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Philadelphia, Friday, October 26, 1917

THERE IS NO DILEMMA

SOME good citizens appear to be very concerned because Senator es Penrose will have nothing to do with the local "Republican" ticket and advises all adherents of Lincoln's policies to smite it hip and thigh. They are a little confused in their minds, which is not altogether remarkable, and some of them are peculiarly insistent in wanting to know why the EVENING LEDGER which has always demanded a high moral standard in politics, urges acceptance of the Penrose support

We have been firing our heaviest guns to a good many months at "gentlemen" sit in their clubs and do nothing to advance the cause of good government. We have challenged them to come to the front and do their duty. We have, in addition, more than once suggested to ne political leaders that it might be good politics simply to be honest and decent. Jefferson was eternally right when he said that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest."

Senator Penrose: he could have stood by the murder ticket or he could have boiled it. Which would a respectable citizen have wanted him to do? Cer tainly this newspaper should have denounced him had be continued to six in "regular" boat. We should have inheled him as the enemy of decency. honesty and ordinary morality, Why, he has done the thing which every advocate of good government would have wanted him to do? It is a fairly plain proposition that if Senator Penrose had stuck to the murder ticket, the Town the price? Meeting party, with a light registration, would have been in for a licking, despit the overwhelming merit of its case

The one thing Philadelphia has needed practiced in local government has been due to the solidarity of the Organization It keeps all leaders on their good behavior and assures some sort of good government, even if independent candidates are nary circumstances, but when all of the plunder goes to one faction the cohesive ness disappears. The Vares probably performed a real public service when they faction into the arms of the independents. There are thousands of eminent citizens who decided, after the Fifth Ward tragedy, to repudiate the label anyhow. else could have carried them along.

Senator Penrose is not himself a candidate, his selections are not candidates. he has not made the platform and all be is doing is to help pull the vehicle out of the mud and mire. If any citizens are so narrow-minded as to refuse that nort of help, they are constitutionally wedded to failure and opposed to good ation as it is in the cause of good goven independent spirit in August has seen evolved an independent movement of the mightiest sort, certain of triumph unless some grievous error is made. The odiate goal of the drive is to take control of Councils from the Vares and their associates. When that is accom-

lenator Penros, is but an incident in his mighty battle for the political recoption of the city,

FRANCE SMASHES THE HUN

Will French struck at the point of the nicivels of invasion nearest Paris seventy solles northeast of the Capturing the famous Aisne ey have shut off forever the view promised iand which the Huns thay held the heights, Petaln's Tuesday has been called one of the mur, and for menti-

an army depends, this superlative would AN ARMY BELT appear to be only a slight exaggeration With Laon soon to be at Petain's mercy and Lille endangered by Haig's encircling movement, two of the four cities which have been the strongholds of the German western front seem near redemption. The larger perspective of the 1917 campaign begins to be apparent It is not merely a drive to recover the Belgian coast, but a comprehensive plan to bend back the whole line of invasion from Ypres to Verdun. It is no longer a question whether a blow will be successful or not; a measure of success is always assured. But the Allies save men greatest strategic value. They are in no hurry, for the Germans seem utterly unable to regain the initiative.

MONEY FOR REDEMPTION

THE redemption of Philadelphia is worth fighting for and it is worth paying for. We pay millions for bad ment by voting for it and contributing a little money to pay watchers to see that the votes are counted.

The recent exposure of the methods employed by the Organization to carry elections is eloquent testimony of the necessity of guarding the ballot-boxes in November with extraordinary care. The Town Meeting party cannot wage a successful fight without funds. Every business in the city that is directly or indirectly imposed upon by the existing regime should contribute to the cause. So should every individual who believes in the necessity of purifying politics in this city.

The response to the appeal for funds should be immediate and generous. A dollar spent for good government may save ten dollars that would otherwise be exacted in the form of taxes to subsidize bad government.

