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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 2, 1918

THE FIRST REBUFF TO MR. WILSON IN SPITE of the President's demand that it adopt the resolution submitting to the States a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, the Senate rejected it by vote of 53 to 31.

This action in its immediate effects will disappoint every friend of equal suffrage. but it will gratify those old-fashioned persons who still believe in the independence of the legislative branch of the Govern ment and insist on its freedom of action.

The purpose of the President apparently ras to induce enough Senators opposed to resolution to change their views. His language was almost peremptory. The Senators simply stood on their rights and refused to be stampede ..

This is the first rebuff Congress has given to Mr. Wiland since we entered the war. Can it be that, scenting peace in the air, the members who have been writhing under the power of popular support which the war placed in the President's hands. and which he has not hesitated to wield with stern authority, are preparing to rebel against the master?

Curjous, isn't it, that when a fellow gets a touch of the grip he begins to worry lest the stone-cutter should be insufficiently provided with the details of his virtuous life.

WHEREIN DEMOCRACY FAILS

THE brisk criticism of alipshed street regulations implied in the series of whys" contributed to this page yesterday by Mr. John Luther Long might be elaborated endlessly. Yet it might be better to take up one detail at a time.

One might be permitted to ask, as a starter, why a load of coal or a truckload of scrap iron or a wagon full of crated dry goods is considered more important, ander the rules which permit such obstacles regularl, to block trolley traffic, than trolley filled with business people on heir way to work.

Democracy is excellent as a general prinde. It sometimes lacks efficiency in relation to the smaller issues of life.

The American weather man forecasts sost, but so far as Germany is concerned at him to it long ago. Over there 'Old Probs" duly yields to "New Certainty."

PLENTY OF TARS FOR OUR SHIPS

OR years the favorite explanation of the decadence of American shipping was twofold—that we could not build ships nically or speedily and that we cked the personnel to man them. nolition of the first count has been

That we have become the greatest ship building nation in the world is a matter of widely known record. Subtler but almost qually important has been the developnt of the country's seamanship. The cal recruiting headquarters for officers of the merchant marine announces that thin the last eighteen months 11,000 of feers for that service have been recruited ding by 1000 the Government's original estimate for that period.

Prerequisites for entrance into the ining schools were sea or marine enering experience. It is evident, therefore, the lack of tars in the land was misrted. As soon as the / nerican ships peared our senfaring potentiality was ed. We are not creating our new lack officers and engineers out of green erial, but from seamen who simply needed a little polishing off.

From the Civil War until recently Co this's fallure to justify the title "gem of the ocean" was not a matter of intripsic inability, but of indifference. The fallacy that we can't sail our wa ships is lete as that in which Germany infulged with regard to an American army

Mobs in Berlin are reported to have ed for Bulgaria. We have not heard at Bulgaria is much elated, but as a backled way of damning the Kaiser this is good way for a Berlin mob to behave.

THE WALKERS

DLEASANT delusions are an aid to hanpiness. Gasless Sundays therefore be applauded. They have agreeably

luded untold thousands. every family circle you will find the who has taken passionately to walkon Sundays when the motors are safely away. He praises the fuel tration for permitting him an opty for the healthful exercise of ism in and about the autumnal

He is a man emancipated. infinitesimal portion of the earth's se is paved. Motorcars do not go there is no paving. Those who drive listen to the gasless Sunday pedes In awed silence. Because they rendays that were not gusless and stches of forsaken country, endos of green bypaths made and re walkers and sunk in green re no enthusiastic walker ever

IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE

What Are We Doing Against the Day When the Cannons Shall Cease Their Firing? Nothing

WE ENTERED the war unprepared. No amount of urging from those who foresaw the inevitable could induce Congress to do anything to provide an adequate army even for peace times. We have wasted billions of money and thousands of lives and much valuable time because of the inertia of the Government.

Are we to enter peace equally unprepared?

What is to happen to the hundreds of thousands of men engaged in war work when peace comes?

