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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 29, 1010

PATIENCE AND THE TARIFF

ALBA JOHNSON'S advocacy of a reduced tariff is a bit startling to Philadelphians, who have excellent reasons for ascribing much of the nation's prosperity to protective imposts. His position, moreover, is open to criticism as premature.

Both free traders and high-tariff champions are at present handicapped in formulating definite and authoritative policies regarding customs duties. World industries and world trade are in a state of flux. After-the-war conditions have not crystallized.

The whole problem not only demands attention by political economists and practical factors in industry, but the exercise of patience. Time will unravel the tariff issues more convincingly than efforts to interpret relationships which

are not yet stabilized. The debate between protection and free trade, absolute or modified, is end-

less because the world refuses to stand

ORDER COMES FIRST

IN SUSPENDING Mayor Poorman, of Canton, the governor of Ohio acts upon a principle which takes precedence over the merits in any controversy. The preservation of public order is the first function of government.

It was not because steel-strike riots were unsuppressed in Canton, but because any riots whatever were permitted to imperil the city that its bungling mayor was removed. The principle inyolved is one distinctly appealing to the ation as a whole in its present mood.

Disorder must go before anything can be settled.

LOYALTY'S LANGUAGE KEY

AKING of Spain, imported from Italy, once lost his throne, it is said. through inability to pronounce the Spanish "z." The incident seems fantastic, whimsical, yet in fact it touches the heart of the nationalization problem.

A naturalized American who cannot speak the English language is actually an alien, in spite of his legal papers.

Fortunately, Congress is under no illusions concerning a prime factor turning out helpful and loval citizens. Its attitude on the subject is clearly expressed in the unanimous report to the Senate of the bill stimulating the states to adopt the compulsory teaching of English both to illiterates and to the great numbers of Americans unable to read and write our language.

Appropriations for the purpose are to be apportioned among those states which provide at least 200 hours of English per annum in their schools. Five million dollars is appropriated by the bill for the first fiscal year and \$12,500,000 annually thereafter.

It is needless to expatinte on the virtues of such an enterprise. The liberation by the language key of the 8,000,000 persons in the land who are unacquainted with English will be a major security of public spirit and intelligent patriotism.

WARE OF POLITICAL CROOKS

THE warning of Chairman Walton, of the Committee of One Hundred. egainst subterganean attacks upon the councilmanic ticket nominated at the Republican primaries is not sounded too

There is evidence of deals and dickers to bring about the defeat of some of the independent Republican nominees in order that a majority in the Council hostile to the new Mayor may be elected. The Charter party is to be used for putting the deals across. In close districts it may be able to muster votes enough to defeat a Moore candidate and change the majority from one in favor of Moore to one against him.

The men engineering the plan are expert political tricksters. They have succeeded thus far in keeping themselves in the background, though several men are suspected. Their efforts can be frustrated if the voters in favor of a clean administration in the City Hall go to the polls next Tuesday and cast their ballots as they cast them on the primary day.

WE LIKE WHAT WE LIKE

HAVING tried opera in German, both with and without riots, New York now judicially bans it until after the peace treaty is signed. .

The court decision is based on popular sentiment rather than logic, and perhaps wisely so. Just why an enemy tongue should be interdicted only when it is set to music would puzzle the philosopher, especially that famous one who once declared that what was too silly to be said could be sung. The public, however, is rightly the determining factor in such

Americans have no liking for raw fish

of Polynesia. They are under no obligation to apologize for a provincial palate. It is their own and should as such be heeded. When we really want German opera it will be restored and unseasoned with eggs and catcalls.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that German music uncontaminated with Teutonic speech is being freely played throughout the land. Even in this young musical season Philadelphians have already applauded Beethoven, Weber and

A GREAT SPANISH NOVELIST AND THE EFFECT OF WAR ON BOOKS

Why "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Survives and Other Novels Are Forgotten in a Season

GROUP of intelligent men were speculating the other day upon the effect of the war on the reading taste of the public. Various opinions were expressed, but not one of the men volunteered any information about the effect of the war on his own reading. They all were thinking of that distant and impersonal thing known as "the general

And not one of the men attempted to tell why people read at all. If this can be discovered we shall have an answer to the question which publishers and authors have been talking about for the last three or four years.

