Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

EDITORIAL BOARD:

JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Dusiness Manager

Published daily at Puntic Lancius Building,
Independence Square, Philadelphia,
ATLANTIC CITY Press Union Building
New York 206 Metropolitan Tower
Darnort 701 Ford Building
ST, Louis 1008 Fullerton Building
Chroaco 1302 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
New York Bureau.

Lendon Times

Subscription Terms

The Evening Public Lengths served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns

t the rate of tweive (12) cents per week, payable

the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month.
Six (36) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per
month. Norce-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

A. Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Friday, February 13, 1920

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS AND ART

MAYOR MOORE'S doctrine of utili-tarian beauty, as expounded before the City Parks Association the other night, is not new, but it is always worth emphasizing. As an example of how not to exemplify it, he referred pointedly and frankly to one of the most futilely extravagant projects ever railroaded through Congress-the act authorizing the construction of the harbor of refuge at Cape May,

Foreign engineers have laughed at that foolish undertaking, but the cost of furnisking them with fun has been somewhat too great to be comfortably appreciated at home, save by those whom the Mayor described as "the then reigning statesmen."

In contrast Mr. Moore cited the prime necessity of the Delaware bridge, promising preliminary work within six months. and the need of rehabilitating the Delaware and Chesapeake and Delaware and Raritan canals. Although beauty should receive expert consideration, it is the wants which such enterprises will fill that most commend them to public attention.

The claims of art, important as they are, are often misconceived. The French erected an attractive statue at Colon, but they did not build the Isthmian canal.

It is possible to balance values better than that. The Camden bridge can be made tasteful and still respectful of the service it owes to two municipalities. Mr. Moore is quite correct in regarding it as of more consequence than a handsome harbor of refuge in which nobody wants to hide.

SOVIET INSURANCE

THE New York Life Insurance Co. has announced that the soviet government of Russia has assumed all its obligations in that country and has taken possession of its Russian assets to enable it to meet the obligations. The significance of this action,' so far

as it can be judged at this distance, lies in its apparent revelation of the purpose of the soviet government to protect those who are insured in the company.

That is, the government has apparently abandoned its policy of confiscation and it is attempting to conserve the

wealth of the country. If this be the correct view, then ex-

treme radicalism is being abandoned and common sense is beginning to govern.

ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE

THOMAS A. EDISON, who said on his - seventy-third birthday that it was possible that Marconi is correct when he says that wireless electric messages can be sent as far as Mars, did not make an astounding admission.

No man of science at the present time is so rash as to deny the possibility of anything. He may regard this, that or the other as improbable, but so many wonderful things have been done that he keeps an open mind.

As an instance of the once unbeliev able, Mr. Edison has cited the audion invented by Lee de Forest, which is so delicate and responsive that when a fly walks over the transmitter the sound is magni fied to such an extent that it would shat ter the eardrums of a person listening at the receiver. Now, suggests the electrical wizard, if the men of the earth can do such a thing what cannot the men of Mars do, who are said to be as far superior to us as we are to the chimpanzee?

MARSHALL AS A CANDIDATE

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL is being trotted out as a possible harmony candidate for the Democrats Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, is said to be able to control the thirty-six delegates from his state and possibly the total eighty-eight from New England. If he desires it the Massachusetts delegates will present his name to the convention. But Senator Walsh leans strongly toward the Vice President, and Mr. Marshall can have the Indiana delegation if he wishes it.

Former Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Senator Reed, of Missouri, are working for anti-administration delegations to San Francisco from their states. It is not yet disclosed whether they will back Marshall, but if they do it will be necessary to eliminate the word harmony when speaking of his candidacy.

This talk is interesting, but it is not important nearly five months in advance of the convention. It will continue, however, until the President himself lets his views be known. Then all but the recalcitrants will follow the bell wether.

WHY NAVAL FACTS ESCAPED US

ADMIRAL SIMS'S charge that "during the war the public's ignorance on military and naval affairs was colossal" is an indictment that can hardly be seusly disputed. Indeed, while the fighting was on, the opinion generally prewas unpatriotic.

Officials in Washington were uncom-

municative. Naval commanders stationed abroad said very little for publication. The army chieftains seldom announced their plans to laymen. It was difficult at times for even the most energetic news services to discover just what was going on.

The value of such reticence was so repeatedly emphasized that the public came to believe that too much discussion of military and naval matters might play into the hands of the foe. Now that it is all over we realize, even more than we did during the conflict, how uninformed we were.

