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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 7, 1919

PENNSYLVANIA AND SUFFRAGE

NO one will gain anything by a disposition of the State Legislature to delay ratification of the national suffrage amendment.

The tide of social evolution has quickened mightily in recent years. Those who do not move with it will be dragged uncomfortably in its wake. No one knows exactly where the movement leads, but it probably will lead to better things.

Mr. Penrose and Mr. Knox are opposed to equal suffrage. That is the attitude of er statesmen everywhere. Their inherited conservatism may prove to be wise or unwise. It is not what the world wants now.

Governor Sproul gave the Legislature cood advice when he suggested that Pennsylvania turn in and be one of the first states to ratify the new amendment. to assure the vote to women and to wish them good luck with it.

TAFT IS ON THE JOB

SOME inspiring genius sat beside Mr. Taft when he commented on Senator Borah's remark that the Democrats were treating him in the same respectful way they treat the dead when they move aside to let a funeral pass.

The man who is devoting himself to the defense of the league of nations chuckled as he remarked that he agreed with Senator Borah.

"One of my chief interests in the present situation," he went on, "one that oves me even in my grave, is to prevent other funerals."

Those misguided men who think that there is political immortality for them in obstructing the peace treaty and in sniping the league-of-nations project uld do well to consider the subject of funerals. They are not likely to be able to be so jocular about it when the date for the funerals arrives as Mr. Taft

THE HEARTLESS POLICE

LOCAL police, with fine disregard for the feelings of innocent children, have decreed that the little ones may not risk blowing off their fingers or blowing out their eyes by the use of firecrackers, toy cannons or devil bombs or firecrackers over six inches long.

Public liberty has also suffered infringement by the edict that patients in spitals are not to be annoyed by noisy explosives and that said explosives must t therefore be discharged within a uare of said hospitals.

First thing we know, these stern men h blue will be arresting bombthrowers.

A NEW UNITED STATES?

THE first step has been taken by the House of Commons toward the formstion of the United States of Great Britain and Ireland. It has passed a resolution by a vote of 187 to 24 favoring the appointment of a commission to examine nd report upon a federal system for government of the country. The ution states that "the time has arrived for the creation of subordinate legislatures."

The British Parliament, as every one knows, legislates not only for the British empire as a whole but for all England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. It is the local legislature and the imperial rislature at the same time.

Distinguished colonial leaders have from time to time demanded the establishment an imperial Parliament made up of representatives from all the colonies and dominions of the empire to take over all entters of imperial concern.

When Cecil Rhodes gave five thousand inds to the advocates of Irish home years ago he did so not because he oved England less but because he loved outh Africa more. He reasoned that a Parliament should be set up in Dubm while Ireland was represented in the Parliament in London, a precedent would e set up for admitting representatives n South Africa into the London Parment and the work of creating a great perial federation governed by a cenral legislative body would be begun.

Conditions have changed radically nea Rhodes died. The South African n has been formed and it is now ng absolute independence. There is arge party in Ireland which will be with nothing less than separan from England. Home rule no longer idents it. A plan that might have n carried out with little difficulty years ago is now beset by great re because of the changed temper

there is no doubt that the resolu-House of Commons has been the hope that it may lead to the problems confronting

the central government. But the observer at a distance may be pardoned if he is a little skeptical about the possibility of settling the Irish question in this way. There is undoubtedly a strong and growing sentiment in favor of setting up separate Parliaments for the different nations of the mother country and relieving the London Parlia-

ment of all purely local duties. While the tendency in America is toward centralization of power in Congress, the tendency in Great Britain is toward decentralization. Observers on this side of the ocean will await with peculiar interest for the report of the decentralizing commission to be appointed by Parliament.

HOPE FOR A GOOD CHARTER **RESTS ON GOVERNOR SPROUL**

Futility of Factional Maneuvering Should Be Made Apparent to Revisionists by the Threat of a Veto

THE chances of obtaining a good charter for Philadelphia were never at any time during the present session of the Legislature nearer to zero than this week when the little coterie of active lenders who have been steering the bills on behalf of the citizens' committee perpetrated the blunder of pinning their faith entirely to the Penrose wing of the Republican organization at Harrisburg and thinking that thereby they could ride rough-shod over the desires and purposes of Governor Sproul.

We do not know what I'nd of promises Senator Penrose made to Chairman Winston and the few members who have been confabbing with him. We do not l now whether he made any promises at all, for that matter, except what may be construed from their actions.

But if any promises were made, it is a safe surmise, judging by the senator's nast performances, that it was a mistake to accept them at face value where they ran counter to the wishes of the Governor, who, when all is said and done. has the final say and who, if he cannot compel the passage of a bill in accordance with the ideas he publicly expressed at the well-remembered charter dinner last winter, can, by his veto power, at least prevent the enactment of any other

That is the situation at the end of this exciting week of moves and countermoves on the most important legislation affecting the destinies of this city which has been considered at Harrisburg in a generation.

