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Philadelphia, Saturday, May 10, 1019

JOBS ENOUGH TO GO AROUND

No one who is familiar with the labor situation in this country will doubt that there are jobs enough for every man who is discharged from the army.

The secretary of labor has predicted that there will be a labor shortage within three months. The figures cited to prove that there is a vast number of unemployed in the country are misleading because, as Secretary Wilson points out. there is always a floating idle population of about 1,000,000.

Every employer knows that there is not labor enough to go around in times of moderate prosperity. This was true before the war, in spite of the fact that the population was increased by immigration nearly 1,000,000 a year. But immigration virtually ceased after August. 1914. Since the armistice thousands of foreign born have gone back to the home of their birth, taking their savings with

Business is gradually resuming its normal course. The demand for labor is increasing. In a great majority of instances the discharged soldiers have taken the jobs which they left when they were drafted. In many instances they have secured better jobs. Unless all signs fail employers will be bidding against one another in the near future for all the available labor in the market.

EVERY INCH A SOLDIER

THE United States army loses a unique figure in Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, whose retirement from active serv ce takes place at Camp Dix today. A fighter of keen resourcefulness and splendid vigor, he was at the same time the least trueulent of soldiers. Clear, discriminating vision and the sturdiest sense of fair play have been responsible for the brightest chapters in his long and varied career.

General Scott's skillful settlement of the Naco troubles on the border in 1915 was among the prime factors of our escape from war with Mexico. We know now how neatly our entry into such a der about his secret mind. conflict would have accorded with the ms of German intrigue. Such an adventure, by engaging the American army. might have prevented the triumph of civilization in the European fray.

But the Naco crisis was only one of many from which the common sense diplomacy of General Scott extricated his country. In the Sulu archipelago, where he was for a time governor, he abolished slavery, placated those turbulant Moslems and won the sobriquet of the "great and good governor."

Age-limit regulations, which compelled his retirement as chief of staff in 1917 and now necessitate his exit from Camp Dix, denied him active service in the world war, but his abilities as an organizer and trainer of potential soldiery were put to invaluable use. It is appropriate that tomorrow will mark the return to the Jersey cantonment of the first units of the Seventy-eighth Diviwhich he developed into superb

fighting material. White Man-Who-Will-Not-Tell-A-Lie is what the Indians, whom he so often fought and pacified, called him. "White Man" is more compact and even more comprehensive. It bespeaks the affection which the country feels toward him and the pride it takes in his long, clean and brilliant record.

MOTHERS

ONCE again the day has come around when we pay tribute to the mothers. and tomorrow there will be services in the churches in their honor,

But they were not forgotten in the cars before a day was set apart for rmal recognition by a public demon-

Our literature is full of admiration. Coleridge says that "A mother is a other still, the holiest thing alive." Thackeray wrote that "Mother is the e for God in the lips and hearts of children." Holmes declares that th fades; love droops; the leaves of ndship fall; a mother's secret hope ives them all.

it why multiply instances? In the t of every worthy man and woman is a special shrine set apart where pers burn before the holy image of guardian spirit was followed his infant footsteps and followed his w stride in later years.

re's to the mothers! God bless n, every one!

THE FLIGHT TO EUROPE

EN the preludes to a transocean made by American naval men, ly move the imagination of peoerywhere. At least four nations

tory in a contest that is more than Greek in its implications of heroism.

It is but fair to the British fliers who have been tuning up their machines and watching ominous skies at Newfoundland to remember that the American airmen have great advantages on their side. They will fly at night. Destroyers will await them at fifty-mile intervals to in-

dicate the course by searchlights. The Britishers, when they hop off, will go largely by compass and blind luck. Upon both sides there is great risk and a need for endless valor and endurance.

The attempt at a transatlantic flight is significant in other ways. Even the Germans are said to be feverishly at work with a hope of being first across. Mankind is no sooner out of the blood and dust and misery of an incomparable disaster, than it turns to renew a magnificent conflict for supremacy over the elements. Automatically, like a man who has stumbled, the race has brushed the dirt our of its eyes and, still limping. turns an undaunted face to the sky.

