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Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 17, 1920

MORE TALK!

IN SUGGESTING that a tube to Camden might be better than a bridge Mr. Weglein was careful to assure the Business Science Club that he had an open mind. What he desired was "to open the way to a thorough discussion" of this new angle of an old project.

Discussions supposed to be thorough delayed the bridge at least twenty years. Talk, if it is ever started again, can delay it for twenty years more.

Vehicular tunnels of the sort that the president of Council seems to have in mind are still in the experimental stage. No one has any doubts about the utility of bridges. The monumental span now proposed should be put across the river without further delay. When it is finished the people of both communities will know how swiftly such improvements pay for themselves. Then we can build other bridges or a tunnel.

There will be need for such additional conveniences. But it has required many weary years to get the mere talkers out of the way.

MISTS ON THE ADRIATIC

THE Fiume situation seems to be a case of complicated proposals mysteriously arrived at.

Neither the American, the British, the French nor the Italian position has been publicly defined. Out of the thick fog, reminiscent of the old days of the most furtive European diplomacy, arise indications that Italy is resigned to the enforcement of that portion of the secret treaty of London which denied her Fiume.

On the other hand, there are reports that the Rome government now demands an extensive strip of territory along the Dalmatian coast. President Wilson in the new note dispatched to the allied premiers is said to be opposed to such an acquisition at the expense of Jugo-Slavia. Absence of details invalidates praise or blame.

The best feature of the muddle is the evident desire on the part of all the nations concerned to settle the Adriatic problem, so long and so perilously postmuch money honestly. poned. Its very regrettable factor is the

a workable method of strike prevention will be suggested in the forthcoming report it is presumable that some progress

at least has been made in what the cypics like to regard as an impossible task. Tentative expressions from Mr. Hoover

and others serve to indicate what they have in mind. They would "humanize and dignify work of all kinds." Seeking a means to prevent strikes and to avert the hardship and losses of organized idleness, they would insist upon "good wages, reasonable hours and all-around decent treatment for working people." The general lack of information relative to the fundamentals of labor disputes seems to have suggested a way out The for the industrial conference. remedy which the members seem to have in mind is based upon the belief that you can always submit your case to the general public and be assured of fair play. The scheme of future industrial settle-

ments probably will be based upon some agency authorized to uncover and publish the facts behind every strike proposal in order that the force of public opinion may deal with the offender. That isn't by any means a bad beginning.

MR. BRYAN'S EMERGENCE FROM A FIVE-YEAR ECLIPSE

Other Democratic Leaders Must Reckon With the Man Who Usually Senses Current Evils, Even Though He Prescribes Wrong Remedies

FROM his winter residence in Miami. in the region of palm trees and orange groves, where the well-to-do escape the cold season of the North in the balmy atmosphere of the far South, Mr. Bryan has given out the synopsis of what he regards as the proper platform for the Democratic party to adopt in San Francisco in June.

Consideration of the merits of the synopsis may be postponed for a moment in order that attention may first be concentrated on Mr. Bryan himself.

Who and what is he that he should tell the Democratic party what its platform should be?

The Miami winter residence suggests part of what he is, but only part. In order to get a complete picture one must recall that Mr. Bryan also has a residence on a large farm in the suburbs of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Bryan's ownership of a ranch in

Texas must also be kept in mind if one would get a material picture of the man whose landed estates occupy the three angles of a triangle, the base of which stretches two-thirds of the way across the continent, while its apex is in the heart of the Middle West.

There is here political strategy of a very subtle kind. And there is also evidence in it of the accumulation of a considerable fortune in the period between the year when Mr. Bryan went to Chicago to report the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention in 1896 for an Omaha newspaper and left that convention as the presidential candidate of his party, and the time when he was able to cash in on his political prominence and invest the proceeds in landed prop-The man who owns the three erty.

widely separated residences grew up among people of such modest wealth that an income of \$5000 a year seemed to him to be riches beyond the wildest dream of avarice, and the owner of a fortune of \$1,000,000 became prima facie a criminal, for, according to Mr. Bryan's expressed opinion while he was still poor, it was impossible for any man to accumulate so

members of the conference believe to be desires to get the treaty out of the way before the convention meets.