Moreover, the thought is hard to dispel that if we had asked then for enlightenment we should not have got any and would, from official quarters, have been roundly berated for perilous prying in a crisis.

A YOUNG RAIL UNION WOULD ROUGH-HOUSE THE COUNTRY!

Threats of a Strike Come. Thus Far. Only From a Helpless and Unruly Infant Among the Brotherhoods

MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY men, who are alone responsible for the new threat of a railway strike, have the youngest of the big unions. They were not organized until the government took control of the lines. Their recent maneuvers, organized independently of the other big railroad brotherhoods, reveal the reckless lack of self-control that is inevitable when great energy is joined with inexperience.

The union's membership is made up ery largely of track-repair men. It includes some carpenters and bridge work-The maintenance-of-way men could not tie up the rail system. But they found, in their short life as a brotherhood, that threats and gestures were profitable. So it is not surprising to find their organization now in the role of the fierce tiger cub of unionism and determined to rough-house the country.

It happens, however, that the maintenance-of-way men have a big dispute on with the Federation of Labor, which shows no disposition to support this latest adventure in industrial terro.ism. The trainmen's brotherhoods, including the engineers and firemen, agree in the general demand for wage increase. But they have made it plain through their spokesman at Washington, Mr. Lee, that they are not yet ready to go to the extent of a strike.

The older brotherhoods, being experienced, are more conservative. The maintenance-of-way men's organization , as we have said, young. It is headlong. But until it can convert all the other brotherhoods to a policy of wild unwisdom it will not strike. Alone it could not stop transportation.

It may be admitted that the wages of railway men have not kept pace with the upward flight of living costs.

Whose wages have? Railroad workers have had better opportunities than most people to meet, without hardship, the economic stresses of the period. Members of the trainmen's brotherhoods are the aristocrats of organized labor. If the President, the public and the railway executives were not now doing their utmost to make life comfortable for the railmen the talk of a vast strike now heard in Washington and at the maintenance-of-way men's headquarters in Detroit would be less exasperating.

There will be no strike if Mr. Wilson sustains Mr. Hines, whose view it is, apparently, that the people of the country should have a chance to recover from their own immense difficulties before they are compelled to assume additional burdens actually greater than they can bear,

All the older brotherhoods have carried on their negotiations lately with patience and without violent talk. One pelligerent union has sent its representatives to Washington to threaten the government and to take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs in the railroad dministration.

These men are exalted with a sense of ower that is far from being justified. They represent carpenters who draw pay as high as that earned by locomotive engineers. They speak for track workers whose pay has been increased several times within the last few years. Yet they are threatening the country with paralysis in the demand for more.

This is not scientific. It is irritating and it is unfair, and, above all, it is un-

Recent events made it pretty clear that you cannot tie up and paralyze any system of essential utilities in any civilized nation, no matter what cause you attempt to serve by such a method. The coal strike proved this. The British railway men have an organization that is even closer than the American brothergoods, yet the attempt to paralyze transportation in England for a limited period

vas a failure. Opinion not only outside the railway men's organization, but within it, revolted. There is a hardening conviction everywhere in the civilized world that reason must be substituted for violence and that even when injustice exists sincere minds must be given time to deal with it cleanly and decently.

If the maintenance-of-way men had wiser leaders they would know all this. They would know that we, like the English, are a nation of mechanics. Even a general railway strike in either country could do no more than cripple transportation systems and disarrange sched-

The instinct of civilization is against any one who, for any reason, would apply methods of brutal attrition to a whole

nation. So schemes such as are talked of by intemperate leaders of one of the railway unions will always be fought bitterly, even by people who are ardent friends of labor unionism and believers in its logi-

Some of the union leaders at Washingon, therefore, have been threatening what they must know to be impossible. Their present appeals are illogical. Neither the government nor the railroad executives can take any more money out of the pockets of the rank and file in America to pay increased wages to one group of workers for the simple reason that the people cannot afford to pay more than they are paying now for necessities | amendment.

of life affected directly by the costs of

transportation. The rational way to obtain better wages for all the brotherhoods, if higher wages continue to seem necessary, is clearly suggested by Mr. Atterbury and other railway managers, who are preparing to put the rail lines on a new basis of efficiency.

It is conceivable that we are approachng a time in which the railroads themselves may be made to produce additional revenue by improved methods of operation. Certainly the railroads ought to do a larger business than they are now doing. Constantly increasing rates have diverted a great deal of their business to other channels. The trend represented by climbing freight and passenger rates and ceaseless demands from employes for better pay is directly toward lessened utility and general impoverishment of the big lines.