Chairman Winston and his steering committee have been proceeding on a wrong theory when they identified their interests solely with the power of Senator Penrose. Perhaps they have not been inexcusable. Quite contrarily, they have probably been led into the situation by their very zeal to serve the city best, because they have played upon Senator Penrose's determination to overthrow the power of the Vare faction in controlling city affairs.

Help in obtaining beneficent legislation like the charter bills is not to be spurned lightly, whatever the source. Reform sometimes has to use unaccustomed tools. Often it finds opportunity in the quarrels of factionalists. There was nothing inherently wrong in engaging the aid of Senator Penrose. But this could be true only so long as it did not suggest that the lion had swallowed the lamb; that the program was still the charter committee's and not Senator Penrose's."

If this be admitted, however, the same must apply with equal force to enlisting the aid of the Governor, who has pledged himself and his administration to an equitable solution of the charter problems. And, unfortunately, the charter steering committeemen seemed to lose their heads this week when they invoked the Penrose steam roller to incorporate amendments which were subversive of the principles under which charter revision was undertaken. This is where they made their mistake.

While it is legitimate and may be really helpful to play the animosities and ambitions of one political faction against another, it cannot be so where it involves any sacrifice of principle. Expediency is the watchword of the machine politician. but it is frequently stultifying for the sincere reformer.

The cardinal principle of the charter plan was a smaller single-chambered council, where responsibility could be concentrated on a few members who would be paid a sufficient salary to warrant their undivided attention and labors on the business of running the city This was in accordance with the best thought of municipal refermers and could not be attacked except for selfish interest. So the original charter schemes called for a council variously of from nine to fifteen.

Under pressure of criticism from many "practical" gentlemen who feared that such a body would never meet the sanction of either "practical" faction, the method of representation was changed so as to allow one member for 20,000 voters in each of the eight state senatorial districts of the city, with the result that the first council under present assessment figures would number twentyone. Such a number should have been the limit, but, without adequate public explanation or notice, the little group of leaders, acting presumably on the belief that Senator Penrose's authority was all-potent, boosted the number to twentyseven by cutting the represented group to 15,000. Then they had the amendment inserted willy nilly.

There are other similar changes which need not be discussed in detail, but which call them concessions, compromises or sops as you will-cannot be regarded as anything but departures from the main principles, and are therefore weakening in the eyes of adherents of nonpartisan reform.

It would be overstating the truth to declare that Governor Sproul views the charter problem in the same light as many of the revisionists, who undoubtedly would like to go very much farther than eyen the first submitted draft

bills provided. The Governor is an able politician as well as a statesman. He has been raised in the game of politics. He knows all there is to be learned in an experience ranging from a tyro's apprenticeship to holding the highest office in the state. With such training it would be strange to find him wholly in accord with the theories of the most advanced municipal reformers. Yet he was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for the office in this state, is widely known to all classes of people, is very generally liked for his willingness to discuss difficult things freely, and has a shrewd ability to assess and arouse public opinion. Are these not qualities that should have been considered even in the awesome presence of the Penrose

roller with full steam up? On almost every occasion where he has had opportunity since he became an avowed candidate for Governor, Mr. Sproul has earnestly impressed hearers with his ambition to make a success of his administration and to break the persistent hoodoo which has hung over the Governor's chair in this state. It is not inconsistent to believe, therefore, that in the charter legislation, as well as in other measures, he is endeavoring to see that the outcome shall be reasonably satisfactory to the people and that he is not willing to be convicted of playing any cut-throat factional game which could only hobble and discredit his administration as it has many others of which he was a keenly interested spectator in his two decades in the Senate.

The best advice possible to give to the charter revisionists is to cut loose from anybody's steam roller; get back to first principles; be sure that the bills do not serve any selfish interests by throwing out one set of politicians only to benefit another; go to the Governor frankly and in the open as they should deal with every politician on "The Hill" and insist upon what they believe to be the right thing for Philadelphia for years to come rather than to meet the expediency of the next mayoralty campaign, and be assured that in the end they will triumph. Despite the errors of the last week, it is not yet too late.

MR. BURLESON ESCAPES

WHEN the Senate began the present investigation into the state of the wire systems under federal control, Newcomb Carlton, one of the directors under the Burleson regime, was revealed as the rarest of American types-an enthusiastic admirer of the postmaster gen-

Mr. Burleson believes in high rates and low wages. He is an ardent anti-union man. It was not surprising to find that he had won the affectionate regard of a corporation official, who, in the old days, as manager of an extensive telegraph system, had had his own troubles over questions of trade unionism and rising wage scales.