KEEP THE FAITH

THERE are some men who refused to I claim exemption and left their young wives at home. They felt that of the \$30 a month received by them from the Government a part would be sufficient

to keep their wives alive. The man who adds two cents to the price of a necessity when one cent would cover the excess cost, the man who practices extortion in any shape manner or form, does his there to throw such wives on the charity of the community and translate the sacrifice and herotsm of drafted men into black domestic tragedy.

The extortioner is himself a Hun and worse than a Hun, because he preys on his own people. The nation is prepared to endure high prices, for they are necessary, but higher prices than are requisite are evidence of treasonable instincts and There was open one of two courses to contemptible greed.

WAS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

WE FIND on our desk a note from an enthusiastic reporter. "I tell you that parade made my heart jump," he writes. "E. T. Stotesbury paraded afoot. Women of wealth did the same. Bank presidents, corporation heads and Gov ernment officials suspended work to show their loyalty. In Washington, President Wilson walked in a similar procession Where was Thomas B. Smith?"

The Mayor, we believe, showed a fine ense of the proprieties in not being present. But would even a victory in the Fifth Ward and a two-thirds ma-

WE TRUST that Mr. Hoover will not consider too seriously the proposal to interfere with the traditional observance of Thanksgiving Day. It is altogether probable that the nation as a whole will be duly observant of conditions, without pressure from above, and it would be a mistake to subject the gathering to gether of families and friends to arbi trary restrictions. Certain customs that are part and parcel of the lives of the people should never be disturbed,

We hope, indeed, that Thanksgiving Day will be made a memorable one among our forces in the field and in training, with a good dinner for every person in the services. Works of supererogation are decidedly to be avoided at this time.

If Teddy cannot save Mitchel in New York nobody can.

If you have not prayed in twenty years begin again next Sunday,

The real Philadelphia showed it self yesterday and will show itself again on election day.

The high cost of liquor is the most economical thing we have had in a long time. Lack of rum will keep the people in good spirits and the country on its

Instead of an eye-for-eye and tooth-for-tooth policy toward Germany, as suggested by Dr. Henry van Dyke, the country is busy with its bond-for-a-bomb plan, which, incidentally, is of more in

It is said to be too cold for the students at Essington, so the Government may move the aviation station to New Orleans. This seems a little inconsistent, Arctic explorers very seldom train for their trips in the jungle.

The Italian uses twelve pounds of sugar to the American's ninety and the Englishman's sixty-seven. A sweet-tooth nation can afford to cut down its candy consumption, especially since so many of our dentists are needed at base hospitals

given for the powerful German drive against the Italians. It may very well be that Austria needs to be buoyed up with a victory, etc., but the chief Jesson of the affair is that a nation which can put forth a spurt like this will require number of drubbings before it confesse itself beaten.

half time for lack of room, and the Board of Education faces a \$3,999,000 deficit. Ye James B. Sheehan at City Hall wants \$39,000 a year (including fees) for registering wills. It's up to the people to reginter a will at the coming election which

WITH A HISTORY

The Famous "Sam Browne" Strap That Goes Over the Shoulder

THE "Sam Browne" belt, which most American officers would like to wear and which all English officers do wear, has a unique history.

Of course, you have seen it in Philadelphia. The rich-looking, thick russet leather and material for the capture of points of belt, with brass trimmings and natty sword strap crossing the chest and over the right shoulder, adds a good many per cent to the unquestioned military look and smartness of British officers. Even the trim girls of the messenger motor service have copied the style, and they are neatness personlfied.

Although new in America, the "Sam Jeoparding your ancient sear, Frowne" belt has been known for many Rouse the folk along your way government; we can get good govern- years in England and India; it has stood the test of four wars at least; it was invented in battle; it is coveted by millions of English soldiers and men; its possession is a mark of honor, and only recently he popularity among American army officers caused high army officials to frown and ponder, until finally it was made the subject of special orders from the War Depart-

That is "going some." as one might say, for a mere piece of leather. But then the Where the common people are; "Sam Browne" belt is not mere leather. It is mentioned by same in the King's Regulations. Military etiquette decrees just when it should be worn and when not, Only officers can wear the belt unless special permission or a warrant is given to some worthy "noncom" by the King. Besides, the leather is rich and caressing; the belt fits like a glove and combines all the qualtties of serviceability, strength, lightness, comfort and smartness. All agree that it is good looking and swagger. British officers cherish their "Sam Brownes" as they did in former years their swords.