The stimulus of change, the plans now under way to extend railroad service everywhere through co-operation between big and little systems, and the industrial activity that will follow after peace is declared should bring new prosperity to all railroads. So increases may come naturally.

If increases cannot be pledged now the brotherhoods and their leaders will have to cultivate the sort of patience without which most of us could not continue to exist. The period of transition from federal to private control will be a trying one for those who control the railways The government cannot afford to complicate the task by a surrender to any demand not based upon logic and justice.

Talk of a general strike is folly. In the last analysis it will not be interpreted as an effort to club either the government or the railroads, but as the attempt of a wrong-minded union to wring additional money out of a public whose present difficulties are far greater than the difficulties of those who are making the demand.

KEEP HEPBURN ON THE JOB

THE way to settle the street-cleaning business is to keep Donald M. Hep-burn at the head of the Street Cleaning Bureau. He has already proved that he is the right man for the job. He is interested in keeping the streets clean and in nothing else. He has already told more facts about the situation than are palatable to the contractors, and it is believed that he has more at his disposal that will be equally distasteful to the men who have been paid large sums of money for removing the filth from the highways. If the need for Mr. Hepburn's services

here were put up to Governor Sproul it is probable that he could be induced to release him from his agreement to enter the service of the state on March 1. But even if the Governor would consent to release him, Mr. Hepburn's services cannot be retained by the city unless an adequate salary is paid to him. It is preposterous to expect an engineer of his standing to work for \$4000 a year. He has demonstrated his ability to save the city hundreds of thousands of dollars and he has only just begun to study the problems of his bureau. *

Director Winston, of the Public Works Department, plans to appoint a commission of experts to inquire into the worth of the work done by the street-cleaning contractors, and Chief Hepburn's vigorous and fearless methods will be an invaluable aid to such an inquiry. He is rapidly accumulating all the facts. It would be a waste of effort to let Hepburn go and then pay consulting engineers to find out what he already knows.

It appears imperatively necessary for Director Winston to arrange to keep the present chief of the Street Cleaning Bureau on the job and to permit him to go ahead with the work which he has begun

KERENSKY'S HINDSIGHT

 $B_{\rm been}^{\rm ARRING}$ Gogol, the Russians have not been notable for a sense of humor. For that reason it is unlikely that Alexander Kerensky was indulging in quaint irony at his own expense the other day when he blamed the Allies for having played into the hands of the Bolshevists for more than two years.

Historians will argue the subject, but it is improbable that they will have many doubts concerning openings which Kerensky himself gave to soviet rule. If ever a statesman proved a "dud" and bungled his opportunities at a critical period, it was the former leader of Russia. Confronted with the choice of a weak man with sensible ideas, or a strong one with mad potions, the unfortunate Slav selected the latter.

Kerensky accusing others of mismanaging a difficult situation for which he was directly responsible is in the position of a man cutting the cloth of his indictment "a bit thick."

Smartly and speciously W. G. Lee writes the railroad director New Ways to Break Old Pledges that circumstances set forth compel him to serve notice "as of January 23 that on and after February 23' there is possibility of a strike of the railroads. Truly an ingenious way of giving thirty days' notice. One is given reason to wonder if the gentleman's facts are not as mixed as his dates.

Dynamite, like the Now Needs New Outfit tornado, sometimes acts as though it had a sense of the ludicrous. An exploding charge of dynamite near Uniontown, Pa., which broke windows seven miles away, hurt only the feelings and the modesty of the man accidentally responsible. It stripped every stitch of clothing from him, but only bruised bim slightly.

Winston May Use It was impossible to use the cutire streetleaning plant and force while the snow was on the ground. That seems reasonable far as the plant is concerned, but hardly fits in the matter of men. There has been work enough for the force if the force had been

A good way to dis Easily Said courage a footpad is to follow the recent example of a local detective : Take his blackiack away from him and hit him on the head with it.

If there were good roads throughout all parts of the country the thought of a raiload strike would not have its present terror.

Wet reservationists would be willing to usert Article XXX intof the prohibition

A FORSAKEN OUTPOST

Phipps Institute, Which Has Helped Millions, Is Now in Need of Help

DITY for unfortunate and unhappy little children lies deep and incradicable in every one. The degree of civilized progress n any community is discernible always by the nature of the common regard for human life and the measure of sympathy accorded the poor. Therefore we feel that the letter from Dr. Charles J. Hatfield and Doctor Furbush, written in behalf of the Phipps Institute, and printed below, will not go unheeded in Philadelphia. For ourselves, we are glad of the opportunity to circulate an appeal made necessary by the poverty into which one of the few really great scientific institutions has been permitted to lapse.