The arrival in this country of Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the distinguished Spanish author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," for a stay of six months or six years, as pleases him best, may suggest to some one that if it had not been for the war Americans by the hundred thousand would not be reading the "Four Horsemen." He would be superficially right but fundamentally wrong.

Blasco Ibanez's great book is only accidentally about the war. It is a great romance which happens to be staged with the war as the scenery.

To put it in another way, as has been done by a man with a poetic imagination, Blasco Ibanez has taken three human beings and used them as mirrors in which are reflected the tremendous tragedies going on about them, and those tragedies are colored by the nature of the souls on which they react. It might have been staged in the Middle Ages. where Charles Reade put the scene o "The Cloister and the Hearth," and it would still have had the same popular

Human nature has not been changed by the fighting which went on for four years. If proof of this be needed it was afforded by the action of the queen of the Belgians at Bryn Mawr on Monday. when there was shown to her a little baby whose father had been killed in the Argonne. The tender mother heart of the queen was stirred to its depths and she took the child in her arms, caressed it and exclaimed with infinite pity, "You poor dear baby!" Women felt like that over a fatherless child centuries ago, and they will feel the same for centuries to

The war has not changed human nature. It has simply put it in operation under new conditions. It may perhaps have brought more of tenderness and sympathy to the surface, but these emotions were there or they could not have been evoked.

If there is a heart in a book people will read it, no matter whether its setting is war or peace. The most popular painting at the Columbian Fair in Chicago was "Breaking Home Ties." Sophisticated artists looked at it with contempt. But the plain people from all over the nation stood in front of it with tears in their eyes simply because it showed to them what had happened in their own experience and what was happening in thousands of homes every day in the year. It was the mother's tragedy made

No book, whether written in time of war or of peace, will have more than an ephemeral life if it does not lay fast hold of the fundamental emotions. We sometimes call "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a Civil War book, in spite of the fact that it was written several years before Fort Sumter was fired on. But Mrs. Stowe, up in Brunswick. Me., got hold of a big idea and she developed it in her immortal novel. It was a human problem, with slavery as an incident. If it had been a mere war tract like "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" it would not have survived to the present, nor would it have been translated into scores of languages and read by hundreds of thousands to whom slavery was nothing but a word.

The war with Spain produced one book. "The Red Badge of Courage," which was popular for a while because it described the experiences of a common soldier more graphically than they had ever been described before. But it is not read now for two reasons. One is that it dealt with a restricted class of men and another is that the kind of war through which Stephen Crane's hero passed is so different from the kind of war that has just been fought that its setting is all wrong for the present generation of fighting men. But the Spanish War attracted attention to Latin America and was followed by a series of novels about that part of the

Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune." Of course, this war has produced thou sands of books-fiction, verse, history and propaganda; but as soon as the armi stice was signed the demand for most of them ceased instantly. They were like last week's newspapers, of no interest save to the antiquarian. Others still sell and will continue to sell. Take, for example, Alan Seeger's verse with his remarks about his rendezvous with death. There is in this bit of poetry the concentration of the spirit of a high adventure which belongs to no time and to no season. The same quality appears in some of the things that Rupert Brooke

world, starting with Richard Harding

The public just now is buying Booth Tarkington's "Ramsey Milholland" because it finds in it an exhibition and exposition of the typical American youth who can think and can act, but does not talk about it. The great crisis moved Ramsey's romantic soul, but he was in-Yet when he was the first

wrote.

man to enlist from his college those who knew him were not at all surprised. They were kin with him and they understood what had been going on beneath the surface of his mind, because it had been going on beneath the surface of

their minds as well. The number of people who read books because they are interested in literature as such is infinitesimal wher compared with the number who read books because they are interested in life. The small coterie of faddists who discuss the relative merits of realistic and romantic fiction lives in an eddy of the stream of humanity moving from swaddling clothes to the shroud. What its members say and think is of great importance to them

and to nobody else. The general public buys books by Harold Bell Wright and Gene Stratton-Porter by the million, while they pass Henry James by on the book stall. The people who like James turn up their noses at Wright and Mrs. Stratton-Porter, and the people who like these two popular novelists would not use one of the James books except to throw at the cat. And these novelists are read in spite of the fact that they have not written about the war, if not because of that unique distinction.

Blasco Ibanez, who is already rivaling them in popularity, commends himself to the highbrows more than they. It is merely because he happens to combine wide knowledge and a style of great distinction with an insight into the human heart, that heart which speaks the only universal language yet invented.

