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Philadelphia, Saturday, September 15, 1917

INTELLECTUAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR

AFACTORY somewhere received a told to turn out a piece of metal in the form described. A dozen or more other factories, it seems, received a dozen or more other drawings with the same inatructions. The piece from each factory by itself was utterly worthless. It could do no work. Even when the parts from all the factories were at hand they were only so much junk until the brain of man joined them together in their proper order and out of the confusion brought the Liberty Motor. A social organism is not much different from a mechanical one. It is only by co-ordination of the several elements and their union for one general purpose that society becomes an effective power in the promotion of civilization and the accomplishment of things worth while for the whole race.

This has been called a war of industries. It is in fact a war of intelligence Brute strength is of almost insignificant importance in the conflict. The direction of organization by the human brain, the co-ordination of all national forces for one great purpose, the application of science to warfare and mathematical exactitude in the direction of every military function, including transport and supply. are the factors that will decide the resuit. In addition, the spread of information, the skill with which the purposes guiding each set of belligerents are presented to the world, show the mind in the arena of pure thought as overwhelmingly more important than in any preced-

Mr. Wilson long ago emphasized the importance of public opinion in determining the result of the war, and he has reiter- erals. But McClellan never went the strike at the German heart, he himself atrikes always at the German brain, for there is the very source and beginning of the trouble. With Mr. Wilson democracy is a religion, as it is with most Americans, and he obviously believes that a recognition of its fundamental value as a theory of government can be argued into the German consciousness, possibly before it can be bored in with bayonets. We, in reality, have two campaigns under way. One of them is of necessity Mohammedan, for the sword is the requisite instrument of conversion. The other is Christian, because it is an appeal to the soul and brain of the enemy. The methods are not antagonistic, but represent parallel attacks, one, say, below the neck and the other above.

It is worth recollecting that in the carly days of the war many statesmen believed that the Kaiser had deliberately invited the cataclysm in order to avoid the flood of socialism and democracy at home. Certainly all signs pointed to a high development of socialization within the Empire and militariam as a system was about to be definitely challenged. The war has not driven the democratic idea out of Germany, although the edge of it has been dulled. A people so versed in science as the Germans and so scornful in general of intellectual slavery are certain eventually to reject a political diet that is pure formula.

It is, therefore, in two senses a war of intelligence; first, because all the military operations are directed by scientific ntelligence, and, secondly, because a psychological termination of the conflict is always possible; that is, a termination ordight about by purely intellectual proces. When we hold democracy up to the world as a supreme objective we do re than invite acceptance of a system government. We emphasize it by ving what democracy has achieved this continent in the creation of ith and prosperity. That is an ap-I to the pocket, and an appeal of that actor is rarely disregarded.

IN TOUCH WITH THE PAST

PATHER has had his son arrested eveding the conscription law. es strongly than their sons. an do the young men's

Washington's." Soon even that link will be broken, for they are old men who can say that. But the link must be forged anew.

Young slackers do not seem to realize the husky intolerance that Americans in touch with the past feel for those who won't help. They forget that America is a rather grim military establishment which twice has cheerfully gone in for civil war. During and after the first of these civil wars we fired thousands of Tories out of the country, and it is no exception to our grim old rule that we should be ready to fire thousands of slackers into jail as occasion arises. The protection of liberty against those who take liberties is no dainty, scrupulous, legal procedure. It is rather tough work, involving occasional clumsy injustices. But that is true of the accomplishment of all hard tasks.

THE INTERNATIONAL "SLEUTH"

THE Entente may be the Policeman of Europe, but America has become the Detective of the World. All the good "sleuthing" of the last three years has had headquarters in Washington.

