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Philadelphia, Monday, October 6, 1712

BANNING TRANSIT ARCHAISMS

THERE are atavisms in public utilities just as there are in biology. One of them is Sansom street as a factor in trolley routes.

Several years ago the P. R. T. management was wise in abandoning that narrow thoroughfare as an east and west section of its "L" shaped surface lines. Today the indication that it may use Locust street for "looping" the Tenth and Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets lines is further encouraging evidence of the company's ability to disentangle itself from awkward tradition in handling its transit problems.

The value of both Sanson and Filbert streets for trolley service passed away when central Philadelphia became overcrowded. The key to progress in this city is to forget how things used to work and to illumine the changed modern situations with independent vision.

PRODUCE, INCREASE, MULTIPLY

THE United States Council of National Defense has undertaken a campaign of education concerning the high cost of living; indicating the cause and suggesting a remedy.

It is old stuff; and true as it is old. The cause was war waste. The remedy is increased production.

The fact that the council finds it necessary to start a campaign of education indicates where the remedy should be initiated: With the workers.

The council speaks vaguely of punishing profiteers and hoarders; but it is difficult to take adequate precautions against or steps toward punishing a crime that has not been legally defined.

And its wish for "better co-operation and method in distributing and marketing goods" is praiseworthy rather than helpful. There is need for these things. The need was there before the war began. But it is a trifling detail of a big

What we need is more goods; then more goods; and then still more goods. Because appreciation of the fact is all that will save the world from disaster. the work of education being undertaken by the council is worth while emphasiz-

ENLIVENING THE TREATY

NO MATTER what the Senate does to the treaty, it is extremely likely to be soon in force for four nations.

The large majority in favor of the pact in the French Chamber of Deputies is valid indication that the French Senate will soon complete the job. Britain has already approved the document. It is the immediate expectation that Italy will do so by royal decree. The Fiume tangle has nothing to do with this subject. All the territorial adjustments affecting Italy are involved in the Austrian treaty.

With Britain, France, Italy and Germany in line, the treaty, by the terms of Article 440, will come into operation. But it will be in force only for those nations which have signed up. In other words, the agreement of four nations is necessary before the official establishment of any peace at all. After that any other country can have peace or not, just as it chooses.

THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

A MERICA is throwing candy bouquets on the grave of John Barleycorn. Chase a man from the saloon and he'll run to the candy store. Balk his willingness to imbibe spirits and his weak flesh demands sugar.

We have it from a member of the sugar refiners' committee that last month 60,000 tons more sugar were consumed than in the same month last year. That's at the rate of 4.320.000 barrels a

Add to this that the war has decreased European production and you have the cause of the sugar shortage.

But though prices go up, there is no ground for despair. The coming Cuban crop will prevent famine, and sooner or later prices will be stabilized.

In the meantime let us cultivate a sweet disposition, for which no sugar

PASSING OF HINDENBURG

How deeply the militaristic idea was ingrained in the German consciousness was shown during the war by the rection in Berlin of the giant wooden Hindenburg monument.

Hindenburg was the god that was to ead them to victory and nails driven o his statue stood for the money which as to make him a man of iron and in-

hunber rotted and his nails

rusted, and the victory his followers

hoped for was turned to defeat. This week the monument is to be torn down. But with the exploits of Von der Goltz in the Baltic states before us there is small ground for hope that the people have changed their ideals. It must be simply that they need the nails.

ALL THE COUNTRY IS WEARY OF ALL SORTS OF RADICALS

Three Great Conferences to Seek a Sane Middle Course Between Opposed Extremists in Industrial Disputes

IN THE steel regions, in the British railway strike, in Russia and even in the drawing rooms where bolshevism succeeded jazz in the list of fads the tides of red frenzy are beginning to re-

Pittsburgh, it now appears, was to have had a soviet with millionaires cleaning the streets and begging plaintively for bread while ecstatic Lithuanian puddlers rode in their limousines and heaved objets d'art at the police.

That sort of thing will not be. It would do nobody any good. And, besides, it wouldn't be fair to the Pittsburgh millionaires, who, no matter what you say about them, have worked harder in their day than any Lithuanian with red leanings ever did or ever will.

