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Philadelphia, Manday, November 12, 1917

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

FAITH without works is dead. Abiding faith in the altimate triumph of good work, will rescue Philadelphia from the autocracy of contractor-bossism. The Town Meeting party must keep the faith energy which is to cleanse the city of graft, inflated contracts, Fifth Ward thuggery, police in politics and primary Organize, organize, organize. Faith, hope and organization will rout the Vare-Smith combine. And the greatest of these is the President's summons will be prompt. organization.

Philadelphia is determined to wrest control of the city from the Gang. The will to win is there. The Town Meeting party supplies the wi . to organize. Noth initial engagement th the forces of sicians can voluntarily perform. political evil. Hastily summoned into press its campaign, it made a magnificent chowing, with a record of virtual victory which secured a veto power in councils over the plunderbund.

The Town Meeting party has the foundation and framework for organization It has the leaders and followers for action. It has inspired decent citizens cherishing ideals of a clean city, with the the mayoralty and other city offices out of Gang control two years hence.

Its job now is to organize, organize, must be filled out. What is incomplete each division, must be systematized and reform must be formed into a co-ordipower and terrific force. The Town roller constituted to flatten out Vare-Smithism for good.

California and North Dakota were resubstantial basis. In the former Hiram. Johnson thought the State could be freed leagues toured the State on a bit of mere philosophy. Their snowball of opposiwould melt in the heat of a partisan election, became an evalanche. Johnson was right. A State can be redeemedwith cohesive organization. The farmers yoke of railroad control which discriminated against their welfare by embargoes, freight congestion, high rate; and by sinister alliance with banking made financing of their farms expensive. A together. They believed they could redeem their State from shame and obtain the advantages due to themselves and their families. They won-these few embattled farmers-by organization.

Philadelphia has a much better start than either of these successful movements. In the Town Meeting party it has a force that sprang almost spontaneously into notably vigorous effectiveness. It must expand that force, energize it, develop it along all the lines of legitimate practical polities. Enthusiasm will not win elections alone. It will win them if buttressed by organization. Sermons and stump speeches will not turn rascals ut of the city government. Sermons and stump speeches plus honestly organized, nstantly active friends of decency in very ward and voting district can win a nayoralty again as it has done in the

PASSING OF QUEEN LIL

ILIUOKALANI held a unique position In the history of American foreign She was the only monarch uted claim to a throne the itates Government ever had occa-

their treatment of her they had given THE LONG FIGHT signal evidence to the world of a deter mination to do justice to weak Governments within their sphere of influence President Cleveland, when he found that American forces had been used to dethrone the Queen and help the annexationists, ordered the American flag lowered and demanded that the ruler be reinstated by the hastily improvised republic. Had it not been for Liliuokalani's autocratic record she would probably have regained

her sway. The romance of a lost cause hung about the ex-Queen. She was one of the "sights" of Hawaii for tourists to be shown by adoring natives, who never lost their love for her. But there was no harm in her assumption of regal dignity to the end. She had come to the goal of all rear autocrats-complete loss of power.

MORE MEN NEEDED AT CRITICAL

THE President's announcement of plans for 'a more perfect organization of our man-power" comes at a moment when the situation abroad has reached to its most critical phase since the trying days before the battle of the Marne. Th sobering news of the last few days should in itself be enough to make ever; citizen take upon himself the task of doing everything he possibly can to expedite the work of selection.