> This brings us to the Miami platform. It is not so definite on some matters as one might wish, but on others Mr. Bryan has again sensed the feeling of great numbers of voters. Of course, the platform will indorse prohibition and woman suffrage, just as the Republican platform will indorse them. The country at large is in no mood to consent to enforced military training. Mr. Bryan feels this when he says the Democratic platform must oppose it. He denounces profiteer-No one favors it because it sounds ing. bad. No one will admit that he is a profiteer. But every one who thinks he has been a victim of a profiteer will approve Mr. Bryan's denunciation of the greedy. He talks about "taxation," 'labor problems" and "political ownership" without going into details.

If he has learned the lesson of his past failures and can refrain from prescribing remedies he is likely to have as much influence in the San Francisco convention as Mr. Wilson, if not more.

When the weather gets mild enough Mr. Bryan will go to his Lincoln farm and issue proclamations from that point of vantage, and he will laugh at the Nebraska politicians who think they can destroy his power by refusing to allow him to go to the convention as a delegate. Mr. Bryan's political strength is not dependent on Nebraska indorsement. Mr. Wilson is likely to make this discovery before the national convention meets in June.

THE WATER CRISIS

IN SPITE of the fact that new pumping stations and new equipment are sorely needed, the immediate responsibility for the serious limitations on the water supply in certain sections of Philadelphia falls upon the public.

During the war period plumbing re-pairs were in abeyance. Water wastage by dripping pipes and spigots has resulted. Tenants of insufficiently heated buildings often keep the faucets running in cold weather to prevent the pipes from freezing. In addition there is the chronic extravagance of a community in which the per capita consumption of water is 160 gallons daily-forty gallons more than in New York city.

Arguments for the universal installation of water meters here have been reiterated, but they now are more perti-nent than ever. No real hardship would be involved if the arrangements for cost were properly made and there would be powerful spurs to discretion in the use of a water supply which under normal circumstances is exceedingly generous. The present crisis is attributable to

the continual cold spells and, so far as central Philadelphia is concerned, partly to the exhaustion of the reserve supply in the East Park Reservoir. With due caution and some consideration of plumbing deficiencies, the public can rectify matters temporarily.

The obligations of the Water Department cannot, of course, be overlooked, but their bearing is upon the future. It is stated that new pumping stations necessary to minister to extravagance cannot be completed before eighteen months. In the meantime there are likely to be periods of shortage in summer, when the heat increases the water demands, and in winter, when the fact that running water will not freeze occasions squander-

Broadly speaking, it is obvious that any great metropolitan district should have us much water as it wants. But miracles cannot be performed offhand. In their absence observance of the ra-

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH FAMOUS MEN

Lansing Tells Story of Thomas Balley Aldrich-Blaine in Philadelphia. Bryan's Sense of Humor

THE Washington newspaper correspond-L ents will miss Secretary Lansing. In spite of the fact that the Department of State is supposed to be the most secretive place in the City of Rumors, there was the utmost candor between the newsgatherers and the secretary of state. The reason for this was not difficult to understand. Nothing was printed without permission.

More than one star newspaper man has possessed state secrets, the publication of which would have created mild sensations, but which were not printed for the very reason that they were secrets affecting the good of the nation. In a word, the newsd respected it with scrupulous fidelity.

Secretary Lansing frequently met the cor-spondents after the day's work was over He was fond of telling a story of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the writer, who was one of his friends. When Aldrich was beginning his literary career he called upon an eminent Boston editor with a poem. Unfortunately the editor was not in his office, but the aspiring poet noticed a memorandum stuck so conspicuously upon his desk that it was impossible not to see it. Scribbled on the

paper in pencil were the words: Don't forget to see the Binder. Don't forget to mail E his contract. Don't forget H's proofs.

The temptation to Aldrich was too great to be resisted. He left his poem on the desk

and, pulling out a pencil, added to the memorandum Don't forget to accept A's poem!

TAMES G. BLAINE was another secretary of state who was highly esteemed by the newspaper men who came in contact with him. At the time of his famous visit to Europe many men, including Andrew Carnegie, wanted him to make another run for the presidency. It was planned that the canny Scotchman should sound him on the subject and if he was a receptive candidate Carnegie was to cable New York friends "goods delivered," or words to that effect. But no cablegram came, and when Mr. Blaine landed the decision-like Mohammed's offin-was in midair.

