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vely entitled to the use for republication all news dispatches credited to it or not therwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

All rights of republication of special dissatches herein are also reserved. a Philadelphia, Monday, July 1, 1918 ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public Ledger Company has purchased The Evening Telegraph, which has had a long and honorable career of fifty-five years in this city. and beginning today that newspaper is merged with the Evening Public LEDGER.

It gives the Ledger management much gratification to make the announcement, and it means that by this combination the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER acquires the most complete news service of any afternoon paper in this country. To the several news association services-the United Press, the Central News and the International News-and the exclusive special cable service already enjoyed by the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, is added membership in the Associated Press, making its facilities unequaled.

The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is thus enabled to offer its readers better service than has ever before been attempted in the afternoon newspaper field of this city. Such improvement will continue to be our constant aim as a part of our policy to give the best obtainable service to the people of Philadelphia.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS. President.

WOMEN ARE DOING THEIR HALF THE readiness of women to respond to the appeal to work or fight does them The order that men engaged in rtain nonessential occupations should ofther enlist in the army or find something to Go that will help to win the war, which goes into effect today, has found the omen ready to take the places of men

Women are running elevators and serving in place of floormen in some of the clubs, and they are willing to do any other work for which they are fitted in order that the men may fight. All honor to them!

THE DAY THAT BINDS

TATRIOTISM is a noble word, but its meaning, as in the case of Germany, an be corrupted into an excuse for blind and willful national selfishness. Love of rty defies frontiers. The checkerboard rceling out of the globe embarrasses the turge of that radiant passion. Though in se senses one of the most individualtic of countries, France has long known is truth. With a gesture of ecstasy she hts anew her faith in it in declaring Fourth of July a national legal holiday

berever the Tricolor flies.

The compliment to America is but one ect of this act. In its deeper signifince it effaces boundary lines, absorbs van ocean barriers. We are thanked for our ald in France's hour of trial, but most significant of all is the partnership in a mon joy. France has read the Declaration of Independence in a spirit which our human pride we may have occanally overlooked. Not merely "All Americans are created equal," but "all " The ring of these deathless words been appreciated to the full by the of Deputies: "unanimous." acording to a Socialist Deputy, "on any on for the first time in its history." rica is thereby honored, but liberty

approcation is happily under way. om has been born and reborn. We o no monopoly of its glorious manifesone July 14, which is to be duly obved in this country, should be regarded ot simply in acknowledgment of a debt of ratitude, but as tribute to the supreme which civilization is fighting to pre-Brazil has long celebrated "Bas-Day," and it was inevitable that that should battle for the cause it Holidays purged of provincialmay speed world unity in liberty er than even the best-laid plans of

nen. MONEY IN TIN CANS

EFORE the war German agents were in the habit of shipping to Germany from wland 150,000 tons of tinned steel-plate used cans, from which the tin was ped before the steel was melted for in the arts.

rica consumes much more canned than England. But we allow the to be wasted. The vacant lots are d with them. They roll about the

day, after the world is at peace rt will be made to save the steel; and tin that are now thrown away er a can of peas, corn or fish is Then the thrifty housewives will eir empty cans for the junkman feeling that they are doing someconserve the resources of the nat why shouldn't the cans with the my of be used over again? They

HALE THEM INTO COURT

The Beef Packers Must Defend Themselves Before a Jury Against the Damning Charge of Profiteering

NOW we know why beef has gone to fifty and sixty cents a pound, bacon to forty-five and fifty cents and lamb and pork to prices twice what they were two years ago.

The revelations of the Federal Trade Commission, based on an investigation at which the packers were allowed to present their side of the case, are astounding. The five great packing companies have made a profit during the last three years of \$121,000,000 in excess of their normal gains. The profit of Morris & Co. is reported as 263.7 per cent on its capital stock, whereas its normal profits have been 8.6 per cent. Armour & Co. increased their capital stock from \$20,000,000 in 1916 to \$100,000,000, with the result that its percentage of profit was reduced, but none of the five companies has earned less than 27 per cent and the profits have ranged for all of them except Morris & Co. up to 47 per cent.

On their face these statements of fact justify the conclusion of the commission that "these packers have preyed upon the people unconscientiously."

