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Philadelphia, Manday, June 10, 1919

HOTFOOT AFTER THE GAG LAW

DLANS are already afoot to test the constitutionality of the gag law, miscalled an anti-sedition law. Just how the issues will be framed in order to get the question before the courts has not yet been decided. Lawyers can be trusted to find a way to do it, even if they have to incite some one to slap the wrist of a sheriff and thus run the tick of conviction for sedition with punishment by imrisonment for twenty years and a fine of \$10,000.

The validity of the statute cannot be tested too soon. The bill is crudely drawn and makes a crime of acts done with no criminal intent. It apparently is also in direct violation of the eighth section in the declaration of rights in the constituion, which provides that "no conviction hall be had in any prosecution for the ublication of papers relating to the offiial conduct of officers or men in public capacity, 🗢 any other matter proper for ublic investigation or information, where such publication was not made with malicious intent.

Any publication, according to the gag law, which brings the government of the state into contempt is seditious, even though it be made with the highest motives. There are judges in this state who believe in free speech. We shall see what we shall see if they get an opportunity to pass on the validity of this pernicious statute.

A REVERSE VIEW

In all the cities and towns of Burmah extensive and costly preparations were made by the people to celebrate the last hours in which, because of the restrictions of the national prohibition act, betel nut might be chewed in public.

Great crowds gathered in the public places and paid huge sums for seats in which they could see and he seen and chew betel in excessive quantities to the sound of music. Overindulgence in the stimulant was deliberate and fondly premeditated. of music All classes seemed eager to participate in ceremonial of national scope which an peared to be inspired by a strange mingling of sorrow and rejoicing.

F. WHENEVER a national law deprives the East Indian of his betel nut, we assumes that the war was ended by the something like this from the cables. pity and contempt for the misguided eathen! A great many persons will feel that all of the money spent on foreign missions has been wasted.

per cent beer to stimulate them to a taken to amend the constitution. In greater degree than they would be stimuthese days, when cities are not only owning their own water-supply systems, but lated by a hearty meal. On the other are considering the wisdom of using pubhand, certain authorities insist that any beverage containing more than one-half lic money for improvement in rapid of 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating. transit and for the maintenance of light-Who shall decide when authorities differ ing systems, there ought to be a general The courts want Congress to decide and provision in the constitution which many congressmen are anxious that the would remove from the general debt on courts take the responsibility. There is which limits are placed all bonds issued a manifest unwillingness to face the for such improvements as soon as the enquestion squarely and to decide it on its terprise for which they have been issued merits, let the extremists on either side earns money enough to carry them. say what they will.

beverage.

As matters stand now it looks as if SOME REFLECTIONS ON light beer would continue to be sold as THE EVE OF THE DROUGHT usual. This means that many saloons will continue in business for some months longer. Whether they will go out of

Doubt Whether the Nation Will Go Dry Tonight or Wait Until ultimate definition of an intoxicating

Next January

the production of arms, munitions, ships,

food and clothing for the army and

navy." In order to accomplish these ends

it was provided that after June 30 of this

year it should be unlawful to sell for bey-

and proclaimed by the President."

the war was ended.

the act was passed.

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That the authorities will do their best THE wartime prohibition act to enforce whatever law may finally be November 21, 1918, goes into effect at passed goes without saying, and it is admidnight. It is worth while at this time mitted also that all reputable business considering the terms of that act. men will obey the law. But no one can One should note, in the first place, that watch the crowds in the retail liquor the President signed it ten days after the stores without being impressed by the armistice was agreed upon. This is im-

fact that there are thousands of citizens portant in view of the purpose for which who will try to get liquor in the future if any is to be had. That purpose, as set forth in the act itself, was to "conserve the man-power ONE ACHIEVEMENT of the nation and to increase efficiency in