What wild romance of Oppenheim, relating what incredibilities of double-crossings and triple traitors, can compare with the mysterious seizure of the Zimmermann plot note, which sought to array Mexico and Japan in alliance against us? That note has been made a fundamental part of the keystone of Wilson's arraignment of Berlin duplicity. It is one of the sinews of war. And now "Old Sleuth" Lansing is always able to produce from his desk just the gight document in the case in the pillorying of the Swede-the

Mr. Gerard kept his ears open as he sat in Berlin restaurants, and on one occasion he overheard a pretty weman say something which later he sent tingling over the cable to Washington and which played an important part in the delicate diplomacy of the days of our tottering neutrality.

The war, says Carl Ackerman, is a war of words. The political development is more important than the military development. Diplomacy, opinion, propaganda, a combination of them sown in the minds of the millions of all nations and slowly growing to the fruition of actionthat is what the war is that we are fightto have all the facts dug up for them. So much the more reason to have definite | their Latin temperaments. proof of German plots that exist tangibly to balance all those intangible and unproved plots which the Socialists are so ready to throw up to "perfidious Albion."

TIME FOR THE BIG STICK

A DEMAND is made for "the severest punishment for Kerniloff." It seems that the definition of this phrase is splitting the Kerensky Cabinet into fragments. Does it mean death? The Russians do not like to kill. The execution of a general would shock the nation. Yet failure to execute him would be an invitation to any popular officer to start a new revolt.

Lincoln was placed in this position. It was probably his persistent leniency to men who deserved death that allowed the evil dream of dictatorship to grow | Spangled Banner" and the bands of the in the brain of at least one of his genated it again and again. While our armies length that Korniloff has gone, that of clans played "Dixle" and "Marching marching on the capital. The imprison- Through Georgia" and a bunch of coon ment of this rebel for the duration of the song music, while the French followed managed by the Government is indisputably managed by the gain respect for with the "Sambre et Meuse," "Reveil" shown by the records and by the isolated the Kerensky Government in this country.

CITIZEN OF A DIVISION

IT WOULD be a fine thing if a method could be devised to require of a man that he become a citizen of his ward this diversion took place upon a greenbefore he qualifies as a citizen of his State and country. It might be better to require of him that he first become citizen of his division, of that little neighborhood nation of which the polling place is the capital city.

Nobody ever cast a vote at the polling place of a State or of the United States. A man marks his ballot in Jim Jones's division, and it is right then and there that his immediate neighbor has virtually full furisdiction over the results, for the cases in which the courts have materially changed the figures are negligible in number beside the cases in which crookedness has successfully been applied. Every citizen should provide himself with a list of all the eligible voters in his division, and should inform himself as well as he honorably and practically can as to the voting strength of each party and faction in the division. Then he should compare his forecast with the results published in the ward and division charts after election.

Challenge everything. Challenge everybody. Make it a life ambition to become an officer of elections in the division. Then it will be safe to let the country take care of itself.

Mr. Root puts it succinctly, "Arguments against the war, since we have entered the war, are enemy arguments."

The German reply to the Pope is said to lay stress on Teutonic "idealism." believe we shall ever give up Riga."

The doll trade is now said to be lost to Germany, but the amount of princely puppets she will have on her hands after autocracy is overthrown ought to be enough to set her right up in business again.

Kerensky is now signing himself Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief." This combining of military and civil powers in the hands of the execu tive suggests that the Russian Republic will evolve on American lines.

The school registration is greatly increased, reflecting the recent growth of her the city. These new pupils are to be envied. We had to learn history from 4004 B. C. and get most of it wrong. They need only study the history of the last three years and set therefrom a

"PURPLE CROSS" FRENCH 'RED INK'

Poilus and American Soldiers Spend a Happy Holiday Those Who May Die Together in Battle

By HENRI BAZIN Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France. AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS,

France, Aug. 8. ATTENDED today the most confra-I ternal soldier party I ever expect to see in this wartime work, and certainly one in which the spirit of unison between the pollu and the khaki-clad was truly exemplified. It was a genuine half holiday and picule combined, and fittingly proper, in view of the circumstances surrounding it, as well as full of the thing that binds closer together men with hearts having a common cause.