Coveted by Americans

American officers would like to acquire he habit. Some few wore the belt in this country after General Pershing in France had ordered his officers to wear it order to improve their military appearance. But the War Department has tabooed the "Sam Browne" in this country, at least, and ruled only recently that it should not

Relative to that ruling, an English ofneer now in Philadelphia has offered a very practical suggestion as to its cause. Your War Department has decided nor

to let American officers wear the Sam Browne belt," said he, "probably because you can't really get the belt in this coun-He explained that although the belt

costs about \$4 in England and will last a lifetime, a few stores in America are asking from \$15 up for army belts copied from the "Sam Browne." "Besides," he said, "you would have difficulty in getting a large number, and for some officers who have the belts to wear them and look more natty than others less fortunate would not be conducive to good army discipline."

The inventor of the belt was none other

than General Sir Samuel Browne, V. C., G. C. B. K. C. S. I., a dashing cavalry leader of the Punjab frontier force in leader of the Punjab frontier force in India. General Browne fought in the In-dian Mutiny, in the Afghan wars and spent more than thirty years in India. His hand-to-hand fights, his dashing bravery, not to mention the cavairy charges, might well have been immortalized by a poet had they ened at Balaklava instead of in India Like Lord Ragian, General Browne lost an arm in battle. Rumor has it that the bold cavalry leader in the heat of battle found difficulty in keeping his empty left sleeve from interfering with his actions. He strapped it across his chest, and thus originated the "Sam Browne" belt. All his men were anxious to copy their leader. Lord Roberts, in his "Forty-one Years in India,"

portry in Select Council have been worth the price?

"A popular and gallant officer, well known to every native of Upper India as Sam Brun Sahib and to all officers as the fiventor of the sword-belt now adopted in the service. He greatly distinguished him the service. He greatly distinguished him the service with the Immortance of the service with the Immortance of the service with the Immortance of the service. own regiment and 250 native infantry be attacked a party of rebels at Teral and got to the rear of the lines. In a hand-to-hand fight which followed he got two wounds one in the knee, from which he nearly bled to death, and another on the left shoulder, which cut clear through the arm. He well deserved the Victoria Cross, which he was awarded as the result of this fight. The enemy was completely routed, leaving 200 dead on the field of hattle." ad on the field of hattle."

Colonel Steele, head of the British re-culting mission in Philadelphia, who was n India more than forty years, knew nally Major Browne, a son of the far

famed general.
Once worn, it soon was seen that the "Sam Browne" belt has many qualities The strap across the shoulder takes away all the weight of the sword from the belt all the weight of the sword from the best proper, leaving the latter to fit snug and comfortable. It also takes away much of the weight of the automatic, water-bottle or other accouterments worn by offi-cers in action. Besides, the shoulder strap passes to the rear, where it meets the best proper and leaves a place through which to pass and carry a slicker cape or light top-

"Sam Browne" Etiquette

Now for the etiquette of the "Sam Browne" beit. All British officers on duty have to wear it. Not to do so would leave them open to a reprimand. The British officer either is on duty or on leave. When not on leave, he has to wear the belt, with few well-known exceptions.

The belt is not to be worn at the formal

mess held once a week, whenever possible, in each buttalion. The band is one of the features of the meal. Besides, all officer-stand at their places until the colonel of mmanding officer has been seated. this function two men only are allowed to wear the beit. Not only are they allowed o do so, but the regulations require that they should. They are the orderly officer of the day and the medical brigade officer of the day. They really are on active duty and must wear the belt to show that that the case.

not considered good military etiquette to wear the "Sam Browne" belt in drawing room with ladies present or any social function. The belt is a sign that the officer is on duty. When entering dining room to attend some social fur on, the officer should leave his belt with his military cap outside.