What are the soldiers to do whose places in civil life have been filled by others? What provision, if any, is to be made

for the women who have taken the places of men in industry? How are we to keep on the seas the millions of tons of shipping that we are

building? What is to become of the great industrial plants that have been built to do

war work? Peace will come in a day, and when it comes the production of war material will almost instantly stop.

Nothing has been done thus far to prepare for the new conditions which will confront us as soon as Germany surrenders. She may surrender before Christmas or she may fight for six or eight months longer; but it is as certain as the setting of the sun that she will be overwhelmingly defeated within a year. Are we going to wait till that happy time before we begin to think about the problems that will rush upon us with the force of an avalanche?

This is not to happen if the Republican leaders of the Senate can prevent it. Senator Weeks introduced a resolution last Friday calling for the appointment of a committee of six Senators and six members of the House to consider the whole subject and after investigation to recommend proper legislation. The Republican Senators met in conference yesterday afternoon and by a unanimous vote indorsed the Weeks resolution. But there is no political partisanship in it. There may be partisan disagreement on the proper course to pursue in the readjustment of industry to peace conditions. but men of all parties and of none must agree on the importance of finding out at once how peace will affect the social and industrial life of the nation, so that the majority may decide what is to be done about it.

But there are broader questions to be considered than those involved in the mere readjustment of the nation to peace conditions. We have been spending billions on the war. The best mechanical ingenuity of the country has been devoting itself to constructing instruments of destruction and to the transportation of those instruments and the men to use them across the ocean to the battlefield. We have made a new gasoline motor. We have invented great guns with long range. We have found out how to build a ship in two months that used to take two years, and to build it cheaply.

Can we not employ those capacities, not only in the work of readjusting a warring nation into a peaceful one, but in the work of solving the problems of peaceful progress?

Take for example the slums in Philadelphia. They are not so bad here as in many other cities, but there are large areas in which the housing conditions are a disgrace to a civilized community. One of the greatest economies possible to us would be effected by wiping out the slums and insisting that the owners of them erect sanitary dwellings. Such a course would decrease the labors of the police, would conserve the health of the whole city and would prevent among the very poor the wastage of the lives of children through the forming of criminal

And what are we to do for our school system? It is pretty good as such sysems go, but no one is so well aware as the men in charge of it that it fails woefully in providing the best education possible for the children. There are not schoolhouses enough. The salaries of the teachers are so low that only those with a special calling to teach and the incompetent are attracted to the profession. If a single generation of school children could receive the kind of education that it ought to receive-an education in the things that they need to know as citizens who must take their place in the industrial world, and also in the ideals toward which the citizens of a free self-governing nation should strive-we should have a new Philadelphia when they succeed us

in the direction of affairs. It is not necessary to ask what are we to do to expand the commercial life of Philadelphia and consequently of America, for every one knows what has been suggested and what should be done.

The pressing question is: Are we going to do anything, or are we intending to drift into peace unprepared, as we drifted into war?

Mittel-Europa seems to have got the "mitt" right in the forward part of it

HABIT AND THE GRIP

THE warning against crowds as infection territory of the influenza bacillus has interesting significance in a city where pedestrian routes are probably as rigidly charted as anywhere on earth. Most Philadelphians, however, while appreciative of

the medical advice and naturally desirous to keep well, are not unlikely to find this grip tip somewhat onerous.

The weakness of the throng for certain sides of its central streets is historical. Moreover, there are nearby parallel routes whose very names are almost as unfamiliar to the crowd-loving, habit-ledged indigenous Philadelphian as the lanes of Aleppo. Who of us really knows from personal observation whether Cuthbert, Ranstead, Chancellor, Ionic, Moravian or Appletree streets are charming or otherwise? They may be brimful of "atmosphere," replets with storied interest of an elder day, but the average formalism of a walk about town or a hurried progress to or from the

office is deaf to their appeal. Spacious later developments lure as no The vast reaches of the Northwest Boule vard and the roomy but rugged new route to the park are probably well-nigh germless. Along their ample idewalks footsteps of the bacillus-carrying populace echo thinly and comparatively rarely. Broad street, while the motorists' paradise, s not-and perhaps for that very reasonspecially beloved as a "trottoir."

