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Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 1, 1919.

#### SMELLY POLITICS

A MONG those acquainted with the personalities involved, there will be amazement at the dronning of James Alcorn from the State Public Service Commission by Governor Sproul.

Mr. Alcorn's appointment to the office brought forth very general approbation because of his long and efficient service in the city solicitor's office, where he became expert in municipal law. So far as the public has been allowed to observe, his conduct as a commissioner has warranted no such abrupt and brutal termination, except perhaps that he has not been politically active in the job like some of his associates.

It has been the custom well observed in the past, even by the politicians, to reappoint men of Mr. Alcorn's type where they held semi-judicial offices and had given good service. This change therefore has a deplorable smell of selfish political bartering.

#### ONE TREATY WOULD BIND US

TT IS obvious that American ratification of the peace treaty will entail future responsibilities. If the terms are violated it is inconceivable that this country would shirk the taking of any steps necessary in association with the other member nations to secure enforcement.

Unless, therefore, the so-called France American convention is of a scope not hitherto disclosed, it is, judging from the meager reports, a curious essay in diplomatic tautology.

"France," it is said, "will have the right to request American and British assistance" in case Germany violates certain specified provisions of the Versailles

The singular implication made here is that one treaty is made more binding if a second document goes over the same ground. The process might be continued indefinitely with a parade of treaties, each proclaiming the validity of its imme-

The exact nature in its entirety of the proposed American agreement with France will be revealed soon after the President returns. Until that time a suspension of judgment is in order. Such an attitude, however, does not har recognition of the fact that the pledged word of this country is never lightly given.

If we ratify the treaty we will stick by it. Any further verbiage as a spur to our honor is a repetition of the axiomatic and entirely superfluous.

## A REAL JUBILEE IS POSSIBLE

ANY peace jubilee that would finan-A cially embarrass the city would be an ironic celebration. Plans that are too grandiose to be executed without painful strain should be discarded. But rejection of the half-million-dollar festivities. originally suggested by some members of the jubilee committee, by no means neces-

sitates abandonment of the whole project, J. Jarden Guenther, the executive secretary of the committee, believes that a brilliant spectacle at far less cost to the municipality is possible. His view commends itself to common sense

A civic pageant such as was a conspicnous feature of the Constitutional Centennial could easily be conducted on a voluntary basis. Industrial and commercial Philadelphia would gladly embrace the opportunity for the sort of exhibit that is invariably effective and interest-

The military display should be regard ful of artistic proportions. As a factor of romantic entertainment ten thousand khaki-clad troops are as potent as fifty

thousand. What Philadelphians would like would he a celebration consonant with the dig-Aty of the occasion, honorably reflective of the city's spirit and enjoyable on its own merits as a spectacle. It ought not to be impossible to achieve this result without overaccenting the tragic note of pay-

# IMPOVERISHED COLLEGES

HARVARD has usually been listed as one of the richest universities in the country, yet the trustees are now driven plead for money.

All colleges are more or less hard up. The war served not only to disorganize their settled plans. It reduced their reecipts and wiped out sources from which in earlier years, they received financial assistance.

Singularly enough, the plight of the ool system generally does not seem to ire popular or helpful interest. Yet universities of the country, though have never sought recognition innumerable institutions and es that "won the war," may justly not a little of the credit for that

gies of war even more swiftly than the Germans. The ethical standards sustained largely by what is known as the higher education have prevailed to a large extent in the peace program urged by the United States.

The dust of the war is still in the air. When it settles, when people are able to see and think a bit more clearly, when the futile rows are over in Washington and the tombstone of the liquor business has begun to gather ivy, we may be able to find means for the rehabilitation of a school system that has been permitted to lapse into a decline.

The bills for the war are not yet paid. ceive any penalty which will fit the crime. They will be heavy enough to cause a pinch, even in the United States. Yet the schools cannot be permitted to suffer unless we are willing to abandon the road that we have been recommending enthusiastically to others.