MEN WHO FOUGHT MILITARISM MAY BE ASKED TO SUPPORT IT

Returning Soldiers Are Finding Proof That Most of the Politicians Remained at Home

A MBITIOUS politicians everywhere are manifesting an ominous interest in the new American Legion, which has just been organized by returned service men, who hope solidly to organize all officers and men as fast as they return to civil life

There is nothing to indicate a political motive among the soldiers themselves. Their movement was a natural and almost involuntary one at the beginning. But no one will suppose that political managers dal net at once discern the high potentiality of an organization which appeals directly to the sentiment of more than 4,000,000 young men and indirectly to many other millions of men and women voters.

It was plain that a particular appeal would be made ready for the occasion. The form of that appeal is now becoming apparent. Somewhere in the high places there seems to be a belief that the returned soldiers will respond most readily to a doctrine of extensive military "preparedness" preached as a new political gospel in 1920.

A sort of diluted Germanism characterizes a good many of the speeches that are being made in various parts of the country by those who keep one eye on the future and the other on the men who are just leaving the army.

It is questionable whether American politicians were ever more obtuse than they show themselves to be in this in-

It is regrettable that professional politicos were so few in France. Had the men who inspire party platforms ever lived in a dugout or endured a barrage or a gas wave; had they ever been permitted to see the aftermath of a high explosive bombardment or a trench fight they would be better fitted now to make a decent and reasonable appeal to the minds of returned soldiers.

It is fushionable to look with a soil of awe upon the homecoming service man and to regard him as a mystery of sorts. He is a new factor in American politics. But he is not a mystery. He is an average man made a little wiser and a little more critical by hard and astonishing experiences. In some ways he is different from the men who welcome him and won-

It has always been observable, for example, that such forbearance and calm and charity as there was in the war was to be found for the most part among the men who fought hardest and suffered most. Soldiers at the front rarely participated in the fashionable hatreds of the last few years. Their own experiences helped them to a better understanding of the general catastrophe. The best haters were at home in the leather

chairs. So it was and so it is with the jingoes. Who remembers ever having met a returned American soldier who consciously assumed the heroic pose? The romantic glamour that still colors a stay-at-home politician's conceptions of war and warmakers does not delude any man who saw modern fighting.

"We don't want to parade. We want to go home!" That is the answer of a majority in almost every returning unit when the prospect of a public review is suggested by the officers. But the men parade usually in a spirit of tolerant kindness, to do the home folks a good turn and give them a thrill, even though they themselves feel a bit bored and a bit tired by the performance.

The fact of the matter is that under the O. D.'s of the service the free spirit of these free men was voluntarily subordinated but never quite submerged. We hear a great deal of the illiteracy found in the new army after its organization, and often we fail to remember that, despite all, the American expeditionary force was the most intelligent, the keenest minded, the fastest thinking and the cleanest army ever organized. It had superb self-control because it was not a driven mass that disintegrated and descended to disorder and lawlessness at the moment when authority was relaxed or withdrawn. Each of its individual units was animated by a competent intelligence. Within each soldier remained the man who submitted his spirit to rigorous discipline and gave up his inherited freedom of action-yet remained always the conscious observer and the intelligent critic of all that he saw and felt

He saw things that will remain with him as long as his memory lasts. What he may bring back in the way of hopes or determination or conviction to his own country it is hard to say as yet.

The homeward soldier is too glad to be critical now. The worst we have in the way of speeches of welcome, the most dismal of political prospects, the dullestwitted politicians, seem so much better than the things he has left that he feels for the moment as if he had achieved paradise. It is after he gets into civilian clothes and back to normal life with time to think and make assessments of the

conditions about him that his influence

may be felt in novel ways.

What does he bring? Not a love of militarism, surely! There is something fantastic in the gestures of the campaign planners who are even now aiming subtle arguments at the returned soldier to urge an interval of rampant militarism in the United States.

For the average man available for membership in the American Legion military service meant the loss of his independence, a flattening out of his ego to a common level with millions iron restrictions everywhere, deadly risk, hardship and unthinkable sacrifice and absolute obedience to other men's whims and commands. He was a man taught to be free and independent and intelligent enough to appreciate freedom and independence. And it is to him that the patrioteers now propose to appeal with a demand that he perpetuate conditions that irked and hindered him in order that his children may fare as hard or even harder than he did!