It is inconceivable that an institution

known internationally for its magnificent part in the slow, hard fight against tuberculosis should be closed because of a lack of money. But the Phipps Institute cannot survive without help. It was established in a part of the city where the need for its service was most cruelly apparent. Millions of people in all parts of the world have benefited by the patient work of its distinguished staff. It is still one of the great and indispensable outposts in the war on tubercu

Doctor Hatfield's letter, with an attendant note from Doctor Furbush, follows: THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE Seventh and Lombard streets

To the Editor of Evening Public Ledger: Sir-In these days of prosperity, it may seem strange to learn that a research laboratory of national reputation-part of and directly under the supervision of the University of Pennsylvania-should be on the point of closing its doors because of lack of funds to continue its work for hu-Yet that is the crisis today confronting

the Henry Phipps Institute There is now in the institute's treasury sufficient funds to maintain it for three months more. When this is expended the institute must close its doors unless help

Established seventeen years ago for the study, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis through scientific and intensive research, this institution has been termed the leading one of its kind in the world, both as to accomplishment and size. The achievements of the Henry Phipps Institute in its highly specialized line are due largely to the counsel of an advisory group which comprises men of national reputation in the field of tuberculosis. Such men are Dr. Simon Flexner, of New York; Dr. Theobald Smith, of Princeton; Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, and Dr.

Hermann M. Biggs, of New York. It is believed that if the facts were known a group of public-spirited men, able to help, could be found in time to save the institute and its research work. Dr. C. Lincoln Furbush has written a

few words about the institute and its work Doctor.Furbush is one of America's fore most sanitarians, besides being Philadelphia's director of public health. His appreciation is inclosed. Phipps Institute is a guardian at your

gate, aggressively, vigorously and persist-ently on watch to find a way to eradicate tuberculosis, which every year in this country costs nearly twice the number of lives that enemy bullets ended during the World War. Also, it fights for better nourish ment for the children of the poor, who fade and die in our midst by tens of thousands. If you feel that the closing of the Phipps

Institute should be prevented, will you so state in your editorial columns? The crux of the case: Phipps MUST obtain support or cease its labors.

CHARLES J. HATFIELD, Executive Director.

The activities of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis for the last sixteen years have been of unusual benefit to every one interested in advanced methods applied to tuberculosis as a municipal

This institute has been a pioneer in tuberculosis work in the United States and has been of particular assistance to the Department of Public Health and Chari-

ties of Philadelphia. The scientific character of the work, together with the practical application of improved methods of field work among the tubercular poor, deserves the highest commendation

Every effort should be made to provide substantially for the continuance of the Henry Phipps Institute. The city of Philadelphia particularly will need its help and co-operation to further the progressive health program of the Department of Pub-

DR. C. LINCOLN FURBUSH. Philadelphia, February 11, 1920.

Dempsey has learned that if he gets \$500,000 for fighting Carpentier he will have to pay \$304,350 to the government as income tax. He will be delighted to help the government to that extent, will be not? And Echo very naturally stresses the last word.

Many professional men would be hope less failures as artisans, remarked the Pro-fessor of Unconsidered Trifles. The President, for instance, ranks high as a statesman, but cannot be considered a success as a cabinet maker.

Strikes in Italy, Bulgaria, Spain; Production stopped when it ought to be speeded;—

Those whom the gods would destroy, it is plain. Leave all the warnings of wisdom unheeded.

Thank heaven, said the Dry Old Codger that the days are approaching when it will not be possible for any blithering idiot to spin revolving doors until they threaten the safety of those who come after. It would seem to the uninitiated that

spend more money in order to save money? The man with courage enough to wear a straw hat in February is either a hero, an advertiser or a nut. Which simply goes to show what slaves to convention most of us

Mr. Hepburn was about as thorough as a

bunch of experts could be expected to be. And why should it always be necessary to

Recollections of the Adamson law cause the public to fervently hope that the President's efforts to avert a railroad strike will not too strongly stress the soft answer that

The threat of a strike clinches the conviction that the government's responsibility for the running of the railroads does not end with their transfer to private ownership. A local soldier comes forth to deny that he is dead. This is one statement which never needs corroboration.