Practical bolshevism has given Russia ome pleasant dreams. But the population cannot supply itself with the necessities of life. Lenine is feeling for peace. The silent opinion of intelligent people in and out of trades unionism is defeating radicalism in England just as it is defeating Foster and his associates in the United States.

The pendulum, everybody is saying, has begun to swing backward. How far will it go? That it may not swing too far in the opposite direction everybody with good sense and a decent regard for the common welfare will devoutly hope.

Jubilant hymns of praise are already gathering volume under the white vests of the world. It is already clear that some of the loudest of them will carry a note of hatred. It is not bolshevism that we have to fear in this country. It is a violent and extreme reaction after the futile and troublesome demonstration of amateur revolutionists.

If the present hubbub is to bring about revival of the brutal and defiant materialism that in years before the war left communities depressed, bewildered ignorant, overdriven, desperate and disillusioned, then we shall have learned nothing in the costly experience of the last four years. We shall have progressed not at all.

There is a vanishing type of would-be industrial baron who plainly anticipates with a sense of victory some such culmination as this. He is not representative. He crowds to the front at intervals to speak for a world of industry that, though it shares none of his delusions, is too busy to speak for itself.

They are the odd fish of the period. The oddest thing about them is that they are sincerely convinced of their own virtue. You probably would find that each of them feels somehow assured that ultimately, in heaven, he will be able to show them how to care for their destitute and keep their poor in order.

Industry in America has often been as unfortunate as labor in its choice of spokesmen. Schwab, Hoover, the younger Rockefeller with his new social consciousness, Rea and Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mitten, of the P. R. T., suggest in their various ways the actual trend of opinion now dominant in the industrial life of the country. Their views are far nearer the views of the active working army of American industrial leaders than are those of an occasional conspicuous reactionary with more time for the spotlight.

Men and women who actually do represent the rational aspirations of labor and industry and the people and the country will try to make themselves heard above the turmoil at three conferences to be held in Washington during the present month.

The work of the industrial conference that is to open today and of the Woman's Trade Union Congress and the great International Labor Congress which will assemble later will be quite as important in a general way as anything attempted recently in the House or the Senate.

It will be the aim of these conferences to formulate a new philosophy of industrial relations, to dismiss the conflicting doctrines of the divine right of money and the divine right of strength with which capital on the one hand and labor on the other have been deluding themselves for years. Industrial relationships are to be minutely surveyed in a culminating effort to find a basis for fixed peace between forces that are quite as potential for good or ill as any two

mutually suspicious nations in Europe. Representatives of labor, of industry and of governments are assigned to the task of protecting the country at large and civilization in general from hardboiled employers and inflammable neurotics who would like to rule the world with the assistance of organized labor.

One of the inexplicable phenomena of American politics is the attitude of aloofness which official Washington has maintained toward the plan to relieve the economic processes of the country from the influence of extremists of opposed types.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Taft and Mr. Hoover are the only men with political influence of high potentiality to manifest an active interest in the aims and plans of the three great labor conferences.

Campaigners for the presidency seem concerned mostly with Shantung, Fiume and the league of nations. Yet in any real emergency we could cut away from the issues of Fiume and Shantung. Far more important is peace and the adjustment of differences between the two forces that direct the destiny of the United States from within.

Anything that limited initiative in America would be a national calamity.

If in this country men are not to have a right to the rewards and fruits of their industry and talent, we shall have to depart from the one principle that has been an animating force behind civilization from the first. It is possible to recognize and admit the truth of this and at the same time to insist that the accident of poverty should never be permitted to operate to leave great masses of men, women and children defenseless against systems of exploitation and oppression. That sort of thing is bad for everybody. It is bad for the country.

The test of a politician's fitness for high office in the United States might actually be found in his attitude toward the October labor and industrial conferences. The man who first turns his face to the future rather than to the past in efforts to find an answer to what is now the most important question in the world may be expected to be seriously considered for the presidency.

