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Philadelphia, Friday, October 25, 1918

RUM OR ROADS?

IT IS, of course, always possible to write volumes about the issues involved in a political campaign—even a Pennsylvania political campaign. Yet, on the whole, the simple facts are invariably the most eloquent.

The conspicuous fact in Judge Bonniwell's candidacy is the Judge's enthusiastic opposition to prohibition.

Senator Sproul's campaign is made notable by the Senator's plea in behalf of the constitutional amendment which would give the State the right to expend $50,000,000 on a system of good roads.

Between rum on the one hand and good roads on the other there can be only one choice.

Besides the President's reply to the German Government, there have been 989,816 human replies who have gone across since July 1. Both kinds are unanswerable.

PUTTING THE CLUBS TO BED

WE SHALL be immensely pleased if the Fuel Administration and Mr. Lewis will condescend to tell us what they have against the clubs—social, near-social and unsocial—upon which the rigorous provisions of a curfew law are now to be imposed. To hustle all the club gentlemen home or to bed at 11 o'clock p. m., the hour when members are just becoming talkative, by the harsh expedient of turning off the lights, certainly will not aid in fuel conservation. The generators in the central plants must be kept going all night. Steam must be kept up. As the midnight hour approaches lights are turned off almost everywhere. There is current, so to speak, to burn.

Does Mr. Lewis wish merely to impose the lid upon the amateur war critics who are at their best—or their worst—after 11 at night in the smokerooms? Does he wish merely to shunt the armchair strategists off to bed where they can trouble no one?

If that is his intention we applaud it here and now. If, on the other hand, he believes that he is saving fuel we can only shudder and wait the time when the lights will be turned off in every private dwelling at 10 p. m. and when it will be a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to heat the baby's milk after 11 o'clock at night.

In their unprecedented big game the Allies seem to be measuring their gait receipts in extremely substantial square miles.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

AFTER the British party leaders had said that the enfranchisement of women did not mean that they could be candidates for Parliament, the House of Commons passed a resolution by a majority of 249 in favor of admitting the women if elected.

Thus do the old prejudices break down. But why there should be prejudices against women lawmakers in a country which was ruled for two generations in the name of a queen it is difficult to understand. We are inclined to think that the female members of the House of Commons will get along very well if their male colleagues will remember Disraeli' famous explanation of his way of dealing with Victoria. Gladstone, he used to say, treated the queen as a national institution, but he treated her as a woman and had no trouble in persuading her to his way of thinking.

The Serbs are on the eve of avenging the capital crime of Belgrade.

THE SUSPENSION OF "FRATS"

THE fun of keeping secrets, to the envy and exclusion of those unbonded in final intimacy, prompted alike the creation of Tom Bailey's "Centipedes" and Tom Brown's "Gang of Robbers" in literature and the long-flourishing "frats" of American colleges. Of late years fraternities have been sometimes charged with stimulating unwise revelry, not to say dissipation, but those which erred were untrue to the spirit which originally fostered their existence. Youth, which delights in the phase of solemn mystery, youth, which innocently plays at being grown up, was the psychic substance of their charters.

The War Department's ban on "frats" at the University of Pennsylvania and elsewhere is therefore to be regarded less as a reaction on the general character of these associations than as a restatement of the truth that even the most innocent thing which interferes with the serious business of war is intolerable at this moment.

Rhetorically, we call our soldiers in France "boys." Nevertheless, they are engaged in the most tremendous task ever given the sane elements of mankind to solve. Men are now drilling and drilling at the University. Their successors, when the peace is restored, may well, perhaps, will undoubtedly have [illegible] in its characteristically pre-[illegible]

ADMIRAL HUGHES IS RIGHT

Philadelphia Agrees With Him That It Should Have a Forty-foot Channel and the Greatest Naval Station

ALL that is needed to double and treble the business of this port and to make the League Island Navy Yard the greatest naval station on this hemisphere is the determined purpose of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The natural advantages that this port offers are appreciated by shipping men. Before the war began Hog Island had been selected by a great shipping corporation as the site for a big system of docks and railroad terminals, after looking over the whole Atlantic seaboard for the most favorable location. The necessities of the war have compelled the building of the Hog Island plant not only as a terminal, but as a shipyard. We have its facilities now to supplement those which the city itself is providing. The Government has set aside $10,000,000 for building drydocks here to accommodate the ships that will enter the port.