#### THE GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TREATY

It Can Better Be Discovered by Studying the Remarks of the Moderates

Than of the Extremists

No THEORY about what Germany will do now that her representatives have igned the treaty can be formed from the omments in the radical press. The extreme radicals in Germany, as well as in France and the United States, are moving about in little eddies on the edge of the main current of events. The stream flows on heedless of the eddies.

So when a Berlin newspaper speaks about nursing revenge and preparing for rengisal it is of no greater significance than when the radical Socialist newspapers of Paris denounce the treaty for ts ruthlessness or when the Bolshevist vecklies of the United States say that the terms of the treaty can never be en-

The comment of Dr. Bernhard Dernourg and men like him must be studied if one wishes to discover how Germany is facing the future. Doctor Dernburg says that "there is no sense in continuing the ontroversy; it is better quickly to find our feet." He says further that the conressions made are not without their value and open the way to certain alleviations.

One has only to consider this point of iew in connection with the reported reparations of the German National ssembly for carrying the financial bur dens of the future to discover what the esponsible men in the country are thinking and planning. German efficiency in material affairs has not been destroyed by the war. That efficiency will be directed now to the work of rehabilita-

The government is preparing to raise enormous sums to meet the treaty payments. These sums are put at a maximum of \$22,500,000,000 to be raised by the "confiscation" of wealth. But it is not upon accumulated wealth alone that the burden is to rest. Not only is it planned to take virtually all of the war profits, but heavy taxes are to be levied upon small incomes, increasing in rate as the incomes increase in size. No German is to escape his share of the cost of

the national adventure in world conquest. The justice of this course is clear. No German deludes himself with the thought that the former kalser and the junker class were alone responsible for the war. money or by carrying a gun or by work freighter is driven out of business the in that or similar environments, then his course of study should be shaped with that for the civilians and the army

The average German is not denounchim at all, because the kaiser entered on the war. He denounces him because he failed in what he undertook.

If Germany had been victorious every mother's son from the Vosges to the Polish marshes would have sung a song of triumph in which he would have glorified not only the fatherland, but the Ger man race. Every German knows that when the kaiser fell Germany fell with nim.

Yet one need not be surprised at any shment. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's assertion that he and not the kaiser was the responsible power in Germany and must be tried for any offenses is a specious plea which it is doubtful if Hollweg himself regards seriously. He knows as well as any one that under the German system the chancellor was not a responsible minister. He was merely the agent of the kaiser, appointed and removed at will. The German parliament could not make or break him so long as the kaiser chose to act through him.

Hollweg's plea comes too late anyway. for the peace treaty accuses the kaiser by name of "a supreme offense against nternational morality and the sanctity of treaties" and provides for a special tribunal to try him. This treaty has been signed and Hollweg waited until the signatures were dry before he interposed. He had made arrangements for it in advance by issuing weeks ago a long statement in which he asserted his own innocence as well as the innocence of Germany, laying the blame for the war elsewhere. His letter to Premier Clemenceau thus becomes farcical, for, taken in connection with what had preceded, it is a request that he be tried for an offense which he has insisted is no offense in place of the man whom the world accuses, but who, he insists, is innocent because he had no authority to do any

thing. It is inconceivable that the former chancellor can think that his request will be seriously considered. He doubtless made it for its effect upon the royalist party at home in the confident hope that it might serve as an anchor to windward for him in case of possible monarchical uprisings.

Speculation about the nature of the punishment for the kaiser is premature, and the suggestion that the Allies will ask the Netherlands Government to keep careful watch over its unwelcome guest lest he escape "the moral consequences" of his acts does not seem to be based on anything more substantial than mere irresponsible gossip.

The kaiser has been delfactabely harged not with a political crime, but with offenses against morality, in order hat he might not find safety somewhere as a political (ringer.) The tribunal to

to turn the energies of peace into enertry him is provided for in the treaty and that tribunal is to be pledged to guide itself by the highest motives of international policy "with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and international morality.