MOORE AS TRUE REFORMER

HAMPTON MOORE has an admirable record of fidelity to his principles. If, as there is every reason to believe, it is unbroken, his coming term of office as Mayor will be free from the unsavory blight of political assessments. A significant sentence in his Washington letter to this newspaper last Saturday clearly defines his position. "If the new Mayor of Philadelphia," declares Mr. Moore, "succeeds in enforcing the law against political assessments he will help the officeholders and set a good example to the Republican party in the

It was logical to expect that this would be his attitude. But it is invigorating to read his stern and explicit disapproval of an indefensible tyranny which has so long been a prime factor in the continuance of political corruption in this city. Naturally the officeholders, especially the "little fellows." resented their bondage, but they were helpless. There is really some hope that the police and firemen will be taken out of politics if they are no more to be compelled to pay tribute to the machine.

nation.

Mr. Moore is a practical statesman. He knows how the political game in Philadelphia has been played. He knows also how to eliminate its crooked features. After his inevitable election the public will watch with heartened interest the steps, already forecast, taken to end a degrading outrage.

The Harvard endow In the Good Old Days ment fund committee. which is trying to raise the salaries of professors to the level of that of a fairly good butler, draws atten tion to the fact that teachers got good pay in the days of Vespasian and Marcus Au relius Antoninus. Some private instructors got as much as \$300,000 a year. Queer how they managed things in the old days! Why, that's almost as much as a prize-fighter gets nowadays.

Air unvigation is still When They sufficiently new to Cease to Thrill provide spectators with thrills, and the O-1, which passed over the city recently dropping "bombs" of publicity matter de tailing the advantages of life in the navy, received interested attention; but, sooner o ater, when the newness wears off, we may look for ordinances prohibiting the dropping of literature from the air, for the reason that it may litter up the streets or frighten

The German Govern. ment has issued a de-Mark Stays cree ordering the removal of monarchical insignia from all buildings, stationery stamps and other places. But in Bern buildings, stationery hardi's recent pronouncement that Germany will yet wield the sword successfully there is evidence that the governmental decree is not afficient to remove the insignia from the

A horse attached to the First Division. Good for a a Brooklyn pier three weeks ago and has just been found. He was standing in three feet of water. It is be-lieved he lived on garbage and rested beneath piers between swims exclaimed the forage master. Yep-Mrs. Pridmore, foun-

Foundry and Kitchen lrywoman of Chicago attending the conven tion in this city of the American For men's Association, says there is a field for women in the foundries of the country. Doubtless, doubtless! But let us hope they will not wholly disdain the molding of pies with the old familiar core.

The assumption that Still Fighting the American Legion will go into politica i remature. But it may be taken for granted that the organization will be a unit against any attempt of agitators to upset the democratic institutions for which they risked

their lives. There is cause for mingled regret and hopefulness in the confession of M. F. Tighe before the Senate committee that the steel strike was precipitated by the unions be cause of the fear of what the I. W. W. would do-regret that the I. W. W. should have such power and hopefulness in that there are men in the unions opposed to their methods.

Scientists know that metals get tired, but as yet have found no means of discovering how much they can stand before showfatigue. But they are experimenting ing fatigue. But they are experimenting and have hopes. Similar conditions confront political orators in the matter of their constituents.

A Frenchman has invented an adjustable gauge truck which enables a car to pass from wide to narrow tracks and back again without stopping. It might be found useful in the Senate for the railroading of the peace treaty.

If the populace chanced to be as familiar with the peace treaty as it is with the batting averages of the world series contenders Congress would have less excuse for protracted conversation.

The premier of Jugo-Slavia is standing pat on three aces-Wilson, Lloyd George Respectfully submitted to strike com-

mittees everywhere: If you starve a cow you can't expect to milk her

The next President will probably be one who makes his own manife.

DR. KRIEBEL DOES HIS BIT

Educator Who is Also Good Executive. Convention of the Great Unterrifled at Which Pat Foley Hit the Big Drum

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN DLUMMER E. JEFFERIS, of Chester county, is a frequent visitor to Phila-

delphia. He has retired from public life.

I do not know any one who is more deserving of release from public care than Plummer Jefferis. He has grown gray in the service of the people. And he has left be-hind him an excellent record.