Time was lost and some confusion was caused through the fact that in the selecting of the first contingent all the work was left to the men of draft age and a comparatively small number of officials. It has been shown by experience that a third factor must be made use of-the assistance of the public Lawyers and doctors especially are urged by the President to aid the boards and the men, and this is no perfunctory request. Even well-educated men often need assistance in answering such questionnaires as those which the 9,000,000 | 1848. eligibles will receive. Advice right at Miss Knickerbocker's new found influence hand, given free of charge to those who will ask exemption, will save the boards an immense amount of time and leave murders is summed up in three words: them free for their proper work. Lawyers are needed for this work. They will have to give only a few days of their time. and without question their response to

Doctors who had to examine scores of men in a day when the first contingent this State reneged. Getting a referendum was examined were badly overworked at the a protracted process in Pennsylvania, and to give the men another chance to extimes. It would have been strange if a number of men were not sent to camp only to be found defective. Here again ing Dieless, nothing futile barked its is an obvious time-saving task that phy-

Allocitizens must keep a sharp eye or the daily reports of the progress of the With the co-operation of all, the Govern ment should be able to make the drawing of the second contingent even more successful than that of the first.

INDOMITABLE KERENSKY

KERENSKY, from the moment of his first appearance in the revolution. seemed to bear a charmed life, along with his great courage and resourcefulness. faith and the hope necessary for taking The man who laughed and still went in Petrograd, seeking a chance to do organize. This is a big "bit." But the hope when he was forced to flee from candidate in the recent New York election basis is there. The skeleton organization the capital. That he should have been able to rally about him a large body of loyal troops is not surprising when we energy and magnetism. On his first dash strengthened. These cogs and wheels of to the front last summer he, by sheer force of will, compelled badly armed men to stand up and fight the well-equipped German troops.

The Russian revolution has scarcely Meeting party will have to be a steam | begun, although months ago men talked as if it were completed. From the fiveyear struggle which the French Revolu tion had to make before it could produc stable conditions, the world should hav deemed from bad polities on a much less learned not to expect order to follow promptly upon the downfall of the Czar Prolonged civil war, such as France had from railroad throttling. He and his colat the frontier, does not seem likely in Russia because of the disorganization and smallness in numbers of the anartion, which the enemy jeeringly declared chist element. What has stood in Kerensky's way has been his inability to enforce discipline because of the opposition to capital punishment. The latest revolt should have proved to Russians the need for drastic repressive measures of North Dakota chafed at the galling If Kerensky succeeds in stopping peace agitation he may at least, through the very uncertainty of the outcome, compel the Germans to keep men on the castern front. For his present efforts force the other obstacles to the seasonable and Germans still to ask themselves "May profitable movement of their crops, and not Kenersky prove to be that modern Peter the Hermit whose voice has the magic that will make men fight?"

Whether he fails or succeeds, this leader, frail of body and mighty of soul is as an individual an inspiration to all men of the Allied nations. Scornful of danger, he is on joking terms with death. and that is the spirit that brings final

Part of the Bolsheviki call themselves the Red Guard, but all of them

If the fight to open the ballot-boxes has no other result, it will at least have betrayed a strangely intense anxiety on the part of some gentlemen to keep them

The perturbation of Pekin and th mildness of Tokio's enthusiasm over the Japanese-American agreement show that it was high time for the agreement to be

The only people in America who hate Germans are Germans who used to live in Berlin. The on y people in America who love Germans are Germans who

The Italian situation is serious enough. But there was less reason to believe that France would drive the Hun from the Marne to the Aisne than there is to hope for at least a deadlock in Italy.

The Y. M. C. A. is a powerful agency for keeping up the morale, as well as the morals, of American soldiers.

FOR SUFFRAGE

Women's Capture of Empire State Gives Hope of More

Victories By ELEANOR K. McDONNELL NOW that the last ballot has been counted in New York and the last doubt of the atubbornest "anti" removed as to the actual

and overwhelming victory that the suf-fragists are celebrating, the question, What are they going to do with their newly achieved political freedom? will not down. The women have made no threats, as they have made no promises, of their triumph, however. answered the question in part.

"One of the things we shall do," they have said, "is to bring pressure to bear on Congress when it convenes in December to uses a Federal amendment to the Constitution conferring on every woman in the United States the suffrage privilege."

