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Philadelphia, Thursday, July 3, 1919

### COUNCILS STALL TRAFFIC

NEW JERSEY from the first has displayed a greater animation in relation to the Delaware river bridge project than Pennsylvania or this city. It was the Jersey Legislature which, by the virtue of its example, finally forced serious consideration of the bridge plan at Harrisburg. The first appropriations for the work were made at Trenton. The Pennsylvania Legislature finally came to its senses and provided money necessary for the preliminary operations. But all that has been done on both sides of the river so far is of no avail because no provision has been made for the relatively small appropriations which must be made by City Councils before the bridge plans can be properly organized.

Councils meet today for the last time before the summer recess. Lack of foresight or interest in the bridge project is likely to delay the whole plan for six months or more. Money is available and the \$250,000 necessary could be diverted from other sources. The city should fulfill its obligation promptly.

#### LIFE WORTH THE LIVING

ROSALIE FREEDMAN has answered the question, "Is life worth living?" It is-if you have a purpose. It is not-if you have none.

The girl is nervous and paralyzed, but she has grit. She lost the use of her fingers, but she resolved to become a painter and is making good. She holds the brush with her teeth.

And because she has an aim in life she is making life worth while, not only for herself, but for countless others more fortunate to whom her life and work is an inspiration.

### ADAPTING THE ROMAN BATH

TISITORS to the vestiges of imperial Rome are wont to marvel regretfully at the care of public health and cleanliness taken by such monarchs as Caracalla and Diocletian. It has become a commonplace to contrast those indices of the classical civic spirit with modern manifestations. It is also a fallacy.

Public baths in American cities are not yet casinos and clubs as were their gorgeous Latin antecedents, but the prime service which they perform is of equal value.

Philadelphia is well equipped in this regard. On Saturday twenty public bathhouses in various sections of the city will be opened. The season will last until September. The institutions are well managed and the functions which they fill are of inestimable worth in a metropolis in our latitude, which, by the way, is even further south than that of Rome

It is worth while appreciating these facts when the "pathos of distance" is so ant to invest the wisdom of ancientry with a spurious appeal. The Roman bath has been adapted to modern conditions, not forgotten.

## WHEN DOES WAR END FOR US?

SENATOR KNOX objects to Attorney General Palmer's statement that the United States cannot enter into comm cial relations with Germany until the treaty of peace has been ratified by the Senate and until the President has issued a proclamation to that effect.

The senator says that the treaty itself provides that it shall go into effect in all s provisions as soon as it is ratified by Germany and by three other powers, and that consequently "the resumption of trade between Germany and all other nations is made possible by this same

stipulation." But the only draft of the treaty we have declares merely that the periods of time provided for such, for example, as the French control of the Sarre basin for fifteen years, shall date from such ratification, but that "in all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification."

The senator objects to the attorney general's view on the ground that its purose is merely to arouse business men to ring pressure to bear on the Senate in order to force it to early action, and he nsists that it is not justified by the facts. But either he or some of his colleagues who oppose the league of nations were saying not long ago that this provision hat the treaty would go into effect for the powers concerned as soon as Germany and three of the Allied nations had ed it was introduced by the Presient in order to force the Senate to give ts early approval to the document. And was argued that unless the Senate ed it the other nations could resume cial relations with Germany

n taken by Senator Knox

the three-power ratification clause as coercive to the United States and now they are saying that the three-power clause enables the United States to enjoy all commercial privileges with Germany and at the same time permits the Senate to take its time about ratification.

One view or the other is wrong. Which do Senator Knox and his associates choose to stick to?

#### FEAR OF IDEALISM DID NOT DISTURB THOMAS JEFFERSON

And in Consequence We Have the Lofty Standards of the Declaration With Their incalculable Effect on Both American and World History

TOMORROW should be an uncomfortable day for those who believe that idealism leads nowhere.

They are entitled, as they always were, to hackneyed proclamation of their belief that standards of perfection are unat-

that the noblest doctrines in their exact meaning have been the most frequently They are justified in emphasizing the failure of erring mankind to live up scrupulously to his fairest formulas of

But they cannot deny the existence of the United States of America.