The tribunal is to have absolute discretion in fixing the penalty. Whether it shall be death or banishment to a desert island, or sentence to go about among his former people as a common citizen, subject to their revilings, no one knows, but that it will be as severe as possible every believer in justice is confident. The punishment will not be adequate, because it is not within the mind of man to con-

As the treaty will go into effect when it has been ratified by Germany and by three of the Allied powers, the arrangements for punishing the kaiser will not have to wait upon the deliberations of the American Senate. Nor will the reparations have to await the course of events here

In the meantime we shall hear from Germany much about the harshness of the terms. The revolutionary agitators will do a lot of talking. The extreme Socialists will declaim in defense of that Germany which they devoted themselves to attacking during all the years prior to 1914. But the moderates, who have ruled the country in the past, will go about their work of making the best of a bad bargain.

#### BY AIR, ROAD, RAIL AND WATER THE league of nations is insurance

against war and provides preventive safeguards; but it is no guarantee that war will not come.

In the event of another war, one that might bring terror right to our shores, tremendous strategic value would attend a system of inland waterways that would enable our navy to move its shins from one end of our coast to the other without nutting out to sea.

Nature has done much to provide us with such a system-Long Island sound Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Man has supplemented the work with canals which are capable of development up to modern requirements.

Recognition of this fact is found in the bill presented to Congress by Representative Campbell, of this state, calling for an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the improvement of the inland waterways of the country during the next five years. Of this sum eighteen million dollars a year would be expended on the purchase and improvement of the Cape Cod, Delaware and Raritan, Chesapeake and Delaware. Schuylkill and Lehigh canals and for the building of one between Norfolk and Fernandina, Fla.

Apart from its strategic values, such a system would have all the commercial advantages of the other waterways planned.

It is a curious fact that the world, at time when airplanes are annihilating distance, should be awakening to the value of waterways for the transportation of slow freight. Water transportation, though slow, is cheap.

But with the establishment of any sys tem of waterway transportation the necessity for government supervision becomes paramount.

If the railroad is permitted to become predatory competitor of the waterway the canal becomes slackwater in more ways than one. The railroad can carry freight at water rates wherever the canal Every German is aware that he supported is in competition and make good its loss his government by contributing his elsewhere. And the moment the water

We can confidently look forward to the time when airplanes will carry nearly all ing the former kaiser, if he denounces the mail of the country; the railroads nearly all the produce and manufactured articles and inland boats nearly all the raw material. And already the motorcar is fitted into its niche by doing nearly all the short hauling.

## THE MYSTERY OF TURKEY HASH

"THROUGH the Looking Glass" conditions are calculated to embarrass any school, not even excepting the pretentious one devoted to diplomacy at Versailles. The headmasters, unable to attempt to protect the kaiser from pun- answer the questions of their Turkish nunils, have dismissed the whole class and sent it home.

> In this scene of topsyturyydom the wily Ottomans have injected into the Peace Conference a piquant element of When Brockdorff-Rantzau novelty. queried insidiously the whole professorial staff was on the trigger with its decisive responses. Austria received her drastic orders in a liffy. But the Turkish problem is as tough as calculus. For centuries it was ignominiously flunked by every civilized nation in Europe. When any answers were given they were hopelessly incorrect, as in the case of Disraeli's bungling.

"Not prepared" is therefore the reply of the Entente savants to the thorny questions propounded by the Constantinople delegates. Though the situation is rich with comedy, it bespeaks a sanity of purpose which relieves the humor of sting

This time or never Europe's Turkish malady must be cured. The monumental task cannot be considered lightly. If the reconstructionists are not yet ready to instruct their refractory interrogators wisely, then study and investigation should be pursued until the justice to be administered has the ring of finality.

Just the same, it is droll that the nundits equal to giving orders to what was once a mighty empire should be nonplused when helpless, partitioned Turkey pleads for enlightenment.