Every naval strategist who has expressed himself on the subject has agreed that the League Island Navy Yard is most admirably located for the development into the big naval base of the nation on the Atlantic. It is far enough from the sea to be safe from attack and it is within the limits of a city from which all the labor necessary can be drawn.

Rear Admiral Hughes, the new commandant at the yard, calls the attention of the city to the great future which awaits it. His belief in the advantages of League Island is to be expected, because he is a naval expert. What is more interesting is his belief in the commercial future of the city. He insists that a thirty-five-foot channel is not deep enough, but that a forty-foot channel should be demanded by the business men because it is needed to accommodate the biggest ships. He is urging us to go to Washington and insist on the necessary appropriation to secure that depth of water from Frankford to the sea.

Every outsider who has studied the subject agrees on what should be done and on what can be done if we will do our part. This newspaper is persuaded that the business men of the city are determined to remove the blight from which the port has been suffering for years. Arrangements have already been made for a campaign in favor of the forty-foot channel and a meeting of the joint committees for the development of the port is to be held next week to perfect the details.

There never was a more opportune moment for carrying such an enterprise to a successful conclusion than the present. The Government is in sympathy with the project, for it is committed to the Hog Island terminal, which cannot be used to its full capacity without improving the river channel.

Philadelphia has had an object lesson in the way to do big things in a big way. It has been exposed to the contagion of the large view and it is not immune. Indeed, it has already become infected. Unless all signs fail, when peace comes we shall be found with a well-organized program for growth, based on the conviction that the nation needs another great port on the Atlantic, not to rival the port of New York, but to accommodate the business which New York is not big enough to take care of. As the interior of the country develops, the facilities for handling its exports and imports must develop along with it, unless there is to be stagnation. Our determination to serve the country and thus to benefit ourselves is the force which will finally overcome all difficulties and bring about a utilization of our unrivaled fresh-water harbor by the shipping of the world.

We have confidence in the outcome because we have confidence in the energy and initiative of Philadelphia.

These are busy days for Mr. Frederick Oederlin, who is charged with some important affairs indeed, and his only recompense is "the renewed assurance" of Mr. Lansing's high consideration.

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN IS FOR

CONGRESSMAN DELANEY, of New York, is grieved because Secretary Baker will not consent to his entrance into the army. Delaney sought a commission as a lieutenant in the quartermaster's department, and when it did not come he called on the Secretary.

Mr. Baker told him that no commissions would be issued to Congressmen. "If all the Congressmen got commissions," asked the Secretary, "who would be left to pass the appropriation bills?"

Now we know what the War Department thinks Congressmen are for.

Director Krusen hopes that he may be able to allow the theatres to open on Monday night. So do those actors who have been living without pay during the closed season.

THE PACIFIC IS ITSELF AGAIN

TRUTH supplants irony in the nomenclature of the globe's largest body of water. Secretary Daniels has announced the lifting of the censorship ban concerning the movements of all vessels, save warships and transports plowing the vast waters that lie between San Francisco and Sydney, Vladivostok and Valparaiso, Portland and Papeete.

In other words, the Pacific Ocean, so far as peril to freedom is concerned, is out of the war. The name which Balboa bestowed upon it once more has the ring of honesty. It was indeed an uncongenial role which, in many of its stretches, the serenest of seas was forced to play when the Karlsruhe outraged it with piracy, when von Spee's fleet, heading for its doom under the guns of Sturdee, attempted to shoot up the Society Islands prior to trapping the stricken Craddock off Chile.

The Pacific is no mollycoddler—far from it—but its annals, richly stored with both passion and romance, are referable to peri-

conditions—to Captain Cook, to King Kalakaua, to Bougainville, to Herman Melville and Pierre Loti, Stevenson, Joseph Conrad, rather than the monstrous organization of modern war.

In the stupendous conflict, the Pacific was distinctly out of the picture. If self-determination exists anywhere on this rolling planet it is indigenous to the South Seas. Making a mystery out of the departure or arrival of a Kanaka schooner, en route, say, from Apia to the Marquesas, seemed almost the height of impertinent impropriety.

The announced emancipation of the blessed realm of innocuous shiftlessness rings like a benediction in the ears of Westerners who leap into committee making when "efficiency calls."

Even the most ardent admirer of Independence Hall would hardly have dared to predict, a few years ago, that the oppressed nationalities of mid-Europe would come thither to declare their liberty.