On July 14, the French national holiday, the French Government issued a modest ration of red wine for each American soldier and noncommissioned officer, and a like ration of champagne for each American officer, General Sibert was at once confronted with a problem. He did not like to refuse, nor indeed could he well do so, and yet he did not like to make the distribution because the Sammee's regular liquid refreshment is coffee and the "pinard" of the pollu a refreshment barred from his menu, while the soldler of France looks upon his red ink as something upon a level with his daily

The commander of the American forces now entraining turned the matter over in his soldierly mind. He finally came to the decision that a regular soldier's picnic would permit the use, judiciously, of the French Government's gift, because the pollu would belo drink it. So he sugseated to the commander of the French entraining division that after the usual morning's work the noon hour should mark the end of an entraining day and that officers and men should gather around their noonday sward for a real feed and spend the rest of the afternoon in pleasure bent as their fancles might

The French commander agreed, So to day, instead of the regular lunch given to Sammees on the entraining field, camp ing. And to get the true diplomacy, the kitchens were muled up to the grounds true opinion, detective work must blay and a real dinner cooked, the Americans its part, as it must always play its part for the first time preparing a regular in journalism. This is a newspaper war, meal in the field. The French always our Socialist friends love to tell us. So be | do this, as dejeuner is a serious matter it, then, So much the more reason for them. with them, and the sandwich thing with a cup of coffee on the side contrary to

"Red Ink" for Sammees

Each Sammee received his tin cup full of red wine instead of coffee and drank it as coffee with his food. Each pollu received likewise, of course. And the food was passed to and fro, interchanged with a spirit of brotherly love. The pollu ate American beef and canned corn and tomatoes and the Sammee ate a hot ragout of mutten with a salad. Some ate both meals entire. And everybody drank his red ink. And everybody drank his coffee afterward, his demitasse from the American point of view, his cafe from the French. In the meantime the officers of both armies ate the same fare with champages for theirs as the beverage.

After the meal was over the bands of the French division played "The Star American division played "The Marseillaise." And then the American musiwith the "Sambre ct Meuse," and a lot of enlivening French music. Some of the Sammees initiated the pol-

lus in the mysteries of the fox-trot and the one-step, and some of the poilus showed the boys from over the sea a thing or two about French dancing. That sward where dancing was rather a diffi culty did not in any extent affect the agility of the soldiers, who entered into the festivities in true picnic fashion. It was interesting to see more couples than would fill any American ballroom floor dancing the fox-trot, while the French chasseurs looked on in something of ignorant understanding.

Regiment Teams Play Ball

Because baseball is the only game on the map, it of course had its part in the festivities. A team from one regiment trimmed the team from another to the score of 6 to 3 in seven innings. Others strolled off into the woods; others still gathered around a chasseur who was instructing the Sammees about him in the mystery of manufacturing briquets from mitraflieuse cartridges.

At 5 in the afternoon the Sammee formed in line and were marched back to the several villages where they are billeted, each full of the pleasure that comes from an afternoon free, each beloed through the relaxation that comes from an afternoon of pleasure, and each, too, a little closer to the French soldiers who are instructing them.

There was considerable wine left because the French ration was the generous quantity of a liter or a little over the quart the man. But it was possible to give this to the country people and the villagers without offending the French as it was wise not to give each Sammee his full portion, since a full liter of Coincidentally Doctor Stresemann, of the red wine is some quantity to a man Reichstag, thus "idealizes": "Only fools whose daily beverage with his fodder is coffee served in a tin mug.

