the New York senators, Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, before making any appointment in their state. He broke his promise and appointed a collector offensive to them. They protested and resigned their seats to seek vindication through re-election and thus to rebuke the President. Their conduct incited Guiteau to nurse his grievance, which arose from his inability to get an appointment which he had been seeking, and his crazy brain conceived the idea of assassinating the President.

The conduct of Conkling and Platt 'tended" to bring about the killing of Garfield. And if we had had a federal statute as loosely drawn as the one which has just been foisted upon this commonwealth it is morally certain that the political enemies of the two New York senators would have demanded that they be indicted under it and haled into court on the charge of committing acts which 'tended" to bring about the murder of the President and faced sentences of twenty years in prison.

Governor Sproul erred in signing the

The possibility of a miscarriage of justice where actual violence is done is so certain that the bill in its present form should have been vetoed without a moment's hesitation. It makes a crime where there is no intent and reverses all legal principles.

But where no violence is done, or even contemplated, the bill opens the way for the punishment by twenty years in prison of reputable citizens and the editors and owners of reputable newspapers engaged in their patriotic duty of protesting

against grave abuses in government. It defines as sedition any act "which tends to incite or encourage any person or persons to commit any overt act with a view to bringing the government of this state or of the United States into hatred or contempt."

This is something new in America. Who shall say when a man is deliberately seeking to bring the government of this state into contempt or when his course, undertaken with most high-minded motives, does actually bring it into contempt? What is the government of the state? Is it the Governor and the members of the Legislature or is it the repre sentative republican institutions with their headquarters in Harrisburg?

We have had a Governor in recent years who would have used such a law as this anti-sedition monstrosity in order to bring about the punishment of his Whether the courts would have critics. found the men he accused guilty of its violation would have depended on whether they were in sympathy with his theories. But it is certain that scores of men exercising the right of free speech would have been compelled to defend in court the exercise of that right.

The bill not only makes it seditious to bring the government into contempt; but to sell, distribute or give away any publications which tend to produce such a result or to organize or become a member of any assembly, society or group the purposes of which are to produce such contempt is also defined as seditious.

It is conceivable that such conditions may arise in this state that its most patriotic and public-spirited citizens would organize for the purpose of forcing from power a corrupt government in Harrisburg. The bill is so loosely drawn that hypothetical corrupt government could accuse every member of such an organization of sedition and demand of subservient judges that the maximum penalty be inflicted. And the judges and not the juries would decide the crucial point on which the guilt or innocence must rest. The judges would interpret the law and instruct the juries that suchand-such conduct "tended to bring the government into contempt" and that if the accused were guilty of such conduct

then they must be convicted. For the sake of punishing a few Bolshevists it is a most grievous blunder to give to those men who wish to silence their critics the opportunity to muzzle swer to and gag every honest and independent no one citizen and every high-minded newspaper

knows how soon new national emergen- by a prospective prison sentence of twenty years and by a fine of \$10,000.

Even assuming that such a measure vere necessary, this bill is so badly drawn that the Governor ought not to have hesitated to veto it. But it is not necessary, for all the real offenses against which it is directed are already covered by the existing laws, as we pointed out some weeks ago and as its opponents in the Legislature have said time after time.

But if the bill were perfectly drawn and the offenses against which it is supposed to be directed were not already covered by statute, it ought not to have become a law, for the principle on which it is based is fundamentally wrong. It rests on the accursed Hun theory of the sanctity of the state. It attempts to make it a more heinous offense to attack a public official than to attack a private citizen. It makes it a crime to do anything which would bring the state into contempt, as though the state were a more sacred thing than its citizens.

We have been fighting Prussianism and we have defeated it on the battlefield - that Prussianism which has insisted that the citizen exists for the state instead of the state for the citizen, and now in this great free commonwealth. founded by free men who have created the state to serve them, we have empodied in our laws a medieval theory, the application of which in this era has plunged the world into the most bloody was since fealous hatred caused the first

It may be that lese majeste is to be made a crime, but we are not yet ready to believe that a commonwealth of free men will tolerate such an anachronism.

A DAY FOR EVERY DRINK

NOW that July 1 has been proclaimed by the Department of Agriculture as Buttermilk Day, the devotees of other beverages are likely to demand that the laims of their favorite potation be similarly recognized.