He disclosed his secret when he said on his arrival in New York that he did not intend to write an "American novel," but that he would use America as a setting for a story, which, put in other words, means that he will not try to create American characters, but that he will write of common humanity, confident that its appeal will be as broad as humanity itself.

COAL AND WHISKY

ALTHOUGH it was plain that Congress found a grim pleasure in passing the prohibition enforcement bill over the President's veto, it has not helped the "dry" cause. It has invited pressure of an extraordinary sort to force an early ratification of the peace treaty and the formal abolition of restraints imposed upon the liquor traffic by the wartime dry" laws.

It was Senator Borah who typified the spirit that prevailed in the House and Senate yesterday. The President, said he, in a characteristic tirade about the prohibition veto, was inconsistent. He complained because in relation to the proposed coal strike the President appears to assume that war emergencies still exist, while his veto implied that where prohibition is in question the war

There is a wide difference between coal and whisky. Hysterical perversion of an accepted principle of prohibition for the sake of an additional month or two of forced restraint is one thing. The crisis that threatens the industrial life of the .ountry is another. The war was over, so far as any need for emergency prohibition was concerned, when last summer's crops were harvested. War conditions will continue to affect the business interests of the country until peace is made between employers and employes and until trade routes are re-established upon a revised basis.

Mr. Borah knows all this. The actual prohibition law, as it has been accepted and approved by the State Legislatures, is to be effective in January. It is conceivable that the President foresaw the complications that might easily arise i money was spent in vast quantities and elaborate machinery established to enforce an emergency law after the emergency has passed. The letter and spirit of the wartime act require that prohibition be proclaimed temporarily at an end when the treaty of peace is ratified, and the Senate is in a way to ratify the treaty at an early date.

That is as it should That's Right! be. Mr. Bok has extended the "drive" for the Philadelphia Orchestra until the remaining \$300,000 is raised. Now, everybody spring to his side and that of his busy workers. For a month they have toiled inces santly. And now, tired but brave, they are going to toil on a week longer. A fresh zest to them! But let the public respond. These toiling men and women have put aside every duty and every pleasure to work for this beautiful orchestra. They have not spared themselves. They and their object should be rewarded. The goal is in sight. It can easily be reached if every one will do his or her part. Let us do it! And save the finest orchestra in America!

More interest might be taken in the proceedings of the committee in Berlin which investigating responsibility for the war if it were not for the present military op erations in the Bultie.

In Labrador, an English explorer told students at Haverford College, one could buy a fish as big as a man for five cents, and he advised them to go there. Fish, they say, makes brain. Did he mean-

In the presence of the queen of Bel gium the wife of the mayor of Los Angeles slapped the face of the State Department representative who told her "to get a hustle She evidently obeyed orders.

The Public Service Railway Co. is pri vately of the opinion that the board that ecommends that they should return to a zone plan should be called an inutility board. As wartime prohibition will come to an

terest in unexpected quarters. Realty men who yesterday examined the nd adjoining the Philadelphia and Western Railway are of the opinion that Philly' utskirts need a few more home-frills.

end when the Senate ratifies the peace treaty,

Senate deliberations will take on added in

The enterprise and daring shown by or thieves all point to the existence of ar rganized gang. So far it has been pernitted to gang its ain gair.

Who shall prescribe when doctors disagree? A recent case provides the answer; The lawyer.

The President smoothed John Barley orn's conttails while the House kicked. Indian sommer was an Indian giver.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

increasing Influence of Civic Associations-Gossip About M. W. Hargrove, Dr. MacInall, Magistrate Carson and Others

THE casual observer cannot fail to be impressed by the gradual increase of influence of the various civic associations. Originally regarded as the playthings of those who are not quite centent with municipal affairs, they have come to be real forces in most of the great municipalities. Philadelphia has been conspicuous with respect to membership in this movement. Andrew Wright Crawford is field secretary of the American Civic Association, the daddy of them all, which has headquarters in Washington. Connected with this national organization as vice presidents are Mrs. Edward W. Biddle and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, both of Philadelphia. The president of the association is J. Horace McFarland, of Pittsburgh. The association does not confine its membership exclusively to the United States, since it numbers among its board of officers J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, Canada. The independent organizations, many of which are now conspicuous in civics and economics, are building up a group of leaders, both men and women, who will ultimately have to be reckoned with in politics. The range of activity for these public-spirited bodies extends from tenement house inspection and child hygiene to the study of fine arts, and, by the way, the Widener art collection is soon to be inspected by these civies connoisseurs.