A BOOK ABOUT BEES

When been become queenless they have e science to rear a new queen to save the the science to rear a new queen to save the colony from perishing. An ordinary worker-egg that is just hatching into the larva is profusely fed with royal jelly, a strangely prepared feed of which no one knows the exact composition. Instead of growing in the ordinary cell, the larva is given one of these exact waves comes for its survey. these great waxen cones for its nursery; and instead of hatching in twenty-one days nto a worker bee, it hatches in sixteen into a fully fledged virgin queen. The first preparation for swarping is the starting of a batch of these queen-cells, so that the colony shall not be left queenless when the colony shall not be left queenless when the queen departs with the swarm, and the swarm does not leave till some of the cells are sealed over. Whenever a queen loses her life, or grows so old as to be useless, the same sort of queen-cells are started to replace her. The only exception is when a queen dies in the winter, and there are no cegs from which a new one can be reared; and then, unless man gives help, the colony auticity vanishes. Frank Lillie Policek total

PLANS GRIM WORK

Offers to Care for Bodies of

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. THE Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives is now giving consideration to a bill which proposes to have the War Department accept the services of the American Purple Cross Association, an organization recently in corporated in the District of Columbia which offers to do for those who die on the battlefield a service which in its humane aspects may be likened to the service done for the living by the American Red Cross.

It is a phase of the war question which is not often discussed because of its grue-some features, but hearings before the House committee, in which prominent Phila-delphians figured, have increased public interest in the proposal and aroused a con-gressional sympathy which is unmistakable. The work of the Red Cross is so well known that it needs no elaboration here, but the Red Cross idea, which took shape at the Geneva convention of 1864 and was orignally for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded of the armies in the field, was limited by a subsequent convention—that of 1906—so that "protection of the dead" went so far only as to include protec-tion against robbery or ill-treatment of the body and the identification of the property and upon the body. Its recovery for reis tives or its preservation was not provided

In other words, the commendable work of the Red Cross ended with aid and com-fort to the living soldier and the identifi-cation of his effects. After that it is up the Covernment by whom the soldier i employed to care for his body. At this poin the American Purple Cross Association pro-We will embalm and volunteer its services. say the advocates of this new movement, "and with the consent of the Government will undertake to see that it is returned to

the relatives in recognizable condition for decent burial at home."

In their testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs, leading embalmers and undertakers of the United States, headed by Professor H. S. Eckels, Dr. J. H. Mowbray, General J. Lewis Good and ex-State Senator James T. Nuite of Philipschip. Senator James T. Nulty, of Philadelphia, told so interesting a story of what may be termed "the art of embalming" that the committee extended its session to hear it

Coroner E. F. White, of Chester, who is also president of the Board of Trade of that husy industrial city, made this clear in the opening address. He said the undertakers and embalmers worked under a great disadvantage, in a popular or patriotic sense, because of the very nature of their business, which was always oppressed by the parrow and because of their business, which was always op-pressed by the corrow and bereavement of reintives. But the service, he said, was indispensable and should have its proper ecognition in war when shadows were noro likely to darken the individual homes of the land than in times of peace. The coroner's statement was given special at-tention because of his introduction to the tention because of his introduction to the committee as "one who had received bedies from the Philippines and who re-cently handled and embalmed by team-work in three hours the bodies of 103 viclims of the Eddystone explosion. and effective work could be done for the relatives of munition workers, it was argued, why not apply it to soldier and sailors in foreign lands?

Civil War Anxieties Recalled

Relatives of Civil War veterans will re-member the efforts made after great battles had been fought on Southern battlefields to recover the remains of the soldier dead concerning whom the official reports were inadequate. Expeditions were sent forth, upon clues dropped by surviving comrades as to the probable whereabouts of some hero who had gone to an unmarked grave, and they occasioned much sorrow and expense. Sometimes the inability to locate or to recognize the remains, even if found, involved regislation and affected ment of estates; but over and above all was the lingering desire of parents, relatives and friends to recover the body and bring it back home for decent interment. That was the he man side of it, and that it was not always successfully e records and by the isolated emeteries where iong and dismal rows f whitened headpieces mark the burial claces of heroes who did not live to tell their valor, but who, in proof of it, died "unknown."