Take switchel, for example, that beverage compounded of molasses and ginger and vinegar and water, usually drunk from a jug, deserves a day. It rests in the shade under a tree in the hayfield. The balmy winds of heaven blow over it. In the course of time cool beads of moisture gather on the outside, most tempting to the heated farmer. When he can stand the sun no longer the farmer goes to the jug for a swig of switchel. Swig is the word. No other fits the function at which he assists. By all means there should be a Switchel Day.

And a Raspberry Vinegar Day would delight tens of thousands of grandmothers. An Applejuice Day along about the time of Halloween would please many and a Grape Juice Day might be so popular, now that some use must be made of the grapes, that a single day would not suffice, and the celebration might have to be prolonged for a week.

Then there would be Lemonade Day and Loganberry Juice Day, and perhaps Cold Water Day on January 16 of every year. There are so many potables possible and popular that before we were through with the job we should be likely to have a day for every drink.

WINNIPEG AGAIN ON THE MAP

WINNIPEG returns to civilization. After six weeks of industrial strife the general sympathetic strike in the Manitoba metropolis is unconditionally called Bolshevistic. Of course, it wasn't in other western Canadian cities.

The manifestation had been loosely called Bolshevistic. Of course, is wasn't anything of the sort any more than Canada is Russia. It was a grandiose protest by leaders who sought to capitalize unwarrantably panicky feelings regarding radicalism.

But as Petrograd's problems and Petrograd's cast of mind are not Winnipeg's, the uprising could not be acclimated, Strikes, whether one likes them or not. are common occurrences on the western continent. Sovietism is an exotic and will invariably wither in such environ-

Mr. Burleson, in an in-Evening Up terview with Federation of Labor officials, "stoutly opposed" the employment of telegraphers who recently went on a strike. The strikers it may be said, stoutly resent the employ ment of Mr. Burleson.

Words, it seens, will Eating Them he a fashionabe diet in Washington as well as in Berlin, for a few month at least. And some of the round-robiners, when they alt down to ruin their digestion, doubtless will swallow their words as the rest of the coun try took them, with a grain of salt.

George Washington, Ben-They Died jamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and all of their great contemporaries were fearless critics of government and governmental officers, and that is why they were able to contribute so greatly to the might and glory of the re-Under Governor Sproul's gag law each of these patriots would have been liable at one time or another to a twenty-year jail sentence perhaps imposed by a judge whose only qualification for his office was the friendship of adroit politicians.

What has become of all the presidential candidates?

The peace commissioners will be a happy on Saturday as a boy out of school.

The time has come when a great many onle are beginning to regret that they didn't start war gardens for the days of

why men and women yearn for the days of their childhood? The independent and Organization councilmen have failed to agree on the loan and will continue their negotiations. But

It will be vacation time for three whole

months in the schools. Who will wonder

both factions know that they must agree Governor Sproul in appointing Joseph P. McCullen to the Common Pleas Court fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Carr has appropriately selected

real, not a fake, Democrat. E. J. Cattell has been made an hon orary member of the American Press Humorists' Association, perhaps because he makes more use of the jokes of the active members than any other man in America.

A FREE-SPEH GAG WHICH PROVIA BOOMERANG

The Recoil of tTyrannous Grady-Salus Libel L Which Pennypacker Fathe, Acquires New Significe Today

corplie measure idy fit for Russia and not for free Atea."

The subject of thiservation was a law passed by the Legiure of Pennsylvania and signed by the Grnor in April, 1903. It was a gag law, dangerously superfluous nature of whicivites significant association with the teky "anti-sedition" bill now before Gover Sproul. Pennsylvanians haven't forgn its name nor the justifiably indignant m of protest which it raised

The Grady-Salus libill, which Governor Pennypacker pasately fathered "in the hope of escapingon the inescapable cartoons," an .. whiche Gang railroaded through "in the hope nuzzling the opposition to jobs," evokerely memories exclusively in connectionth its initial leap into notoriety. The gs of poril in this legislation have become cely comic through

The law still stands the statute books. Like the pathetic lady Viola's sad little chronicle, however, its sequent history is 'a blank." Free speech I the free expression of opinion in Pentrania have prevailed. At this moment, on these institutions of enlightened and dized freedom are iconardized by the hystel Flynn "antisedition" bill, the tale ofe now moribund Grady-Salus law has perspey.