Soon after Mr. Blaine's return he was inluced to make a speech in this city. It was a hurried arrangement, with little time to advertise, but when the Plumed Knight reached Broad Street Station he was greeted by a crowd that blocked the streets in every ection. He had to fight his way to the Academy of Music, and when he left that building, after speaking to a record-breaking audience, he was almost engulfed by the mob. As it was, in reaching his carriageyes, they used carriages in those days-his high silk hat was ruined. There was nothing to do except to go to a fashionable hat store on Chestnut street and purchase a new tile. It was there, while the obliging hatter tried to fit Blaine with adequate headgear. that the man from Maine talked in a genial and informing manner with the newspaper reporters. He recalled the days when he had been an instructor in the Pennsylvania In-stitute for the Blind and at the same time an editorial writer on one of the leading newspapers in the Keystone State. After had been fitted with a hat and as he rose to leave the shop he put his hand on the shoulder of one of the young reporters-now longer young, alas !- and said in

fatherly tone: "My son, there isn't any occupation in the world so interesting, so exciting, so vivid as the newspaper game. I know because I've had a taste of it and besides that I've naturally come into contact with many men of the profession. It's the best business in the world and will lead anywhere-if you get out of it soon enough.

There was a sequel to this little incident of the hat shop. One of the newspaper men induced the dealer to give him the damaged tile. It was blocked into shape, placed in a glass case and for a long time occupied a place of honor in the main room of the Pen and Pencil Club. By one of the little ironies which add to the gayety of life, it had for company the boxing glove used by Jim Corbett when he put the great John L. Sullivan "to sleep." For years the ping hat and the discolored mitt remained side side in the elubroom, and if inanimate things had the power of thought and speech, what tales the tile and the glove might have unfolded to one another! WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is an-other secretary of state who has naturally come into close association with newspaper men. It will be recalled that he rerted the Republican national convention in the year that he captured the Democratic nomination for the presidency. It was the time he made his famous "cross-of-gold" speech. That oration-for it was an oration-won him the nomination. It became evident long before the roll call of delegates was finished that he was going to be a winner, and three newspaper men from Philadelphin determined to be the first ones congratulate him upon his nomination. Leaving the convention hall, they hurried to the second -rate hotel where he was staying in Chicago and, bursting into the room, pre sented their compliments and told him that they had the distinction of being the first to felicitate him upon his new honors.

"THE LEAST YOU CAN DO IS TO MUZZLE THE BRUTE!"



DR. JOHNSON TALKS OF RAILROADS

Dean of Wharton School Tells Why Government Operation **Proved** a Failure

"GOVERNMENT operation of railroads has been a failure because the governhaving given greater unity to railroad operation, both line and terminal. It has done ment gives, way to pressure for wage in-creases, but does not have the moral courage to increase railroad revenues by a raise in much that the carriers were prohibited from doing. The public now realizes that cooperation of the carriers in the joint use of rates," said Dr. Emory R. Johnson, dean of the Wharton School of the University of equipment and terminals should be encouraged instead of prevented. Pennsylvania, today.

"That is exactly where government operation breaks down in a democratic country." he continued. "The last twenty-six months have developed the inevitable shortcomings of government administration of the railroads.

It was made plain by Doctor J

JOHN ANDERSON, my Jo, John. When you and I were young, We had a wee blue tenpot With rosy garlands hung: As underneath the evening lamp

Its smoking stream would flow We often kissed above it there. John Anderson, my Jo. John Anderson, my Jo, John When children first began

SIX TEAPOTS

To fill our house with laughter As about the place they ran. We had an earthen teapot With a redly brownish glow. We'd give them just a taste from it.

and conveniences in transportation that will in the future be required of the carriers as a result of government operation, and it is John Anderson, my Jo most fortunate that the experience of the government has given the public clearer views John Anderson, my Jo. John.

When all our bairns grew up. We had a Sevres teapot To fill each fragile cup,

It got broken, John, You know

When our Mary was a bride

almost cried about it then

John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John

dense mist, much more impenetrable now than when the doors were closed at the Peace Conference.

OBSCURITY FOR WILHELM

THE alleged waiver of the Allies of their demand for the extradition of William Hohenzollern has at least one signal merit. It promises + dispose of an extremely tiresome subject. Opinions differ as to the extent of punishment which the etile of Amerongen morally deserves, but the public is virtually a unit in desiring some practical settlement of his case.

It is said that the Entente urges the transportation of the ex-emperor to one of the islands of the East Indian empire of the Netherlands. Dutch sentiment is reported as favoring internment of the refugee under strict guard in Doorn. Agreement upon the precise isolation quarters ought not to be difficult, now that Holland and the Allies are no louger at odds over legal principles of jurisdiction.