THE Philadelphia housing people and the L Chamber of Commerce are getting together for practical work. The object of the Housing Association is to improve housing and to secure better city planning, and it has aroused the interest of Bishop Gar-land, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Malcolm Lloyd, Jr., Samuel S. Fels, David Kirschbaum and other active spirits in voluntary public affairs. President Trigg, of the hamber of Commerce, has been fairly busy lately with the industrial conference in Washington, but his interest in proper housing is well known and the practical assistance of the chamber doubtless will result in much good.

M. WARNER HAROGEO, "makes to be up to being a "Jersey Piney," makes WARNER HARGROVE, who owns an annual cruise up or down the coast about the time waterways conventions are due, just to get a little relief from business and Hargrove also seeks this annual seclusion from the cares of office. In nor mul times he runs a general store, operates a telephone company, conducts a garage, is manicipal clerk, recording magistrate, speeation, notary public, commissioner of deeds, vice president and director of the local building and lean association, president of the athletic association, secretary of a cranberry company, secretary and manager of coultry farm, and, in addition, operates a sand mine and coal and ice company, and is the Camp Dix agent for an automobile concern. His social duties include uplift conversations with Congressman William J. Browning, Dr. Robert N. Keely, John Huneker, Upton H. White, F. Brown, Dr. Charles Penrose, David J. Smyth, Judge Mellors and other casual visiters to the Pines. Apart from all that, Har-grove is a lineal descendant of the Brown and Scattergood families, who quit England during the period of religious oppression and came over to Burlington, New Jersey, in the Willing Wind, in 1648.

UNDER Harry T. Jordan's management the Rotary Club of Philadelphia continues its civic activities. The latest is a "Cross at Crossings" campaign under the general direction of E. J. Berlet. It is contended that there were more than 2100 accidents away from street crossings last year and that if Philadelphians, particularly children, could be persuaded to cross the streets at the crossings, the total number of accidents would be greatly reduced. any millions of people so back and forth from one side of the street to the other without regard to trolley cars or automo-biles that the Rotary Club admonition cannot be heeded too speedily.

CONGRESSMAN EDMONDS does not like the idea advanced by the interstate and foreign commerce committee of putting port-to-port shipping business under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commis 'In my opinion," says the congress sion. man, "the placing of this business under regulation in connection with the commis sion controlling the railroads will be ruinous to the coastwise business." The congressman thinks this business should remain in the hands of the shipping board with super visionary powers.

A TLANTIC CITY continues to develop-as a popular convention resort. It has all sorts, from labor conventions to the assemblages of foreign delegates to discuss inter-national trade. One of the interesting conventions soon to take place is that of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, and William C. Scull, of Camden, and others are on the jump with respect to it. The coffe roasters, who are about eight hundred in number, will have a great deal to talk about because, like the sugar men, they are now very much in the public eye. They have the inevitable banquet and rumor has it that the Coffee Roasters' banquet is "some" banquet, especially when it comes to speech-

DR. EDWARD MacINALL, who is connected with the Department of Law, is a bookworm and writer of ability, all of which is very congenial to the better half of the The doctor, who was formerly of resides in the Fourteenth Germantown. ward, where Mrs. MacInall is secretary of the school board, a position she has held for six years. In addition to her secre-tarial work, Mrs. MacInall has been engaged in emergency aid and draft work and the work of the Salvation Army. MAGISTRATE ROBERT CARSON

makes a good speech, and there is a reason. Mrs. Carson is literary and a good critic. Polities, civies and economics are. therefore, easily within the judge's range of A book on city management is likely to have attention in the Carson home "City Managers" are not generally known in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia. That's one reason why the changes pro That's one reason why the changes provided for in the new city charter are not yet fully understood. A tour of the coastal cities, or of cities out West, however, will bring a great deal of information concernor municipal government. It is not infrequent that trained men who have had no intimate knowledge of the particular com-munities to which they are called are appointed "managers" or "city managers."

