"GOT IT!"

vening Public Tedger THE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 27, 1918

THE NEW CITY CHARTER COMMITTEE

CITY SOLICITOR CONNELLY'S initia tive in calling together a committee to atudy the need of revising the city's charter is to be commended. No suspicion of partisan or factional bias can be attached to a body composed of representatives of so many diverse interests and political Bearings as that formed in his office vesterday, and to be expanded by the addition of members from virtually every civic or ganization and institution of standing is Philadelphia. This is the most hopeful sign of the movement.

Attempts in the recent past to patch up or rewrite the laws governing the municipality have failed uniformly because of the intrusion of partisan factors. Reformers of unimpeachable intention have seen their suggestions cast into the legislative waste basket because they were selzed upon by one faction or another of the machine politicians at Harrisburg whose axes needed grinding. Recommendations of the political leaders themselves were doomed to bitterest opposition from the moment of their introduction because of their origin quite irrespective of their intrinsic merit.

It remained for somebody to break the ice of partisanship by assembling an organization representing every element, and this is what Mr. Connelly apparently set out to accomplish. It was fitting that the law officer of the city should take the step and every citizen interested in the welfare of the city ought to be ready to o-operate with the committee when its work shall be definitely outlined, as it undoubtedly will be at subsequent meetings

The task is large and worthy of conscientious effort. If the work shall be performed sincerely and thoroughly with an eye single to the best results for the city as a whole, regardless of selfish political considerations, the pressure for the adoption of the changes drafted will be irresistible. But at the first sign of factional manipulation or maneuvering the members may rest assured that the whole effort will fall into public discredit and their issue die

About the freedom of the sneeze there can be no dispute anyway. All hygienic

EXILING TURKEY

TURKEYS didn't help to win the war. Turkey isn't an essential food. It has a romantic association with Thanksgiving which is usually capitalized by traffickers in things to eat. If all the turkeys were slain at one blow the world would roll on as it rolled before, and no one would feel a pinch of hunger and our national vitality would be in no wise lessened. Turkey is not so nutritious as catmeal or corned beef and cabbage, and there are many people who hold that it doesn't taste so good. If those who sell turkeys demand exor-

bitant prices, make a resolve to evile turkey from the Thanksgiving table, with the assurance that you are losing nothing of importance.

That is the best way to bring prices down to a normal basis.

The Governor would be happy if he were sure that his \$10,000 smile were one that would not come off.

BRUMBAUGH: WAR HISTORIAN

IFE from this time on will be cushioned for Governor Brumbaugh. The Governor himself saw to it. He didn't blink at methods. If he will write into his war history a complete account of the means by which his appointment was brought out he will actually do a service to Pennsylvania. But there is no danger of this. For it is seldom, even under our easy-going system of amiable jobbery, that cal ineptitude is so richly rewarded as it was yesterday when Doctor Brumwas endowed by the State come of defense and assured a salary of 10,000 a year at a task for which he is fitted. The resolution juggled through esterday at Harrisburg names the Govor as head of a new "war service Expenditures are authorized for ants and a clerical force. Doctor augh, if he does anything for his y, must perform as the official hisn of Pennsylvania in the war.

The people of the State, contemplating capect of Governor Brumbaugh's history of Pennsylvania, are assured something new in war memorials. and columns and statues may it in a hundred places to commemoour good deeds. But the State's war y from Doctor Brumbaugh's hand ist as a memorial to the futility e vanity and the bad taste and the ss of the present school of State

ork begun excellently by the State il of defense, which left the prelimiork of a war history in competent etteed hands, is now confused. The headed by John Bach he Master

to make way for Doctor Brumbaugh and such friends as he may wish to take with bim into luxurious retirement. It is presumed that the contingent fund will be made lavish enough. Doctor Brumbaugh may now summon the pants pressers and the hat polishers and the fabricators of ample luncheons and cit down to his task as a godblesser of the war and a godblesser of peace-for without the fortuilous concurrence of these major forces he would have disappeared from public life without leaving so much as a ripple on the surface of affairs. And future Pennsylvanians who wish to be informed of our part in the greatest adventure of mankind will find tucked away on library shelves and embalmed in half-calf a history that might be deftly written by almost any verbal confectioner out of a job

SHALL THE LAROR ROARD CONTINUE AFTER THE WAR?