Either measure, if scruously observed, would play havoe with thrinciples of liberty for which governme in America is supposed to stand. That vernor Pennypacker's pet bill failed to ak this damage is due to no virtue in theatute, but to public common sense, whiteas rejected it.

AT THE time of its pass sixteen years ago it appeared detesly formidable, and so in truth it would havecome had its extravagant provisions becarmitted to be perative. Recognizing the ager, the press of Philadelphia was a unit iondemning the

The furore passed beyoncate frontiers. The whole nation was amazand aghast at the spectacle of an atavistic vernor deliberately falling back into mevalism. The hitherto excellent reputation Samuel W. Pennypacker-that odd comind of eccenricity, pedantry, probity, bstinacy and vanity-was smirched and dredited by his perverse sponsorship of an t of egregious Europe was atfirst tyranny. puzzled at the news. Whent ealized how far along the road of repressia cunsylvania was planning to retreat, fren comment went beyond perplexity and bene conde-

scending. The quotation which beginchis article emanates from no American joyal nor from any in Britain, France or Ital, It first appeared in a Berlin newspapeor May 16, 1903, and it refers directly the Grady Salus libel bill passed by a servient state Legislature and signed by rantankerous Governor! The contrast Ween junker, imperialistic, militaristic, bring Berlin's opinion of the law and Saul W. Pennypacker's estimate is at thimoment more striking than ever.

HE doctrine of the libe of the press,' A declared Governor Plypacker in his Autobiography, "is an arbronism which has become harmful, and time has come when it ought to be discar, alike from con-stitutions and laws."

It was with this purpoin view, intensified by his egoistic sensitiess to newspaper criticism and cartoons, at he chimed in with the political Gangfiniquitous to throttle exposure of imethods.

With unique unanim every journal in Philadelphia resented t high-handed outrage, their opposition behing a climax in the public hearing on timeasure held in the Harrisburg House of Representatives on April 21, 1903. Quoig George Nox Me-Cain, the Governor of tessed that he faced the most imposing rray of journalistic talent and ability th any governor ever

greeted. Charles Emory Sth was the delegated spokesman for this semblage. In ringing sentences he denoued the pernicious gag, the application of fich was so utterly and insultingly superflus, in view of the existence already of admirably protective and sound law of bel. The new "safeguard" was show to be either futilely supererogatory or se wickedly tyrannous Time has happily foved it to be the former. since its operatinfunctions have been sub jected to intermat.

The self-satist autobiographical Gover nor subsequently lumed himself upon trip ping Mr. Smith pon a childish technicality and in the singer volume of reminiscence scoffed at the torial argument. But the defense of free peech was confined neither to official reprentatives nor to limited circles. It was widespread throughout the state. The Puic Ledger described the bill as "conceived a sin and brought forth in iniquity," badind dangerous in whole and

n part. What happed when the measure, offi cally at least ecame law was an indulgence in precisely t sort of fearless frankness which the schme had been designed to re buke. Cuttin cartoons, acidulous comment animated in my profusion the public press. The familiar literial forecast that the net effect of the is would be the stimulation of exactly he thus it was intended to suppress was dranatically verified. The only feature of it which et was operative was the on compelling nyspapers to publish their

ownership Otherwise to act became as dead as the political carectof Samuel W. Pennypacker, ardent cousn nd irrepressible eulogizer of Matthew Study Cuay. In his personal narrative the overior admitted in homely expressive phase that the newspapers made "snoots" at his. With the characteristic candor fused tion he egoism, which lends a piquant and piquant and piquant fascination to his piquant and shimical fascination to his Autobiography, the Governor recalls the dulect days jut previous to the passage of the bill when "the passage resuggestions that I wild be the next Republican candidate or he presidency." "This situation," he consess, "lasted, however, for a very short the." Narration of the Salus-Grady bill epide significantly follows.

The recoil was profoundly emphatic. The recoil wa profoundly emphatic. Legislative boomergs have a way of acquiring such intens.