Turkey hash was ever a mystery.

"The sinking of the He Confesses It ships was true to the best traditions of the German navy," says Admiral Scheer, former commander-in-chief of the German high seas fleet. Well, he ought to know!

Persistent rumors that Snake to be Killed our boys in France are being held there because of misconduct have brought indignant denials from writers who know the facts and from the men themselves. It is about time that this nasty slauder should be

Unfortunately the new law does not guarantee soher thinking.

Salienkeepere with stocks of wet goods their hands do not yet know whether good husiness men or gods

### NEW LIFE FOR SCHOOLS

Dr. Finegan Means to Make Them Fit the Needs of the State Better Than at Present

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

A SWEEPING change in the educational affairs of the state is impending. Two bills passed by the last Legislature among the indications. More than this the chief executive officer of the State Board of Education, Dr. Thomas Edward Finegau, is perfecting plans with this end

Under the long regime of the late Dr N. C. Schneffer, state superintendent of public instruction, a number of barnacles attached themselves to the system. In some respects also Doctor Schaeffer's methods were old fashioned.

The department at Harrisburg was latterly charged with being an institution fo ensioners. In its personnel were men who outlived their usefulness. Schneffer was a kindly soul and had a hesitancy about replacing with younger men old retainers who had devoted the best years of their life to school work. As a result, and do not say it unkindly, for I knew Doctor Schaeffer personally for a quarter of a cen tury, there was a "dry-as-dust" enveloping the Department of Instruction needed was rejuvenation. Some

were unkind enough to say revolution. No

Governor, however, indicated any disposi-

tion to replace Doctor Schaeffer. The death of the venerable, well-beloved educator

olved the perplexing problem.

ATALL man generously built, with pre-maturely white hair, iron gray mustuche and kindly blue-gray eyes that looked through rimless spectacles, greeted me as I entered the office of the new superintendent of public instruction; an impressive man whose minner there was not only cor

iality but sincerity. A gentleman whose full, rounded features dicating abounding health, also denoted, not as markedly, however, as his name the act that his ancestry goes back to "the little green isle." Such a man is Dr. Thomas Edward Finegau, late assistant oner of education for New York. now superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania. He has an impressive individuality. He impresses you first with his minanding presence and geniality, and as on talk with him he impresses you with he clarity of his views as to the task he

ns undertaken. It was a daring thing for Governor Sprou go outside the state in the selection of a and to fill the position of superintendent of ablic instruction. But it accomplished one thing besides securing the services of a great educator; it leveled at one blow all petty jeulousy that otherwise would have arisen over the appointment of a Pennsylvania man. Doctor Finegan is particularly pleased over his hearty reception from the educators of the state. He describes it as

There will be an overturning of method and the introduction of new blood in the acronnel of the department. There will be

personnel of the department. There will be nothing drastically or hastily done. Ample opportunity will be afforded every one directly in touch with the department to align himself to the changing conditions. One paramount idea of Doctor Finegan is, as far as possible, to adjust the public school system to the demands of the industrial conditions that play such a comprehensive part in the life of the state.

TINDER the existing system a child in the public school is permitted to go through various grades before any distinct trend is given to his studies. Even then the course pursued in a strictly agricultural community with a few minor variants, the same as that followed in a mill district or manufacturing center. It is Doctor Finegan's idea differentiate, as I gather it, in the course of study as adapted to the great fields of uman endeavor. There has been too much of a tendency to generalization. If a boy or girl resides in an industrial community with the indications that his future will be spent