His scientist is a weak statistician q q q There is no limit to the number of jazz kings allowed in the theatrical deck,

Admiral Sims sought publicity. becomes him to complain when he gets it.



"MORE!"

FROM DAY TO DAY

"Over There" Overcrowded

Spiritual Reaction Likely

MARK SULLIVAN, writing in Collier's of the reasons why there may be expected a great wigwagging from the other world to this, puts it thus, or rather he lets an unnamed scientist put it thus, as being a more scientific way than he could put it himself:

May Show in Newly Born "Flu" Is Rival of War Death Has Other Boosters Hopes While Hearts Ache necessary to disclose that effect. During the war it saw great spiritual fruit brotherhood of man. Now, more mystical perhaps, some of i sees a great deposit of spiritual energy to this world's credit on the other side.

The one great, unprecedented phenomenon that has happened to the human race during the last five years is that more people have been killed—many times more—than ever were killed before in the same length of time. You can express this in either of two ways: If you are a ma-terialist, you can express it by saying that terialist, you can express it by saying that during the last five years, on a compara-tively small area of land in Europe, there has been a greater release of spiritual energy, a greater 'setting free," as sclen-tists say, of spiritual energy than ever-occurred before; an extraordinary and un-precedented congestion and explosion of free spiritual energy. On the other hand free spiritual energy. On the other hand, if you are a person of orthodox religion, you will express it by saying that there has been a greater migration of souls from this world to the next than ever occurred will express it by saying that before; that an unprecedented mu souls from this world has just arrived in the next.

g g g

 $M^{\mathrm{R.~SULLIVAN}}$ rather forces the hand of his "materialist" by making him say that there had been a great "release of

spiritual energy. Your materialist in practice wouldn't be so agreeable. He would say that there had been a great change in the forces of matter during those five years of war, the killing of a man being to him scientifically much like the bursting of a shell. But let Mark have his way with the ma-

terialist in order to show us what will happen from this rapid accumulation of spiritual energy on the other shore. Why that world, being polar with respect to this, is surcharged with spiritual elec-

tricity, like the cloud Franklin tapped with his kite. What then? Why, of course, you may expect a great discharge of this spiritual electricity; the world is going to be struck by spiritual light-

This may establish intercommunication. Doctor Steinmetz said the other day that if all the power-bouses in this country were connected into one we might send a message o Mars.

The other world, according to Mr. Sullivan (or his "scientist"), is in that happy position.

We may hear from it. q q q OR, GOES on Mr. Sullivan, this time apparently on his own hook:

If the spiritual energy released by the deaths of all these men on the battlefield goes into the general reservoir of all spiritual energy, then it would be reasonable to expect that the babies who are equipped with spirit from that reservoirthe babies who have recently been born-should possess an unusually large endow-ment of spiritual qualities. If we accept this assumption, then the babies born about this time ought to be the subject of even extraordinary concern on the part of all

M^{R. SULLIVAN} doesn't balf state the case for the accumulation of the "reseroir of spiritual energy" which is going to ake the job of Sir Oliver Lodge or Sir A. Connn Doyle easy

He leaves out the "flu." This disease is supposed to have killed nore people in India alone than the whole ar did in Europe. The war killed 7,000,000.

"flu" last year alone took away 20,000,000. Then there is starvation; it certainly has estroyed more lives in Europe than did the

And the post-war diseases; typhus has just taken 100,000 men in Galicia. The spiritual reservoir is vastly fuller than Mr. Sullivan makes out

WHY should the killed in buttle add vastly to the store of spiritual energy while the combatant victims of war at home fail The Battle Song of the Ages

Where the guns spat death, With a will and a might To the last gasped breath!

Precisely because hu-

It can't contemplate

so tremendous a cause

without demanding to

And it is too im-

patient to wait the fifty

years which will be

see its effect.

It is anxious to draw on that account in

more spiritual habies or in communications

q q q

THE tragedy of human thinking is that

I given a cause it insists that there must

When it cannot know the effect it invents

And, desiring happiness, it invents a happy

In other words of Mr. Sullivan's, the

world's spiritual bank account is only our

Material bank accounts being so bad here

Man is a hoarding as well as a spending animal.

A reservoir somewhere is a pleasant thing

For example, how about a reservoir of

Therefore there must be an accumulation.