There is a sypolic appropriateness in that plan of the ct. of Newport to present a lion's cub to the rince of Wales, for is not the prime hinelf a cub of the British

Now that the of the great railroad brotherhoods have entered the American Federation of Lair, that organization is the strongest labouted ever created any-



DON'T SMASH THE BUILDING, TOO!

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THE CHAFFING DISH

Knights of the Round Table

"It is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically," says the of the Crown Prince.

But if they gather at all they will have to gather around, quite literally. For that figure is a cipher. Signature to be wrung from Germans, says

merry headline. Exactly, since Doctor Bell is to sign for the enemy. The only trouble about a Palm Beach suit is that it deteriorates rapidly in this faulty

world of soup and safety matches. The only Palm Beach outfit we ever wore would have been the shining sands of its name-place after we

had lived in it three weeks. We have an idea that maybe Willie Hohen ollern will find Old Home Week not nearly what he expected.

Why Men Leave Home

Friday June 27: One of the strange influ-nces attached to the stars at this time is a seire to possess, fewelry and preclous stones, id, in lieu of these, beads or ornaments, lealers in such merchandise have the forecast f continued profit.—From a Book of Horo-

Ninth and Chestnut When the storm comes down on Chestnut street. And pavements hiss with a wet refrain, When a cooling air moves, clean and sweet,

Through the stir and rumor of the rain, When horses' backs are dark and sleek, And ankles twinkle nimbly by, When every gutter flows a creek Beneath the downpour of the sky,

'How glorious," I did exclaim; "I'll have to put this in a rhyme-" A motortruck deep sloshing came And plastered me with beaucoup slime.

We Lose Our Temper "Peace Council Waiting on Berlin," headline in a New York paper that ought

know better. We get very weary of that use of "wait on" where "wait for" is meant. The only person who waits "on" anybody is a waiter. The Peace Council may be waiting for Berlin. It is certainly not-waiting on Berlin, or on anything German whatsoever.

One of these days it will have to be deeided which one of the various ladies exploited by the magazines really was Russia's Joan of Arc.

The best thing we have seen anent the various Russian heroines and grandmothers of the revolution who have toured about this country was the headline of a Chicago paper which ran something like this: Russian Joan of Arc Swings Around the Circle. Which seems a particularly natural thing

for an are to do. The trouble with Joan Barleycorn was that she became a common skoal.

The visions of the parlous bolshevik are mere soap-bubbles, complains a contemporary.

Natural enough, since they spring from the soap-box. We nearly spoiled Bill Sykes's vacation for him yesterday when we told him that he had, been elected a member of the American Press

Biography of a Humorist A NUMBER of people have been asking us about this John U. Higinbotham, one of

Humorists.

A about this John U. Higinbotham, one of the American Press Humorists, who has been going around to these Kiwanis, Rotary and Poor Richard Club luncheons and startling the inmates with his saber-toothed jests. In answer to the frequent query, What is a humorist and how does he get that way? we took all the trouble to send one of the Chaffing Digh's knart young men to interview Mr. Higinbotham,

In the first place, Mr. Higinbotham, heing

a wise man, does not earn his living by being a humorist. He is Exhibit A in the triumph of the amateur over the professional. Perhaps the fact that he is the assistant treasurer of a brass foundry in Detroit has some-thing to do with his liaison with the Press Humorists. In passing, we might remark that he was for some years assistant treas urer of the National Biscuit Company. Like some other sagacious men, Mr. Higinbotham realized that the job of assistant treasurer is ideal. In that position one is near enough to the shrine to have access to the funds, and yet is not responsible for their wan-

Brother Higinbotham, who is Detroit's favorite after-dinner speaker, ought to feel at home in Philadelphia, for his father's dame was William Penn Higinbotham. He was born in Manhattan-but wait a minute -Manhattan, Kansas, in 1867, and went to Lincoln, Nebraska, to practice law, in 1888. On arriving thither he found that William Jennings Bryan had settled there the year before, and rapidly removed to Chicago. In 1904 he wrote a book, "Three Weeks in Europe," which established his fame as a droll. He was elected to the Chicago Press Club, and thence his descent to the Press Humorists was easy.