A Republican, but an independent, he first came into prominence at the legislative sescion of 1897. His constituents thought so well of him that they returned him to the session of 1899. It was at the latter session that Dr. John

ident of Lincoln University at Oxford, was his colleague. Both were interested in the anti-Quay movement of that period. In the years that have clapsed since, Mr. Jefferis has filled a number of offices in Chester county, the last being that of mayor

B. Rendall, the eminent educator and pres-

of West Chester. He has been particularly interested in education and was for years one of the trustees of the State Normal School at West Chester. He has been active as a contractor, and though still on the sunny side of seventy, has decided that his remaining years shall be years of rest.

DR. O. S. KRIEBEL belongs to that class of educators who are business executives as well as directing beads of edu-

He is principal of the Perkiomen School for Boys at Pennsburg. It began years ago as a modest preparatory school under the auspites of that rare but militant sect, the Schwenkfelders. In the course of half a century it has grown to have hundreds of students, commodious buildings, acres of campus and all the requirements of an advanced preparatory school. Doctor Kriebel has been responsible for

There is not a week in nine months of the year, I think, that his big high-power car cannot be seen on the streets of Philadel-phia, Reading, Harrisburg or Allentown. And he is always intent on business pertaining to the institution.

There are students this year in attendance from seven foreign countries, Every returned soldier who applies

given a scholarship. It is expensive for the school, perhaps, but Doctor Kriebel believes that "doing your bit" does not end with hostilities. The war has done wonders for the ad-

vancement of education is the opinion of the doctor. It is due to a stimulated desire for higher education. "Deferred desires" play a big part, he says. The opportunity to realize the aspirations of young men for a higher education is now made possible

HOUSTON DUNN, after a summer spent with his family in the heart of the Adirondacks, is back home. He is one of the few insurance engineers

It is a profession that combines architecture, construction and topographical engineering. It has to do particularly with manufacturing plants, where fire prevention

s the first essential.

In this class are oil refineries, chemical vorks, paint and dye plants and similar in dustries usually turned down in cold blood by old-line insurance companies. The engineering part has to do with the proper ocation of buildings, their contiguity units of danger and everything that pertains to the climination of danger from fire or

MR. DUNN was one of the two members of the Pennsylvania food administration who owed their appointment to Herbert Hoover. He wrote to the national food administrator, whom he had never met, in September, 1917, offering suggestions for a campaign of instruction among farmers in the production and economic distribution of food. The idea came to him on one of his numerous automobile trips over the state. month later he received a request to all at the headquarters of the food administration. Hoover had forwarded his letter of suggestions with the following laconic

This man has an idea. It looks good. Better see him." The Pennsylvania administration adopted the Dunn idea and Dunn himself. It set

him to working it out. It was Houston Dunn who, in the critical period in the summer of 1918, arranged for the establishment of emergency depots in Philadelphia where food could be sold with out profit should such a necessity arise. Fortunately the crisis passed without having to resort to this extreme measure.

CHARLES P. DONNELLY, titular head of the unterrified Democracy in Philadelphia, real estate dealer and political philosopher, gets from his Chestnut Hill ome to Broad and Chestnut every day. The time for his appearance is between 10 and 12 o'clock. He mixes up business with his politics during his daily rounds of banks and brokers' offices.

Charlie Donnelly mas lost a perceptible mount of his partisan belligerency of tweny-five years ago. He and the late Patrick Foley, of Pittsburgh, divided militant honors then at Democratic state conventions.

In those days, when A. Mitchell Palmer was yet an undergraduate at Swarthmore and dreams of Democratic empire had not begun to flit through his sophomore brain; when Vance McCormick was an inchoate politician, to whom Ben Myers, of Dauphin, was a sage to be revered, James M. was the undisputed czar of the Jacksonia tost. William H. Snowden, William Uhler Hensel, John Ancona, Victor Piolette and Congressman Tom Mutchler were state lead-

ers of prowess and renown. Pattison's two terms as Governor was a recurrent inspiration of hope that some day some other Democrat might grace the gubernatorial chair. They had real Democratic conventions

Charlie Donnelly was not always as dignified and suave as he is today. He is mel-lowing with the years. No Democratic state convention was complete in that era without a shindy. No make-believe, either It was a red-letter day in Reading when embattled hosts of Democracy let their combative instincts get away with their cold

judgment. In his carnestness to against some unpopular ruling of the chair. Donnelly (purely by accident, of course) 'pushed' Pat Foley off the stage and he fell through the bass drum in the or-Those were g-r-r-and and g-l-o-rious days, believe me.