There is, indeed, room enough in Phila elphia to give the mob-loving influenza fairly wide berth. But if we do so abit must wrestle with health, and the former dies hard in its strongest intrenchnents on this continent.

It is evident that Ferdinand has found in Allies' taking ways absolutely irresisti-

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE

THE Philadelphia Orchestra's plea for municipal co-operation in a series of free Sunday concerts this senson richly warrants indorsement. In the suggested plan the city is asked to contribute a fund of \$10,000 toward the expenses of the enterprise, the orchestra to contribute the balance of the necessary financial sup-

Sunday is, of course, an ideal day for the dispensation of lofty music. The law against performances with paid admissions, however, has long obstructed Sunday concerts, save those backed by an opulent sitruism. The Philadelphia Orchestra Association, never a money-making institution, reasonably makes the point that it cannot carry the full financial burden of a series of free concerts on the days when the largest number of persons are in a position to attend them. Good music partly sustained by governmental funds, is an established feature in the European capitals and one whose eloquent appeal in wartimes has been indisputable.

The proposed partnership with the city for a cycle of six Sunday symphony concerts commends itself alike to patriotism civic pride and artistic progress. Phila delphia should embrace this generous and praiseworthy offer without delay.

The sun, say the doc He's Lost His tors, is the best cure Place in It for the Spanish "flu." It is suggested that you let it shine in the windows without stint or limit. Viewing the matter in s larger way, therefore, one may feel assured that the Kaiser will die of Spanish "flu."

Staying Power Enforced

If it is true that Sec retary Baker went to Europe to get a per sonal glimpse of American victories, he probably won't be able to come home until the war's over,

Something in This

It begins to be appar ent why the Rhine was placed so neatly at the German border Withelm can drown himself picturesquely at any time without the least trouble.

Has This Been "Filed and Forgotten?"

We hope the fuel administration has done something about supplying Bill Hohengolern with his winter coal for St. Helena.

But Withelm Life in Germany is just one Chancellor Has No Shame after another.

The grip is sowing its wild throats. The Sultan seems to realize at last who

Battling Belgium and surging Serbia are elving on something stronger than either a paper gerap or a scrap of paper.

Disarmistice may be a new word, but ts rise to the crest of popularity is indisputable.

The German line totters and Bulgar Ferdinand titters.

Inside—Winside: Outside—Rout Side

BUNGLING Bulgar Ferdinando Took the smite side for the right side, Took the skin side for the win side. Took the Hun side for the won side, Took the sin side for the grin side. Unforeseeing that the right side Might become the awful might side. And that his would be the plight side-The antithesis of bright side-Till misfortunes of the flight side Made him see it was the night side He had chosen for his spite side; Made him realize the Hun side Had become the "on the run" sides That it was the poorest fun side To be up against the gun side; Made him feel that to be outside Of the lines that formed the stout side Was to be within the rout side. So he took the turn-about side Course that landed him within side Of the most enduring grin side, Of the far from growing thin side And he turned his skin side inside With a speed that told the win side That the drumming deadly din side Had surpassed the "might-have-been" side Thus the fallen Ferdinando, In revealing all his calf side, Tickles the "It-is-to-laugh" side With his wriggling inside outside To escape the certain rout side. With his wriggling outside inside To the profit of the win side; Tickles much yet prompts a grave cide Glance upon the I'll behave side, Glance whereby the lust-for-tin side, Skin side, sin side, pawnshop win side Will be crushed forever inside Bungling Bulgar Ferdinando H. T. CRAVEN.

THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD

By Rev. Nehemiah Boynton

The following suggestive passages are taken from a sermon breached last Sunday in Brook, ivn by the Rev. Nehenlah Bopaton. D. D. on the relation of the Christian Church to the war and on General Pershings reply to the message from the committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America sent from Washington:

No one cares to deny the defects and the shortcomings of the modern Church, It true, however, that the present day is theseing a revival of the confessed power and the influence of the Church of the ing God, which puts under the strongest obligations the membership of that Church to see clearly, and to see whole, and especially to appreciate that the defects are being outflanked by the development and that the world which is in the remaking, beneath our very eyes, is finding the Church of the Living God one of the most potent factors in the

HUNS

gracious reconstruction This is no time for spiritual cry babies in the Church of the Living God. It is the hour for the courseous advance of the adenturers of faith. People talk about a livided Church; it is time to recognize the spiritually united Church, Here in our wan country we have a federation representcenturers of faith. ing the denominations and 23,000,000 people, through which the common spiritual life and purpose of the churches flows with increasing tide to the healing of the nations. The general wartime committee of this body held its annual meeting in Washington thi of this body ist week to hear the report of its commissolidifying of the common spiritual power in the interests of our terrific national under-taking to defend the weak, to dethrone tyranny and to establish righteousness, justice and liberty on the earth

You could not ask for a more distinct demonstration of the vitality of a living cen than the sessions of that committee, ersonnel it was splendidly representative he higher and more powerful Christian ed; in spirit it was so vitally Chrisian that nobody cared about denominational miliations; in vision it was so broad; in urage and determination so unquivering to put into clear and explicit evidence the ontinuance through it of the most spiritual additions and permanent realities of the hurch of the Living God. The commissioner ing the sympathetic heart of thirty-three loo Americans to our French brethren, so ship devastated in their own hearts affec-s by the cruelty of the war, found everywhere the most eager acceptance of the spir-ional bestowal; he found Foch, Pershing, Haig and Joffre not only great geherals, con-ducting the campaign of inevitable victory, but men who themselves walked with God, possessing that spiritual reverence and faith which is the soul of church life and efficient hich is the soul of church life and efficiency In his response to the message of the Fedal Council of the Churches of Christ It merica, delivered by Doctor Macfarland, eneral Pershing declares: "The ideal of the arion and of the churches is constantly be-ore us, we know that mere raith of resources or even of technical skill ill not suffice. The invisible and uncon-icrable force let loose by the prayers and s and ideals of Christian America, of h you are the representative, is incal-It furnishes the soul and motive for the military body and its operations. It steadies us to resist manfully those temptaons which assail us in the extraordinar; andition of life in which we find ourselves.

So THAT the leader of our American forces is also the first representative of the Church of the Living God. Now who knows or who particularly cares what are the general's denominational affiliations? Whether his connection is with some obscure country church struggling for its existence or some great city temple rejoicing as a strong man to run a race. What the world knows and what the world cares about is that the Church of the Living God is enjoying a vigorous life in the soul of one of the greatest generals of the day, whose committal to the principles of Christian righteousness and justice and liberty means as much to the world of the next generation as those to the world of the next generation as those of any man now living. The Church of the Living God is not anemic so long as she has her residence in the heart of such a leader of the hosts.

real red-blooded. are weakening our churches by sending our finest priests and ministers to our regi ments; on the contrary, we are greatly strengthening our churches by the adequac of our response to the appeal for the very best spiritual guidance the churches possess to the men who are in grips with the titanic emergencies of a conflict such as this. It is the evidence of the life and the power of the Church of the Living God that her pulpits are being vacated that her ministers may deposit the very life of the church in the heart of the camp.

TTHE troops themselves are the witness to I the vitality of the Living Church. finest army, we are told, the world has ever seen increases ten thousand men with every sunset, on the French soil, where already two millions are in residence. Agile, strong, sober, determined, they are the disciples of an ideal, the soul of which is religion. They may not be lugubrious with ears confessions of spiritual loyalty, but they are, by all confession, leading, in the main, lives which are so true an expression of the ideals for which they fight, that the Old World wonders and rejoices in giving sincere thanks. The Church of the Living God has gone overseas in the sculs of our armies and is proving its potency and power increasingly with the advancing days. Nor must t be forgotten that besides our men, our women are at the front by the bravery, the beauty and the dignity of their service, dis bursing the same testimony of the power of the Church of the Living God. If in the early days the Reman marveled "What women these Christians have," in these later days our French allies are exclaiming, "What women these Americans have." They, too bring the testimony of the vitality of the Church of the Living God, which in the power of her great confession enthroned in lives of devotion and service has come

TTHE special denominational affiliations of the groups in these units of mercy and of service is so pitiably insignificant, while their testimony to the common spirit of the Church is so indispensably convincing. Surely it is a belated subjection to declare that the Church has a great opportunity today. the Church has a great opportunity today, for the patent fact, for whoever has eyes to see is, that the Church of the Living God is taking her opportunity, and through the low-arched corridors of her sacrifice and service is moving toward those new and blessed realizations of power and of opportunity which wait as ever upon her tinued fidelity and faith.