Mr. Higinbotham is a tall man, comparatively unblemished by the passage of time. As he remarked of Henry Ford, he is as sound as a nut. Lucky the toastmaster who can call on Brother Higinbotham for "a few remarks." His engaging drolleries are unfailingly delightful. He is proud of three things: First, of having the youngest silverwedding wife in America; second, of having achieved the aim he set for himself on leaving college-never to be uncomfortably rich but to be able to quit at fifty-three. year he is going to leave the brass foundry and go vagabonding. The third is that Major General Harbord, Pershing's chief of staff, was a college classmate, and they have written to each other every week for thirty-three years. People who don't answer letters might give heed. The only thing John U. Higinbotham is

reticent about is his middle name, which he refuses to confess. He says that not even his wife knows it.

Ten years ago today the French class of the Woman's Club held a luncheon at the Mineral Springs Hotel.—Reading Telegram.

As Don Marquis puts it, French without a struggle. Wonder how they're getting on with the irregular verbs?

Desk Mottoes

Uneasy lies the head that wears a frown DOVE DULCET.

People in Boston are the people one likes to write poems for. Not long ago we wrote, and printed in this Dish, a light-hearted sonnet about a landlady in a lodging house. It was suggested to us by a notice we found tacked up over a boarding house bathtub, a notice which read Please Leave the Tub as You Would Wish to Find It. Upon our honor we did not know that we were doing anything except try to exhibit the humors of the lodging house. But now a reviewer in a Boston paper (bless his heart!) tells us what we were up to. In this poem, says the critic, we were picturing an approach to something deeper

the mystery and wonder of life that lie far beyond reach. In spite of the caustic actuality, there is just this mood of the in-explicable behind the curtain of fact.

If it's our last word on earth, we say bless that critic for finding the hidden meaning we didn't know was there!

Dove Dulcet, by the way, asked us to lend him five, but we replied, after carefully thinking the matter over, that we don't believe in depositing money in a mountebank. We offered, however, to set up a panniki SOCRATES.

WHEN THE WORLD GOES DRY

TN EVER-GROWING numbers They totter to their fall-The walls and forts and sally-ports Of Old King Alcohol. h, where in all the nation For comfort shall we fly, And cheer and consolation

When the World Goes Dry? What form of drink or victual Shall be its substitute? In what new shape shall bloom the grape, That sweet, forbidden fruit? What draught shall set men singing And sparkle in the eye. And send the soul a-winging

When the World Goes Dry? Perhaps the dawnlight's nectar Upon the trees of May Will shine for those who used to doze Until the arid day : Perhaps the dewy gloaming Shall turn the gaze on high

Where galaxies are foaming When the World Goes Dry! Perhaps the eye that's clearer Can see a finer earth; Perhaps the brain more nearly sane Can understand its worth. The ear can hear more laughter When fewer children cry-

'Twill dry some tears hereafter When the World Goes Dry. We'll find the buried treasure That's just outside the door: And we shall see sublimity We never saw before. And joy shall wed with duty, And earth shall touch the sky-We'll all get drunk on Beauty

What Do You Know?

When the World Goes Dry.

Ted Robinson, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

QUIZ 1. How often is the president of France

elected? 2. What two distinguished Americans have just received degrees from Oxford University?

3. What is the origin of the word milliner? 4. How did "Tray" come to be a name for

5. Where is the German national monument?

6. What is the difference between pathos and bathos? 7. To whom did George Washington ad-

dress his Farewell Address? 8. Name two books written by Woodrow Wilson prior to the period of his pres-

idency? 9. Why is a wit called a wag? 10. How old is the ex-crown prince of Germany?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Francesco Nitti is the new premier of Italy.

2. Thomas Paine was the author of the expression, "These are the times that try men's souls." 3. Losantiville was the original name of

Cincinnati. A bathorse is a horse that carries baggage, as of an officer or others, during a campaign. 5. The Irish name Shawn is the equivalent

of John. 6. The Murray is the longest river in Aus-7. The ex-Empress Eugenie is a native of

Granada, Spain. The Mediterranean is the largest tideless sea in the world.

9. The troy ounce is the unit in weighing

10. The month of July is named after Julius Caccar,