Here is the most formidable of all obstacles on the parts of their conflicten Its habit of looming particularly large on the Fourth of each July serves a deep of purpose than that of merely supplying the "orator of the day" with rubberstamp "inspiration" for his magnilo-

To the flag-waving metaphors and rhetorical "bunk" of Independence Day. the public has been long inured and the realist is quite within his province in scorning it. The extravagant picture of ourselves and what we have accomplished carries scant conviction to thinking minds, and at no time less than in the year 1919, when so many inherited prejudices and beliefs seem to have become ashes of a world conflagration and the impression prevails that the whole spiritual structure of civilization has to be built up anew.

But the true scene is neither so florid as the pintform enthusiast paints it nor so dark as that drawn by the timid pessimists mentally stultified by the wreckage of universal strife. Were it possible for the average American who will hear the Declaration of Independence read as the regulation feature of tomorrow's events to regard that document as though he had been hitherto unacquainted with it, the stabilizing effect on his mental processes would be exceedingly valid and proof against the misgivings of alarmists contemptuous of ideals.

The present inspiration is all in the preamble. The cited wrongs committed by a Hanoverian king of Great Britain are readily acceptable as facts. They offer no problems for dispute. Neither does the majestic assertion of independence nor the eternally ringing pledge in support of it by the signatories.

What remains is a proclamation of political philosophy, an assertion of fundamental principles of extreme nobility and idealistic grandeur.

Scholarship informs us that Jefferson had profitably digested John Locke's two "Treatises on Government" and was moreover strongly influenced by the "Social Contract" of Rousseau. But whatever is the basic origin, it is hardly arguable that the formula expressed was refleetive not of eighteenth century conditions, but of eighteenth century hopes.

The three classic rights with which all men are held to be "endowed by their Creator" have often been proved alienable. Particularly could this be demonstrated in slave-holding America of

History since that date has at times had a bitter way of questioning the statement that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Yet Jefferson when he wrote those flaming words and ever afterward in his zestful life had in them faith inherently without qualms. So did the fifty-six signers.

So did the American people.

And the sacred inspirational fire has survived every clutch of circumstance.

Sheer idealism based upon "the laws of nature and of nature's God" became an unquenchable luminary in the guidance of a great nation. What folly to misprize such a beacon because man as a political animal fell short of his own lofty standards! As well might one decry religion for its failure to make humanity flawless.

But what can be examined without apologetic sentiments is the extraordinary and persistent influence which the rarified political idealism of the Declaration exerted upon every governmental institution in America, a control which is unrelaxed in nearly a century and a half.

The constitution could not defy these tenets. By 1787 they were firmly implanted in the popular consciousness and their effect in determining the great charter of the states was profound. Within two years the so-called "bill of rights," concretely confirming the people in the possession of those fundamentals of liberty broadly defined by the Declaration, was passed. The feeling, whether justified or not, that the constitution had been negligent concerning "inalienable" political principles was irresistible.

Nearly all the amendments breathe a similar spirit, a steady progress toward approximation of philosophically incontrovertible ideals. The justification of the Jeffersonian doctrine, at least in one regard, is unmistakable in the thirteenth article, with its prohibition of slavery. To multiply examples would be to reveal a digest of a great part of all American legislation, federal, state and municipal. National boundaries have been repeatedly crossed. Witness the French Revolution, the republics of South America. the new free nations born of the war. There is nothing extravagant in tracing their adherence to certain principles now regarded as "elemental," ica and then through the constitu-

pharisaical. The government of the United States is imperfect, as are its people. But through the various perilous waters that it has been steered its general direction was evident. When it failed it was usually not because of a faulty guiding purpose. It began right. It began with the preamble. That is to say, it began with extreme idealism.

The profit of appreciating these facts on the particular celebration of the anniversary which will fall tomorrow is manifest. An international charter of liberties and rights to be safeguarded through co-operative administration has been framed. The preamble of the covenant of the league of nations defines international co-operation, the maintenance of peace and security, the establishment of honorable rules of conduct among the nations, the preservation of justice, the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war as the purpose of the pact.

Is this an extravagant program, surcharged with soaring idealism? So also were the introductory clauses of the decree adopted in Independence Hall one They are warranted in pointing out hundred and forty-three years ago tomorrow. In all humility and yet with a meed of warranted sober pride it is permissible to note where our winging affirmations have led us. Where we should have been without them is inconceivable.