It may be, and doubtless will be, that he Red Cross will do everything that can be done to alleviate the hardships and to will do everything that can relieve the pain and agony of our wounded soldiers and sailors, but the Purple Cross the sad story of the "unknown dead" of the Civil War and to the un-recognizable dead of the Spanish-American recognizable dead of the Spanish-American War, and even of Vera Cruz, as evidence that the work of humanity in war should not stop until the preservative art of the embalmers and undertakers is encouraged and accepted. And they argue that th need for their services is greater now than it was in preceding wars because our sturdy American boys are being sent into foreign lands where the unsympathetic work of armies in action may take small account of those who fall. War's stern necessities o far away from home, they say, compel the Government to overlook those humane considerations which the volunteers of the Purple Cross movement have nd and which they offer to perform in reign lands without expense to the Federal Government.

Attitude of the War Department

As most persons are slow to talk about disposition of their estates or to has burial lots, so the army and navy ficials are reluctant to discuss this most aportant matter of the disposition of the In the hearings ad who fall in battle. efore the Military Affairs Committee it eveloped that the Purplo Cross movement and been before the War Department and that the Secretary of War had paid high ribute to those who desired to

But it was evidently the War Department view that "a Graves Registration Service," made up of officers and men of the regular army, would meet all the requirement umanity demanded. It was explained at this Graves Registration Service had een inaugurated and that it closely forowed the English system, which provided or a registration of the dead and the unsequent location of the body, wherever-ossible. But this service, the officers of the Purple Cross told the committee, would ot go much further than the Red Cross service, in that it did not provide trained men who understand embalming or who could qualify for the important work the association has in view.

In response to many questions from members of the committee, the defenders of the new movement contended that there could be no commercial advantage to the embalmers and funeral directors of the United States engaging in this volunteer foreign service, except it might come to them, incidentally, after the Government had completed its contract with the soldier by delivering his body back to his relatives in the United States. This, it was con-tended, the Government should do in this war, just as it had attempted to do it in all preceding wars. After that the rela-tives could arrange for the disposition of the body if they so desired. "We have literature almost as prolific as

the medical profession itself," said one of the witnesses. "We have a professional the witnesses. "We have a professional press with a dozen magazines which will compare favorably with those of any of the other sciences. In short, embalming is full grown, although the War Department seems scarcely to have recognized its birth."

And, furthermore, the claim was set up that the United States led the world in the art of amhalming and that the European bullistics.

"BETTER STICK TO MURDER, WILLIE; YOU'RE TOO BLAME!"



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Defense of a Labor Candidate. A King's Letter-Wilson's Reply

DEFENSE OF LABOR CANDIDATE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The Evening Lenger need not be told of questionable politics or politicians in this city; its civic enterprise has uncovered such as that long since.

On behalf of public decency and organized labor may I voice a protest against the "carefully thought out insinuation" spread through his section that Frank J. Schneider international secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Elevator Constructors of America, an honest citizen of this city and candidate for Common Council in the coming primaries in the Forty-third Ward

Only an anti-American would stoop to such vile tactics. In Yankeeland aught to fight fair and square, and any other style of combat is part of a scoundrel To injure Schneider's chances before the citizens his opponents called attention to the name "Schneider," and by subtle inti-mation gave the suggestion that he was 'running on a foreign ticket."

Expression is too feeble to designate an act. Only a small-grade persor

In the ranks of organized labor there is none respected more than Schneider. In citizenship there is none more honest, loyal and energetic. In patriotism and Americanism he measures up to the

His father was a German, came to the United States, took out citizenship papers fought in the Civil War and died as a re sult. His son, whom enemies are trying to besmirch, was educated in the Orphan Institute here, the city of his birth All the years of his life he has taught the principles of Americanism as embodied in the lessons of Bunker Hill and Valley

Today the candidate's son is at the call of the colors ready to make the supreme sacrifice for the family's Americanism. One hundred thousand trades unionists of this city who know Frank J. Schneide resent this insult, this infamous insinuation this degrading expression of "dirty politics." FRANK McKOSKY. Secretary Central Labor Union. Philadelphia, September 13.