COTHERE is ground here," said President Wilson in his message to the American people after the signing of the peace treaty, "for confident hope.' In that sentence Mr. Wilson has sug-

business after January 16 depends on the

erage purposes any distilled spirits or gested the principal achievement of the "beer, wine or other intoxicating Peace Conference and the one advantage malt or vinous liquor." These prohibithat falls to mankind through almost five tions were to continue "until the concluyears of devastation and slaughter. Cersion of the present war and thereafter tainly the world could have never even until the termination of demobilization, hoped for peace under the old order. the date of which shall be determined The treaty is not perfect. Miracles of

irtue are not for men to accomplish. It is evident, from the date on which Europe is left struggling not only with the law was passed, that Congress did confusion following war but also not consider the war ended by the signwith the accumulated consequences of ing of the armistice, and it is also evicenturies of bad government, false standdent that it did believe that demobilizaards, inherited hatreds, suspicions and tion could not be terminated until after prejudices. Could any group of statesmen untangle the immense complication at a stroke? That is unlikely. The The need of conserving the man-power of the nation in order to provide soldiers league of nations does represent a begin-

for the army has long since passed; and ning and a way out of the wilderness of it is no longer necessary to increase effitrouble. ciency in the production of munitions of But it is no more than a beginning, and war, for the production of such things for that reason Mr. Wilson will have to has been stopped for months. But the change the minds of a great many liberallaw will go into effect tomorrow, in spite minded Americans before he can convince of the fact that the President recomthem that he is altogether wise in his admended its modification several weeks vocacy of a triple alliance between Eng-

and, France and the United States to ward off further possible attacks from Congress has not seen fit to repeal it, Germany upon France. for has it seen fit to modify its provisions The proposal may represent, in the

in any respect whatsoever. The extreme President's scheme, merely a form of prohibitionists are at the present mowords intended to be comforting and rement seeking to bring about permanent assuring to the French people in the innational prohibition to date from July 1. terval before Germany reforms and be-To do this they will have to assume the comes eligible to a new association of power of saying when the war was nations. Even at that it is superfluous brought to a close. At the present time and dangerous. We may be willing to go opinions differ on that question. It is to war again on behalf of the French reported from Washington that some of people or the present French Governthe law officers of the administration hold ment. But are we willing to pledge our that the war will not be legally ended undivided support to unknown and uniuntil the peace treaty is ratified by the dentified groups who so often obtain con-Senate. Others insist that the war trol of foreign policies in European counended when the armistice was signed. tries !

Every great alliance of European na-But those who hold the contrary view have only to cite the language of the tions has drifted almost unconsciously wartime prohibition act to bring coninto habits of aggression unless all its energies were required to maintain a As to the time of the termination of status quo. War invariably follows on demobilization, that is for the President aggression. That is why America should to decide for himself upon the facts as have no part in the sort of alliance that they exist. He has announced that as always has been and always must be dangerous to the peace of the world.

PRODICIES OF INVENTION WHICH WAR PRODUCED

The Record of Scientific Ingenuity in the Struggle is Unsurpassed for Tragedy and Romance

ONE year ago tomorrow the American transport Covington, formerly one of the big German liners, was torpedoed. Fortunately she was homeward bound and aid, moreover, was within easy reach. The loss of life comprised only six members of the crew. What seemed to be significant, howover, was the attack at this stage of the fighting of so large and so swift a vessel by the Hut pirates. There was a feeling that the U-boat menace was as yet by no means conquered and that American ingenuity had not devised the antidote for the peril which had driven us to war. The impression was erroneous, as were

many others relative to the inventiveness of the Entente and Germany. Not only is any comparison along this line overwhelmingly in favor of the victor, but it identifies the universal conflict as one of the most prodigious spurs to invention in the world's chronicle. New light on the magnitude of the accomplishment will probably be forthcoming for years. There is already at hand, however, a marvelous record of the way in which engines of destruction met their match in defensive weapons, new offensive instruments were evolved and of the fashion in which the race of mental agility was sustained until the last shot on Armistice Day.

When the two major problems were solved vivilization's victory was assured. But as inside information was extremely zealously guarded, the public in the first fortnight of the month of July, 1918, was wary of optimism. It did not realize that the tank the most conspicuously novel invention of the war, had put an end forever to German stale-mate tactics and that the depth bomb and the hydrophone had doomed the submarine.