The right start is now equally indispensable to the associated nations of the world which have become politically introspective for the first time in history The idealist who stands for the covenant has the best of bulwarks in the meaning of the day we celebrate.

#### IS THE AIR CONQUERED?

THE British dirigible R-34 that is riding down the clouds on the way to Long Island is, in a general sense, a Zeppelin. The British frankly worked from the German patterns and carried the design of their airship nearer to perfection.

The mission of the big dirigible suggests an interesting contrast in racial and pational traits. In the hands of the friendly Englishmen, with a crew ready to risk their necks at any hour of the day or night on a sporting chance, the latest airship is helping a little to show a way by which life is to be made richer and happier for everybody. But her flight, like the flights of the American and British airplanes, involves a test of human patience and endurance rather than any final demonstration of complete conquest in the air.

It will be a long time, apparently, be fore airplanes and dirigibles replace the ships that tramp the seas. The R-34 had to wait for favorable winds and weather. Only great endurance and heroic courage sustained the British and American aviators who have already made the transatlantic flight.

The British fliers leaped for a starand landed gloriously upon it half by chance. The men who flew the American scaplanes went more seriously about their business. They wanted glory, but they wanted information, too, and they acquired both. They proved that the largest airplanes and the most powerful gasoline motors of the present day are too small for safe or successful transocean flights.

It was made clear on the flight to the Azores that future planes devised for passage to Europe will have to be large and powerful enough to alight safely on the ocean in any sort of weather and rise again, even against the interference of heavy seas. Such machines must have devices to guide airmen in fogs and often leave fliers whether their familiar world is above their heads or below them. They will have to be gale-proof.

The deficiencies of the lighter-than-ai dirigibles are suggested in the term of designation generally applied to them. So long as a ship is lighter than air it will be buffeted dangerously in any wandering storm and subject to delays and even peril in contrary wind currents. The best scientific minds in the world are concentrated on the problems of air traffic. Sooner or later, by one miracle or another, dirigibles will be made stable and airplanes will be made safe. Wireless will have a lot to do with the comfort and safety of future travelers in the sky. New compasses and stabilizers are already said to be in sight. But for the present the experiments in air travel are a little like the covenant of the league of nations. They suggest magnificent beginnings, brave hopes that are certain to be realized, the first steps into a new era-and little else.

America will extend its unlimited admiration and good will to the British airmen when they land for the first time on this side of the world. They are a truly magnificent lot. Grieve, who navigated Hawker's plane, was a Royal Air man who bore all the responsibilities of the wild adventure and shrank from praise or notoriety. The British aviators vere the sincerest in praise of our own navy's flight.

The arrival of the big dirigible, though less spectacular than the flight of the airplanes, will be more significant. Here is suggested the ultimate method of cross-ocean traffic by air. The Atlantic continues to narrow. It is less than a day wide now. Soon it may be only half a day wide. And that is why all the peoples of the world, living at closer quarters, must feel that their greatest need is a means of mutual understanding that will make friction impossible and un-

"Henry" is now dream Cut to Pattern ing of a standardized piano. It will doubtless be equipped with a standardized plane player presided over by a standardized employe of the Ford company who will quote standard ized poetry to a standardized sweetheart.

News dispatches o the hour are telling Colors of Trouble the world that a new 'Red outbreak'' is feared in Berlin. A yel low outbreak is what observant and enlightened people really expect at the seat of the new German Government.

Von Hindenburg Tears! Tears! speaks of himself as an old man who has

### THE GOWNSMAN

Free Speech and Gag Laws LOGICIAN once divided the universe A into two grand classes, partridges and

not partridges. The division was severely logical, and, like most purely logical things. altogether useless. Scarcely more helpful is the attempt to make all men out to be either rampant Bolshevists or heartless monopolists, conspiring to undo everybody who is not already undone. As a matter of fact we are most of us a sad lot when it comes to having our own way rather than some other way; and, Mr. Capitalist, Mr. Monopolist and Mr. Profiteer, you superlative of the other two, there is a streak of the Bolshevist in each of you, and you can be, on occasion, just as lawless with property and with rights which are not