The music of the spheres is said to linger in Hawaiian okolehea. It is to the ukulele what the nightingale is to the crow. It is an angel's voice in a concourse of sweet sounds. Oh, no, it is not a musical instrument a-tall. It is distilled moonshine a drink with a kick like a mule.

France will soon seek Allied aid in the acttiment of financial problems, says a dis-patch from Paris. And no real acttlement is jossible until everybody gets to work the wide world over.



AND LISTENERS HEAR NO GOOD OF THEMSELVES, EITHER

NATIONAL

THE CHAFFING DISH

Confessions in a Hash House 'M THROUGH!

Seven years I've worked at this hash counter. Stooping down five hundred times a day To shout down the dumb-waiter to Pete (That Polack never pays any attention, I can't get a thing I ask for) and spilling a line of cheerful chatter To my customers. should think men would get tired of kid-

ding. THOSE guys that are so particular, Send back their scrambled eggs for auother three minutes, Must have their tomatoes on a side dish on the meat, -Gee. I'll bet when they're home They take what comes to them

And shut up about it. And I'll bet that the fresh guys Who pull the jazz talk day after day Have mighty little to say at home. Men are a bunch of fakers: If I ever get one where I want him I'll make him behave. I'll bean him with a sad-iron.

'M TIRED of kidding the bunch. I'm tired of listening to their yap about what they like

And what they don't like. Just for a change I'd like to see some one Come in here and order his lunch and eat it Without trying to be funny about it. If all this stooping wasn't so good for the figure

(But, oh my back by six p. m. !) I'da quit long ago.

WELL, girls, I'm through. Next week I'm going to marry a fellow, And I don't mind telling you, I'm in luck. He works in a restrunt on Girard avenue, So he won't ever be home to meals

We always believe in going to headquarters for our information, and to settle the question whether J. M. Barrie wrote Daisy Ashford's book we would long ago have written to Sir James to ask him about itbut his handwriting is so indecipherable that we would not know what he said. Seven years ago we had a letter from Mr. Barrie, and we still take it out sometimes in the long winter evenings and try to read it.

Our own expert's condensation of "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles" has brought us some communications from our always helpful and nice-natured clients. Two of these have hastened to inform that the author is John William Kellette, formerly a linotyper on several newspapers; and we learn that Mr. Kellette is about to knock the public ear for another loop with a sequel entitled "Bubbling Over." We may be wrong, but we doubt whether the public can be hubbled again to soon. be bubbled again so soon.

Another letter is from our good highbrow Another letter is from our good highbrow friend Edwin Edgett, literary editor of the Boston Transcript. He says, "I must confess my ignorance, but I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles is new to me." Now isn't that typical of Boston? If Mr. Kellette had colled by Allie "I'd Am Bornetical". called his ditty "I Am Perpetually Ejaculating Unsubstantial Spheres of Vapor," how quickly Boston would have fallen for it.

Obviously Tennyson was not thinking of Elaine, Ark., when he pulled that line about Elaine the fair, Elaine the lovable.

Additional Argument for Prohibition Another highly important piece of evi-dence showing Kerr's wonderful effective-ness was the fact that not a Red-nosed player reached third base.—Our favorite morning as the second of morning paper.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ORATION