English officers admitted that they are

inclined to be somewhat lax in this rule and that many of them wear their belts at many social gatherings. They said, how-ever, that such was not strictly in accordnce with good form.
Like our own gold hat cord. the "Sam

Browne" belt is the sure insignia of Incidentally, it was said once of Nietzsche that not one in ten of his critics could spell his name correctly. The comparison is very far fetched, of course, but it has been noticed that a few officers who oppose the Sam Browne" belt because of its English smartness themselves spell it just plain "Brown" instead of "Browne." In England a man might be court-martialed for such gross carelessness ! F. R. G. F.

HAD EXPERIENCE

It was necessary for one man to stand and draw the enemy's fire volunteered and fortunately not one of the bullets struck him. When the charge was over the captain said to the brave fellow "Where did you get the wonderful nerve to stand out there and make yourself a target for the bullets of the enemy?"

Tom Daly's Column

THE BELL TAKES AN AIRING Here she comes! She's riding out, Where her myriad lovers wait, And those lovers stand and shout,

As she passes by in state. Round her car, the marching feet, Snapping banners and the sweet Purr of reverent voices meet In this conyon of the street: Meet and blend to music rare, Throbbing in the frosty air.

Hear, old Bell, and never doubt We are glad to see you out!

These are democratic times, High aloofness will not do: Louder than your earlier chimes

Speaks the muted voice of you. Aye, and since you're who you are, You should often mount your car, And, in spite of folt and jar, As you're stirring them today. Hear, old Bell, and never doubt, We are glad to see you out!

Who may gage what deeds of gold Here this very day you've done? Who shall count the Bonds you've sold For the shackling of the Hun?

That's the thing for you to do! Even though you break in two, Take an airing in your car Stay not always in your Hall Where you're seldom seen at all, Hear, old Bell, oh, hear us shout; We are glad to see you out!

When the Liberty Bond parade started up Fifth street from Walnut yesterday one of the marchers in the first rank of civilians kept looking behind him apprehensively. When he reached Chestnut street he deliberately leaped across the street car track. "For the love o' Mike, what alls you?" asked Files-on-parade. "Nothing now," said he; "we're out of the Fifth Ward, thank Heaven!"

AMONG the offerings to be laid upon the grave of Bob Fitzsimmons, here is a wreath of immortelles handed in by C. B. V., who lifts it from "The Prodigal and Other Poems," by Peter McArthur:

"ALL IN'

"I'm all in?"-Bob Fitzeimmons Not on your life, Bob : not on your life The Muse salutes you! And if there still be virtur left in catgut, in brass or wood she'll some a viave that

The squarest, nardest-hitting slugger that ever pawed the sawdust! The man with the wallop!

Not on your life! Your place is with the veteran heroes, with the elder statesmen. Another may wear your laurels, but cannot blur your record!

"All in!"

Hero of twenty score hard-fought battles, An in-fighter who gave and took with a joyous ferocity! Who fought manfully and as manfully lost! Move up there, you immortals: Make room for a gladiator-not for a

Here is a tall fellow of his hands-whose hands are clean!
A rough-jointed, red-headed, s.ant-browed troglodyte!

Make room, I say While we who have roared and catcalled by the ring-side.
Whooped, yelled, howled and tra--sled on

our hats As he grinned back at us in his hour of A freckled, flerce, loose-lipped satyr-

Take off our hats to add state to his exit, "Al, in." And live long to awe the youngsters With the tales of your prowess.

"The man with the wallop." That's how Fitzsimmons will be remembered above all his fellow fighters, before or since. "It was Fitzsimmons," said Fred Keats, writing in the New York Evening Sun the other day, "who developed the art of landing a knockout with a short jolt that traveled but a few inches instead of the old round-arm swing. In striking these short blows he held his arm rigid and close to his side, using the power of his tremendous shoulders to drive his fist home."