FREE speech, in the abstract, is the right T to talk about anything, anywhere, any-how and to anybody. Free speech is the correlative of freedom of action, which, once re in the abstract, is the right to do anything to anybody, at any time and in any way of your own choosing. Freedom of nction involves the right to do nothing, and freedom of speech involves the right to be si'ent, a right little observed. Obviously, freedom of action, which is the more primitive, can be enjoyed to the full only by savages or by nations which have relapsed into savagery; and absolute freedom of speech, which is useless unless it persuade action, thrives best in times of revolution and anarchy. The trouble with both these freedoms lies in the antithesis of their realization to all the nobler virtues of mankind Obedience to parents, fidelity to friends, faithfulness to family ties and other obligations, reverence for what is deserving devotion to country, altruism, charity, forgiveness, unguanimity-all these things are dead to him who arrogates to himself the right of absolute freedom in personal action. And the right of freedom in speech in the abstract, even though exercised to a limited degree, carries with it tactless ness, unkindness, incivility, often barbarity, cruelty and a callous heartlessness to every

THE average man is pretty sure of him-■ self. He would not be a man if he were not. He is very certain about his own views of things and strong in his opinions, but he is not so certain about the opinions of others. He confesses that he has ocensionally been a fool, but most other people appear to be fools all the time. He allows that there have been times when he was mistaken, but he congratulates himself that these occasions are exceptions. What he cannot understand in the other fellow is that he is so perversely and persistently Wherefore, feeling that it is essential that right opinion shall be maintained he sets about propaganda, persuasion, persecution, if need be, that the truth prevail. And knowing that a striking characteristic of truth is its unanswerable ness, he sets about the work of depriving that misguided other fellow of an opportunity to reply. Gag law is the legitimate offspring of an affirmation of free speech, my free speech-why should yours be free when you are wrong? My right to make the right prevail. Gag law, like brute freedom of speech, is the survival of a barbarous, illiberal age.

THE Gownsman, who is himself a man, I modest in opinion, confesses amazement at the confidence of some men of whom we have been hearing much in the newspapers. The combined wisdom of a large majority of the nations of the world, instructed by export advice in innumerable fields, is sitting to determine the future of mankind on this globe. Shall we at least try to make things somewhat better or sink back into the horrors that have been, with inevitable annihilation, our goal? And certain gentlemen, sitting in arm chairs, 3000 miles from scene of these deliberations, without the facts before them and with no information save such as they can conjure from their inner consciousness eked out by partisan correspondents-these same gentlemen dally with destruction and feel assured that they are competent to judge; pick, choose and until recently, they had never seen. It is relief to be able to attribute the tentous phenomena of Messre, Knox, Borah and Pepper to partisanship; it restores our confidence in human intelligence.

TO RETURN to free speech-if this be not A such—and to gag law. It is always those whose own freedom of speech is least imperiled who are the most ready to put gags on others. And it is invariably those who misuse the human gift of speech who prate the most shout the rights of freedom. Mr. William Hohenzollern, sometime Emperor of the Germans, passed laws to restrain re marks derogatory to himself and to the divinity which be imagined was concerned to hedge his throne. He was the only Ger man enjoying the right of free speech, and be used it, if not wisely, only too well. So the Bolsheviki, having extolled and exereised every kind of freedom known to the barbarian, gagged those who had previously gagged them, proving to the world that it is not only tyrants and the bourgeoisie who exercise a freedom and an oppression sub versive to the rights of men. It must be mankind to observe with what difficulty the have succeeded in surpassing the Huns. modern and old, in the game of rapine and spolintion. And the course of the Bolshe riki might be a lesson to those who have been seeking to dam the dykes of free speech with the single brickbat of a petty gag law

GAG law does not gag. And it is unof the flood that might overwhelm in gathered force is harmless, evaporated into the of heated oratory. In England, at Hyde Park, his pulpit a soap box, any man or woman may say what he likes, slander of the royal family to the creed of arson, massacre and atheism. Hyde Park of a Sunday morning is Britain's safety valve; and what may not the empire owe to Hibernian loquacity elsewhere?

N A country which boasts free institu I tions such as ours, every man should enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of action in so far as each trespasses not on the equal freedom of all. This doctrine is so simple and obviously just that it seems preposterous to have to repeat it. But there are those who openly or tacitly question it. For it is difficult in practice, because demands a greater charity, a finer sens f justice, a broader liberality than is commonly prevalent as yet among us. When we are all of us wholly civilized and the Philistine, the Bolshevik the profiteer and the like of them all shall have perished from among us, we may all of us speak as we like, offending none, offended by none. Meanwhile the millennium will not be hastened by means of gag laws.