NEARING THE DAY OF BRUSSELS

AS THE shackles fall from traduced Belgium the belief exists there that King Albert will celebrate his birthday anniversary on November 15 in Brussels. Motley began his epic chronicle of the Low Countries with a masterpiece of verbal tapestry depicting the elaborately staged proclamation of Philip II as ruler in the Flemish capital in 1555. But the splendor of that scene was largely a mockery. Lip service only was accorded to the tyrannous representative of the Hapsburg, near the great square where but a few years later the patriots Egmont and Horn were to be ruthlessly sacrificed.

The glory of King Albert's return will be quickened with the spirit of eternal freedom and eternal truth. The accompanying pageant, however the long-oppressed Bruxellois may capitalize their remaining resources for festival, will be totally unable to approximate the throbbing significance of the greatest day in the annals of a great city and an imperishable nation. Consideration of the rebirth of Belgium impoverished is mere words.

Already the land is restored in embryo. Its partial liberation is to be formally signalized tomorrow, and very shortly the official capital will be removed to Bruges from its exile in generous Havre. Belgium, though not yet regrown to its full estate, exists again. Venerable Bruges is honored in being the first of its larger cities to be emancipated. Its tenure of a noble office fires the imagination and prepares it for the still greater triumph of the right, shortly and inevitably to be inscribed on the roll of history.

The Oppressed — Under a dramatic photograph of the Czecho-Slovak leaders assembled here for an epochal convention one newspaper had a descriptive line to tell its readers that they there beheld the chief representatives of sorely oppressed peoples. In the very foreground, more conspicuously present than any Czecho-Slovak, appeared Mayor Smith. And yet you will find people who say that newspapers do not always tell truth!

A Place for Them — There will be a comfortable place on the edge of civilization for the Kaiser and the princes and the junkers when the Allies are through with them. There is said to be an agonizing shortage of pretzel varnishers at Hoboken.

Think Again! — Germany is moaning at the prospect of a "peace by violence." Let's see, let's see! What was the Power which held that violence was the surest method to peace and safety for itself?

Feminine Dictation — In spite of the fact the men's hat styles are to be plainer and that their variety will be reduced, some pretty reasons on the boulevards still make it necessary that all brims should be tipped.

No Truce at Home! — In Washington there are Senators and Congressmen who have adopted this war slogan: "No peace with the President!"

We never realized how much we enjoy the stage and the fillum until we had to go without them for a few weeks.

Hungarians are now said to be seeking a separate peace, but what they want is an independent piece—of Austria-Hungary.

Philadelphia women secured nearly $70,000,000 for the Liberty Loan, again demonstrating the ability of their sex to raise the dust.

Loath as she may be to confess it, Germany, by this time, must realize who will put the win in the winter now ruthlessly approaching.

We knew it all along, but the fact that gallant, democratic King Albert is one of the plane people was demonstrated more conclusively than ever on the day when he flew over Bruges.

It is as certain as taxes that the German people are going to get thoroughly soaked if the kind of reign now prevalent in their country keeps up.

The Interstate Commerce Commission insists that it has the right to revise Mr. McAdoo's freight rates. The Commissioners would better watch out or they will be accused of lese majeste.

The pen may not be mightier than the sword, but when the sword of Foch backs up what the pen of Wilson writes we have an invincible combination.

Acting Superintendent of Police Mills says that he will enforce all the health ordinances; but why was it necessary to wait for the epidemic of "flu" before deciding that they ought to be enforced?

The Bureau of Municipal Research has begun to attack the peripatetic salaried chair pads in the City Hall offices. It says that they are slackers who delay peace. They also absorb money that ought to be used to pay living salaries to the men who actually do the work.

The Democratic National Committee is camouflaging, for it is asking for campaign contributions to help elect a Democratic Congress lest Berlin should be encouraged. It is not troubled so much about what Berlin will think of a Republican victory as with what the ousted Democrats will think.

SWEET CIDER

Cleaning Desks in Berlin
Sad State of Solf's Roll-Top

Exclusive Dispatch from
DUNRAVEN BLEAK
The World's Largest Desk-Cleaning Contractor
Correspondent ad interim for Sweet Cider

EVIDENTLY important changes are to be expected in Germany, for I was hurriedly summoned to Berlin recently by Prince Max to undertake the task of cleaning some important desks for him. It appears that when he and Doctor Solf took charge of affairs lately they found the rolltops that had been used by the cabinet and the general staff in a deplorable state of confusion. After some struggling they confessed themselves unable to bring order out of the mess and sent for me.