Obscurity is what William Hohenzollern deserves. There will be popular satisfaction if he is engulfed in it as speedily and as securely as possible. He doesn't belong in the news.

THE SALE OF THOSE SHIPS

THE country will be glad to receive the assurance of the President that there is no basis for the report of a secret agreement between the shipping board and British interests for the sale of the thirty former German passenger ships taken over by the government during the war; and it is no less pleased to learn that the board will insist upon assurances that the ships will remain in the service planned by the board.

It causes some little concern, how ever, to learn that the board cannot put permanent restrictions on the use of the eraft. The fact raises a host of conjectures and possibilities. It gives "the impossible" a chance to happen.

PEACE IN OUR TIME?

STRIKES of the scope that is possible in modern industry cost more than many good-sized wars of the past. The for a peace of understanding need throughout industry is as greatly to be desired as settled peace between nations.

Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Labor Wilson and numerous other practical and wellinformed men are sitting as members of the industrial conference organized by the President to suggest a way to permanent peace in industry. Mr. Taft, Willard, Mr. Bedford, of the Daniel Standard Oil Company, as well as Mr. Gompers and countless other experienced or and industrial leaders, have been riving the conference unions. the conference the benefit of their

Fice it is announced that what the

In these views of his will be found the whole secret of Mr. Bryan. They were the views of hundreds of thousands of worthy men and women of modest means n the Middle West. In expressing them Mr. Bryan merely put in words what the people among whom he had grown up were thinking. His strength from that day to this has lain in his ability to sense the feeling of the silent masses. He did this when he protested against the monetary system of the country in 1896. His cross of gold and crown of thorns speech. bombastic and fallacious as it seems

when read today, carried the convention off its feet because it made vocal the feeling that the country was controlled by the bugaboo known as "the money power."

His attack on "imperialism" was in-spired by his knowledge that the average American was opposed to the entrance of the nation on any adventures of empire beyond the seas. His demand for government ownership of railroads came at a time when people were protesting against the abuses of power by the capitalists who controlled the transportation lines.

It may be argued that the success of onstitutional prohibition, after his advocacy of it for years, proves the contrary. But it does so only apparently, The reasons which Mr. Bryan always urged for prohibition were moral. It was not moral but economic reasons that carried the constitutional amendment. The South is for prohibition because it had been discovered that liquor was so demoralizing the negroes that they were a menace to the safety of the whites. So the South prohibited the sale of liquor in order to keep it from the negroes. In the North excessive drinking was rapidly disappearing because it had been discov ered that it incapacitated men for work. The man who wished to keep his job had to remain soher or a man who did not drink would displace him. Great corporations declined to hire men who were known to drink to excess and some of them refused to hire men who drank at all. Intelligent self-interest abolished the liquor traffic in both the North and

the South. But Mr. Eryan sensed the

feeling of the country when he aligned himself with the prohibitionists. A recent instance of his power to read the minds of his countrymen is found in his Jackson Day dinner speech in Washington, when he protested against making the peace treaty an issue in the presidential campaign and demanded its early ratification by the Senate. The speech in which he made this protest raised him in an hour from his five-year eclipse and made him the spokesman for that wing of his party which wishes to fight the presidential campaign on issues which do

not cut across party lines so confusingly as the treaty, question, and consequently chances.

tioning principle, which eased the food situation so materially in wartime, would be highly beneficial. Meters are a check of the most practical type. They will teach us, among other things, sane economy-a subject to which our remarkably liberal water supply makes us indifferent until a serious penalty for extravagance is imposed.

The Bureau of Water and the citizens served by it have joint responsibilities.

The virtue of an ac Ambassador Commerce tion sometimes lies in its limitations, As

for instance: That the lifting of the blockade of Russia has its limitations is manifested by the fact (to cite but one case) that the American Manufacturers' Export Assointion has warned its members against trading with soviet Russia because the government there is neither stable nor perma-Commerce in its natural channels will cent. now proceed, by withholding credit, either bolshevism from the face of the sipe orld or to give the party which bears the name a course in conservatism and business horse sense that will change its complexion and warrant the resumption of husiness relations. Commerce is a great little diplo-mat and its line of talk is at once convincing and constructive.