Other persons, however, less reticent that the suffrage leaders have answered the

question more fully.
It has been said that the granting of ballot to the women of New York, strongest State politically in the United States, will make "the greatest little burg"

It has been said that the same election which infused new life into the Tammany Tiger for four more years sounded that picturesque animal's death knell by putting t vote into the hands of women; that New York by putting its petticoats into politics will witness a brand of democracy different from the kind that Tammany sponsors. Certain plarmists have painted the fear-"lady President." sitting in State in the White House. And the "antis" have wailed with dirge-like "It means the disintegration of

go to the polls will make a difference.

Most persons reviewing the persistent and consistent fight that the New York suf-fraglets have waged for sixty-nine years, or since the first woman's rights convention ever to be convened in this country hold at Seneca Falls, N. Y. are willing to wager that Mrs. ill extend further than the confines of New York State.
There are many who believe that Pen

sylvania will feet the effect of that ence in the near future. The general belief among even the most optimistic suffragists, however, is that the women of this State vill not be liberated by this Commonwealth but will come to the "promised press themselves means a wait of more years. The women have no dispo-sition to writ until 1919. The New York has whetted their appetite. They

want the vote now Outlook in This State

But suppose Congress does consider the covering the city, with weeks instead of months and years to perfect its plans and s'atures before it becomes operative.
"Aha." the antis ery, "there are the
outhern States to be considered. The
outhern legislators believe that woman's

> Will the Keystone State, where the lique interests are perhaps stronger than anywhere else, side with the southern States, that "believe woman's place is in the home

If Father Penn has any political suggests left in him he will realize that the time has come when it is political suicide to antogonize the women. If he has any astuteness at all he will know, as Hylan and without a bodyguard when he was told Mitchel and Hillquit and Bennett knew, that several hundred German spies were that the time has come for him to go in Defroured scaling a change to do a-wooing not a-warring. Regardless of away with him, was not likely to give up of their backers, there was not a mayoralty who had the courage to go against woman suffrage.

It is inconceivable that it could have we are sure to die if we don't."

It remains to be seen whether a mys-rious cure will be worked on the Tiger's unhealthy condition or whether he will die lingering death from the medicine any-

a lingering death from the medicine any-how, but at any rate Tammany swallowed, Father I'enn may refuse the dose, but as sure as fate if he does somebody will hold his hands behind his back, somebody else will clutch his none firmly and some one be will ram the spoon down his throat. The history of the New York campaigr stopping the woman suffragists.

ey of the women's battle in that State written around the life of that grand old oman after whom the Federal bill has een named. Susan B. Anthony, and the two n in New York today who are the outguards of Miss Anthony when, old but indomitable, she still fought on. They are the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

There was no sacrifice that Susan B. Anthony and the women she had gathered around her would not and did not make for the advancement of the cause of women, and her spirit animated the women whose

responsible for the triumph in The reading of the report of those early conventions which, despite opposition and persocution, were held annually in Seneca Palls, Syracuse, Rochester, Saratoga, and later in the famous old Broadway Taber-nacle in New York city, brings tears to the

eyes and a lump to the throat. The Suffragists of 1854

Targets for ridicule and condemnation they battled on. Their conventions were raided, the police were appealed to in vain insults were hurled at them as they passed quietly along the streets, newspapers gibed at them and cartooned them, but nothing daunted them. They worked a handful then, as they worked a million strong in the

ast New York campaign.

The story of the first county canvass that
Susan B. Anthony took in New York dries the eye and brings the smile. It was back in 1854, immediately after a National Woman's Rights Convention had been held in Fhiladelphia. Miss Anthony on that occasion was the guest of James and Lucretia Mott, gentle Quaker suffragists, who at the time were entertaining twenty-four delegates to the convention in their home at

"We think such as thyself," wrote Mrs.