We thought Mr. McAdoo had discon inued the use of private cars, yet we say the most luxurious yacht on wheels of our lives resting at the Reading Terminal the other evening waiting for some of the mogula of the railroad administration to step aboard. The R. A. has no alibi either, for its name ("United States Railroad Administration") was printed on the side of the car. Wouldn't it be possible for the administrators, in war time, to get along with an ordinary private car without having new ones built?

> Not small Mr. McAdoo's touch is, Yet nobody's quota too much is: So amputate bones For the Liberty Loans and let your purse go upon crutche

Liberty Limericks

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SEES

Semiweekly Letter Touching on the Washington Doings of Personalities Familiar to Philadelphians

By J. Hampton Moore

Washington, Oct. 2. Jr., of Germantown, who has been spending a part of the summer at Jamestown, R. I., has addressed Speaker Clark, WE ARE told of the improved condition of the office of the chaplain in the presence of the spiritual necessities of this great war. The selection is being made not by the grace of political influence, but by the evidence of spiritual power in the hearts of real red-blooded, devoted men. You say resent strength of the prohibition forces to the weakness of political parties. He insists that it will not be wise summarily to abolish the use of alcoholic liquors, and cites the arowed opposition of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania as a straw showing the way the wind eventually will blow. This is not the first time Mr. Brewster has ventured to make suggestions to the national lawmaking body. When President Roosevelt by Executive order directed the removal from the coins of the motto, "In God We Trust," he protested and sent to Washingten the draft of a bill holding the motto in place. This bill was introduced by a Philadelphia Representative, and the substance of it was subsequently enacted into law. It was one of those rare instances in which the redoubtable Roosevelt permitted himself to be reversed, for although it was in his power to veto the bill, he signed it.

> JOE JACKSON'S history of Market street has found its way into the Congressional Library, where Pennsylvanians may have an opportunity to look it over, and to better acquaint themselves with the tremendous part that old "High street" played in the story of the nation. Philadelphians are constantly increasing in number in the Capital City, and anything which gives them a chance to boost their home town is welcome. Many of them knew Joe Jackson personally, even back to the days when as a boy he used to climb the Public Ledger office stairs and drop a few "pointers" into the ear of Bob McWade or Edmund Stirling. There was something about Joe Jackson-Joseph Francis Ambrose Jackson, it was then-that gave promise of future literary achievement. He knew the story of the life of George W. Childs, and, like him, began early to pick up old books, lithographs, engravings and newspapers. He was almost as industrious as Samuel W. Pennypacker, who afterward became the Governor, and frequently bumped up against that distinguished Pennsylvania historian at book sales and out-ofthe-way places, where odd volumes could be obtained. It is good to have this Jacksonian production where Philadelphians can lay their hands on it.

SOMEBODY is sending out literature which calls upon Congress to suppress tobacco. It conjures up most of the terms and reasons used by the prohibitionists in their campaign against liquor. It is contended that 1,400,000 acres of good land that might be used for food products are wasted growing tobacco. Tobacco's nicotine is a poison, it is said, "a habit-forming drug," which has an ill effect upon the brain and nervous system. There is I naval reserve, some time ago,

FREDERICK CARROLL BREWSTER, against liquor that is not now said by the , very little the propagandists have said Anti-Tobacco League against tobacco, Congress is called upon to arise and smite the tobacco evil. The backers of this new crusade are not conspicuous by name or locality. They are sufficiently well fortified with funds, however, to print circulars and pay postage.

DO YOU GET THE IDEA?