IN A sense all three are Yankee inventions although Colonel E. D. Swinton, of the British army, is superbly entitled to the fullest credit for his grasp of the tractor prin-ciple as applied to warfare. Some years before the struggle broke out Benjamin Holt. of Peoria, Ill., had devised the "caterpillar" A specimen one was displayed at tractor. an agricultural exhibition in Belgium in the early summer of 1914. Colonel Swinton heard of it. British army engineers realized its supreme value as a traveling fort.

Probably no military secret was ever ell guarded as this one, and the surprise of Germans was complete when they beheld r the first time on September 15, 1916, the steel tractors doggedly waddling over obstacles in the battle area.

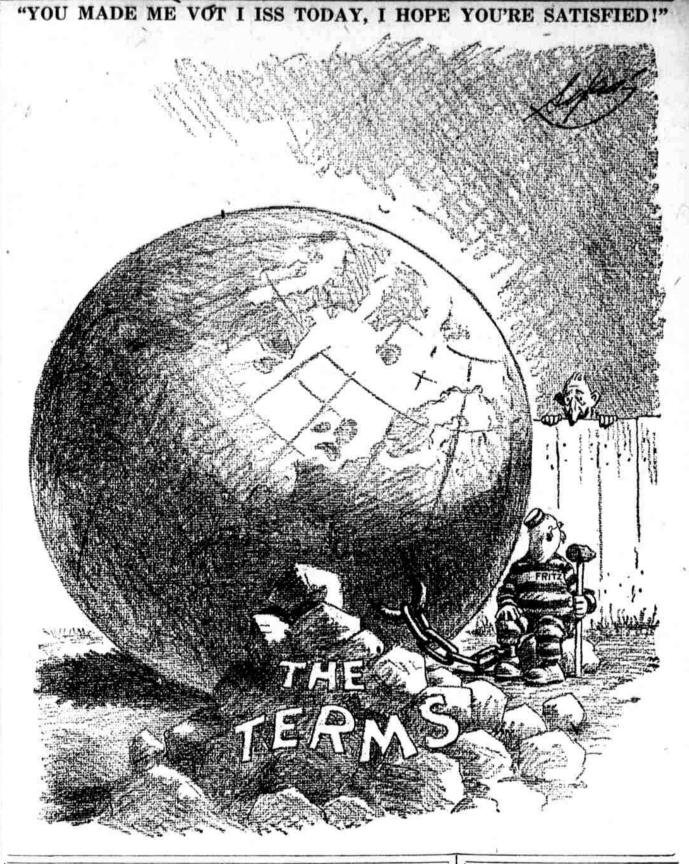
The first fear that the weapon was more cturesque and sensational than important as not justified. The tanks contributed their potent share toward revolutionizing fighting methods. By the time the Germans began constructing them the shortage of materials in the empire had rendered their oroducts little more than clumsy makeshifts. Lake and Holland stand out as submarine

ncers. Obviously, British control of sea surfaces in the war rendered the U-boat with the mine, the chief marine strength of Germany. Its conquest became dependent on the efficacy of a listening apparatus and some weapon to destroy the craft when it was invisible. In the evolution of both Americans were strikingly successful.

Although the French devised a very sensitive sound detector, the American hydrodeveloped by a group of our inventors, proved by far the least fallible. Its details have never yet been disclosed. It is known, however, that it was at once adopted by our Allies, and that under ideal conditions its range was from fifteen to twenty-three miles. The depth bomb completed the work.

The paravane, of the type recently exhibited in Independence Square, was another exceedingly ingenious contrivance. It put an end to the risks the Allies had been running in sailing through mine fields. American resourcefulness was responsible for this machine, which somewhat resembled the 'water kites'' used by minesweepers.