But before the lanky one came to these shores there was an amateur champion in this town who had won innumerable contests in just that way. Many a time in the old Schuylkill Navy clubrooms we had seen one Bill Rocap bring home the bacon with that little short chopper to

BEFORE US lies a menu of the "Dinner for the St. Andrew's Society at the St. Lawrence Hotel (wherever that was), Monday, November 30th, 1857." Hardly-a man is now alife.

(Pronounce it so to make the rhyme) Who plied a fork or spoon or knife In that pre-Hoover time;

And any preedy quest who tried To sample all that was supplied, He must (to get his just desserts) Have simply burst and died!

For, by actual count, we find upon the time-yellowed list eighty-four separate items, under fourteen classifications. Of "hot side dishes" there were twenty, and the names of some are Greek to us in this day. For instance, "Ladies' Mouth, Queen Style." Then there were "Pigeons in Form of Pear," "Arcade of Fowl, Sauce Mushrooms," "Chartreuse of Partridge," "Chevallere of Capons with Truffles." Oysters "in paper cases" and "in mayonnaise" were dainties which seem not to have survived the war; at any rate, we never encountered them. Also, the waiters must have been giants in those days.

The New York municipal board of inebriety reports that the increased cost of liquor has "reduced the number of

Remember the story that came up from the South several years ago when Georgia went dry? Cracker to his son, "Hitch up the mule, Zeke. Reckon I'll take the twenty-mile ja'nt to the border t' git a drink." "Kain't do it, Pap, mule's lame." "So? Then I'll walk." "Won't do ye no good, Pap; bridges down." "Heck! then I'll stay home. Rum ain't got no hold on me."

Boarding a street car in Hartford the other evening we were instantly, but for moment only, translated to our late boyhood. The conductor did it by dea which is smaller than that of Texa rmany has twenty-six more experimen-tions than are to be found in the who ited States. The utilization of the be-it the potato is a triumph of great in manding an extra penny when we handed him a nickel. A six-cent carfare took us back into the Philadelphia of the late

A "CROOKED STICK TO SCOTCH A SNAKE" IS JUSTIFIABLE AND, WE HOPE, EFFECTIVE



scientifically forested. Her swamps are

are fed as we feed poultry in a yard. There

are many fish growers' associations in the empire, and the total area of fish ponds ap-

"Then came the next step toward pre-

man without his fingers would make

So she did away with slums, dangerous

world.

for war.

labor practices, etc., by framing labor laws which were the admiration of the

Thoroughly Prepared

degree of education, which made it possi-ble to get the most out of the country's

resources, to provide the necessaries for the army with the achievements and wonders of science. She had provided that her men

be reared in healthful and safe cities so they would be strong and sound for the in-

"England developed foreign trade and

and operate a gigantic and powerful fleet

She meant to make her defense by mean

her natural resources depended on her

ment's notice her great army of students

was ready to drop test tubes and books and

pared her men, but she had made elaborate

stores of equipment for the use of her

completeness of supply, utilizing every re-source, even the smallest which we are wont to overlook. She had learned to feed

herself. In fact, as recently as 1912 the

seen endless miles of pasture lands in Eng-

nutton chops and roast beef won't feed an

world's rye crop. The peasants and factory workers eat most of it in the form of black' bread, which, after all, is nearly as nour-

ishing as wheat bread. The potato was

more important in Germany than any grain. The crop is 20 bushels per capita; Austria has 17; Belgium, 11; the United

States, 4, and Italy, 2. Although the Germans ate three times as many potatoes per capita

as we do, they consumed only about one-fourth of the crop. The farm animals con-

sumed even a larger proportion. Potatoes were used for starchmaking, for alcohol and half a million tons were dried. "So they prepared for war. Germany

was in complete scientific readiness; Esg-

land was not. Germany worked hard on the submarine development until they came to a stage which made this invention prac-

cal for war use.
"Before science in general should learn

Kaiser had said, 'We must feed ourselv "England is a land of pastures. I h

fand which grow nothing more than English mutton chops and roast beef.