And this particular trend should not be delayed until the pupil tenches an intermediate or higher grade. There is no reason. Doctor Finegan believes, why a special turn should not be imparted in the primary period of the child's instruction. In other words, the function of a public school, as visualized by the new superintendent, is not merely to give the pupil a grounding in the three R's, but to shape a practical education with the purpose adequately of arming him

o fight his battles along certain lines While Doctor Pinegan did not express any direct view on the subject. I infer that the two great fields in which the prospective changes in our educational system are to be come effective will be industrial and agri cultural. It is also the purpose of the doctor to build up an organization that will place the public school system not only on a par with other great states, but in advance

of them. To accomplish this his assistants will be nen, with a broad outlook on life; a wide experience of the world and of men. They must be something more than schoolmasters; more than specialists who, through the narowing tendencies of their work, are walking mental tightrope. They will be men of action, men who can go out and talk along broad lines and make the influence of the department felt. At the same time they must be more than talkers. A great system of education cannot move, according to Doctor Finegan's idea, by talk and lectures. Ther must be action with definite results.

Woman is advancing further into the arena of the world's activity, and greater attention will be paid to her educa-Women upon whom the entire educa tional structure of the teaching profession virtually depends will be represented in th reorganized department. The new superintendent paid high meed of praise to woman's work as he had observed it in his professional "The great army of the faithful was his tribute to all the women workers it educational lines in all the years.

The total lack of co-ordination in pulsory education compels the centralization probation officers' work throughout the state, The boy who plays "hookey" or the parents who decline to let their children atend school will be up against a new proposition after the department is reorganized. Doctor Finegan, possibly because com-

plete details of his plans have not been per

fected and may not be for some weeks, did

not indicate the character of the work to

which specialists will be assigned, with one

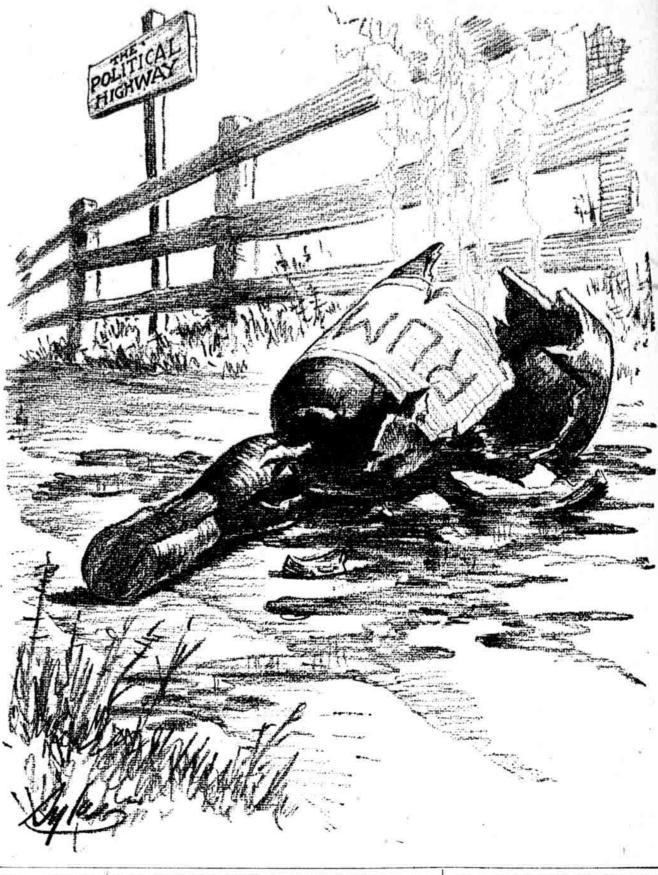
A highly trained broad-minded, experienced man, familiar with the work, will be secured to undertake the industrial phase of the new educational endeavor. It would be impossible to take an educator, no matter how able, but unfamiliar and untrained along these lines, with the hope of having him educate himself to the point of proficiency. The man to be selected must have spent years in the work. Whether or not Pennylvania can produce the individual who will ome up to the high standard set by Doctor

Finegan remains to be seen. The solution

absolutely in his hands. Doctor Finegan is not a desk man, Neither will he be content to work with in inform us whether on Saturday last fron Chancellor gave another grab at abroud and pulled it all the way over Neither will be be content to work with in-ferior teels. Above all, he is constructive in the highest degree.