The commission is not content with charging exorbitant profits. It accuses the five packing companies and their subsidiaries with "manipulations of the market that embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to

There is a prima facie case against them. Every householder knows that the prices of meat have been and still are exorbitant. He has been told that the demand of the armies and the high cost of feed and labor have made it necessary to put up the price. And he has believed it. But the evidence from the books of the companies themselves that an excess profit of more than \$120,000 .-000 has been made in three years, a profit amounting in the case of one company to more than 250 per cent, makes it impossible longer to accept these ex-

The evidence as it stands is proof of unconscionable greed at a time when every patriotic citizen was expected to make sacrifices. There can be no justification for it in the minds of men not warned out of proper balance by the commercial spirit run mad.

The nation will not be content until the Attorney General has haled the accused men into court and has presented the evidence gathered by the commission to a jury of householders and permitted them to find a verdict in accordance with

If these men have violated the law in this crisis they should be sent to jail for the remainder of their natural lives. Whether the law is broad enough to cover their case or not, they have been guilty, on the evidence as it stands, of stabbing the nation in the back. They have made it more difficult for us to live at home and more difficult to feed our armies in the field. They have robbed the poor of the food needed to maintain them and have reduced the value of every dollar received in wages or salary by the great middle-class population.

This is an offense the enormity of which it is difficult to magnify.

Proof of guilt in court should be fol lowed by the seizure by the Government for the duration of the war of the plant of every packing company and its operation in the interests of the public. The stock raiser would then get a fair price for his cattle and the consumers would get meat, confident that it was being supplied at the lowest price consistent with fairness to the capital actually invested.

The commission also charges the millers, the oil refiners, the bituminous coal operators, the United States Steel Corporation and other industries with making excessive profits, but the greed of the men engaged in these enterprises has been petty in comparison with that of the meat packers. But if they are guilty they also should feel the hand of

Profiteering is a moral crime today. for it weakens the nation when it is straining every nerve to win the most stupendous war of all history. There are laws under which the little men have been punished. We shall know in time whether there are any laws big enough to reach the great offenders.

The profiteering packers will now find a use for the squeal, the only part of the hog that failed to make a cent per cent turnover

PRECIPITATE PROHIBITION UNWISE THE "dry" forces in the Senate persist in their attempt to bring about national prohibition for the period of the war by

a "rider" to the agricultural appropriations The latest proposal comes from Senator Norris, whose amendment to the bill provides that no distilled spirits may be sold for beverage purposes within the country and that no food products may be used in the manufacture of malt liquors and no fruits in the production of wines. The prohibition of spirits and wines is to take

months' leeway is given to beer. In the first place, this issue should be met fairly on its merits in a separate bill, instead of by a rider. Discussion of it as a rider will delay the passage of a necessary appropriation bill.

effect on the passage of the bill, but three

In the second place, the enforcement of national prohibition at this time is of doubtful expediency. The managers of the great war industries have protested against experimenting when it is desirable that no pretext be given to any body of workers for complaint because of interference with their habits.

And anyway, the constitutional amendment is before the country and the State Legislatures which will meet next winter will have an opportunity to decide then whether they want prohibition or not. Dank is not interfering with war work

to any appreciable extent, as it did in England when Lloyd George appealed to the workers to become sober. The American workmen as a class are sober. And they are loyally doing their best to help win the war.

There is no crisis which would justify

precipitate action.

It is the hope of all of us that the whole of July will be fully as stimulating to civiigation as the Fourth of it.

A COOLING THOUGHT

TCHLY neutral, loftily null is the goal that Roald Amundsen seeks. No submarines lurk through the waters of his adventure. No cruisers hold up his errant ressel with irritating demands for "the papers." There will be latitude in his rovings, but none in their terminus.

"Nothing will come of nothing," said Lear. The statement is a half truth Nothing but indeed come of the nothing toward which Amundsen advances, if one excepts quarrels. Bitterly have they raged ver that sublimation of negation. Conceivably they may be the fruits of this

It were rash to expect more, for even oners bern of a void must necessarily be empty. Even science can no longer appraise such a venture with its pristine singleness of authority. How respectfully the voices of learning should be heard now depends upon in which camp one happens

"Under which king, Bezonian; speak or lie!" ery the throats of mankind today. "The top." Roald Amundsen may answer. and who, save possibly two of his predeessors, will care? Certainly Germany will not, or long ere this she would have claimed the realm whereto he sails. This means that her foes don't care a button either. It also means another voyage to he North Pole has been undertaken.