* * *

WERE not the cable tolls so high I might interject here a few remarks on the general theory of desk-keeping. Truly great men usually have their desks in apple-pie order or hire an assistant to take care of the problem. I well remember what a pleasure it was for me to survey the working quarters of Ralph Waldo Trine, Orison Swett Marden and Edward Earle Purinton. Everything was in its place; the pigeon-holes shone with genial trimness; every remark uttered was taken down by a stenographer and filed before it was answered. It is only the mollycoddle type that permits his desk to get the better of him.

Imagine my amazement, therefore, when Prince Max took me through the War Office and the apartments of the cabinet ministers, and I realized the immensity of my task. The desk of Hindenburg, for instance, was in a state to appal any professional deck excavator. Hindy was absent and Prince Max pointed to the pigeon-holes with a pathetic gesture. "There," he said, "you see the kind of job before you. In that desk Hindy has 300 drafts for the conditions of an armistice. Every one of them has been discarded, as I know that Foch won't listen to them; but old Hindy wistfully keeps them cluttering up his office. In this filing case he has seventy-five vouchers for the indemnity France is to pay us, made out in decreasing sums according as he withdraws his lines. I have been telling him that he'd better stop his calculations or he'll find that indemnity becoming a negative figure. But, he's a persistent old dear. Here you observe" the rummaged in the mountain of documents on the table "is a chart showing the progress of swimming lessons among the Landsturm, in case it should be necessary to get them rapidly across the Rhine. Now Hindy will never clean up this stuff; while he's away I want you to see what you can do. I think, though, you'd better save these two." He pointed to an English Phrase Book and a brightly illustrated booklet, "Summer Lodgings on St. Helena," issued by the St. Helena Business Men's Association.

* * *

"And poor Solf!" said Max tenderly, as we approached the office of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. "He's over at Potsdam this evening, sitting up with the Kaiser, who has a bad headache. His desk was in a terrible condition when he took it over from Kuehlmann, but it is indescribable now."

It was indeed. I glanced over it with practiced eye and ran through some of the papers piled up. I saw an album of photographs called "Peaceful Scenes Along the Berlin-Bagdad Railway"; expense accounts of firing squads loaned to Lenine and Trotzky; vouchers for the burial fees of German governors in Ukraine and ambassadors in Moscow; a schedule of salaries to be allowed the Kings of Courland, Esthonia, Lithuania and Poland; a photograph of Woodrow Wilson which was much thumbed (it had evidently been scrutinized with great care); and several rough drafts of a letter beginning *Dear President Wilson, the veritable representatives of the German people in overwhelming majority assembled——*. I noticed also a letter from Lenine complaining that several weeks' salary were overdue, and a drawerful of half-written notes addressed Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Washington, D. C.

"Anything you find in Doctor Solf's desk relating to the colonies may safely be destroyed," said Max. "I am given to understand by Herr Balfour that Solf will have no further need for them. That will simplify your task a little."

* * *

"My advice, Prince," I said, "would be to make a clean sweep of all this stuff. On that basis I can undertake the job. But to sort over this mass of papers and classify it into its varying degrees of futility and error would take me a lifetime. And how about your own desk? Is that in the same condition?"

"I think it is a little better than Solf's," he said sadly, "but not much. You see, old Hertling left things awfully upset. When Kuehlmann remarked that the war could not be ended by military means alone he was quite right. What we need, I said, is an expert desk-cleaner. That is why I sent for you. I guess you are right. Destroy all that junk. When Solf comes back he will be so tickled he'll embrace you. Then you can get started on my rolltop and Rosner's."

"One other thing," I said. "There is a certain desk in Potsdam, a very exalted desk indeed, that I think I had better make an estimate on."

"Yes," said Max. "I think it will come to that. But perhaps I had better not authorize that on my own responsibility. I think you had better have a word with the Reichstag. If they O. K. the idea, go to it!"