Doctor Finegan is married and has one a spin at Mamilton College, New York.

# GOING TO BE HARD TO DODGE



# THE CHAFFING DISH

IN REGARD to the peace treaty the Sennte reminds us of that old-fashioned figure, the man who used to boast that he could either Take It or Let It Alone. He always ended by Taking It.

#### Why Germans Are Miserable Toward nigotfall, as roon as the can-es are lit, the mind, like the eye, no

longer sees things so clearly as by day it is a time unsuited to serious meditation

especially on unpleasant subjects. morning is the proper time for that. waste it in unworthy occupations or SCHOPENHAUER

Once more Admiral Grayson is going through all the rigmarole of remembering

Admiral Grayson is the President's medcal adviser, but who is the admiral's naval

## That Cap

which is port and which is starboard.

"As the transport moved out the President appeared on the bridge wearing a cap."—News dispatch.

We love to think about that cap. Prob ably Mrs. Wilson many times urged him to leave it behind in the bureau drawer at the Paris White House, where some charwoman would find it and wear it proudly about the boulevards. . Himself probably retorted that Clemenceau has a cap just as old that he wears when off on a boliday. That any way, he had no time to go out and buy a new one and he positively wouldn't trust Grayson to choose one for him. That he couldn't possibly wear the silk tile on the voyage because the brim was crumbling away from so much doffing, and the gray felt had a big stain on it where Orlando spilt some salad dressing one day at a stand-up lunch when Fiume was being settled.

We love to think about that cap, to wonder what it looks like and what color the pattern is. Our guess is a dim, smoky gray with a little green criss-cross, something like Senator Sherman's mind.

We love to think about that cap, because it is a sign that Himself's morale basn't broken down under the strain. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will both have a happy voyage. She has a new hat to wear and he has an old one.

A strategic place to print those warsavings stamps advertisements would be on the now vacant backs of menu cards. There is no necessity for heartburning on

Bethmann's part if he really wants to go

into the box. Try them both.

As a matter of fact the kniser has been tried already. All the evidence is in and only the precise phraseology of the verdict is lacking.

## Meditations on Bismarck

In April, 1915, Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, a German poet of whom one has heard very little since the 11th of November ultimo, published a poem in the New York Independent-a poem which we recall with the greater pleasure because it doubt less pains Mr. Viereck to think of it. This poem recounts how the shade of Bis-

marck, hearing the clash of battle, rose from tomb to give things the einzmal-ueber. but finding the good German cause progress ing so cheerily, concluded he might as well buck to the ostermoor: Up to his chin he drew the shroud.

To wait God's judgment patiently, hile high above a blood-red cloud Two eagles screamed of victory. Mr. Viereck, who is on such intimate erms with the spook of Bismarck, will per-

power these days. Even Mr. Viereck will admit that a good deal of rotary energy could be harnessed if some one would con sect a belt with Bismarck's resting place.

And the biggest German turnverein these days is unquestionably the number of German warriors of 1870 who are turning in their graves.

#### Their Shins Are Forgiven If Europe is really worried about the owing custom of ladies going bare-legged it should not be hard to break up the habit.

A few crates of Long Island mosquitoes would do the trick. It seems that the recent seventeen year locusts were rather puny and pusillanimous compared to what one meets in some other

Mr. Henry L. Balderston writes us as

At Haverford, on Commencement Day, when the seventeen-year locusts were lying in heaps around the bases of the trees, Arthur Crowell told me a little story abou baseball game in which he played in the Philippines during his connection with the Survey.