That's a cooling thought for a summer which promises to be hot, both meteorologically and militarily.

A New York paper It Sounds Exciting says that at a garden party held in the subthe young girls imitated goldfish and frogs a pool. We would like to hear further

The next time the Austrians drink to Der Tag let them also think of Der Taglia-

Hindy says his offensive in August will e positively the last. But Foch may have word to say about that

General Confusion remains the com-Advice to Uncle Sam: If you have prof-

eers, prepare to shed them now "March sounds optimistic note on West ront," says a headline. July, however,

Regarding next winter's coal supply William Potter declares that Philadelphia will "fare well." Let us devoutly hope that those two significant little syllables will not become jammed together in a single word during the coming months.

Evidently Kuehlmann is the wind shield the German military machine

The deduction that "food will win the var" can be interpreted as an injunction to eat or fight" is wholly erroneous.

The Rug River would seem to be th keliest whereabouts of Lenine and Trotsky

Does the stern Government order bar

ring both drugs and women from the Canal Zone mean to imply that they are in any sense synonymous?

Did Kerensky go to Paris with the idea of getting a boulevard named after him?

THE CHAFFING DISH

Getting Ready for Kerensky England is covered with blushes because Kerensky kissed Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader. Think of an Englishman, nourished on beef and red

gravy and open-air exercise, being kissed gravy and op-Think too of the panic of Mr. William B. Wilson, our own Secretary of Labor, as he contemplates Kerensky's predicted visit to this country. Surely he would be jus-

back at Ellis Island. If the apprehensive Mr. Wilson sought to put his sensations into song he might say to Kerensky:

tifled in having the bussing Russ turned

Salute me only with thy fist. And don't attempt to buss me: The very thought of being kissed

Is quite enough to fuss me. If you must kiss, try it on Gompers-He hasn't been kissed since he wore rompers.

Suppose Kerensky wanted to kiss the President, would Mr. Tumulty have to

The only one of our statesmen who, we think, would accept that salute with composure would be T. R. The Colonel is always ready for anything.

In Kerensky's favor it must be said that he is clean-shaven. We would rather be kissed by him than by Lenine or Tirpitz.

> Members of the I. W. W., Don't let osculation trouble you: . You must turn your other cheeks Like the peaceful Bolsheviks.

The Japanese have always been indigant at us because the custom of kissing, formerly unknown in Japan, was introduced over there by American movies Now, if Kerensky is coming over here to embarrass all our statesmen, they will know how Japan feels about it.

Tumulty and the shouting dies. Cabinet members blush apart. Their bashful and embarrassed eyes Reveal the palpitating heart.

The European Socialist Thinks nothing of a hearty smack, So if Kerensky should insist, Intrepld statesmen, kiss him back!

It seems very natural of Hindy to postpone his offensive until August. Nobody wants to be in Paris in July. It isn't fash-

Packer rhymes with slacker. Rhymes often have more sense than you might

READERS VIEWPOINT

Will the Government Relieve the Housing Situation?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-After reading an article from a builder and real estate operator in which he states that houses were not of paramount necessity, one would, naturally, assume a feeling of security and brush this question of rent profiteering from his mind. Yet we must look into the future, even though the present is. as he states! taken care of, and we must be guided by the great possibilities of our city in our various lines of war activities and as to what this is to mean in the requirements for homes.

Upon interviewing Mr. J. Willison Smith. housing director, the writer was informed that at the time the Emergency Fleet Corporation moved its force from Washington it experienced great difficulty in obtaining 300 new houses required, but he also states that the number of rooming accommodations was not fully exhausted, which would seem a very natural condition, as even today there could be found thousands of such rooming accommodations if they were really essential. A spare room is not uncommon in many

However, this is not exactly what is most practical, as employes of the Government are fully capable and able to buy homes if they are obtainable, and they, like others, are anxious to have their own homes and not merely exist in rooms.