At this distance it would appear that political policies inspired by what leaders talk of as "the military spirit" of the returning soldiers will fail utterly to appeal to the American Legion or to insure its support. Our men finished their job and they are eager to thirl of pleasanter things.

Pennsylvania will have received back more than 20,000 of her men when all of the Twenty-eighth Division are home. As nearly as it is possible to express reverence and welcome in flags and decorations we are doing so in Philadelphia.

But the soldiers themselves will not deem that sort of thing adequate in itself if we are unable to show understanding of the things they fought for and a respect for the system of government which they belped to maintain.

Men like those returning with the Twenty-eighth will level a sharper scrutiny at the leaders in politics. That is almost certain. And all the welcome and the color, the processions and the committees and the speeches will be but n mockery if we insist on affronting the intelligence of returning soldiers with an invitation to vote for the perpetuation of a curse which they had to share before it could be lifted from the world.

GREATER POLAND

THE habit of regarding as comparatively small the nations born or rehorn of the war needs correction in one striking instance. In point of population, Poland emerges from the conflict the sixth country in Europe. Her thirty million people, ten million more than Spain's and only six million less than Italy's with the old frontiers, must unquestionably become a factor of vital consequence in the development of the

As she was in the past, Poland is now -a real power. With the internationalized Danzig and her own "corridor," opportunity for the legitimate commercial progress of a historic, a proud and a long-outraged nation is assured. At last the criminal partition in the eighteenth century is exculpated. Once again the nation which saved Christendom when John Sobieski beat back the Turkish hordes from the gates of Vienna is enabled to play her rightful role in the world.

The genius which, denied so many other outlets, sought an exit in the art of Chopin, of the De Reszkes, of Paderewski, of Modjeska and Sinkiewicz, now has a chance to flower in fields of statesmanship, industry and all the broad avenues of civilization. The matchless planist who is her premier has made an inspiring beginning. It is an index to future

OUR FESTIVE TROLLEY POLES

THE squatty typewriter and the rigid trolley pole have alike been held unfitted to artistic treatment. The latter charge, however, is triumphantly disproved in Chestnut street's green and gold colonnade which will frame the Iron Division pageant. Clearly there is much virtue in a coat of paint, enough, indeed, to inspire doubt that some of the ugliness of our thoroughfares is irremediable.

The distigurement caused by trolley poles seemed final when in the dim distant past and in the face of much rhetorical indignation the transit company declared the wire-slot system, which has since worked so admirably in New York and Washington, to be "impracticable."

Once the overhead wires were authorzed, no effort whatever was made to modify the offensiveness of the procession of iron supports. The very mildly ornamental top-caps are still lacking on many of the poles as on the day when the latter were first crected. Unsightly rust is another index of artistic indiffer-Gilt is expensive. The gleaming pole

summits along Chestnut street will fade, and it is hardly to be expected that the adornment displayed for a special occasion can be made practically permanent But let costly paint, attractively applied, could decidedly brighten up the perpendicular excrescences from our pavements. The festal guard exhibited for the parade furnishes a suggestive tip.

"Poland." said John The New F. Shulski, represen tative of that nation Version in the United States is reborn!" The suggestion of a new childhood for Poland will remind the world at large of a new version of a familiar maxim that now appears to guide other smaller nations similarly fortunate. They seem to believe, often enough, that children should be heard, not seen.

Would not current Yes! Yes! headlines have a bright new significauce if they said merely that a break threatens China?

They Grow cried Professor Schueking, a Hun No Better savant, when he read the peace terms. "is simply awful." German professors are awful in a complicated

way. The Allied nations are now reported to Query favor the Kolchal Now will some one tell regime in Russin. us who is favored by the Kolchak regime?