About the second inning a swarm of real oriental locusts enveloped the field to such an extent that when the ball was pitched the batter could not see it coming but could simply hear it 'clip-clipping its way through the locusts toward him and would take a healthy swing through If he happened to hit the ball, a home run was the least that was to be expected by cause the fielders could not possibly see it and could tell where it fell only by the sound, and even if they located the place had to dig for it in the layer of locusts which had already covered the ground The fact that the runner in getting around the bases had to plow through a similar layer of insects did not hamper him nearly as much. The game was called at the end of the third inning, for obvious reasons with a score of 37 to 33.

## Recompense

Well here it is, that dread July Which causes many a tear-dimmed eye. But I view the date with aprits high. To Fate I give no hostage. I hop about with a whistled tune. I'm happy morning, night and noon. For lo, they've given back our unlersal two-cent postage.

## Sub Rosa

Jim Shields calls our attention to the following, which he found in an old volume on a second-hand stall:

# Leaving Off Drinking

A neighbor once, a real friend.

Besought Tom Toddynose his life to mend. Asserting 'twas by all declared The aforesaid Tom drank much too hard. "Too hard?" cries Tom-"That I deny; None drink more easily than I." -Miscellanies Selected from the Public

Journals, Boston, 1822.

Dear Socrates: Some one told me that I vas pigheaded. To which I retorted that didn't mind as long as I brought home the HARDSHELL CRABB.

SUB ROSA sends us the following letter received recently by a business firm in answer to an ad:

I see in the paper for boys wanted again and it seems impossible for you to keep boys. I would like to come back on condition that I were on before unless you are paying more money, for you know I am older than I were when I were there so I am noter than I were when I were there
so I am not so playful now, and know how
to work and hard work at that. If you
consent for me to come back send card at
once and I will call.
Thanks in return.

# WHARVES OF SLUMBER

UPON the wharves of Slumber I watched the Ships of Dreams Come sailing in through mist and moon, With glowworm lights and gleams,

Their holds were stuffed with plunder Of every land and time, With Ophir gold and gods of Greece, And scraps of ancient rime.

Pastils of Cretan henbane,

And bales of Yemen silk.
With cassia buds and sandalwood.
And Oman pearls like milk. And slaves, both men and women.

Most fair to look upon.

Whose chanting made the breeze to blow

That swept the Dream Ships on.

I had the pick and taking Of every cargo there—
The spice and gold, the gems and slaves,
And myrrh and pearls and vair.

But while I stood debating What thing to take and choose.

A voice cried, "Lo! the good ship Dates

Draws in across the dews."

And all the Dream Ships vanished, And left me wide-awake
To think of many, many things
It had been mine to take.

—Madison Cawein.

The United States Senate has a little natchet waiting for the U. S. S. George Washington when it arrives.

## What Do You Know?

## QUIZ

What nation among the Allies refused to sign the peace trenty? Who was Kamehameha?

3. Which is the heavier, iron or gold?

6. Who was Pico della Mirandola?

4. Which is the "City of Churches"? 5. In what part of Ireland is the county of Donegal?

7. What is a parallelogram? S. What is a sericulture?

9. Who wrote the music of the opera "Mignon"? 10. Who was the commander-in-chief of the Italian armies in the war from 1915 to 1917?

#### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz . 1. The peace treaty was signed on Japa-

2. Doctors Mueller and Bell were the German signatories.

3. The rebeck was a medieval threestringed musical instrument, an early

form of fiddle. 4. A "mare clausum" is a sea under the

jurisdiction of a particular country. 5. Nevada has the smallest population of any state in the Union.

6. A landau is a four-wheeled carriage with s top, the front and back halves of which can be independently raised and lowered. 7. A lama is a Thibetan or Mongolian

Buddhist priest. A llama is a South

American animal, a ruminant allied to the camel, smaller, humpless and woolly haired, used as a beast of burden. 8. Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins wrote the short novel, "No Thorough-

9. A "rap," used to the expression "Not worth a rap." was a base halfpenny. intrinsically worth about haif farthing, issued for a short time in Ireland in 1721, because small coin

was very scorce. ponent of the single tax principle de-veloped at length in his work, "Frogress and Poverty."