As we have for the last twenty years found

It necessary to build yearly about 7500 houses to supply the real estate demand, it would hardly seem practical to figure that

n view of this demand and considering that thousands of new people have moved to out city, new houses should not be built to take care of the future. We must keep in mind that it takes from four to six months to erect an operation of 199 to 500 houses, even in normal times, and

f no houses are contemplated or started this year the only alternative is that old properill enhance in value and become just as high in price as the demand assumes. Rents, too, will be raised to meet the ques-tion of that of supply and demand, and it is not difficult to see the result, remembering the fact that owners of houses in the past years have found them a poor investment on account of the rents being low as compared o the carrying charges, which means that The editor of this paper is to my mind

correct in urging the application of the only remedy that will bring relief and offset sure possibilities of high prices on old houses and increase in rentals, and if we want to be able to house new people this year, or the years of prosperity which are sure to folow, houses must be built.

We now find our house market virtually exhausted and the consensus of opinion is that like "ships," more houses are very esreal estate men, so that building can be gone on ahead of the great developments in our city.

If concerted action is taken to obtain Gov-

ernment help, the question of mortgage money and labor will, in some way, be over-come. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, JR. Philadelphia, June 29

The Joys of the Morning

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—Given a good digestion and a mind t ease, I never leave home in the early corning without feeling an intense desire norning o shout aloud out of sheer exuberance of

As I turn to wave another good-by to my two-year-old son, whose laughing blue eyes peer out through the porch railing, the very front of the house presents an interesting and sympathetic appearance. So dull and prosaic looking the evening before, it seems to have been washed in the magic air of the night and to look out upon the morning like

the shining countenance of a schoolboy, Even the dolls and grotesque-looking toys in the window of the corner store seem to sense the advent of a new day as they turn their glistening painted faces to meet the big, admiring eyes of the children on their way

And this trolley car of brilliant vellow that comes humming cheerly along, casting its ong blue shadow ahead, with the sun striking balls of fire in its windows; surely this cannot be the same joiting, tired conveyance of the evening before!

I find myself looking with keen interest passengers and through windows at the passing scenes. That burly looking individual across th

aisle with the battered suitcase to which is scious of the morning's appeal as he buries his nose in his newspaper?

That pretty, silk-stockinged stenographer, with the sun flashing upon her flying knit-

ing needles and making spun gold of her hair, is her mind upon that letter that peeps from the sewing basket in her lap? And now we are crossing the bridge over the Schuylkill. Who will deny that the river has its moods and that it is happiest in the early morning? As it ripples around the bridge foundations and laps the sides of the

beckoning to the long freight train that is poking its way through the haze along the restle high above the adjacent railroad yard. To those who are responsive to its fresh charms the appeal of the morning is irresistible, more potent than anything that the equally to the banker in his limousine and the urchin in the tenement court.

J. WARNER BOWERS. Philadelphia, June 29.

The War "Sits" for the Painter

The present war, says Robert C. Holliday in the July Bookman, is not in anything more unlike any other war than in its relation to art, both the art of literature and that of painting. Most of the authors of the world are now soldiers, and most of the soldiers who were not authors before the war are authors now. And the "art artists" (as they have been so aptly described) are not only at the war today but in it-the real only the artist can show the visible

in the light of the spirit in which it is lived. He does not merely draw ruined churches and houses, great guns being aimed, guards and lorries, doctors and wounded men. is the mission of making visible by his art to those remote from the scene and to dis-tant ages the stanchness and patience, the faithful absorption in the next duty, the extraordinary humor, the standards of com-radeship and good nature—all the strains of character and emotion that go to make up the temper of a great army in the field. does not merely draw armed figures in act of proceeding across a plain; he paints of transfiguration, when all glow of courage that has been banked down and husbanded through months of waiting and guarding bursts, at a word of command

nto flame. At the request of General Pershing for eight artists for the American expeditionary forces, the War Department a lew months ago ordered a committee on selection to be formed, C. D. Gibson, chairman, and this the mea who are to make committee chose the men who are to make drawings and paintings of the scenes where the American army is fighting, and whose work from now until peace comes is to b preserved by the Government as part of the historical documents of the war. These eight men, commissioned with the rank of captain in the engineers, and who recently sailed for France, are Ernest Peixotto, Wallace Mor-gan, J. Andre Smith, Walter Jack Duncan, Harry Townsend, George Harding, Harvey

Dunn and William J. Aylward.