And the big leagues in convention assem

oled have resolved to draw upon it for this

The better to do it they have cleared the

way of all tricks, arts and devices which ob-

struct a complete and perfect flow of the un-

used baseball energy into the game this year.

tentional passes by pitchers that break the

"Babe" Ruth walking to the plate will

present a sight draft on the unused home

"You know what beat them Germans?"

said a darky. "Stragedy!" There is not going to be any "stragedy" in baseball this

q q q

A ND speaking of "stragedy," the Allies, particularly the French and Belgians,

in their process against the "war guilty" Germans, have borrowed that of Speaker

Sweet, of the New York Assembly, against the Socialists. You begin to hope that the

war guilty, like the kaiser, will make a

new children's agent, may occasionally in-terest the little ones by singing that beau-

tiful little song beginning "Father, dear

Scuator Vare may yet revise his state-ment to read that it is impossible to do ef-

ment to read that it is dirt upon the feetive work while there is dirt upon the

father, come home with me now.'

Rudolph Krause, ex-saloonkeeper and

No "spitters," no "shine balls." no

During the war we didn't play baseball

is pleasant to think of baving one of the

old friend, the Happy Ending.

other kind "over there."

to think about.

heart of the world.

year, only energy.

bark and bite.

runs of 1918.

naseball?

that will enlighten the dark places of life.

be an effect.

man nature craves some

great consequence of the

Came a chorus of Jesters and Sages, And of Paupers and Princes and Pages, 'Twas a sad song.

the League of Nations, a millennial Out of the west with a ringing cheer, Their khaki forms came, line on line, Steadfast their eyes, not a sign of fear,-

> Men who before, defiant, hurled Their clarion call that roused the world "Give us Liberty or Death!"

The very breeze on "Flanders Field" Heard from the dying the deathless cry-And breathed it to the golden wheat, And sobbed it o'er the clover sweet-

Up from the reek and noise and stench Where blood-clots marked the place of

Mars, Up from the gas-choked, shell-wrecked trench.

To where the dizzy twirling stars Looked down, the cry rose clear and strong. Like trumpet blast both full and long— "Give us Liberty or Death!"

Back with a sure and steady gain, Where flowed the Rhine with reddened They fled who ne'er before had feared

And of Paupers and Princes and Pages, 'Twas a sad song,

FLORENCE KERIGAN.

dor to Italy? 2. How old is Thomas A. Edisou? 3. What is cerebral thrombosis?

empire attain its greatest extent?

6. Who invented the telescope?

cal? 8. For how many years was Texas an in-dependent republic?

9. What was the real name of Gaby Deslys?

The footpad who was beaten by a local oman is henceforth no believer in the vir-

tues of feminism. Uncle Sam's sea dogs and dogs of war nay be muzzled, as Admiral Sims alleges, but they have demonstrated that they both

One of the little things that help to sweeten life is the declaration that sugar is going to be cheaper next month.

TRIOLET

UPON the roof the pastering rain! "Tis music to a listening car. I lie and think how oft again Upon the roof the pattering rain Will fall; and I can scarce refrain From wondering why one loves to hear Upon the roof the pattering rain. 'Tis music to a listening car MILTON MARVEY.

OH, 'TWAS work and 'twas fight

Out of the west with a thunderous roar and a crackle of flame—did you hear?— Out of the vaulted, remote dim past with its treasures of dreams-did you hear?-

'Twas a glad song,
'Twas the Battle Song of the Ages!

Ah, bleeding France, what friends were

'Give us our freedom, or let us die!" "To thee our selves, our lives, we yield!"

"Give us Liberty or Death!"

Back o'er the valleys of Marne and Alsne Where flowers choked in heroes' blood-

A foe save that which grimly cheered-"Give us Liberty or Death!"

'Twas the Battle Song of the Agen!

What Do You Know?

1. Who has just been appointed ambassa

4. Under what emperor did the Roman 5. Where is Trebizond?

7. What is the meaning of the word hella-

10. What time does seven bells indicate on shipboard? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The governor and the people of Hawai are urging that that territory be admitted to statehood.

2. Two comedies by William Wycherly are "Love in a Wood" and "The Country Wife." Wife."

8. Abraham Lincoln died at the age of fifty-six.

4. The United States entered the World War, the Spanish War and the Civil War in the month of April. 5. Brown is attained by mixing red and

6. The largest bell in the world is in Mos-cow, at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference is nearly sixty-eight

 The famous steamship, the Great Eastern, was designed by I. K. Brunel. a British engineer. 8. The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. It contains more than two million vol-

9. A kickshaw is a fancy dish in cookers or a toy trifle.

10. A thole is a pin in the gunwale of a rowboat, used as a fulcrum for an est.