WILSON'S REPLY TO THE POPE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-It has been brought to the writer notice that some persons are beginning to criticize our President on account of his met accepting the Pope's peace plans. Let me say that President Wilson has dealt as forceful a blow to Prussianism as though our troops met the fee in battle.

The Papacy is not a Government, to begin with, but an organization, and it would be the height of folly to settle this conflic-under the terms and directions of that organtzation. The world does not want a patched-up

peace, a peace that would give the mad rulers of Germany a chance to break out again in forty or fifty years from now. It wants a permanent peace, one that is built on a rock and not on sand, and this America at least will fight for until it is obtained FREEDOM.

Philadelphia, September 8. A "BULLY ARTICLE"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Let me thank you and congratulate you upon the bully article on "Martie, the Unconquered," in the EVENING LEDGER. It is one of the best and most interesting things that have been written about that book, I believe.

H. E. MAULLE,

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Garden City, N. Y., September 11.

A KING'S LETTER

Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Although it is firmly fixed in m mind that the Imperial Government of Ge-many had intended the conquest of the I attach herewith a clipping taken from the March, 1908, issue of McClure's: APIA, 24 December, 1888.

To his Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America. Your Excellency-I have the honor to in form you that on the last month I wrote a letter to your Excellency, praying that you with the United States Government would look with compassion on me and the people of this small group of islands and devise some plan of mercy that would free us from the hard and cruel rule of the German con-

sul and captains of German men-of-war. And now I have again to cry to your Excellency and the United States Government and pray you to help us.

For on the 18th of this month the Ger mans raised war against me in the early morning, before it was daybreak. Many, seeing the force approaching, thought they were the war party of Tamasese, but as day-light became stronger we saw that they ere the German men-of-war's men and w stopped the fight, as we never intended to show fight to the Germans from the begin-ning up to the present day. What brought about this fight with the Germans was the consul by trying to put Samoa and the Samoans under the rule and control of the German trader in Samoa. Your Excellency and the Government of the United States have love for us and extricate me and Sa noa from the anger of the Germans, now

oh, that you would send men-of-war here with a favorable decision and with strength in order that we might be protected!

Please entertain the desire sent to your Excellency and the United States Govern ment in the last month; and this also, and may the United States Government enter-tain it. Then we under the rule will find peace. May you live,

JOSEFO I. MALIETOA. King of Samoa.

Of course, this does not prove anything conclusive, but it shows the trend of the Prussian mind toward gathering all the rade procurable, no matter how small, and its attitude toward anything in a helples: condition. IGNATIUS F. J. MADISON, Berwyn, Pa., September 8.

SONG OF THE CHASERS

Slim dogs are we, and sleek and swift To drive our course by dark or light Wherever a periscope may lift Its ornery fist for a stroke at sight. Lean dogs and true to nose them out, Or by what deeps they choose-And this is the song that the chasers sing As they wait for word and news: Slim dogs to track the slick foe down,

And the mines they plant between; And what is the toll they bring to town Of the last lost submarine!

They loosed them one and loosed them two, And then by scores they came: But whether a thousand or a few, We'll chase them home the same— Lean hounds and hungry for the scent, Give us thy paths, O sea, And down to Davy Jones hell-bent We'll send them, port and lee:

Yes, down to Davy Jones erelong.
With the wet brine in their hair;
And that's but the first of our little Of the chaser, the devil-may-care!

As they coast these shores or sweep main,
By God, we, too, shall coast;
And where they creep, 'twill be in vain,
By the Lusitania's ghost!
For sneak they will and peek they will, sooner or later we Shall count and quarter their devil's skill And give them the deep, deep sea;
Yes, give them the nest they've given

Who were helpless in their might;
And the little ones, with their lips of ross,
And the women full of fright.