What they will do with the war remains, of course, to be seen. At any rate, there is no record in the annals of art of any other group of young men having has so great an

A New Order

44H ERTLING," said the Emperor, "you will please give us a brief ausstel-Not only is the old atlas no good any more, but the old dictionary is a back num-ber, even if you just bought it a year or so ago, Cleraiand Plain Dealer. lungageschichte of recent events in Russia already made up my mi

SPEAKING OF WAR BABIES



-Beinkamp in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What Happened at Headquarters

By Our Special Correspondent

[4] AM glad you are here," said Rosner. what has happened, but I wish to see how I "but you will have to be very careful what you say to the All-Highest. He is very savage this morning. He has just heard that a street in Paris has been named after Wilson. You know he had always intended that honor for himself. That is really why he was so anxious to get to Paris."

I took a modest seat in the corner of the council room.

OUTSIDE I heard the sound of a num-ber of people listening. A harsh voice was speaking. The Kaiser was saying "It is not that I am afraid of the American soldiers. They are too well fed to be good fighters. But what I object to is the villainous way they talk French. Their ac cent 4s barbarous. If they keep on coming to France in such numbers the purity of the French language will be utterly cor rupted. As you know, I am concerned for the literary and cultural future of France. As a German province it is essential that its artistic instincts be not perverted Therefore I must absolutely forbid that

more Americans enter the country." There was a chorus of guttural Jawohls and the company entered. Rosner and sprang to our feet, saluting stiffly.

WILHELM seated himself at the head of the table. At his right were Hindenburg and Ludendorff. At his left, Hertling, who looked a little battered. Rosner took a chair at the lower end of the board. where pencils and paper were waiting.

"Now, gentlemen," said the Kaiser, "we have a number of important matters to discuss. I have been up since very early this morning. Here is a draft I have prepared for Kuehlmann's next speech. After he has delivered it I fear we shall have to send him to Switzerland in a cattle car. Of course, it is unfortunate for him, but I will see that he is compensated by having a street in Paris named for him. Hertling, you will see that this speech is uttered as I have written it. I don't mind Kuehlmann punctuating it his own way. Understood not?

"Then we will proceed to our geography of Paris. Hindy, will you tell me how you would proceed to go from the Arc de la Triomphe to the Champs Elysees?"

"A PLEASANT little morning stroll, Highness," said Hindy, removing the clinical thermometer from his mouth "Passing down the Wilhelmstrasse and across the Place Hohenzollern, I would halt a moment to admire the ruins of Rue Woodrow Wilson. The Furchtbarstrasse would perhaps be a short cut, but enjoy ing the fragrant savor of the Shrecklich keif sausage market I think I should take a detour in that direction, passing the statue of Trotsky on the Boulevard Bolshevik. Leaving the Preussische Kulturn verein on my left hand, I would turn smartly to the left and find myself salut ing your effigy at the entrance to the Champs Elysees."

"Excellent!" said the Kaiser. "And when will this take place?" "In August, Highness," said Hindenburg

a little uneasily, I thought. "Pardon me, All-Highest," said Rosner but for accuracy in my notes may I say which August? I mean, August, 1918, or

1919, or 1920?" "Certainly not, idiot!" roared the Kaiser.

near right you may be. Commence!" Hertling looked rather groggy, "Your Majesty will forgive me," he shid, "if I seem a little uncertain. I have caught cold

constant diet of turnips. I find-"Simpleton!" shouted the Kalser. "Our good old German turnips are nourishing enough for civilians. Continue"

from wearing a paper waistcoast and a

"Sire, as I understand it, Lenine and Trotsky have had to flee from Moscow and are surf bathing at Murman while waiting for one-of our U-boats to call for them.' "Surf bathing or serf bathing?" said the Kalser, who must have his joke. All the table roared and the All-Highest was so delighted that he forgot all about Russia.

"Now, Ludy," said Wilhelm, "it is your turn. Tell me what we can do to celebrate the Fourth of July. Tirpitz wires me that there are no American women and children on the sea now, so we cannot hope for any U-boat successes."