Holland has invited The Original Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Dovecote Switzerland to meet with her in the Carnegie Peace Palace in

The Hague to discuss participation in the permanent court of international justice proided for by Article XIV of the League of-Nations covenant. Perhaps the Peace Dove will hover around its own original dovecote, and, then again, it may be that discussion may drive it away. Every once in a while a "prelim" has enough "pep" to dis-count the big "mill."

> The tobacco tax in January in the first smoke Up! Pennsylvania internal

million and a half dollars. There is no more peaceful and delightful way of raising reconue.

Vice President Marshall. Well, nobody can accuse him of having an exaggerated ego And he assuredly has a sense of humor, Fe haps the gentleman really totes up higher than the country imagines. Without doubt, many pompous windbags have acquired fame on a smaller mental equipment. And if that is but scant praise, he has himself to thank for it. No man can continually knock himelf without others catching the habit.

A London professor has discovered that Londoners have black lungs. But they need not become unduly excited on that account : the same thing was discovered about Pittsburghers a generation ago, and they're not a bit the worse for it. apparently,

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Edwards may both do good work in the Democratic national convention. They may detroy each other's

"No." he declared, smilingly, "you are not the first. I have here a telegram from an old friend in Nebraska." They looked curiously at the little slip of

yellow paper, and Mr. Bryan added : "That is from the superintendent of the State Insane Asylum of Nebraska."

Before the hugh had died away he was telling them of an incident in his career as a public speaker. "It was in Nebraska, and I had a most

attentive audience," he said. "I noticed, however, that the men on the first two benches in the little hall were always the first to grasp my points and to applaud them. After the meeting I spoke to an acquaintance and told him how much I appreciated the discrimination of these particular men. who seemed to be so mentally alert and who thought so much quicker than the rest of the audience. He was silent for a moment and then said :

"I'm sorry to spoil your joy, but the men on the first two beaches were partly cured inmates from the State Insane Asylum, brought here by a keeper for an outing.

The fact that Bryan could tell this story on himself proves that he is not entirely without a sense of humor.

Mayor Hague, of Jersey City, says the only issue worth while that faces the country is the liquor base. "Tis thus the wisdom of the world finds itself in a pint pot.

There is increasing and, for the most part, kindly inclination to consider the Lansing episode an indication that the Presi-

Fear that the dry laws will affect pasenger traffic on American ships is not well founded. People will travel on good boats

Those whom Trotzky sneers at as "red without and white within' might retort that it is better so than "white without and black

he was not criticizing the wage increases He was merely pointing out the lack of moral courage on the part of the government when the question comes up of raising rates in face of country-wide protests, to meet in creasing operating expenses. "This was not the case in Prussia, for instance," There the railroad board quietly sat down, figured what the rates should be, and they were put into effect whether the people liked it or not.

"Notwithstanding au increase in traffic from \$3,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 during the last twenty-six months, there is deficit of \$600,000,000."

Concerning the critical railroad situation e said: "Can the railroads be successfully financed and operated when they are re turned to their owners? For two years the government has drawn upon the public treasury to maintain the credit of the carriers after March 1 the companies must be self upporting or become bankrupt.

"If the carriers avoid failure their in nomes must cover operating expenses, main tenance and capital charges; if the companies succeed to the extent that is demanded in the public interest they must not only be able to meet unavoidable expenses, they must have surplus revenue. If there is no income to be used in part for better ments and in part for building up a surplus or reserve fund, the public will not invest in railroads, their credit cannot be re-established and maintained and corporate ownership and operation of the railways will fail.'

The country, according to Doctor John on, must decide between adequate revenues for the railroads or government ownership.

"The country has had two years' experience with government operation," he con-"With the exception of the rail tinued. road employes very few people want the experiment continued. Free as the people of the United States are with government funds, they will not be disposed to make an nitial investment of \$18,000,000,000 to \$20,-000,000,000 in railroads and to raise a ninimum of even 5 per cent of that sum-\$1.000.000.000-additional capital each year to provide for betterments and extensions.

'If shippers and travelers had been better served during government operation than they were during corporation management: if the government had made ends meet instead of incurring a large deficit, the public might possibly desire the continuance of government operation and might favor public ownership of the railroads; but the showing made by the government is not encouraging.