Our freeboards rise to the dashing epray, Our swift screws churn like bees; We seek by night and seek by day We seek by night and seek by day
Our enemy o'er the seas,
Whether they hide or whether they show
Their snouts to the spume and foam,
We'll drive them out and deal the blow
That'll drive them oringing home:
Home, home, drive home their sneaking
bread,
And their pirate band at last:

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

"Spurlos versenkt" is a phra-go down in history as descri-of the most vicious phases policy. What does it mean? 2. Of what country is Buenes

3. A typhoon has swept Amor. What is 4. What is a porte-cochere? 5. What are cross-trees?
6. About how fast could a train go in 1850?

7. How did Tammany start? 8. What is "the Chautauqua"? 9. What is a pedometer? 10. What language is spoken in Brazil?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Count Luxburg was German Minister | Argenting, He has just been dismissed.

2. Dr. Harry A. Garfield is the madministrator. Something is said to be done "by prest" when the individual responsible for the action delegates his authority to another to do it for him.

5. An equerry is an officer of the British roys household. He is in personal attendance on the King, whom he attends on Sistematics of the British occasions and for whom he carries important messages.

Hygela was the goddess of health.

8. The area of Japan is 160,000 square miles. That of France is 207,000. 9. The ranks of army officers actually held in England higher than our highest rest of under general are lieutenant general general and field marshal.

embership in the Society of the Cincinnal descends to the eldest lineal male descend-ants of Revolutionary army and asy officers.

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH

THERE is only one building in Philadelphia which has been in continuous use for 200 years. Old Swedes' Church or, properly, Gloria Del, was built in 1700, when William of Orange was King of England, and of much of America, too, for that matter. Originally this congregation was Swedish Lutheran, remaining so until 1831, when it became a part of the Epis-copal Church, under the name of the Swedish Episcopal Church. But as the Lutheran Church in Sweden is Episcopal in form and spirit, Gloria Del has really always been an Episcopal church.

The first Swedish colonists who reached the shores of the Delaware in the year 1636, nearly fifty years before Penn landed. brought with them a Swedish minister, the Rev. Reorus Torkillus. They landed at Christiana, built a church, and Mr. Torkillus became their pastor. A new pastor, Campanius, and a new Governor at rived in 1642 and a new colony settled at Tinicum Island, a few miles below Phile delphia on the Delaware, in the vicinity of what is now Essington. But the Sweden delphia on the Delaware, in the vicinity of what is now Ezsington. But the Swedss living east of the Schuyikill found the trip to Tinicum too far and petitioned the cour of New Castle in 1675 to build a church at Wicaco, the Indian name for the last on the Delaware near which Penn afterward laid out his city. The permission was granted.

granted.

The blockhouse at Wicaco, erected is 1669 as a defense against the Indians, was used for years as a church. When Fabritius, the pastor, died, the Swedes wrote twice to Sweden for a new pastor, but both twice to Sweden for a new pastor, but both twice to Sweden for a new pastor, but both used for years as a church. When Fastitus, the pastor, died, the Swedes wrott twice to Sweden for a new pastor, but both letters miscarried. At last they made their wants known, and the Rev. Andreas Rutman, the Rev. Eric Biork and the Rev. Jonas Auren arrived in 1697, with a lot of books, \$3000 and much enthusiasm. "They look upon us," wrote Mr. Rutman to Sweden, referring to his flock, "useff we were angels from heaven."

if we were angels from heaven."
This coast would be the most religious place in the world, had it but lived up to its early traditions. It is hard for met-

its early traditions. It is hard for meterns to realize how the settlers hungred for righteousness. But these men fail stranded on the edge of a new world; that indeed was their pilght. They had may of knowing that there were not millions of Indians ready to swoop down upon them. They felt alone with God assisting the settle of the material need too obviously present, their spiritual need was intensesome superhuman courage was required to uphold them in their perils and istemand the faith upon which they must must be orthodox; they must measure about religion in this strain