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Howard B. French's Work for the Medical Department of the Navy. Stewart and Bennett and the Kensington School of Oratory

Washington, May 10. THE distressing effects of gas manifest themselves in various ways. Some of the boys who were at the front know only too well how deadly this wretched method of warfare was. William E. Bernard, Jr .. was in action at Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne with the 109th Machine Gun Battery of the Twenty eighth Division, is one of the victims who now understand that gas, once it takes hold of the human nnimal, is not readily shaken off. Bernard was wounded-he had a piece of shrapnel taken out of his leg-but that probably was not so serious as the discovery that because of the gas remaining in his system indoor work was virtually intpossible. Physicians who believe the gas will work out in time have advised the open life, and in consequence of that advice the young soldier will probably be found during the summer in the life guard service at Wildwood. Bernard is a nephew of Captain Walter J. Bernard, who has recently been highly com mended for efficiency as marine superintendent of the army transport piers at Hoboken.

OH. Brady, who "did Third street" when Third and Chestnut was the center of finaninl operations, but who is now at the National Military Home, Dayton, O. Brady was a sergeant major in the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers in the famous Philadelphia brigade. Years ago be determined to take up with the southern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which occupies a beautiful situation at Hampton When the European war broke out he old boys were moved to the home at Dayton, O., where there are now probably 500 of them, so that the War Department night have the use of the southern home as a hospital for sick and disabled soldiers of the present war. Now and then, how ever, it crops out that the old Civil Way fellows want to get back-Brady among the others. They love the old surroundings in their sning Virginia home. But the War Department has ruled that it will need the home as a hospital until the present emer gency is over.

CONGRESSMAN ROYAL C. JOHNSON.
of South Dakota, who made a record
over there," calls by name many Philadelphia boys with whom he was associated in the ranks. He has a particular interest in the 315th Infantry of the Seventy-ninth Division for that reason. The Seventy-ninth has been scheduled to return in June, and some question has arisen as to whether the boys will be demobilized at Camp Dix or Camp Meade, where they started army e. Johnson thinks if they desire to go Meade they should be permitted to do so. The War Department, however, advises that it is too early to make definite arrangements for the Seventy-ninth. The adjutant general says, "All men are sent for discharge to the camp nearest the point where they entered the service. All Maryland men, then in the 315th Infantry would be sent to Camp Meade: those from Philadelphia would be sent to Camp Dix. New Jersey, as is now

being done with the Twenty-eighth Divi-

HOWARD B. FRENCH, of the Union League, has two or three loves, all pureplatonic, although that pretty of his out on the Main Line probably holds first place. The Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly president, is high The Chamber of Commerce, up in Mr. French's affections, but the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has that sort of claim upon him which makes all pharmacutical preparations taste to him like re fined sugar. Therefore Mr. French is for the bill which has been introduced in Congress to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the United States navy by giving proper rank to pharmacists who serv side by side with the medical officers. Mr French knows how to conduct a congressional campaign, and he is pursuing this one vigoromdy.

BENEVOLENT societies in Philadelphia that have been giving aid to soldiers and sailors in Belgium, France and elsewhere are having some difficulty in getting early and direct information with respect to their operations. The passport business enters into their problem very acutely, since it is difficult at times to secure transportation for those who should go abroad to report noon these American expenditures. Belgian relief committee of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, of which Mrs. Bayard Henry is chairman, is going through an experience of this kind The relief committee is supporting at Cannes, France, a convalescent home for Belgian officers, is called the "Hopital de Philadelphie, and is under the personal patronage of the Duchess de Vendome, a sister of King Al-This Philadelphia institution has been officially recognized by the Belgian Govern ment, and is said to be the only hospital of its kind for Belgian officers.

MEMBERS of Congress from Philadelphia and vicinity who have not sworn in on the question of woman suffrage need not expect to avoid the solicitous consideration of the women who believe in the right to vote. There are two very active organizations with beadquarters in Philadelphia, and each of them is getting busy for the spring The Equal Franchise Society headed by Miss Sophie H. Dulles and backed up by Miss Mary A. Burnham, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Matthew Baird and a few stalwarts like J. Levering Jones, Isaac H. Clothier and Francis A. Lewis, is one of these; and the National Woman's party. with Miss Ingham chairman of the state executive committee, and that militant allaround suffrage fighter, Miss Alice Paul, of New Jersey, chairman of the national executive committee, is the other. Sometimes these two organizations do not agree upon methods of procedure, but like squabbling Democrats they usually get together on the main issue.