Its Efficacy Would Depend on Its Power to

Enforce Its Decrees-Difference Between Peace and War Conditions Is All-Important

MR TAFT'S carefully reasoned plea for the continuance of the War Labor Board until peace is actually declared and for the creation of a similar body to function during the period of industrial readjustment, contributed to the Public Ledger and reprinted in this newspaper yesterday, deserves the thoughtful consideration of labor leaders and employers alike.

It is admitted that the board has done excellent service thus far. Its decrees have, in the main, been fair, considering the exigencies, and they have been accepted in good spirit by both sides to the controversy. If labor troubles could be adjusted so successfully in peace times nothing better could be asked.

But why has the board been so successful? The answer is: Because it was a war board.

If the employes refused to work for the wages which the board decided were fair they were exposed to the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The President himself protested against a threatened strike of carpenters and told them that if they struck they would be traitors to their country by deliberately interfering with the prosecution of the war. The carpenters decided to remain at work.

If the employers refused to pay the wages decreed they were exposed at once to coercion from Washington. The Government had, or assumed to have, the power to close their plants by drafting their employes into the army and by refusing to permit any other men to work for them or by depriving them of fuel and raw materials. Rather than expose themselves to such punishment the employers accepted the awards.

In other words, the Government was supposed to have the power to enforce the decrees of the War Labor Board and no one dared or cared to question its

Although peace has not yet been de clared, it is doubtful if a decree unsatisfactory to either the employes or the employers could now be enforced. When the peace treaties are signed and the technical state of war which now exists comes to an end there will remain not even the ghost of the war power of the Government over the relations of employer and employe.

Still further, the American Federation of Labor, which patriotically decided that its members would abide by the board's settlement of all disputes until peace was declared, will be released from its pledge-and rightly so-when its conditions are fulfilled. That means with the coming of peace.

The ability of a new labor board to function in peace times depends on its power to enforce its decisions. Such arbitration awards as have been made in the past by the entirely neutral United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation under the Department of Labor have been accepted, if accepted at all, because of the force of public opinion behind them, not because of any authority residing in any court to enforce them. A new board composed of an equal number of representatives of the workers and of the employers, with an impartial third party to cast a deciding vote, would still be dependent on the force of public opinion to compel respect for its decisions. But it would probably be a divided public opinion, one section of the public holding with the views of the employing members of the board and another section holding with the views of the representatives of the workers. This would be unfortunate, but experience with past efforts at industrial conciliation does not justify any other conclu-

Nevertheless, the effort to discover some way for preserving industrial peace should not be slackened. It is of transcendent importance at the present time, when large masses of labor are to be returned to peaceful pursuits and are to be fitted back into the industries from which they were drawn by the war. The soldiers can be disposed of much more easily than those men and women who have been receiving in munition works and shippards twice what they ever earned in peace times. In order to reduce difficulties to the minimum the labor leaders and the employers will have to be wise and patient and, withal, so fair that public opinion will condemn the

trouble makers. Public opinion is, after all, the only force which we have to compel respect for any labor award, however it is made

The Pershing boom which started in Ohio has already begun to echo in Reading. When will it reach France?

THE FIRST AMBASSADRESS

EVEN among those who have contribtask of making a new Europe there is a haunting doubt relative to the potentialities of newly liberated peoples in the difficult

usiness of self-government. Will the new little Governments be able to react wisely and constructively under the rule of selfdetermination? Will they blunder and quarrel and indulge in wild experiments and provide endless and costly work for

the policemen of a League of Nations? The world gets a flickering intimation of what it may expect from a few at least of the new Governments. Mme. Rosiska Schwimmer has been formally named by the new Hungarian Government as ambas sadress to Switzerland.

The appointment of a woman in the diplomatic service is interesting. It may even represent a step in the right direc-But the appointment of Mme. Schwimmer to Switzerland, where the people are already harassed by much spectacular flotsam from the German wreck another matter.

Mme. Schwimmer is advanced in her riews. She is understood to have inspired he Ford Peace Pilgrimage. She was a eading pilgrim. Those who were on the Ford Peace Ship remember the lady well. She was said by competent observers to lave held herself higher in authority than Mr. Ford and the captain of the vessel, and to have recognized no superior forces out the winds of heaven and the will of

The diplomatic corps in Berne is reported in a flutter" because of the news of Mme. Schwimmer's appointment. The flutter is lkely to become chronic.