Paravanes are steel floats with torpedo shaped bodies and a horizontal plane near the forward end. The mine slides along the paravane cable and is carried clear of the vessel's hull. When it reaches the protector caught



RUBBER HEELS

A City Notebook

H. T. C. went around to hear the Philalelphia Band give a popular concert on the City Hall Plaza the other evening. At the bottom of the printed list of selections he read this notice: Kindly Join in Singing Words on Back of Programme. Getting ready to lift up his manly voice

he turned over the sheet and found the following:

It is impossible to indicate by statistic the prevalence of disease attributable to contamination of foods by dust, unclean hands and unprotected conveyances used for the transportation of edibles. An investigation conduced by the health authori-ties of a recent neighborhood epidemic of typhoid fever showed that exposed food-stuffs were largely responsible for the spread of this infection

WILMER KRUSEN, M. D.

. We entered a lunchroom on Broad street

He refused to believe that there was a Philadelphia Pomander Walk so near by. But as we started up Summer street we met a white cat, with friendly eyes like translucent amber. She came condescendingly to meet us, purring. Now in all the fairy tales a white cat is always a princess in disguise. As soon as our friend—who is an imaginative Celt-saw her, he admitted that the Village is an outpost of fairyland.

. .

A little farther up the alley is a small talian statuary shop, a dim white place where the little busts and figures gleam pallidly in the dusk. Some of them are tinted in flat pastel colors. It is all a haze of soft tints, with a bright green glimpse through a back door into a little yard where ailanthus leaves are flickering. We have long kept an eye open in shops of this sort for a little bust of Socrates. We asked the Italian in charge if he had such a thing.

Ah, the good old days back yonder, when a

With the old Blue Peter flying-destina-

And slip out into the briny with a crew as

and the bow picked up a bone.

Aye, the good old days are over, leaving

All the relics of a past decade, with yawn-

And they seem for but one purpose-that's

The remembrance that all sails are gone,

ROBERT LESLIE BELLEM.

SOCRATES.

save those within my dreams.

The Imminent Deadly Preach

"I'd rather see a sermon than to hear one any day"-Ed Guest.

Very good, Eddie. But why not carry the

While the sheets strained at their halyards,

man could hoist his sails

tion. "parts unknown,

stranded high and dry

to bring to such as I

ing, open seams ;

hard as nails,

CLAY

"WE ARE but clay," the preacher saith ; "The heart is clay and clay the brain, And soon or late there cometh death " To mingle us with earth again."

Well, let the preacher have it so And clay we are, and clay shall be ;---Why iterate ?- for this I know, That clay does very well for me.

When clay has such red mouths to kiss. Firm hands to grasp, it is enough : How can I take it aught amiss We are not made of rarer stuff?

And if one tempt you to believe His choice would be immortal gold,

Question him, can you then conceive A warmer heart than clay can hold?

Or richer joys than clay can feel? And when perforce he falters nay, Bid him renounce his wish and kneel In thanks for this same kindly clay. At first he was puzzled. Then he said, "Oh, you mean Socrat', the philosoph'? No. But I got some nice busts of Pershing." E. V. Lucas. Only four days to the great battle in Toledo. And the other war is settled, so that the new one has a chance of getting on the front page of the newspapers.

soon as the War Department advises him that the army is demobilized he will act under the terms of the law. He evidently

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

IN THE resolution which was presented

UNTIE THE CITY'S HANDS

TF THE Court of Common Pleas can find a way under the law to order that in computing the city debt running against the limit fixed by the constitution the water bonds shall be omitted, it should do so.

The debt-contracting powers of the sities of the state are limited in order that the municipalities may not be tempted to incur a debt larger than can be safely carried out of the tax revenues. But this limit applies to all forms of debt, whether incurred for general improvements to be paid for in the long run out of the tax levy or whether incurred for improvements which will themselves yield revenue enough to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for redemption.

It is evident after a moment's consideration that debt incurred for selfsustaining public work ought not to be included within the debt on which the constitution fixes a limit. When the constitution was amended so as to permit this city to borrow 3 per cent of its assessed valuation in order to raise money for rapid transit and port improvements. it was specifically provided that when the piers and the subway and elevated system earned enough to carry the bonds and provide a sinking fund for their redemption, such bonds should cease to be a part of the general debt of the city on which a limit is put.