FRUERE is much pent up oratory in the I Kensington district. The mill workers develop a line of speechmaking through the unions and textile associations and many of them have become adepts. John S. Stewart made quite a reputation through the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League, of which the late Martin St. Leger was so long president, but recently the eyes of Kensington have been turned toward David Martin's friend, Representative James Bennett, who has a particular style of his own. Bennett's speech at the Anti-Cobden Club the other night is said to have started the eloquent Buchholz toward the woods. Jim never lacks a flow of words, nor does he fail to use to advantage the gift of mixing the ethereal with his mundane philosophy.

The most convincing proof of the excellence and sincerity of the peace treaty is the lamentation from such papers as the London Morning Post and the Echo de

AT THE FINISH

THE CHAFFING DISH

Mother's Day

(May 11, 1919) DEAREST of all! in those old years When childish tempers, childish tears Abused your patience, ere we knew What knowing was, we turned to you And let you soothe away our fears.

Ab, how that memory endears: Each child you tucked in bed still hears The stairs that creaked beneath your shoe. Dearest of all!

Uncertain recollection clears: That old enchanted laughter nears Our mirth and music while we grew How could we give you all your due Or tell you why your face appears

Dearest of all?

V V V Another Unknown Damsel

Since reading damsels catch your eye Despite their prim demeaners. Perhaps some day you'll watch me ply My chapsticks there at Wiener's: For now I fairly haunt the place,

In hopes that I shall see you. And closely scan each chewing face. Debating which can be you. Each day, when it is time for lunch And noontide whistles blow,

The time-clock hopefully I punch ·And off to Wiener's go.

I prop my book in front of me And o'er its pages hover, Arranging it so you may see Your name upon the cover

And, as I read, I keep one eye On the mysterious portals, For fear that you will pass me by Like all these common mortals. If you but wore your ancient guise

When you come here this noon. I'd know you by your broading eyes And eke your sandal-shoon. Stay - is it your approaching staff Which makes this stately tap?

l strain my neck-like a giraffe-My salad's in my lap! Then, as I try to get my food Back in my plate again, I see it's nothing but a dude

With silver-headed cane I fear that modern times like these Compel a sage to drop His uniform, lest crowds should tease

And thus attract a cop. But when at last you heave in view I'll know it, when you look (The surest proof that it is you) With interest at my book. Though longing at the Ritz to cat,

They never failed to please)

At Wiener's I shall take my seat Till I find Socrates. The B-S atmosphere is grand. Exclusive and so tony. But still I hike to Wiener's and Pretend to read Canzoni. SUB ROSA

v v v To which we reply : SUB ROSA, dear, by slow degrees Your friendly heart we disillusion : Alas, the candid Socrates.

Regrets your flattering confusion.

A book of pure delight. It Is sorrowfully we admit Alas, we didn't write it! VVV

Canzoni is a book of wit.

It is with great regret that we retract and disavow the letter that appeared in the Dish yesterday, purporting to be from Brock-dorff-Rantzau to his wife. This was cabled to us by our Versailles correspondent, and seemed to bear as much evidence of authenticity as most of the Peace Conference done But Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, in an in-

terview granted yesterday, states that Brock-"a bachelor and the perfect type of Our own conviction is that no bachelor can

our own conviction is that as the married man is by necessity; but let' that pass. Doctor Egan says the gentleman is a bachelor, and Doctor Egan knows him. Either Brockdorff has deliberately deceived Doctor Egan or else The Chaffing Dish's correspondent is at

fault. We prefer to take the blame on ourselves. We have dismissed our Versnilles representative.

v v v Page Allinson sends as the following, which he has clipped from The Outlook:

MISCELLANEOUS

THOUGHTFUL English dilettants, great reader, budding writer, desiring to know others, brivitis letters from either sex of any age or rank who will sectude themselves two hours weekly, and write frankly what they have felt, seen, heard, thought, and done, in return for their emotions and observations, thoughts Gerious and wilmiscail, hopes and fears, loves and hates, ideals and ampirations (good, bad, and indifferent), he offers his own, hoping thus to demolish, that subtle harrier which isolates us from the real lives of our fellows. Will you write? Brings, blie harrier which isolates us from the re-es of our fellows. Will you write. Briggs s,box 1008. Calcutta.