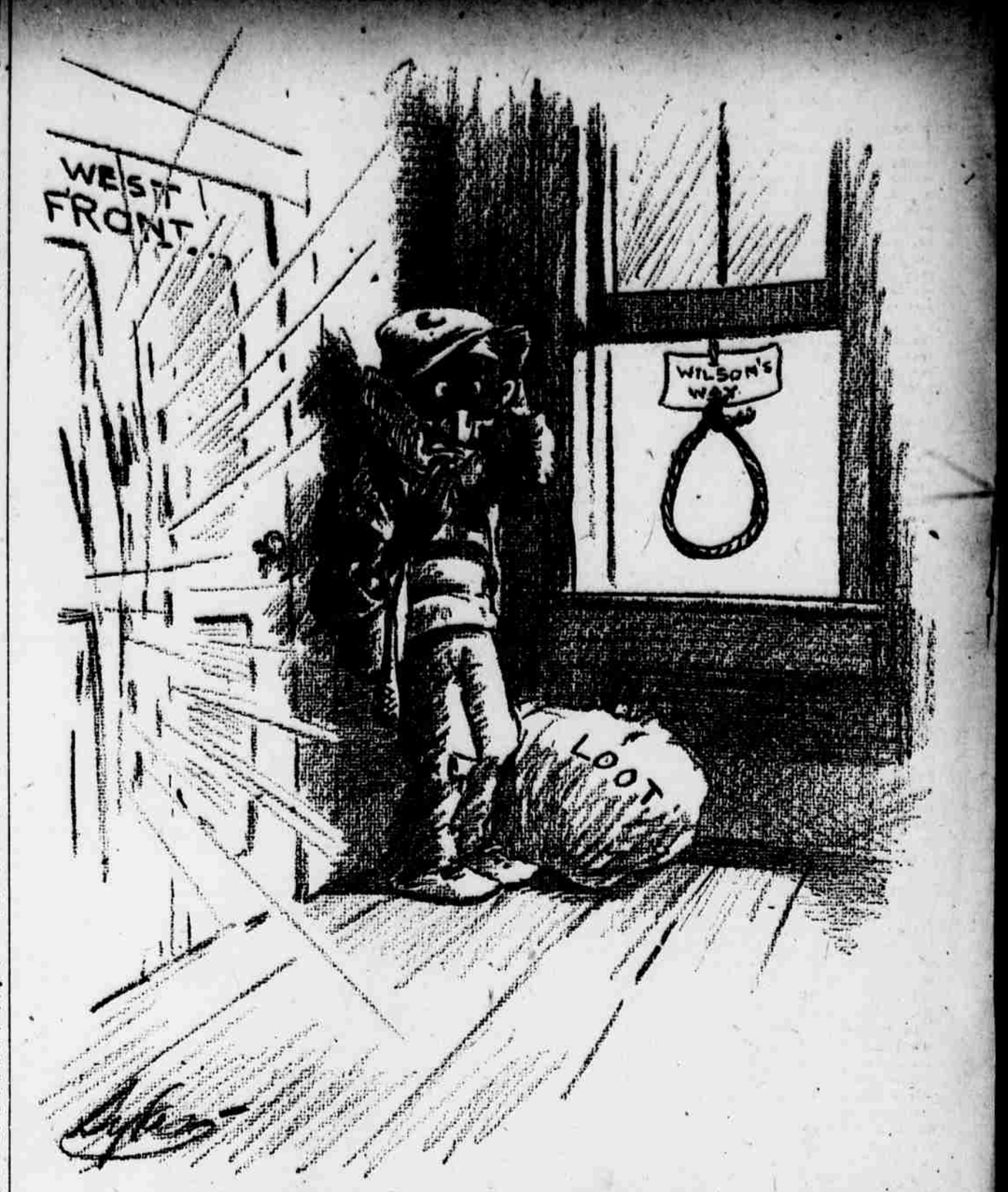
Rules for Lighting a Scandinavian Match — Empty the matches on the table and remove the heads which have fallen off during the voyage from Sweden. It is well to preserve these, as you may need a fire extinguisher some day.

Of the remaining matches, take two and rub their stems briskly together. If necessary, summon a Boy Scout, who will know how to make a fire by friction of two sticks.

Study the motto, "Utan Svafvel och Fosfor," on the box label, and the little facsimiles of medals printed on it. The label may be soaked off the box, and after drying can be folded up, kindled at the kitchen stove and used to get a light.

Go out and buy some native matches and light your pipe.

SOCRATES.