"All-Highest," said Ludendorff, "I have become convinced that the Americans are enthusiastic Germans at heart. From all quarters where their troops are engaged I hear of their eagerness to get into German territory. Apparently they are not satisfied with France. Their sole ambition is to press on, to become more familiar with the great German institutions, to tread upon German soil. The secret of military success, Highness, is to keep the enemy in a good humor. Therefore I suggest that we allow them to make a little gain on July Fourth, just because it will please them so. The nearer they come to Germany the more they will be convinced of the beauty and serenity of our landscape. You yourself, Sire, have pointed out how much fairer our country is than France. France is a land of shattered villages, of blood and flame and wreckage and nasty ditches dug in slime. But in the Fatherland we have quiet beauty and placid fields of turnips." Hertling shuddered.

66T HAD not thought of it in that way," said Wilhelm. "Now that you mention it, the American eagerness to become better acquainted with Germany is a touching thing. By all means let them gain a little if it will please them."

"And now," he added, "you must excuse me. My little class in architecture meets this morning. I am giving them some instructions on the restoration of Gothic cathedrals. Rosner, you will let me look over your notes before you transmit them. Good morning."

THE others looked at each other sadly. I "It is all very well," said Hertling, "for Wilhelm to say that turnips are nourishing, but he doesn't have to eat them. Also Geheimrat Woodrow Wilson will utter another speech on July Fourth and I shall be expected to reply to it. I'm sure I don't know what I shall say. I hate those speeches of Wilson; there seems no proper repartee to them." Hindy was examining his clinical ther-

mometer. "One hundred and three," he said dolefully. "I ought not to be going about this way. I am a sick man. I wish I could have some easier job, like com mander of the Black Sea fleet."

"Look here," said Ludy. "There is one perfectly bully way for us to get to Paris by August. And they say that the French give their prisoners three square meals

"What do you mean?" said Rosner. "Simple enough," said Ludy. "Let's all of out and get captured."

THE FIGHTING SWING

ONCE again the regiments marching down the street. Shoulders, legs and rifle barrels swinging all in time-

et the slack civilian plod; ours the gayer feet, Dancing to the music of the oldest earthly rhyme.

Left, right, trim and tight! Hear the cadence fall. So the legion Caesar loved shook the

Fighting bloods of all the earth in our pulses ring. Step! lads, true to the dads. Back to the fighting swing!

plains of Gaul.

We have kissed good-by to doubt, left the fret and stew; Now the crows may steal the corn, now the milk may spill.

All the problems in the world simmer down One is how to dodge the shells, one is how to kill.

Left, right, glints of light! Down the ranks they run. So the Janizary spears caught the desert

Once again the ancient steel has its lordly fling. Flash, sway, battle array! Back to the fighting swing!

Set and silent every mouth, steady every eve-Groping, wrangling days are done; let the leaders lead.

dle--Life and death in primer print any man can read.

Regulations how to live, orders when to

Left, right, eat and fight! Dreams are blown to bits. Here's the Old Guard back to life, bound for Austerlitz.

Shake the soft and quit the sweet; loose the arms that cling. Blood, dust, grapple and thrust! Back to the fighting swing!

-Badger Clarke, in Scribner's Magazine. Very Inconsiderate The Navy Department rules that "yeo-

ettes" must wear cotton hosiery and longer

skirts. Somebody is always taking the joy out of life.-Birmingham Age Herald, What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Where is Radeliffe College?
2. Who is General von Kluck?
3. What is the capital of Maine? What is the national hymn of Great Britain? 5. Who wrote "The Lady of Shallott"?
6. Who is the Russian ambassador to the United States?

7. When did the Pilgrims land at Plymouth 8. Who are the Czechs?
9. Who was the fifth President of the United States?

to. Where is Camp Devens? London is the largest city in the world.

"Federalization" or "nationalization" dustries or public utilities means erament control, either through own or operation, of the industry or concerned.

3. The colors of the University of Michigan are nave blue and malze. "Othello." a traced by Shakespeare.
Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher Elizabethan playwrights who are in mainly for their collaboration on a though each wrote gramas independent.

6. Ode, a lyric poem expressive of noble a ment and written in exalted style, inally, written to be song to music.
7. Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.
8. Georges Clemencosu is the Premier of Fr.
Monte Granus, an important mountain

9. Monte Graupa, an important mountain the Asiago region. Italy west of Materials and between the Plave and Bres.

10. The inthrosaurus, one of a class of class marine restiles of the period concepts the party of the period concepts the period co