Turkey through "force maleure," will experience tomorrow the termination of any armistice whatever. Partition will accompany helpless surrender. Germany unnounces lits willingness to

seep its merchant marine and build for the

Entente Allies all the merchant ships they

want-at a price to be fixed by agreement

CRANBERRY SAUCE

Thanksgiving and Thankskeeping

WE THINK that almost all of us have secret feeling of uneasiness that the celebration of November 11 did not quite express all that was in our hearts. It was a matural outburst of spirits, distilled and otherwise; it was a glorious pagan rout; but it was somewhat overburdened with clamor. It by no means went to the bottom of our souls, where the coming of peace (plentifully attended with victory) stirs the most poignant compassions and gratitudes we know.

The truth of the matter is that we all still have, in the inmost corridors of our beings, a reserve of celebration and joyousness that pains us because we don't know how to express it. Probably more poems have been started and destroyed by conscientious poets in the last fifteen days than ever before. Even the poets have felt, or have been told by their friends. that the situation was too big for them to handle.

The four weeks from Thanksgiving to Christmas, the brightest and happiest days allotted to the calendar, are consecrated to gratitude for our own undeserved fortunes. to forethought for magnifying the fortunes of others.

Oyster Bay's Chance

"Russell Harrison and Others," telegraphing wildly to Oyster Bay for assistance in exterminating a "wild animal, identity not yet established," that is terrifying the suburbs of Knoxville. Tennessee. confirm a suspicion that has several times come to us. The beast is said to have slain 'sixteen dogs, hogs, calves, etc." If the 'etc." includes children in baby carriages, there can be no doubt. The Kalzer has

John Masefield says: "I did not begin o read poetry with passion and system until 1896. I was living then in Yonkers N. Y. (at 8 Maple street). Chaucer was the poet, and 'The Parliament of Fowls the poem of my conversion."

We will never again poke fun at Yon-

Government Ownership of Poets We have received the following cragic elegram from Dove Dulcet:

Have been seized by Government agents s a natural source of humor. They say Federal control all public futilities has asnumed character of accomplished fact. Very tragic as had just received flattering offer to produce 500 patriotic poems for Czecho-Slovak Government. Simply can not write poems under Government ownership. In there nothing you can do to re lease me? This will be a sad Thanksgiv DOVE DULCET.

Talk about doing Christmas shopping arly—the Kaiser began his in July, 1914, and he hasn't finished yet.

The above reminds us of a story we saw ong ago in the Saturday Evening Post. of an editor who received the manuscript of a play. At the head of the first page the author had written "The action of this play takes place on Christmas Eve, 2000

What Do You Regret Most?

The thing I regret most bitterly Is that I didn't write The free-verse poem that goes something like this:

am a Young Woman And you are a Young Man And what are you going to do about it? ANN DANTE.

As to Baseball

We have heard it said that professional baseball is business rather than sport, but now it appears to be jurisprudence. The acting president of the National League is quoted as saying: "A well-trained legal mind is extremely necessary in the conduct of baseball." Perhaps the day will come when an attorney will be stationed at each of the sacks. And yet we chide the British for taking their pleasures gravely!

The Kaiser led several million Teutons to slaughter, and apparently got away with it fairly we!! The Germans didn't begin to get really annoyed until they discovered he had been hoarding food.

Perhaps the most terrible punishment that could be devised for two noble kinsmen now enjoying the courtesies of the Dutch Government would be to make them live together.

Queen Wilhelmina's Government mighbe reminded of the old adage, "A man is known by the company he keeps

Peru on the continent of South America in 1879 bore vivid resemblances to that of

Prance on the continent of Europe in 1870. Both nations fought with desperate courage a for far better organized, far better equipped with material advantages in war. Both nations suffered destructive invasion and yielded provinces which were extremely important sources of national prosperity. The parallel, however, cannot be carried

South America's War Cloud

Dismembered Peru passionately seeks

her neighbor, as fervently hopes to relain

the rich fruits of her overwhelming victory

in the terrible "little war" of 1879-1884. This

is the primary significance of the ominous

war cloud darkening the Pacific coast of

That such a shadow should be cast almost

immediately upon the cessation of an ap-

palling era of international strife furnishes

at first blush ammunition for the cynic-

Scorn of human shortsightedness, following

the most tragical exposition of war's agony.

may spring readily from the lips of the

But the charge in this instance would be

both unjust and parochial. Two nations

capable of notable contributions to the world's

progress are not squabbling over trifles. An

issue seared with memories both of bitter-

ness and triumph, a question of unceasingly

disturbing intricacy, calls for final settlement

if any system of international safeguards

THERE are certain striking analogies be-

I tween the protracted "lost provinces"

crisis in South America and what was once

the Alsace-Lorraine problem. The pride of

are to be operated on a basis of equity.

thoughtless.