Mott to Miss Anthony, "devoted to good causes, should not have to seek a home." canvass of Chautauqua County, New was decided upon at the Mott house and Miss Anthony was appointed to do the No money being left from the con vention. Wendell Phillips wrote a pers check for \$50 to pay the expenses. Anthony were the famous bloomer con-turne designed by Amelia Bloomer, which the former loathed but which she adopted because she thought it would help the cause by demonstrating woman's emancipation from the tyranny of frocks and frills. The same courage which permitted her to adopt it also helped her discard it a few years when she found it was hurtful rathe

than helpful to the cause.

It was the coldest and snowlest winter on record, but Miss Anthony made her caniss, meeting many enemies but making a w friends. An entry in her diary reads: "At Angelica, nine towns represented: crowded house, courtroom carpeted with sawdust. A young Methodist minister gave his name for the petition, but one of his wealthy parishloners told him he should

That was the sort of opposition Susan B. Anthony met. That is the sort of opposi-tion the New York suffragists, walking in the immortal Susan's footsteps have over-

church unless it was withdrawn

Tom Daly's Column

The Collector

THERE was a time when we would have given a silver three-cent piece for a "Shackamaxon," and once we went without our dinner and walked twentyodd blocks to trade a "Deleware" for an "Arctic," in the days when the business cards of local ice companies were treasures in Boyville; but that was as far as we ever got as a collector.

If you can remember the pretty picture ards given out so sparingly by the Grand Depot, Cooper & Conard, Marks Broth ers, Partridge & Richardson, and other such, it may merely mean that you are a little older than we are. You probably didn't amount to much either.

But when it comes to the real business and pleasure of collecting, we must all take our hats off to Hon. John M. Patterson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGE PATTERSON owns what some authorities consider the most complete set of Dickens first editions in all the four quarters of the world, and the getting of it has been a succession of exhilarating adventures. And he, too be gan his career as a collector of ice cards

But it was one "Brad," a hobo, a squat ter on a public dump, who first tickled Schuylkill River above Callowhill stree And bridge, and one day a copy of Pope's translation of the Iliad came into his hands. Little Johnny Patterson, happen ing along later, was endowed. Carnegie wise, by "Brad," who liked him. The box slipped the book into the pocket where one of the finest private libraries in the

> YOU sometimes hear of a sudden-milionaire acquiring a library by telephoning to a book shop: "Sen' me up about \$20,000 worth o' leather-bound books in mahogany cases," but there's no fun in that. Judge Paterson has made his book-collecting a life adventure.

dent, a little less than a quarter of a century ago, he bought of Charles Sessler a first edition of "Edwin Drood." It cost him \$4.50, and it wasn't worth much more, but it was the beginning of spending that has run into many thousands, York | and is worth every cent of it. The first book was a "rebound" and not "in parts," as the desirable Dickens should be. But it was the best he could afford, and his next buy was another "rebound"-"Pickwick Papers"-for which he paid \$25. The same work, in the original parts, was bringing from \$200 to \$4590 much too rich for his young blood. But the ambition to own a real original was strong in him, and it wasn't long before he satisfied it. The book was "Bleak House," and after that only the best would interest him. He soon replaced his pinchbeck "Drood" and "Pickwick" with pieces of rarer coinage and went gayly on his way in search of other treasures.

> Dickens bug, and he began, on the side to pick up autograft, letters, presentation copies, manuscripts, o inal draw as "Dickensiana."

only lovely things he had acquired-rebuked him occasionally for his extravagance. "Extravagance?" said he. "These things, madame, are as valuable as dia monds and as readily changeable into money," To prove this he sold for \$300 presentation copy of "American Notes," for which he had only paid \$200.

Having quieted the threatened domestic uprising, the collector mounted again upon his hobby and "rode off furiously in all directions." He spent his vacations in stuffy London book shops and the haunts of his favorite author; he let it be known that he was out for an intellectual spree and that he was fair game for any honest trafficker in treasures of the sort he most desired. He ran about from place to place in search of bargains, and his scouts were everywhere. It was upon one of these vacations of his three years ago that he brought to a triumphant close his long hunt for the perfect set of Dickens first editions.