Oliver Cromwell Died of the Grip

The Disease Has Become Epidemic Periodically for Several Centuries—Members of the First Congress Brought It to Philadelphia in 1789

UNDER various names epidemics corresponding to epidemic influenza have occurred at irregular intervals since accurate descriptions have been made of disease. It is likely that at still earlier times this disease was combined and confused with other epidemic disorders and so did not stand out as an entity until a relatively modern period. In early English literature this disease is spoken of under a variety of terms. Creighton (Creighton: History of Epidemics in Britain, 1894) recognizes it under the name "ague," used by the British seventeenth century authors. In 1658 Cromwell died from this disease, when Morton says the country was "one vast hospital." The Italian term "influenza" first came to England in association with the epidemic of 1743, and it has been employed in connection with the great epidemics of 1833, 1847 and 1889-90.

About 1712 the French term "la grippe" came into use and has been periodically revived ever since. The great pandemics usually originated in the Far East and gradually extended westward. The rate of human travel and the degree of intercourse between various parts of the world determined the rapidity of the extension. Besides the great pandemics scarcely a year has passed without local outbreaks, which have been classed under the term "influenza." Whether these are identical with the more widespread epidemics it is impossible to say.

THE severity of the disease has varied greatly; some epidemics are very mild, others have been severe. Influenza has embraced America in several pandemics. In his remarkable work on epidemic diseases, published in Hartford in 1799, Noah Webster locates the first American epidemic of which he could find an account in 1647. It passed through the whole country and extended to the West Indies. There were between 5000 and 6000 deaths in Barbardos and St. Kitts. In 1655 a second severe epidemic occurred in America. Benjamin Rush described an epidemic in 1789 in Philadelphia, which was brought there by members of the First Congress, which had assembled in New York. Daniel Drake records a widespread epidemic in the West in 1807.

The history of epidemics of influenza does not differ so much from that of other diseases spread by human intercourse that are usually called contagious. A widespread epidemic follows the introduction of a specially virulent virus, and there follows a general immunity among those of the population who have been infected. As the epidemic dies out the infection decreases in virulence and only sporadic cases occur. From such cases and probably chronic carriers local outbreaks occur, but the general immunity prevents any general epidemic. After a period of years a new susceptible population has replaced the immune one, and with the introduction of a fresh virulent virus a general epidemic is again brought about. This would account for the great susceptibility of young persons, and as it is twenty-eight years since the last great epidemic we should not expect many individuals above thirty years of age to be now affected.

THE causative agent of epidemic influenza has not been certainly recognized. The attachment of the name "Influenza bacillus" to a small bacillus described by Pfeiffer in 1892 has been followed by its frequent reception as the actual specific agent. There is, however, much uncertainty as to its etiologic role. It is to be hoped that the study of the present epidemic may lead to some certain knowledge regarding the essential cause of the disease. This should enable us to determine whether the endemic cases and those of limited mild epidemics are really identical with the ones observed in the great periodic outbreaks.

THE cases in the present epidemic begin usually quite suddenly with pain in the head, back, eyes, limbs and joints. With the pains there is great prostration, chilliness and a fever of from 101 degrees to 104 degrees Fahrenheit. The pulse does not become very rapid, and the patient often is drowsy. Vomiting may occur. Sometimes there may be diarrhea, but usually there is constipation. After the disease has become established the mucous membranes of the nose and throat become reddened, and there is sneezing and redness of the conjunctiva. Involvement of the larynx, causing hoarseness, and of the bronchi, causing cough, are common. There is an associated leukopenia or a normal leukocyte count. A leukocytosis points to some complication. The fever gradually falls to normal after a few days and more or less prostration is present during convalescence. A transient albuminuria is frequent. Many of the cases have hemorrhages of the mucous membranes of the nose, some of the urethra or bowel.

NOT infrequently a lobular pneumonia develops after a few days, and this is responsible for most of the fatalities. The pneumonia differs from the usual picture of pneumonia, in that the temperature may be very slight, and the pulse rate may give little indication of the gravity of the condition. These cases, instead of subsiding, may come down to practically normal temperature for twelve hours; then there may be a sharp rise in temperature, not followed by a chill, backache, boneache, headache, or nausea.