Durell Shuster, in checking up attendance upon an approaching convention down South, has discovered one "manager" who under camps. stands his business so well as to say stands his business are as as to say "I have directed the mayor to forward to you a list of delegates." etc. So it is evident some "managera" have authority which would seem strange in a city like Philadel-

GERMAN RENT PROFITEERS

Thousands of Families Absolutely Homeless in Berlin Because Unable to Pay Exorbitant Prices for Houses and Flats

By B. F. KOSPOTH Special Correspondent to the Evening Public Ledger in Switzerland

Base materialism and profiteering is at the root of the housing crisis that has become acute in all German towns, and particularly in Berlin, where it bids fair to lead to a catastrophe during the coming winter months. Thousands of families are absolutely homeless and forced to sleep ou benches in the public parks. These homeless wanderers are by no means the usual outcasts of all great cities, but thoroughly respectable people of moderate means who are unable to pay the exorbitant rents that are asked for even a modest flat. It is estimated that of the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Berlin more than 1,000,000 are today living five in a single room. And yet there are thousands of unoccupied apartments and rooms in the capital which their proprietors refuse to let except at usurious rates. The government could remedy this calamity appreciably by turning some of the innumerable military barracks, which armed" Germany no longer needs, into cheap apartment houses. But Herr Noske has turned a deaf ear to all such suggestions and declares that he wants all the roundly kaiser's barracks to house his new army an argument that contrasts strangely with assurance that Germany's military strength is being steadily reduced in ac cordance with the peace terms. The only measure taken by the German "Socialist Government to overcome the housing crisis has been to open the dark cells Hausvogtei Prison-the oldest and filthiest prison in Berlin, where unfortunate political offenders and "enemy subjects" were confined during the war-to a small number nomeless families. A home in a prison ceil for those who cannot or will not suffer th exploitation of the profiteer-truly, this is German socialism that inspires Socialists with so much envy and admira

THIS year's crops have been excellent I throughout Germany, and there will, in any case, be plenty of bread to feed the people, as government control of flour not been abolished. But the junkers and farmers who grow the wheat are not exempt from the unpatriotic rapacity that characterizes all classes of Germans in their misfortune. Owners of large estates situated on the western borders of the empire are making millions by secretly selling and exporting grain to neighboring countries that until recently were at war with Germany. This profitable business has assumed such alarming proportions that the authorities have been compelled to promulgate a new law substituting imprisonment for fines in all cases of illegal exportation of foodstuffs. And these are the country gentlemen of Germany, mostly belonging to the nobility, the ostensible sole true warders of patriotism and religion! Their patriotic and religious feelings have not prevented the Prussian junkers from threatening to cease to supply the city of Berlin with milk from their estates if the municipality does not agree to pay higher prices, and they are quite capable of carrying out their menace, utterly regard-less of the fact that it spells disease and death to hundreds of thousands of poor, innocent children.

DROFITEERING is rife in all countries at the present time. In Europe and America corrupt practices have crept into usiness life during the war, and the ruthless exploitation of the consumer has every where become a grave social and political danger. But it is in Germany that this corruption has attained its most virulent deelopment, and from Germany the deadly moral disease is spreading over Europe as tealthily and surely as the influenza germs that devastated the world with the new mortal virulence they had acquired in the putrid atmosphere of the German prisoners'

THE German Socialist government is do-Ting nothing to fight the plague of profiteering that threstens to destroy Germany and involve all Europe in her moral does. Through the unestrained greed of

the German profiteer, the raising of the blockade by the Allies, a just and humane measure that was welcomed by all fair-minded men, has so far failed to relieve the distress of the German people and served only to facilitate and to propagate profiteer-ing in all other countries. In little Switzerland, for example, great stocks of merchandise had been accumulated and withheld from commerce before the collapse of the central empires by speculators, who calculated that the war would last several years longer and prices rise accordingly. The sudden dis-aster to Ludendorff's armies and the conclusion of the armistice brought these profiteers face to face with deserved bankruptcy and ruin. They held a meeting in Berne and discussed their plight quite openly. The discussion revealed the existence hidden stocks of soap in Switzerland suffinext ten years! Fifty millions francs' worth of shoes and stocks of clothing beyond computation were admitted by the profiteers to be in their possession. One modest little tailor in eastern Switzerland had laid in a stock of 100,000 ready-made suits of clothes. It was evident that if all this merchandise had to be cast upon the Swiss market now that the war was over prices would slump and the speculators be almost ruined. Their only chance of salvation, all the members of the assembly agreed, lay in exporting their stocks to Germany and thus preventing a glut on the Swiss market. And this they nive succeeded in doing, and prices Switzerland have in consequence remained as high as ever. This is a typical instance of a profiteering trick that must have been enacted many times and in many countries when the sudden ending of the war threat ened to upset the plans of grasping specuators, and the raising of the blockade them at the last moment from a fate they richly deserved.

"STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!"

TN ITS effects upon the masses, the present high cost of living is the most violent of revolutionary stimulants, and Lenine's faith n the value of the profiteer as a Bolshevik propagandist is thoroughly justified. This probably explains the extraordinary paradox that the strike tactics at present adopted by the European labor leaders benefit profiteering class far more than the working classes, whose interests they are supposed to protect. Higher wages strikes furnish the profiteer with the most plausible excuse for demanding higher prices; and if prices diminish Socialist agitators are deprived of their most effective propaganda for promoting proletarian unrest. Thus the profiteer and the labor agitator are in reality working hand in hand, though for different ends. For the aim of the modern disciple of Marx in continually contributing increase the cost of living by incessan strikes is. I am absolutely certain, to preripitate a vast economic catastrophe through out the entire world and to seize the dictator ship in the hour of chaos.

Clemenceau says the time has come when he must take repose. The Tiger has definitely decided on a change of spots.

J. Hampton Moore is going to have harmony in the party if he has to go after it with a club.

With the new rule Britons have into effect, it will have to be called House of Lords and Ladies.

The captains and the kings depart, but local politicians insist that old General Apathy is still on the job.

If the Supreme Court approves the municipal loan there will be \$3,250,000 for water. This will be joyful tidings for wagon

The police trial board's most serious trial seems to be its inability to subpoens

witnesses.

President Wilson is taking notice,

The Basket of Memories

THIS is the market of live and learn. Here is the stall where they sell the spring.
And here is the stand where the memories

And what will you have? There is everything!

Sell me, oh, sell me, dear merchant of joy, Memories of childhood in far-away lands, And dear little visions of old playmate faces. Comrades of youth holding hands in our

This is the market of never again, Bouquets and branches of beautiful joys, so fill up your basket, ye women and men.

With memories of days of the girls and the boys! Sell me, oh, sell me, dear keeper of stalls,
A lane in the country, a rose by the gate.
The sweet honeysuckle all over the walls. And the rose by the path in its regal

Home, with the basket aswing on your arm, Brimmed with the dreams of the days And roads running sweet by the village and

And down through the valleys and meadows of green! high the basket, the stalls are so

In life's dreamy market, and prices are For all that they ask is a smile, with its

And away with your basket piled high you may go!
-Folger McKinney, in the Baltimore Sun. Two New York men have been sen-

tenched to between four years' and eight years' imprisonment for "criminal anarchy. at least, of the sentences is tautological, Syndicalists in Paris are planning a

general strike. Happily, time has given proof of the fact that the best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley. Gasoline lamps are going to cost the

city \$21,200 more next year than this. Old H. C. comes heavy on the light. Advice to voters to stop pussyfooting ought to give the apathetic pause.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. With what slogan did the French repel the Germans at Verdun? Who killed Alexander Hamilton? 3. What is indigo?

4. How many Republicans voted against the Johnson amendment to the peace 5. What was the original Polish form of

Chopin's name? 6. What was a tetrarch? 7. In what war was the battle of Plassey

fought and what were its results? S. What is the fruit of the hawthorn

called? 9. Who is acting president of Bryn Mawr

college? 10. How should the "c" in the name of the Belgian national air, "La Braban-

conne," be pronounced? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The seven chief virtues are faith, hope

charity, prudence, fortitude, chastity and temperance. 2. A seascape is a picturesque view of the

ocean or a picture presenting a marine 3. Kijuro Shidehara is the new Japanese ambassador to the United States.

4. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, has just announced his candidacy for the presidency.

5. He belongs to the Republican party. 6. Winslow Homer was a noted American

painter of marine subjects. 7. Belgium's national debt was \$149,000 .-000 in 1914. On the suggestion of Herbert Hoover, her war debt was anceled to the Allies. S. A sizar is a student at Cambridge, Eng-

A sizar is a student at Cambridge, England, or Trinity College, Dublin, paying reduced fees and formerly charged with certain menial offices.

Karl Seitz is president of Austrig.

The German pence treaty is divided into