The Judge was broke, in London, is the dogs of war were echoing upon the startled air. But his credit was good and he needed it, for he had found there the 'perfect first" of "Nicholas Nickleby," distinguished from nearly all others because on page 123, line 17, the word "visitor" appears instead of "sister." This makes the copy very valuable because there is in existence a letter written by Dickens to the proofreader for Bradbury & Evans, publishers, calling attention to the mistake and asking that it be corrected. In most other copies now extant the correction was made.

in the envious opinion of many.

In 1852 Dickens had had a hand in the writing of an appeal for a children's hospital. He only edited the work of some unknown writer, adding but a few lines himself, but that made the unimportant thing big with interest to the collector. At the great Exhibition of Dickensiana held by the Groller Society in New York several years ago, the copy of this pamphlet ("Drooping Buds") shown there bore the date of 1860. Somewhere else there was one of 1855, but here, un questionably, was the original, dated 1852. It reduced the Judge's balance in bank \$250, but, any Dickens fan will tell you what a bargain it was. It enabled him to bring to Philadelphia one of the few great collections of the world.

BUT there is a whole lot more to b said about this collection. One thing leads on to another and the man who starts collecting books reaches out next for original manuscripts and other treasures. But that must do for another story; for now it is time for the Judge

Thewor US

young Patterson's appetite for rare books. "Brad" had a shack on the flats that then lay along the west bank of the he had put his day's bag of garter snakes; and that was the beginning of State.

When the Judge was a young law stu-

BY THIS TIME he was a confirmed ings and every other sort of thing classed

His wife-for books were not the

August, 1914, when the first yelpings of

BUT the big thing that happened in London in August, 1914, and made the collector's head swim, was not the declaration of war and the consequent difficulty in securing passage home, but the discovery of a small pamphlet bearing the publication date of 1852. Just that little thing made his set of Dickens "absolutely first"

less, if the pot experiments are to be

"RIGHT!"

Account of Tests Made at Agricultural Experiment

FOR PLANT FOOD

Station To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-My attention has been called to an article published in the EVENING LEDGER by William R. Johnston, in which he dis-

USE OF POTASH

finely ground potash feldspar as a direct source of potash for plant food. In this connection he calls attention to Bulletin No. 104 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, by Dr. A. S. Cushman. In the course of his remarks Mr. Johnston says: "The experiments as a whole showed that under the conditions of the tests the potash of finely ground feldspar appeared to be virtually as available for plant food as the ordinary soluble salts ordinarily used." also mentions that "a large proportion of consists of feldspar, much of which con tains potash in varying proportions up to

"This latter statement, while unquestion ably made in good faith, is likely to lead a casual reader to form an utterly exagerated idea as to the amount of petash in ordinary rocks and the ease with which i only here and there that feldspar can be separated readily, in considerable quan-tities, from the associated rock minerals, and even then it usually requires a good deal of cobbling and much cost for labor in order to effect a sufficiently satisfactory separation. One is fortunate even then if he secures a feldspar containing as much as rom 10 to 11 per cent of potash. Further ore, much of this material must obviously e transported long distances, and it must finely ground, but when ground in this it available to a practical ex-

volved. This bulletin of the Bureau of Plant In-dustry of the United States Department of Agriculture was published while I was still director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. Upon its appearance with other published matter from the department bearing upon the subject of the agricultural value of finely ground feldspar, I began to receive letters from farmers in Rhode Island asking if they could not grind the feldspathic rocks on their farms and use them advantageously and economically as a source of potash. The inference that could be done was drawn from these Government bulletins.