South America at the present moment.

the return of her "lost provinces." Chile.

much further. France and Germany had taken opposing courses for centuries. Peru and Chile had undergone a common Spanish oppression, had waged war as allies and were closely akin in race, traditions and ideals. The violent clash of these two nations was perhaps intensified by their very ties, as was the impact of the North and South in our own Civil War.

As so often happens in history, a struggle between major contestants was occasioned by a third party, which eventually played a subordinate role. Bolivia, in 1879, extended to a small coastal strip between the territories of Peru and Chile. Nitrate deposits of enormous value had been discovered there, and the Chilean Nitrate Company had developed and worked them near the then shabby little port

Claiming that the Bolivians had sought to npose confiscatory taxes on the export of this treasure and that in so doing they were egged on by Peru, possessor of a similarly rich domain in Tacna and Arica, to the north, the Chileans took possession of Antofagasts without a declaration of hostilities.

In March, 1879, Bolivia declared war, and Peru immediately offered her services as mediator. But this effort the Chileans interpreted as a move against them, since they had learned of a secret treaty aiready ex-isting between Bolivia and Peru. The blame or involving these three republics in a war which, judged even by recent standards, was bitterly sanguinary, has never been authori-

Peru still asserts that her treaty with Bolivia was for defensive purposes, and that Chile not only lusted for the Antofagasta region, but for the equally lucrative Peru cian provinces of Tacna and Arica. maintaining, as she still does, that Peru's diplomacy involved a breach of faith, insisted that Peru should cease defensive prepara tions, annul the treaty with Bolivia matum, and the war broke out.

BOLIVIA, much the poorer and deast developed of the three belligerents, lost her seacoast, and soon took a relatively minor part in the fray; but Peru and Chile, on tropical deserts, mountains and plains, fought a series of remarkable campaigns, in which literally prodigies of valor were performed. Save only in the bloody battle of Tarapaca. which was not followed up by the victors the Peruvians, hampered mainly by inferi orty of rifles and artillery, were unsuccessiving all the land engagements. The series of f rifles and artillery, were unsuccessful disasters led to the fall of Lima, where bitter memories of the Chilean occupation are not

Previous to that event the climax of heroism in the Peruvian army was attained in the extraordinary combat of Arica, where the indomitable Bolognesi was slain and the equally gallant Ugarte was hurled from the summit of the Morro 700 feet to the plain below. Virtually the whole of the Peruvian forces which remained were driven off the liff, some of the wounded clinging piteously to the sides of the precipice for days. Lin nas an eloquent statue to Bolognesi now, and his memory is a precious jewel in Peru's crown of honor.

TT WAS the sea fighting however which gave the struggle a fairly international importance. The first engagements between modern types of ironclads were fought in the waters of the South Pacific. In the first encounter off Iquique, Prat, the brave Chilean admiral, was killed after he had leaped from his own rammed vessel and boarded the Peruvian ironclad Huascar. The conflict was rated as a victory for Peru, though at a alarming cost, for the Independencia, one of her most valuable ships, had been lost, and by the time the Chilcans had augmented their naval strength for the next fray the Huasca was tragically overmatched.

This final major sea battle took place off

Angamos, and Grau the Peruvian cor mander, was in a plight even worse than that of Frat. It was virtually a case of one ship against a feet. Grau was slain, and the command of the Husscar had changed four times before the Homeric contest was over. The Huascar was a shambles. When she surrendered she was in command of a junior lieutenant, three-fourths of her crew killed and wounded and her steering gear had been shot away. One wonders what such a record of herolem meant to the German navy, which raised the white flag in the Firth of Forth. Very probably it was set down as an extreme example of utterly romantic folly.