The principle thus recognized is admitted by municipal financiers to be sound In these days, when public money is frequently invested in revenue-producing ablic works, this principle must be aplied more widely or the limit on the size of a city debt must be raised.

Philadelphia, needing money for street provements, for sewers and for new buildings, is confronted by the narrow margin between the existing debt and the matitutional limit on the amount which may borrow. But it has outstanding 0.000 in bonds issued to pay for the ter-supply system. The revenues of he Water Bureau are more than enough a carry the water bonds. If they were from the constitutional debt it d be possible to borrow \$29,000,000 improvements which do not a direct revenue.

Court of Common Pleas cannot warrant in law for putting the bt in the same class with the ransit debt, then steps should be

signing of the treaty and that wartime how the eyebrows of America will rise in prohibition is to cease when the army is put on a peace footing. The confusion is increased by the un-

fusion upon their opponents.

certainty regarding what is an intoxicating malt or vinous liquor. The prosecuting officers of the government in this city have announced that they will await a court decision before prosecuting saloonkeepers who sell beer with 2% per cent of alcohol and the prosecuting offi-

cers in New York say they will regard such beer and light wines as nonintoxicating until the courts decide otherwise. And some of the courts have held that it is not for them but for Congress to

define an intoxicating beverage. The liquor dealers are most naturally charging that they have not been treated

fairly. When the prohibition amendment was under consideration they were told that it would not go into effect until twelve months after its ratification. As a matter of fact, it is specifically provided in the amendment itself that the liquor dealers shall have a year in which to adjust themselves to the change. The members of Congress who wish to keep faith are urging the repeal of the wartime prohibition act, as it is no longer necessary in order to win the war, to conserve food or to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks by war workers. Yet it is reported from Washington that there are many congressmen who would like to vote for repeal, but hesitate to do so for fear of political reprisals by the advo-

cates of prohibition. These men may take courage, now that the President has spoken, and repeal the act forthwith.

But the problem will not be solved when the wartime prohibition act is disposed of. There remains the enforcement of the constitutional amendment. That amendment forbids the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors "for beverage purposes" within the United States or the importation of such liquors into the country or

their export from the country. As the amendment is directed against the production or distribution of intexicating liquors as a beverage, it is evident that their production for medicinal and sacramental purposes may continue. This means that there will still be on sale such liquors for the unprohibited uses. Their presence here at all will necessitate rigid regulations for their manufacture and sale lest they be used illegally.

And it will be necessary to decide what content of alcohol there must be in beer or wine to make it intoxicating within the meaning of the constitution. Experiments have been conducted to prove that persons unaccustomed to use beer

or wine are unable to drink enough 2%

to the Federation of Labor convention. for the establishment of a trades union information bureau for immigrants at Ellis Island there is the germ of a big

idea. No one can deny that immigration has worked economic benefits. It has provided men for the big work of a growing country.

No one can deny that immigration has worked economic evils. It has provided more men than there were good jobs and American wage earners have suffered. Unrestricted immigration, moreover, crowded the melting pot beyond capacity. Hosts of immigrants failed to become Americans-remained strangers in a strange land. Prosperity made them

arrogant; adversity made them bitter; ignorance made them suspicious. All such undigested masses became a menace to the body politic. There have been efforts in the past to regulate the inpouring of strangers.

One of these, the literacy test, came in for much criticism because it was pointed out, and with reason, that some desirable immigrants could neither read nor write, while many undesirables were well educated. The literacy test was an attempt to reduce the bulk of immigration. In the suggestion presented to the

Federation of Labor there is possibility of a wiser discrimination. Whether a man may enter this country will depend not only on his fitness for citizenship (which should be proved beyond peradventure), but on the country's economic

need of him. There is no more reason for a country stocking up with unnecessary labor than for a private firm to do so. There is no more reason for importing watchmakers when we need farmers, or for importing farmers when we need textile workers or road builders.