It seemed to me, therefore, of the utmost It seemed to me, therefore, of the utmost importance that the matter be put to a crucial test as soon as possible. Accordinly, Dr. B. L. Hartwell, chemist of the station, and F. R. Pember, one of his assistants, were detailed to conduct a careful experiment with finely ground feldspar. This feldspar was so fine that all of it readily passed through a sieve having 290 meshes to the linear inch. In other words, it was an impalpable powder. Early European experiments had shown the practical worthlessness of finely ground feldspar for experiments of finely ground feldspar for agricultural purposes. The assertion had nevertheless been made that feldspar ground with modern machinery such as that used in producing the material which passed through the 200-mesh sieve would be read-ily available to plants, even though the

coarser European product would not.

It seemed, therefore, important to use the finest material obtainable. The experiments were conducted with wheat, followed by Japanese millet and finally by beans. Letting 100 represent the yield of the wheat when neither feldspar nor potash salts was used, the yields from the use of feldspar in the three tests made were 106, 108 and 105; whereas, when the same amount of potash in the German potash salts was used, the corresponding yields were 120 coarser European product would not. potash in the German potash saits was used, the corresponding yields were 120, 143 and 148. In the case of the Japanese millet, placing the yield without feldspar or potash at 100, the yields with three different amounts of feldspar were 104, 118 and 114; whereas where a corresponding amount of potash in sulphate of potash was used the yields were 212, 205 and 248. Conference or results were also secured. armatory results were also secured with

considered as a criterion. The root systems of wheat and Jap-

anese millet are sufficiently well de-veloped so that these plants should have been much more able to have obtained the potassium of feldspar than many of the quick-growing market crops The farmer cannot afford to experi-

ment with finely ground feldspathic rock until there are better prospects of success than are discernible at present

It should be borne in mind that tests which were made at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station were with soils from which the potash had been ex-hausted by many years of successive cropping without the use of any potash what soever, and the soil was known to be highly deficient in available potash. An optimum amount of water was also maintained in the pots, thus creating a condition far more

ent of Agriculture began some field experiments with potash in Connecticut, bu on land not known to need potash and which may not have been at all deficient in periments were never continued, and Docto Cushman, in commenting on them, said:
"Although it is admitted that these experiments have not as yet proved the value of ground feldspar for tobacco. It is quite certain that the experimental crops found al the potash they required." No doubt they did, but they may readily have secured it all from the soil. In fact, in the conclusio of Doctor Cushman's article he says careful reading of the foregoing pages will show that no claim has been made that ground feldspar is an efficient substitute under all circumstances, for potash At the present stage of the investiga investigation is would be extremely unwise for any one to attempt to use ground rock, except on an experimental scale that would not entail great financial loss."

Thus it will be seen that there is no

sound basis whatsoever for the conclusion on the part of Mr. Johnston that the potash of finely ground feldspar is as available for of finely ground feldspar is as available for plant food as that in the commercial potash H. J. WHEELER 92 State street, Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.

TO REMOVE TURKISH MISRULE Upward of twenty years ago William T Stead wrote: "The world should not forget stead wrote: The world should not lorged that the Turk is a barbarian encamped upon the ashes of a civilization which he destroyed." The Turkish idea of dealing with subjugated peoples, and peoples of different religion, is to kill them, and thus remove any difficulty that might arise; and this Turkish spirit has been written in blood for all the world to see in this wa says the Kansas City Star. It has recently threatened to annihilate all its subject races—the Jews of Palestine, Arabs of Syria Druges of Lebanon; it has gloated ove of Armenia, the worst the world has known; it has blighted the fairest lands of the Levant; it has made Mesor tamia a vale of misery; and the very name of Turk will be cursed by countless myri-ads of people yet unborn. One of the purposes of America's allies in this war is ever to remove the curse of Turkis rule upon races and religions not its own.
After this war there shall be no more
Turkish massacres of Christians. Turkish Mohammedans may rule Turks of their own

THE PIPER AND THE REED I am a reed—a little reed
Down by the river;
A whim of God, whose moment's need,

Was that the Giver Might blow melodious and long One cadence of eternal song. O Miracle! He who is beauty goeth by The marches of a meadowy sky, A-piping on the many reeds His canticle. Paused in His playing; For He found An under-sound Failed of the music that He made. Wild winds went straying, Like sheep lost on the dalsied meads-Scattered by Discord and afraid, To make the perfect harmony. I am that under-sound, That needed note. Eternally, the Piper tried

What Do You Know?