Failure of the government to run the railroads with positive success, according to Doctor Johnson, was not due to lack ability upon the part of either Directors General McAdoo and Hines. Both are men of great executive capacity and ability, he said,

"However," he said, "the limitations of government management of transportation have been clearly revealed by the experience of the railroad administration during the last two years. The service has become less efficient. "the number of employes has been increased, wages and other expenses have risen rapidly-partly because of the war and partly because of political reasons-revenues have not been increased to meet the enlarged expenses and a large drain has been made upon the taxpayers to make up annua deficits.

"The government is entitled to credit for

concerning the principles that should con-trol the relations of the government to the carriers "The railroad legislation now pending in And in a merry scrimmage

"Past regulation forbade many economies

Congress must solve very difficult questions, but the most critical one is that of providing for the future regulation of railroads in ac cordance with a policy that will cause the carriers to secure revenues sufficient to enable them to perform their services ade quately and with progressive efficiency.

Earnest political students have decided

Would it be too frivolous to remark that

The President's mind is keen, says

We presume the peace treaty will be

Potatoes are being used as currency in

A fortune of that kind could be

Doctor Dercum. Mr. Lansing knows that it

atified just as soon as the Senate grows

HUNGER

Perhaps I'm out a-walking. It may be with

He thinks I heed his talking, and my vision

municipal asphalt plant might knock the

tar out of the contracting business?

old adage that beauty is skin deep.

leads my soul afar:

and viewless goal,

ing works me dole,

yond a star.

without end

spirit cries

eyes!

a friend.

that the only way to score a knockout against

blow to the pocketbook.

is sharp, at least.

tired of debate.

easily frittered away.

Poland.

department.

contractor-politician is with a right-hand

We had a silver teapot That was rather high and wide "The railroad business must be made at When Thomas brought his girl to tea tractive to private investors or the country will have to adopt government ownership Or Martha brought her beau. It held enough for all of us, and operation of the railroads. There is no other alternative." John Anderson, my Jo.

> John Anderson, my Jo, John When our birdlings all had flows And settled in new houses With new teapots of their own We had a small gray teapot With gilt figures in a row-I broke it only vesterday. John Anderson, my Jo

John Anderson, my Jo, John. This one you've bought is hung With rosy garlands, like the one We had when we were young I like to think it is the same We had so long ago-We've gone back thirty years tonight. John Anderson, my Jo. SUB ROSA

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. When was the Maine blown up

- Modern fashions give confirmation of the Havana harbor? 2. Who was her commander? Every day is clean-up day in the police
 - S. What is agouti? 4. Who was Victor Cousin?
 - 5. What mountain in the United States is
 - ranked as an active volcano?
 - 6. What is a celesta?
 - 7. When did Galileo live?
- No! NOT that kind of hunger! Mine S. Of what country is Bucharest the capi-My body may be motionless, my dreams he tal?
 - 9. Who was secretary of state under Garfield?
 - 10. What was the value of a great?
 - Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
- Seeks, with craving he suspects not, a far 1. Robert Lansing is a native of New York state. May be a face I've loved and lost whose lack-
 - 2. Horatio was the first name of Lord Nelson and Lord Kitchener.
- 6. An exordium is the beginning or intro-And in my heart, upon its knees, my aching ductory part, especially of a discourse Imploringly to Memory to feed its hungry
 - or treatise. Edelweiss literally means noble white, 5. General Ambrose E. Burnside, who coul-
 - manded the federal army at Frederleksburg, was nicknamed Kaiser Wil-
 - 6. The expression "the almighty dollar" was employed by Washington Irving in "Wolfert's Roost," in 1855. This use of the phrase is said to murk its debut.
 - 7. To box the compass is to repeat in or the thirty-two points. The word bes in this sense is from the Spanish "boxar," to sall around. S. Teheran is the capital of Persia.
 - 9. The Maoris are the aboriginal inhabi-
 - tree scruples make a dram in apothetants of New Zealand.
 - carles' weight.

· - the

Another hunger too there is that comes and never goes, That does not leave me even in sleep when weary eyes I close, With pangs unceasing keeper far than those of cars or eyes. Whose craving is more hopeless, for which no solace hies. And never artist's limning can e'er assunge the pain, To which no balmful echo floats amid the

wind or rain ; For naught can soothe the hunger of a heart bereft and sore.

Whose arms would clasp a vanished form

that's fled forevermore! SAMUEL MINTURN PECK,

dent is still a sick man. whether they be "wet" or "dry."

revenue district amounted to more than a

I don't amount to anything." says