667THE Crown-Prince" talk that was The symbols of old are made anew: tacked on to Secretary McAdoo for quite a while in the earlier stages of his official career has almost completely subsided. The Secretary of the Treasury has proved himself to be so well able to stand on his own feet and is admittedly so resourceful and industrious that few men, even in political life, care to underestimate him. While Mr. McAdoo declares that he is out of politics and attending strictly to the great public services intrusted to his care, politicians who do not agree with him assume to see in many of his public moves the work of a master hand. They say if he was inclined to play politics or had an eye to the succession at the White House, he would be dangerous to reckon with. There is another man in Washington who has been obliged to endure occasional references to his father-in-law. but, like Mr. McAdoo, he has got along fairly well in public esteems and among those with whom he comes directly in contact. If Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, who married Alice Roosevelt, had been susceptible to flattery or had been lacking in the manly qualities, he would not occupy the high position in the House of Representatives that he does today. Like McAdoo, the son-in-law of the President, Longworth the son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, has so conducted himself in public life as to command respect. Longworth is well liked on both sides of the House, and receives marked attention whenever he speaks. As a member of the Ways and Means Com mittee he stands for big things in a broadminded way and generally knows what he is talking about. The Secretary and the Congressman are good friends, and do not permit politics to interfere with their mutual desire to win the war.

. . . THE Congress job, which has come to be an all-the-year affair for many of the members, is made more exacting because of the war. When the department began to offer places to clerks and stenographers at war prices, the congressional offices suffered heavy losses. Then the draft came along and lots of the congressional office assistants were taken for war service. Senators and Congressmen felt the drain, and scurried around for help. Some of them drew upon members of their own families to fill the breach. Now comes the second draft and with it further inroads upon the clerical forces in the Senate and House office buildings. Senator Penrose was among those hit. His secretary, Leighton C. Tay lor, successor to the late Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, has gone into the service a the point of embarkation. So has F. H. Blackford, secretary to Congressman Mc Fadden. Congressman Vare's secretary, Lee Ellmaker, went into the radio school

AUTUMN COMMUNION

THIS autumn afternoon My fancy need invent No untried sacrament. Man can still commune With Beauty as of old: The tree, the wind's lyre, The whirling dust, the fire-In these my faith is told.

Over There.

Beauty warms us all; When horizons crimson burn, We hold heaven's cup in turn. The dry leaves gleaming fall, Crumbs of mystical bread; My dole of Beauty I break, Life to my lips I take, And fear is quieted.

I watch the reeds and the rushes, The spruce trees dip their brushes In the mountain's dusky blue; The sky is deep like a pool: fragrance the wind brings over Is warm like hidden clover, Though the wind itself is cool.

Across the air, between The stems and the gray things, Sunlight a trellis flings. In quietude I lean: I hear the lifting zephyr Soft and shy and wild; And I feel earth gentle and mild Like the eyes of a velvet heifer.

Love scatters and love disperses Lightly the orchards dance In a lovely radiance. Down sloping terraces They toss their mellow fruits. The rhythmic wind is sowing, Softly the floods are flowing Between the twisted roots.

What Beauty need I own When the symbol satisfies? I follow services Of tree and cloud and stone. Color floods the world; am swayed by sympathy; Love is a litany In leaf and cloud unfuried. -Gladys Cromwell, in Poetry, a Magazine

of Verse.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

When is Indian summer? Distinguish between Singulese and Senega-3. When was the kingdom of Beigium founded? 4. Who was Augustin Daly? 5. Who is the Bulgarian minister at Washing-

6. Where is the Welland Canal? 7. From what year are Mohammedan dates reck-8. What is the meaning of "demi-tasse"?
9. What flowers are called bachelors' buttons?
10. What is the capital of Arizona?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Alexander the Great was king of Macedonia. His dates are 356-323 H. C. 2. The Porte, usually called the Sublime Porte, is the Turkish Government at Constanti-

4. Philipospolis is the second largest city Bulgaria, with about 50,000 population. 5. The present Sultan of Turkey is Mohamus

6. The two great Mohammedan sects are Sumities and the Shiltes. The former tend that the legitimate succession to Calinhate began with Abu Hehr, and latter tout it started with the fet Callibb. All.