"Germany raised one-fourth

future armies.
"The Teutonic nation had provided for

The

tary training and physical education, military training continued and at a

the water with which she is surrounded

"Now Germany was ready to prepare or war. She had attained a wonderful

nade into fish ponds, where carp and trout

GEOGRAPHY AS A CAUSE OF WAR

proaches 260,000 acres. In Saxony they cover one-half of 1 per cent of the area. The dog and the cow are made to work as Such a one as might have wielded the cestus Germany's Position Led to Pre-Before applauding Rome! paredness, Says Dr. J. draft animals. "Germany has turned out chemists by the tens of thousands, while at Oxford Univer-Russell Smith

sity. England, chemists are called the 'stinks.' German statesmen are doctors of philosophy, for they must be students of WHY did Germany provide herself with a great military machine and how science, of law and of government to be did she develop it?" This question, asked statesmen. over and over again since the outbreak of the war, was answered by Dr. J. Russell paredness—the building of good cities. To Smith, professor of industry, in a recent lecture on "English Individualism and Ger-man Collectivism" at the Wharton School, poor people, good health and labor laws.

University of Pennsylvania. "The geographical location of Germany a poor soldier. A man living in slums alone is responsible for the development of its wonderful military machine and possibly even the war," said Doctor Smith. "For the same reason England was so unprepared and delayed in its development. England is a big island surrounded by the sea. Germany is inland, surrounded, confined and, the German thinks, squeezed in

expand, but that is not the main reason for its militarism. battleground for the ravages of tribes, clans and countries. Throughout the ages it has been sacked, piliaged and insulted. England, on the other hand, protected by the seas, has escaped molestation, excepting for the visits of occasional bands of pirates "Eng who visited the isles and made way with gathered her wealth so that she might build

what stuff they could.

"Germany and England have the same climate and the same resources, but you will find that the Englishman demands in-A fleet can be manned by a few men, so volunteers sufficed. She had become mis-tress of the seas, and instead of developing dividual rights, while the German submits Why? Because England to organization. has been free and open; Germany has been fleet to bring her supplies.
"Germany, on the other hand, began by giving every able-bodied mother's son milisubject to invasions.

When Berlin Was Sacked

"The sacking of Berlin by the Russians in 1740 was the greatest asset to the mili-tary development of the Germans that his-tory has recorded. The looting of the capital has been kept before the German mind ever since. Never again should this be repeated; hence we have a reason for

the building up of defensive strength.
"In 1804 after Napoleon had conquered and subdued vast areas of Europe he was ready to assail London. But a little silvery area lay between England and the main-land—the sea. He must use a fleet to make

the conquest of England. "All was in readiness. Napoleon paced up and down the shore like a lion, waiting for his fleet to come; impatient to get at London. He waited and waited. But the fleet never came. Nelson had in the mean-while encountered Napoleon's ships and beaten them. England was saved. In the Napoleonic wars Prussia was sacked, humiliated and insulted, while England had not been molested. Germany had been taught a great lesson. She had come to realize the necessity of self-defense, and to this end she has utilized every resource. human and material, Scientific nt is the key to an understanding of Germany.

"To defend and make herself powerful she needed trained men. In training her men she began with education, and Ger-many leads the world in education. She rewards scientific attainment as the United States and England do not. Her ties have developed and taught physics and chemistry, and these sciences are the making of manufacture. She thus came naturally by her position of leadership in chemical manufacture.

"The cessation of German trade caused

by the war brought great disturbance to the American supplies of dyestuffs, drugs, photographic supplies, potash and other icals. Thus Germany's meager ply of poor brown coal is made usable by being compressed into briquettes. The Diesel engine, which uses crude petroleum in place of gasoline, is a German univer-sity product. So is the Zeiss glass that makes nearly all the high-class lenses in

Agricultural Science

"Thus we see how she went about he ucation and the results she has. Ar

to conquer the submarine, Germany undoubtedly felt that this was her char get at England's gigantic fleet. And now ve have a great war."