FOR AN UNSELFISH

PROVEN VALUE

PURPOSE OF

QUIZ 1. Who are the leaders of the present Russian revolution?

2. What is the Soviet?
3. What is meant by Ph. D.?
4. What are Venetian blinds?
5. Who was John Bartram?

Who was John Bartram?
 Where are the Pavis de Chavannes paint
 ings best represented in this country?

7. What popular errors are associated with the Battle of Lexington? 8. What is a porch, accurately speaking?
9. Who is Lou Sweet?

What is mica-schist? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Terrain is an area, usually extensive, o major military operations. 2. The Bolsheviki are the radicals in Russian politics. The singular of the word by

4. Two contemporary American composers are John Powell and John Alden Carpenter.

5. The Livenza is a river in norther across which the Germans have the Italian troops. General Tasker H. Illiss is chief of staff of the United States army.

the United States army.

Wordsworth's theory of poetic diction,
set forth in the preface to the "Lyri
Ballads" in 1798, was that the specipoetry should not be urchite, literary
specialized, but should follow closely
possible popular everyday speech.

possible ponular everydas speech.

8. Vice Admiral Shus is in command of the American naval forces in European waters.

9. Academic degrees are differentiated into "honorary." conferred as a distinction by colleges on men of note for definite achievements, and "degrees in course," such as b. A. and B. S., awarded for the successful prosecution to graduation of an approved curriculum.

10. The first National Army is to consist a

SUN HEAT TO DISPLACE COAL Will it ever be possible to turn into energy for industrial and commercial uses the vast amount of potential energy in the solar radiation from desert surfaces? James Fairgrieve, a member of the faculty of the University of London, considers this question in his book on "Geography and World Power," in which he says: "In the hot desert of the Sahara, with clear sky and virtually no rain for years at a time, there virtually no rain for years at a time, ther is no vegetation and man has not been able to live; but if it could be possible to use directly the energy of solar radiation, which continuously from sunrise to sunset batters the land in little less amount than in lower latitudes, another region which is now va-cant would be able to support great populations and would become of extraordinary importance. Here, on an area comparable to that of Greater London, is yearly directed as much solar energy as could be produced by complete combustion of the total amount of coal annually mined in Britain. Experiments have been made with engines which give a high thermal efficient but it is too early to say whether or not the first steps which will lead to a great revolution have been taken. This is certain: That the nearer the equator one goes the greater the potentialities of saving energy; that there are supplies of energy upon which we may draw when coal is exhausted, and that sooner or later these supplies of energy will be used. With their use, if the past is any criterion of the future, there must come an inevitable

in habits of life and in all those matters which profoundly influence the course of GERMANY'S GREAT ENEMY Before this war Germany's enemy was "the yellow peril." In 1914 Germany's "real" enemy was Russia. Then it was England. More recently we've been it. But the cat is now out of the bag. It is

let out by an organ of the Bag. It is let out by an organ of the Krupps, the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten.

"The most dangerous enemy of the German people is democracy. It is democracy that we shall have to fight when our arms have long been at rest and the far-flung frontiers of the new and enlarged Germany have been secured—in spite of July 19 and its Reichstag majority—in a

German security peace."

The Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts cynically adds to this bit of futuristic history: "So it seems that when Britain. France, Russia, America and the rest of our france, Russia, America and the rest of our enemies have been defeated, the war will recommence, with cheers, in the name of the German people, against the German