About this time there may also be expectoration containing bright red blood. As a rule, twelve or twenty-four hours after the second rise of temperature on physical examination in the lower lung, in a preponderance of cases on the left side, as seen at Great Lakes, small areas about the size of a silver dollar of typical pneumonia consolidation are found by auscultation. These areas may become marked so that by the second day of the second rise scattered through the lung, probably both lungs, ten or fifteen of these small areas may have appeared. In the epidemic at Great Lakes, if the patient did well these would gradually disappear. They did not resolve as a pneumonia would resolve. The clearing up of the lung after this in the recovered patients was remarkable as to its rapidity. Other cases went on to a typical lobar, massive consolidation, as far as the physical signs were concerned, with dullness, increase in fremitus, typical tubular voice and breathing, and all the signs, except that there was not a very marked increase in the pulse rate, and the respirations were not up to this time markedly increased. Cases with almost complete consolidation of the lung, as to the lower lobes, with a temperature of 105 degrees, would have a pulse around 100, with respirations 24 or 26. There may be rapidly developing toxemia and vasomotor depression, with death of the patient resulting in many cases.

THE incubation period in these influenzas is probably very short, but it is difficult to obtain accurate figures on this point. The disease is probably spread entirely by contact infection, the virus of the disease being disseminated for short distances through droplets driven into the air in coughing and sneezing. Circumstances which favor this means of spread, such as crowding in cars, favor the spread of the disease.

The measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease comprise all those which interfere with the transfer of the infectious materials from the sick to the uninfected. This includes isolation of the patient, and the intelligent use of proper gauze masks by the attendant. In the time of an epidemic, prompt and efficient isolation of the first cases in a company could accomplish much. If this has been neglected and the infection has spread among the population, measures which prevent the coming together of numbers of persons in close quarters are to be employed. The desirability of closing schools in a large city in the presence of an epidemic is a measure of doubtful value. In smaller places this is more reasonable, and the danger of infection when children are outdoors should be less than when they are brought together in a schoolroom.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

POETS KILLED IN BATTLE

LIFE had not paled for them: this is the worst,
Still glad and eager, still unsatisfied,
Keening to hunger, swift to sudden thirst
For more and more and more of life—they died.
Their minds were thrilling daily at new doors,
Their lips and fingers finding fresh delight;
They walked bewildered at earth's sweets and stores
Through sunny mornings • • • then the sudden night.

Surely within that clay some pulse must hide,
The stricken dream a little while beat on,
Some deep, impassioned hungers still abide
For friend and face and field, for dusk and dawn • • •
Ah, Earth and Sky, you that they loved to praise,
Be tender with that dust for certain days.
—David Morton in the New York Sun.

Battle Mines

France should have a new industry after this war, especially if the expenditure of shells continues another year or two. Each side, it is said, has used, since March 21, more than 3,000,000 tons of steel in various sorts of shells. The aggregate of steel buried in the battle zone almost might make that strip a Mesaba mine. And the metal to be reclaimed would not be raw ore, or even pig iron, but finished steel.

The battle zone, if lost for decades to agriculture, ought to prove valuable as a mine and a storehouse. Literally the major portion of the steel produced by four industrial nations will have been sown in that zone for a term of years. The dead weight of the stuff is simply stupendous, enough, in fact, to mineralize every acre that has been fought over. Drenched in steel those square miles of battlefield have been, until the reclamation of the metal should amount to millions of dollars in worth. The Germans, who have exploited the captured mines of Briey, are transferring the product in a refined shape to the Picardese countryside. Rheims, perhaps, can be rebuilt from the price of the metals shot into her.—Minneapolis Journal.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What two houses compose the French Parliament?
2. Who was Vice President during McKinley's first term?
3. Of whom was it said "No man was more foolish when he had not a pen in his hand or more wise when he had"?
4. What is another name for the Scheldt River?
5. What celebrated French painter of the eighteenth century was born in Valenciennes?
6. Who wrote "The Virginians"?
7. What is a caracal?
8. What is the meaning of "exeunt" in the stage directions of a play?
9. How many carats make the standard for pure gold?
10. Who is the leader, now in the United States, of the Czecho-Slovaks?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The treaty of peace in the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain was signed in 1814 at Ghent.
2. Oliver Cromwell is said to have died of the grip.
3. A "demoiselle" is a French servantmaid or housemaid.
4. The initials A. U. C. in Roman dates stand for "Ab Urbe Condita"—from the founding of the city.
5. An [illegible] white vestment reaching to the feet, worn by priests and by some consecrated kings.
6. A [illegible] is [illegible] nearest to it.
7. Hinduism [illegible] than Buddhism, the latter religion having been developed out of the former by Gautama or Buddha.
8. Gen. [illegible] Arpin is directly in charge of the German retreat in Belgium.
9. Napoleon Bonaparte founded the French Legion of Honor.
10. Thaddeus Stevens was an American statesman and congressman and [illegible] was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.