The time may come when a government agency will notify a European waiting list of an opening for men of various trades; and that such men will only be admitted when formally advised.

Acceptable candidates They Always Are for the presidency are even scarcer than ac eptable candidates for the mayoralty in

Philadelphia. Earlier predictions

are verified in the an-Thrills nouncement by the French Government that tourist travel to the battlefields will not be permitted for at least a year. The mor-

bidly curions will have to go tripping to Washington while Congress is in session. ------If things go on at their present rate neonle will begin to demand that the police men and special officers be forbidden to carry

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pistols.

for our favorite breakfast of coffee and a the mine cable and lets the mine rise to the pair of crullers. It was strangely early and water's surface. Rifle and machine-gun fire only a few of the flat-arm chairs were occudestroy the threat to shipping thus revealed.

THE chief German inventions of the war I do not, strictly speaking, come under the head of novelties. It was known when The Hague conferences met that the use of poison gas was a possibility in modern strife. The peace palace delegates, including the Teutonic ones, pledged themselves to refrain from such savagery. None the less chlorine gas made its ap-

pearance on the battlefront in April, 1915. when the Germans for the first time employed it against the British. The Huns were too new at this despicable game to realize its complete possibilities; and furthermore, the prevailing westerly winds of the European summer constituted a dangerous handican. The gas mask was the immediate answer of the Entente to such methods, followed by the compounding of gases much more terrible than anything the German chemists were able to produce. One particular American

variety, never used, was rated as the most deadly vapor ever concocted. Entente and American inventiveness in-

vaded an infinite variety of fields. There was the audion, the development of which was of the utmost aid to radiotelephony, esecially helpful to aviators. There was the extensive and relative cheap production by Americans' of helium, which removed the fire risk from airships. There were the brilliant evolutions of the Browning and the Lewis guns, the unexpected development of hand grenades, the automatic seaplane, the direc ion of small sea craft by electricity con trolled from the shore and, of course, the prodigious progress in all its phases of flying. The play of ingenuity by all belligerents

was ceaseless. As a rule the Germans showed less originality than a marked resourcefulness in adapting the ideas of others. Their flame-throwers were too dangerous to the users to be of much practical value save in cleaning out trenches. Their fixing tank was a striking experiment which soon ceased to terrorize the air knights.

OUR fliers owed much to the composite invention of the Liberty Motor, outlined by two American engineers, who in June, 1917, worked for five days in a Washington hotel without once leaving their rooms. But that is only one of the romantic chapters in a record of facts that challenges the buoyancy of the most florid imagination.

The former kaiser thinks he can't be tried, but the men who are going to try him

think otherwise. If Congress is merciful it will behave itself so the President may have a vacation when he gets home.

When the War Department awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Evangeline Booth it merely recognized the kind of service which she gave.

Fifteen enlisted men from each of the victorious armies saw the Germans sign the treaty. Who shall say that democracy is not triumphant?

ied. After dispatching the rations we carefully filled our pipe. With us we had a copy of an agreeable book. The Calamities An Old Salt's Plaint OH, I'VE sailed the blue Pacific and I've and Quarrels of Authors. It occurred to us that here, in the brisk screnity of the mornwalloped 'round the Horn. ing, would be a charming opportunity for a five-minute smoke and five pages of reading And I've swallowed more than twice my share of green Atlantic brine : before attacking the ardors and endurances of the day. Lovingly we applied the match to the fuel. We began to read : But the days of sails are over since the first steel ship was born. And the gallant wooden boats of old are Of all the sorrows in which the female character may participate, there are few more affecting than those of an authoressfading 'cross the Line. I have paced a pitching quarterdeck in south-A stern, white-coated official came over ern seas' typhoons us and tapped us on the shoulder. When the waves ran high as mountains, "There's a sign behind you." he said. leaving terror in their wake; We looked, guiltily, and saw : But where metal ships would founder and POSITIVELY collapse like pricked balloons, NO SMOKING Why, the gallant craft with oaken sides . . . would hardly even quake. At the corner of Broad and Spruce four uckets stand on the pavement beside a fire Once, when sailors really earned the name. oydrant. They are kept filled with clear vater, but are not a symbol of the great event 'twas fun to play with Death As we trod the good old wooden decks, of this week. A little sign standing by them with iron men for crew ; says George A. Vare Memorial Station. 'Til the steamers-more's the pity-came, Stop! Water Your Horse! disdaining heaven's breath. Driving sailing men before them 'til they'd . . cleared the billows blue. It was eight o'clock, a cool drizzling night. Chestnut street was gray with a dull, pearly, Yes, we mixed commands with curses, while opaque twilight. In the little portico east of Independence Hall the gas lamp under the the bucko mates of yore Used their fists and iron belaying-pins on ceiling cast a soft pink glow on the brick half-rebellious crews; olumns But our men were men for all o' that-they Independence Square was a sea of tremuproved it when ashore us, dripping boughs. The quaint square (Though more often drunk than sober, what amps threw splashed shimmers of topaz color with rot-gut brands of booze). across the laky pavement. "Golden lamps in a green night," as Marvell says, twinkled