If any of our patrons communicate with Mr. Briggs we hope they will let the Dish share in his dilettantrums. As soon as we can find two secluded hours we are going to write to him ourself.

Pierre and the Loup-Garou

Eh? Oui, oui, Mo'sieu, Sure, dat loup-garon He ees bad as hal, wit' bees snarl an' snap; How I know? Mon Dieu!

was bite, parblen! When I meet wit' a how you say?

I was walk in source Dut was set for bear,

mishap

An' my laig, he ees caught so I don' get out:

Den dat wolf, he come Wit' hees blood-red gum An' hees jaws so wide I can see hees

not have my rife' For to save my life; Pourquoi? Well, Mo'sien, I have lef' beem

So dat wolf, he spring Lak some devil-t'ing
An' I t'ink I not have any life at all!

But I'm desp'rate mans So I fight wit' han's 'Til at las' I have keel beem by choke to

dent : But my arms are bite' When I'm done dat light

An' of loup-garou I'm afraid, you bet! N. B .- Pierre told this tale As he sipped his ale

> old Quebec's bars : And though very few Of his yarns are true I am sure this one is, for I saw

> > ROBERT L. BELLEM.

While we dawdled and talked in

v v v More Thoughts on Unknown Damsels

"Men may be engaged in philanthropic or political movements; they may love their work intensely; they may be consummating an ambition; but withal their minds are pondering on some particular woman, or on women in general. We hold imaginary conversations with women we have known whom we know, or whom we would like to know. We think about the feminine faces we meet in the streets, and experience a passing melancholy because we are unacquainted with some of the girls we see. '-ALBERT MORDELL, in the unmentionable book.

The German peace envoys ought to be grateful to Mr. Beck for saying all the things about the peace treaty that they would like to say but cannot

V V V Never mind, the auld lang signature will

be along on the date stipulated v v v The event of next July 1st should prove

great stimulus to aviation, now that Halifax a very hospitable city, as we know from personal experience—proves to be only nine hours' flight from New York. SOCRATES,

I Would Not Die in April

I WOULD not die in April,
When grass and violet wake, Nor have your spade disturb them . . For my sake.

I prize too much the comfort Of all the pallid shoots To grub beneath their confident Slim roots.

Oh, rather in the snowtime-That from the newly dead The grass may forage boldly

people;

In my head. And from my heart the violet May drink, and flame a blue

Sweet message from the heart of God -Clement Wood, in "The Earth Turns

South." Even the Peace Conference, which has untied so many hard knots, would balk at the job of distributing a few thousand

tickets for parade seats among two million

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the method of choosing the pope

2. Name three German cities which were republies before the fall of the imperial government last autumn. 3. What is the longest distance without landing which the American trans-

atlantic fliers will have to traverse 4. What article of food has a name that

literally means "taste reviver"? 5. Who wrote "Songs Before Sunrise"?

6. What war was officially ended by the treaty of Frankfort?

7. What is hellebore?

S. Who said "There never was a good war, or a had pence"?

9. How is the word ovation commonly mis-10. What are the design and colors of the

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

American "Union Jack"?

1. Nauru, for which Great Britain has been made a mandatory, lies in the Pacific ocean on longitude 167 west and latitude 0.25 south. 2. Jean Grolier was a celebrated French

bibliophile. He owes his reputation to his passion for fine books (regarding alike subject, binding, printing and paper). He designed many of his own ornaments and supervised the paper. His dates are 1479-1565.

Thomas Jefferson, among his other accomplishments, was well versed in architecture. The word coleslaw is derived from the

Dutch kool, meaning cabbage, and 'slaa,'' salad. 5. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, mar-ried Clara Clemens and was hence the

son-in-law of Mark Twain. 6. The maximum size of the army which, under the peace treaty, Germany will

be permitted to maintain is 100,000 men. 7. The state governor who goes to the Senate when the extra session opens

is Walter Edge, of New Jersey. 8. Gustave Flaubert wrote the Carthagin-

ian historical novel, "Salammbo. 9. The Hanseatic League was a medieval confederation of cities in north Germany and adjacent counties formed for the promotion of commerce and for protection against robbers, pirates and

hostile governments. 10. Belgium has been called "the cockpit of