Address to An Employer Upon Demanding a Raise As Planned As Delivered

I think you will If you are not too admit, sir, that the busy, sir, there is one quality of my work other matter — in during the last two fact, the truth of the years has been such matter in fact is exthat my services could actly - well, sir, I not easily be fe-placed. I speak more was precisely won-dering whether — of in pain than in anger course I know this is when I say that it a bad time-indeed has been a matter of profound surprise to I have been very me to note that you ness picking up a bit have not seen fit to lately, and I am sure acknowledge my value my own department has been-but to tell to the firm in some substantial way. you the truth, sir. I think I may say that have been wondering have been patient. -of course it is jus have continued my as you think best and efforts with unremit-I wouldn't think of ting zeal, and I think I may flatter myself insisting, but after all perhaps I have that my endeavors made a mistake in have not been with-out result. I have I was thinking that

lated, a memoranbear in mind the idea dum of the increased of a possible future raise in salary at profits in my department during the last some future time. twelve months, due in great part to my I am sorry to have to cision, but I think I owe it to myself to say candidly that uness you see the matter in the same way that I do I shall feel obliged to deprive the firm of my services.

here, carefully tabu-

We have often noticed that the college students who complain most bitterly of the difficulty of memorising dates and mathematical formulae can absorb the most com plicated football signals with apparent case.

Personals

E. M. MARBLE-Drop in some time. RICHARD DESMOND-If the same will call at office of the Chaffing Dish, will learn something to his advantage. PETE-No, Socrates does not write the Quiz.

Georgiana is Herself Again

We have received a number of inquiries about the welfare of Georgians, our pet bookworm, and beg to reply on her behalf that she is doing nicely. George Gibbs has asked us to propound to her the antique conundrum that runs thus:

A bookworm starts to eat her way through a two-volume work which stands on a bookshelf. The thickness of each volume is two inches of paper; the covers are one-eighth-inch boards. Beginning at the first page of the first volume and chewing in a straight line to the last page of the second volume, how far does she travel? Georgians says that Mr. Rigby tried to fool her with that riddle when she first

turned up in his shop. Her answer is "One-quarter of an inch, unless the books in quesion are novels by Mr. Gibbs himself. that case, so much am I enamored of his enchanting style I would take the trouble to retrace my mouthfuls, and the answer would be six and one balf inches.

Georgiana adds that her finder, Mr. Rigby, makes a hobby of mathematics and taught her that two and two do not always total four. Besides she is expert at riddling

THE FAN

ferre treatment and process

-autoch den anger av

No WORDS have yet my fancy caught Anent the league of nations. I don't include intensive thought Among my dissipations. No Shantung bugaboo can raise

My dander or my terror; But, say !- the game still wins my praise-A game without an error!

D'Annunzio may drain his cup And all the beans be spilling. No Fiume fuss can stir me up While Ruether makes a killing Though British votes the council grab, Thus driving patriots batty, I think but of the Kerr-full job

That swatted Cincinnati. State problems never were for me. They're not what I was : Let politicians find the key, For that is what they're paid for. But cheerfully I make report,

And tenderly I pat it: If politics was just a sport I'd be a wonder at it GRIF ALEXANDER.

Matthias Erzberger says Germany needs financial aid from the United States. 'Tis true. The whole world needs it. But the whole world will have to go to work first. Wellesley College has posted notices prohibiting smoking. And for every girl who quits the chances are two will start

just out of pure cussedness. From Boston comes the news that the number of Christian Endeavor societies in creased in Germany during the war. When

What Do You Know?

1. Which one of the central powers quit first in the war?

2. What President of the United States later became a citizen of another 3. What is plankton?

What American river runs through the Royal Gorge?

the devil was sick, etc.

5. In what direction does the Gulf Stream

6. What was Dorr's Rebellion? 7. When did it occur?

When did Venice cease to be an independent republic? 9. What is the fly of a flag? 10. What vital strategic mistake was made

by the Germans at the beginning of the war? Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. The French Chamber of Deputies has re-

cently ratified the peace treaty. Cicotte should be pronounced as though it were spelled "See-cutt." and with an equal atress on each syllable. 3. President Wilson is not quite sixty-

three years old.

4. Benjamin Franklin married Deborah Read, of Philadelphia. 5. The game of lacrosse is of Canadian

6. The Lion of St. Mark is symbolical of Venice.

7. Little John in English tradition was a tall, stalwart fellow, who became a member of Robin Hood's band of outlaws. His original name is variously given as John Little or John Nailor. William G. McAdoo was President Wil-

son's first secretary of the treasury. The minnesingers were the earliest lyric poets of Germany. Their name is derived from "minne-sang" (love