There is nothing necessarily international in a fight between service men and civilians in any port in the world. Brest is

The Louisville Courier Journal that the eighth and greatest wonder of the world would be the man who had given in response to every request made since 1914. He may be a wonder, but he is certainly numerous. To think etherwise is to libel the great bulk of the population.

# THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

BORAL'S SPECIES

DOWN by the wharf in old Penn Treaty Park

The trees are all a canopy of green-The staunch policeboat Stokley, ancient Is purring with a gentle push of steam That whispers in her valves. Along the pier The water clucks and sags. Two river cops Sit smoking pipes outside their small caboos Above them looms a trarrie rusty bow. The Roald Amundsen, Norwegian tanker, She that caught fire last winter at Point

While loading oil. The river cops will tell you all the Schuylkill was a hell of flame And ten men lost their lives. The good old Stokley ed the river afterward for bodies. Dredged the

AT SUNSET time in old Penn Treaty Park The children sprawl and play: the tawny light Pours through the leafy chinks in sifted gold And turns the middle-stream to level fire. Then, after that red sunset comes the dusk The little park is steeped in living shadow, And Cupid pairs the benches by the pier. But there's one girl who always sits alone.

marks the treaty ground of William Too dusk for reading, yet how well she knows The words carved in the stone: Unbroken

Coming at dark, she passes by the shaft

. . . Marker of Wildey street, had met All Up at a picture show on East Girard. Her father was a hard one; he said flercely No girl of his should run around with sallors No girl of his should play with Alf was Norwegian, and a decent fellow, big blond youngster with a quiet eye; e loved the girl, but old man Morton sw All Scandinavians were the same as Ru

sians. And every Russian was a bolshevik. . . .

MARY was stubborn; all her blood was IVI willful; At twilight by the old Penn Treaty stone, She used to wait for Alf, or he for her. And in some whim of Celtic flame and fancy The carven words became her heart's own And there they pledged their love: Unbroken Faith. . . .

OH, GOLDEN evenings there along the river! When all the tiny park was Eden landeaser hearts that burn and leap and

Oh hand that mates with hand! they would cross the Shackamaxon ferry.
Or walk by Cramps' to see the dry-docked or in a darkened movie house make merry With sudden lips on lips-

ND half their talk was tremulous with A yearning.

And half was of their future, shrewdly planned-How Alf would leave the sea, and soon be earning
Not less than thirty in a job on land: Between their kisses they would talk of

saving.

Between their calculations, kiss again;

And she would say that he must be b While she described a house to rent at ten.

With Alf at sea, the girl would still g To see the very bench where they had sat, The tidy Stekley moored beside the pler. The friendly vista of the Camden shore, The stone where they had locked their hearts

So time went by. The armistice came on, And Mary radiant, for her lad no more Would run the gantlet of the submarines, And he had heard a chance to get a job As watchman up at Cramps. Just one more voyage He planned; then he would quit and they'd

in one.

begin. So, late one night, in the familiar park So, late one night, in the familiar park
They said good-by. It was their last good-by,
As Mary said: his ship was due to sail
Day after next, and he would have no chance
To come again. She turned beside the stone
To fix in view that place of happy tryst,
The quiet leafless park with powdered frost,
The frames of the policibous, red and green.

THE Roald Amundsen was Larsen's ship. She lay at the refinery, Point Breeze, Taking on all for Liverpool. The day She was to sail, somehow she caught on fire. A petaled rose of hell, she roared in flame—The burning liquid overflowed her decks, The dock and oil-scummed river blazing, too. Her men had little chance. They leaped for

"YUM-M-MM!"

Blazing along the surface, hemmed them in. They either burned or drowned, and Alf was one.

THE Trony fate has little heed For tenderness of hearts. The blistered

hulk, Burnt, sunk and raised, with twisted, blackened plates. A gaunt and gutted horror, seared and charred, Was towed upstream, and, to be sold for

junk. Was moored beside the Stokley. Where ner bow. All scarred and singed with flame and red with rust, Must almost overhang the very bench Of love and happy dreams, the Roald lay,

And Mary, coming down to that old haunt Where all her bliss and heartbreak were most near, Found the dead ship, approached, and read the name.