through the stir and moisture of the evening. . . . The cocoateria on Eighth street closes at me A. M. Between twelve-thirty and closing time it is full of busy eaters, mostly the night shift from the Chestnut street newspaper offices and printing and engraving Ham and eggs firms in the neighborhood. blossom merrify. The white-couted waiters move in swift, stern circuit. Griddle cakes bake with amazing swiftness toward the stroke of one. Little dishes of baked beans stand hot and ready in the steam-chest. The waiter punches your check as he brings your frankfurters and coffee. He adds another perforation when you get your ice cream. Then he comes back and punches it again. "Here." you cry, "let it alone and stop bullying it!"

"Sorry, brother." he says. "I forgot that peach cream was fifteen cents."

One o'clock. They lock the door and turn out the little gas jet where smokers light up. As the tables empty the chairs are stacked up on top. And if it is a clear warm evening the customers smoke a final weed along the Chestnut street doorsteps, talking together

Summer street is the little alley running eastward from Franklin Square, that leads into the heart of what we call the Enchanted puzzled us. Which has the greater pulling Village. The other evening we took a skeppower? tical friend on a tour through the Village

They say that Mr. Lansing, Henry White, Colonel House and General Bliss also signed the treaty. It seems as if we had heard these names before.

The politicians are planning to elect a Council made up of men who will play politics. The rest of the people are still to be heard from.

Although they acted in the Hall of Mirrors, the real mirror in which the German delegates will see their country is the treaty itself.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. On what kind of paper was the treaty signing done?
- 2. Name the two German signatories? 3. What was a rebeck?
- 4. What is a "mare clausum"?
- 5. What kind of a carriage is a landau?
- 6. What American state has the smallest population?
- 7. Distinguish between a llama and a lama. 8. Who wrote the short novel, "No

Thoroughfare"? 9. What was the original meaning of the

- word rap in the expression "Not worth a rap"?
- 10. Who was the most noted exponent of the principle of the single tax?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Wieringen is an island in the Zuyder Zee, nine miles southeast of the Island of Helder.

2. Three American musical composers of distinction are George W. Chadwick, Henry Hadley and Victor Herbert.

- 3. The alphabet is so called from "alpha" and "beta," the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.
- 4. Vatel was the celebrated French chef and steward for the great Conde. He committed suicide because he feared a certain kind of fish would not arrive in time for the dinner his master was giving Louis XIV.
- 5. Five thousand six hundred and twentytwo British ships were sunk by German submarines in the war.
- 6. The "Hunkers" were the conservative wing of the Democratic party in New York state around 1850. 7. The earth revolves east.
- 8. General Grant was a native of Ohio.
- 9. Schiller wrote the drama, "William Tell."

argument over one more portage - we'd rather hear a sermon than to listen to it. If you were running a twenty-four-hour lunchroom, would you put up on the window (as some do) the sign Alscays Open, or would you (as others use) announce Never Closed? The psychology of this matter has always

in a cheery undertone.