THE battle of Angamos gave to Chile control of the sea, and her expeditionary forces proceeded to the invasion of Peru, whose humiliation was consummated in the treaty of Ancon, whereby Tarapaca was permanently lost to her and Arica and Tacha were occupied for ten years. At least, that is what was stipulated in the agreement. But the facts are that the Chilean flag still waves over the two rich nitrate regions. arrangement had been that, after ten of occupation, a plebiscite should be held which should determine which nation should possess these domains. Whichever won the verdict was to pay the sum of \$5,000,000 to the other contracting party.

HEREIN lies the crux of the sinister unmodus operandi of the plebiscite has never been determined. Peru claiming that only Peruvians should be entitled to vote, and Chile insisting that all new settlers from that republic should also be considered. neantime, diplomatic relations between the two countries have never been fully restored No Peruvian minister has ever gone to Valparaiso or any official Chilean legate beer accredited to Lima since the war of 1879.

And today, in the midst of revived pas and today, in the midst of revived pas-sions on the old fheme, the consuls of both countries are being recalled. If an interna-tional courf, following the coming momentous conferences in Paris, be empowered to act with final authority, it will have few more difficult problems on its hands than this of Tsons and Arica, lost provinces to which seither cialment has yet a clear title.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Cheerful Gossip About Eugene Harvey, Warren G. Griffith, John H. Con-nellan, Congressman Watson and Other Well - Known People Who Hold Office in Washington or Go There to See Their Friends

WE HAVE with us ever that good friend ington ways and is now associated with the of ours who reminds us that we "do work of suitably housing the young women not know him." We shake hands cheerfully and try to be agreeable, but all we get for our pains is, "You don't know me now!" Finally, in desperation, we own up, "Your face is familiar, but for the moment your name has escaped me. venture to say, "Where have we met?" And then our friend, assuming an injured air, observes, "Why, I'm the man that shook hands with you after your speech in Hoboken in 1891." Eugene Harvey, the Philadelphia banker, who rejoices that the close of the war will enable Victor Herbert and the other musical geniuses to get busy again, knows our Hoboken friend. When "dear old Harry Bingham," the debonair Congressman from the First Pennsylvania District, was alive Harvey kept bachelor apartments with him on Twelfth street near Spruce. "One day the general was obliged to see a visitor whose name he did not recall & said Harvey, "but being nearsighted and careful not to offend, he adjusted his glasses, extended his hand and observed familiarly, 'I haven't seen you for a long time.' 'No,' came the answer like a red-hot shot, 'I've been in Cherry Hill for ten years and just got out yesterday." . . .

L who had a peculiar interest in news of the armistice. He is Warren G. Griffith. and it came about in this way: Early on the 2d of April, 1917, Griffith, who is a Philadelphia lawyer, with a penchant for traveling over the world in peace times. happened to be in Washington. He heard the rumor that President Wilson was to address Congress on the momentous question of war, and succeeded through a member of Congress in obtaining one of the very last tickets of admission to the galleries. Taking no chances, like some Christmas shoppers do, he got in early. only to find, as the 800 other favored one did, that the coming of the President was being delayed. Did Mr. Griffith leave his seat? He did not, except as hunger got in its work and drove him to a friendly guard. For eleven hours Mr. Griffith-held his place, Miss Agnes Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Labor, being in an adjoining seat, before the great spectacle incident to the President's appearance was enacted. Having been in at the beginning, as it were, Mr. Griffith is readily able to check up the duration of the war. 形态·数

THERE'S a man up in the Union League

DHILADELPHIA lawyers are helping out in almost every branch of Government work in Washington. They may be found here in uniform or citizens, clothes. Some of them have left a good business at home to keep up with the requirements here. John H. Connellan, for instance, who was long identified with Orphans Court practice in Philadelphia, is help ing Mitchell Palmer, the ailen property custodian, while Lattimer Smith and M. J Geraghty look after the business in the Land Title Building. And Mrs. Connellan, who used to help in aprift work at home! She has accommodated herself to Want-

who come to the capital for employment. . . .