WELL, such a tale one cannot tell in full; Heart's inmost anguish is the heart's

alone. But night by night the girl is sitting there Watching the profile of that ship of death, Watching the Stokley, and the kindly men Who fought the fire and grappled in the coze And did not find the thing she hoped and feared. And still her only consolation lies

In those two words cut on the trysting stone Unbroken Faith. Her faith unbroken still She sits in shadow near their meeting place She will not fail him, should be ever come. She watches all the children at their play, And does not fear to dream what might ha And half believes, beneath the summer

leaves, To see, across the narrow strip of park, His ruddy face, blond head and quiet eyes Yet not until the kindly dusk has come And fills the little park with blue that heals Does she go down. She cannot bear to see The sunset sheet the river o'er with flame.

On her way to Amer ica the big R-34 was 1920 a mfle in the air, shrouded in fog, invisible and moving in a world apart, and yet her crew maintaine aconic conversation with two continents and told what a pleasant and easy time they were Still there are folks all about who cannot realize that the times are changing.

It is the general opinion that Von Scheer's battle plans were Scheer nonsense.

The d. and d. docket in many a station house is wearing a blank look.

Collars are melting, but none of them s on a long, thin glass, After a strenuous interval America will again proceed to prove that patriotism and

If young America survives tomorrow he pay take a swim on Saturday. The public

bathhouses will be open. There was more than a 2.75 kick in the

nessage of Assistant Secretary of State Phillips to the Russian Bolshevists.

Oh, well-we're a great country all right -but more people will talk tomorrow of the Willard Dempsey fight than of the Father

It is a sad commentary on police methods

### INDEPENDENCE DAY

WHEN colonists first knew their might and felt their anger rise Because a stupid king believed he'd bring them to their knees Stars burst into radiance, the Stripes

ealled to the skies,
And then it was Old Glory first sang Freedom to the breeze! Thus came our Independence Day!

A happy Independence Day!—
A baby toddling to the light with hope in what he sees!

When Slavery had fogged the brains and mired the hearts of men Secession sought to dim the stars by taking some away. But patriots rallied to the flag! Old Glory

waved again! And brothers reconciled at last were men They knew an Independence Day!

A new-born Independence Day!— Youth wins his spurs whene'er he errs and knows that he must pay!

When Conquest took a jackal's shape and with blood-dripping jaws Sprang at the throat of Liberty it stealthily had tracked We took at last the only course to live and

keep the laws:
We killed the beast; we bathed the wounds of those it had attacked. And so this Independence Day-This glorious Independence Day !-

We walk in Manhood's pride and strength!

—a strength by honor backed! GRIF ALEXANDER.

The Bibulous One says it looks as

though 2.75 beer isn't strong enough

stand any test.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What part of Italy has recently suffered

from an earthquake? 2 How much does it cost to send an ordinary sized letter to Hawaii?

3 Who came to America first, the Pilgrims or the Puritans? 4. Who was Themistocles?

5. What was the use of the expression "Yoicks"? 6. What is the pounce of a bird?

7. What flower is an emblem of remembrance?

S. Why is gamboge so called and what 9. Who is president pro tem of the United

States Senate? 10. What is the largest city in Chite?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. R. C. Leffingwell is assistant secretary of the treasury.

"Long pig" is a translation of the South Sea cannibals' name for human flesh.

3. Bucharest is the capital of Rumania. 4. The expression "Slough of Despond" is derived from an allegorical descrip-tion of that place in Bunyan's "The

Pilgrim's Progress. Senator Gerry is from Rhode Island. 6 Edison invented the talking machine

"To chronicle small beer" means to talk of trifles as important.

Peter Pindar was the pen name of John Wolcot, M.D., English humorist and satiric poet, who died in 1819. It was also assumed by C. F. Lawler, a later The Middle Ages was a period of about

a thousand years, ordinarily reckoned as extending from the fall of Rome in 476 A. D. te the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.

The members of the new council of four at the Peace Conference are Lansing. of the United States; Picker, of Prance; Battour, of Beltain, and Tittoni, of Raly.