. ROAD RULES

Step firmly, throw your weight;
The heaven is high above your head.
The good gray road is faithful to your tread.

the strong. Hing to your heart a battle song: Though hidden foemen lie in wait, iomathing is in you that can smile at Pate.

What Do You Know? QUIZ

What is the distinctive feature of the Garr school system and why is it now "in politics"?

2. Who is Rould Amundsen? S. Twenty-five British merchantmen were sunk last week. Is that an increase or decrease? 4. In what country will virtually all of the

Liberty Lonn money be spent?

5. Of the four gospels three are called "the synoptic gospels." Which three are these? 6. Who was Count Pulaski?

7. Did our flag ever have more than thirteen what country is Parliament called "Cortes"?

9. About what percentage of the population of Utah is in the Mormon

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

"Stockholders of record": this form of expression refers to those to whem dive dends are payable; for example, dividen may be payable to "stockholders of re-ord of October 1." Those who hold shares Five largest cities: London, about 4,600,600 in resistration area, 7,250,000 in metro-politan district. New York, about 5,700,000; metrosolitan, 7,550,000, Karls, 2,900,000; metrosolitan, 4,700,000, Chi-cago, 2,500,000. Berlin, 2,100,000,

caro. 2.500,000. Berlin, 2.100,000.

3. Jefferson was thirty-three when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

4. Cameous: ancient herald's wand, especially as carried by messencer-good Mercury.

5. "Dog-robher": private acting us officer's servant. The Jocular collidet has reference to the fact that in such service a man often gets better food than other privates.

Sachado is President of Portugal. The King names English bishops.

Party strength in House of Communate Uniquists, 2830; Liberals and Labor, 200 Minister allists, 2; Independent, 1; Nationalists, 84. khuki is from the Hindu word "dustr," the cour of the uniform material being dust-colored.

Rucksack: bag slung by straps from both snoulders and resting on back for carry-ing watker's or climber's baggage. WHAT SALT MEANS TO A FISH WHEN the crawfish is put into sea water, or into water artificially salted, it dies. Inversely, if we put into fresh water an

essentially marine creature like a jellyfish, it gives up its life quite as quickly.

The cause of these sudden deaths has been attributed to poisoning by salt; but we now know that this is incorrect. The acts chiefly by its "osmotic" When a fresh-water creature is suddenly plunged into sea water, the latter attracts as it were, the creature's interior liquids and "dries it up" (a frog loses thus onefourth of its weight), especially in the places where the skin is thin and the organs delicate, as with the lungs. shrivel up and fail to act and there is

rapid death from asphyxis.

Likewise, when a marine creature, satu rated with salt, is plunged into fresh water, it swells rapidly, especially at certain points, notably the lungs, and cannot main

On the seashore, however, it is not unon the seashore, however, it is not usual to see crabs living as well in brackish water as in sea water, sometimes even
reaching fresh water and living a caim but
normal life in ponds. Also flatfish may be
found often in rivers; they have been
caught in the Loire and even in the Aller,
300 miles from salt water.

300 miles from sait water.

In the course of an animal's life modifications occur in its organism that enable to be more or less resistant. It is thus that the salmon can leave sait water to spawn in fresh water streams and that cels leave the latter to deposit their eggs

Fish in passing from sait to fresh Fish in passing from salt to fresh water, or vice versa, adapt themselves little by little to the new medium by passage through estuaries where the degree of salt is intermediate. Experimentally the conditions may be reproduced by increasing or diminishing the saltness; the trick is to proceed alower and progressively. For inproceed slowly and progressively. For his

proceed slowly and progressively. For instance, goldfish may be accustomed to live in sait water, which explains their occurrence even in the Baltic and Caspian.

These adaptations may take place in the same individual, or, better still, in its descendants; it is an almost general fact that the progeny of a creature resist a new environment better than the parents. Thus, if we sait progressively fresh water containing daphnildae, these small crustaesans will finally die, but if we wait a few day the eggs will batch and the young all thrive as if nothing bad happened.— Limit Copin, in La Natura Parts.