CONGRESSMAN WATSON, of Langville trolley" is to be sneered at after all. The Congressman has an automobile, and with a good chauffeur he doesn't take dust even from the "big red devil" of Senator Penrose. But in 1'.ese war times autome biles are sometimes thicker than chauffeurs and one must trive his own car. That is what the Congressman undertook to do one day last week on a return trip from Washington with his student chum, Upton H. White. Everything went well with the merry party of two until they reached the rugged and remote valley of the Susquehanna, near Conewingo. Then something happened. The splendid lead the Congressman had maintained over the Penrose flier was lost, and when the Senator pulled up the Congressman was at work on his machine, too game to accept assistance. It was late that night before th accommodation train from Perryville rolled into Broad street with Watson and White on board, and it was early in the morning before the Congressman pushed his night key into the door at Langhorne. But he still maintains that with a competent mechanician on board he can beat the Penrose car.

BILLY HENDERSON, the "warden" of the Clover Club, who gave Jim Mc-Cartney, the effervescent secretary of that nationally famous organization, a big hand in celebrating George G. Pierie's arrival at one of his periodical milestones and who keeps in close touch with "the big fellows" in Philadelphia, is strong for harmony in Republican counsels in Washington. He thinks the Republicans have a big opportunity if they don't fritter away their strength in senseless quarrels 'over committee appointments or selfish advance ments. He points to the bright prospects in Pennsylvania because of the election of Senator Sproul to the Governorship, and looks forward to improved conditions in Philadelphia. Billy belongs to that school of political thought which recognizes the leadership of David H. Lane. Some day it may be up to him or to George G. Pierie or Mike O'Callaghan, who drops in occasionally "to admire the pictures on the wall" of the philosopher's office, to give us a new chapter of Poor Richard maxims attuned to modern politics.

Secretary McAdoo, who has resigned because the pay is inadequate, has recommended that the salary of the six Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury be increased to \$7500. They now get \$5000. But who is to recommend that the salary of the Secretary of the Treasury be raised to \$25,000?

And now Belgium wants a little bit of the Netherlands so that she may have free access to the sea from Antwerp without having to

THE FIELD MOUSE

17. 17.06

WHEREAS the lively field mouse found The task of living growing harder. He took the time to look around And now is busy in my larder. Tis really flattering that he Immediately thought of me.

Although outdoors has many calls He found the bread-line rather steny. His nest is now within my walls. I hear him at my macaroni. I know that he is filled with glee And food that once belonged to me.

ie pantry boasts a lot of traps And some of them with cheese are batted. Some day his feet may alip-perhaps. His wisdom may be overrated. I think the rascal is too free. wonder what he thinks of 'ne?

Although his ways are underhand He's grateful that my food should and He doubtless does not understand

Just why I should desire to kill him. One thing alone that mouse can see-And that's the trouble, p'r'aps, with me! GRIF ALEXANDER.

Interesting new abdication phrases multi-Coating the Pill ply. Karl hasn't really quit, but he has ceased to exercise the duties of his of-

fice." The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg has "decided to take no share in the government of her country for the present." If this kind of thing keeps up King Gustav of Sweden would only have to announce his intention to play billiards for a while to give us the cue to a dethronement and Wilhelmins, could announce the overthrow of the house of Orange by bulletining a plan to devote some days to shopping.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ V

1. What Frenchh general, called "The Savier of Nancy," is now about to be made a mar-shal? 2. What country is the longest in the world is

3. Who is the fureign minister of Italy?
4. Who was called the Last of the Tribune 5. In what bottle with the Indians was General ...

6. Who were the most famous three writers of 7. What is kerser?
8. Name four English words with the same form for both singular and plural. 9. Where are the Santa Catalina Islands2,

What is the name of the mark placed the "n" in Spanish words to indica change in pronunciation?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz i. The Deutschland was the "merchant" aub-marine which made a voyage to the United States in July, 1916.

Salt Lake City, with a 10 per cent advance, has had the least increase in food prices of any city in the United States since 1917. 'Roast beef au jus" means roast beef juice or essence. 4. Manuard roof gets lis name from Franceis Manuard, a noted French architect of the seventeents, century.

parasans. A measurement used by the ancient Persians, was about three and a quarter miles long. medrical is a short Amatery been gable per sons for wheel properly with gable properly with gable professionated accompanionest.

7. The Black Prince was Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III of England, His dates are 1830-1376. The Alcutian Islands extending in as from the southwest meninsula of Al are administratively part of that A can territory.

Indrew Curnegte is supertimes culted the