It appears now that Mr. Carlton, as the chief representative of the Western Union interests in Mr. Burleson's administrative system, was well aware from the beginning of Mr. Burleson's intention to put practical control of the wires back under private direction, as he saw omens of a strike directly in his path.

The senators who have been charging that the postmaster general sought this way of escape from responsibility for the confusion which he himself has helped to create in the service probably are not indulging in empty rhetoric. There was one way out and the astute Mr. Burleson departed while the departing was good.

problem of a confused wire system is by no means nearer solution. The telegraph companies are going along comfortably. They do not need financial assistance. They need their present rates and the right to deal with their men in their own way. Mr. Burleson's record in the Postoffice Department shows that he prefers to keep his men in a condition as near to serfdom as he can make it. The Western Union is more liberal. It is devoted to an amiable and really liberal policy of paternalism. The telegraphers like neither of these methods. They want their union and its rules recognized and they seem willing to fight. The outlook is not cheerful for the men, the stockholders or the public which sends telegrams.

Ring-a-Round-a- Because the assessed valuation of Darby Rosy property is small homes are cheap. Because homes are cheap Philadelphia men with arge families have flocked there. Because of the migration there are 1600 children in the town. That necessitates forty-two teachers in the schools. And the teachers get small salaries because the assessed valuation of Darby property is small. Six of the seven members of the Darby High School faculty have resigned as a consequence. Darby Solons are now trying to find a way out of

Join the Boy Scouts! should be drowned and another narrowly escape drowning in the Schuylkill river when their canoe upset is a sad commentary on the way many of our boys are raised. Every youngster should know how to swim and how to handle a boat.

It may be that when Doctor Dorten, Doc-tor Eckermann and Think It Bad Medicine schmidt undertook to form a republic they forgot to inform the public. There seems to be serious inclination in Wiesbaden to tear up the prescription.

Some humorist in-Coming Through stalled a keg of water the Wry in Common Counci chamber yesterday. The first man who sampled it made a wry face. The presumption is that if it had be a keg of rye it would have given him water on the brain.

Maybe the postmaster general thinks he made a hit by dodging the strike.

Ever-recurring tragedies urge the neessity of some plan to restrict the output of

The allegation of Prank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor, that pres-

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

J. Morton Riggs Dies in Hawaii. George P. Darrow Is Now on the Naval Affairs Committee. Judge Staake Praises the Neshaminy

Washington, June 7. WHEN the Lusitania was sunk a large delegation of congressmen was visiting Hawnii. The news that we might be embroiled in the European war in consequence of the incident thrilled the visitors and caused them to cable hastily to Washington to ascertain if the President intended to call an extra session of Congress. In due time they learned that the President intended to pursue a "watchful waiting" policy, and so they continued to move from island to island in the wonderful group which claims distinction as "the melting pot of the world." One of the men who helped make pleasant the visit of the congressmen was J. Morton Riggs, a former paymaster in the United States navy, whom Captain Mitchell Mac-Donald, of the Union League, may recall. In a little walle it developed that Riggs was a former Philadelphian, a companion of William E. Littleton, David F. Conover, J. R. Jones and other old-time members of the Five o'Clock Club, of which he himself had been a member briefly under the ministrations of the late Colonel M. Richards Muckle, Riggs had fallen in love with the islands; but that was not all. He married there and settled down for good. He was a "good fellow" from every point of view. But news has reached Washington that Riggs is no more. Even at his age, he enlisted in the army for the war and was given the rank of captain. Recently he died, and "the Chiefs of Ha-waii," of which he was a member, placed a "tabu stick" at the head of his casket and maintained a death-watch over his body until the last moment. There is but one other Philadelphian now holding the title of 'Chief of Hawaii,' so far as is known.

PHILADELPHIA naval interests are about as well cared for under the new Republican House organization as could possibly be expected. The mavy yard is in the First District, which is represented by Congressman Vare, a member of the appropria tions committee; but to the naval affairs ommittee, of which Congressman Butler, of West Chester, is chairman, has been added George P. Darrow, of Germantown, transferred from the committee on banking and currency. William J. Browning, of Camden, is also a member of this committee. ranking next to Butler. The appearance of Darrow on the committee met with the sat isfaction of the older members, who appreciate his steady attendance on the sessions of the House. Darrow likes the job of mix ing up with admirals and chiefs of bureaus and the like, and is really no novice at the game, being a "vice commodore" or something like that on his own account when sailing is good at New London, Conn.

TSAAC BACHARACH, of the Second New Jersey district, brother of Harry Bacharach, mayor of Atlantic City, has not only become a member of the ways and means committee of the House, but by appointment of the speaker has been added to the committee on the direction of affairs in the House office building, on which Champ Clark is the Democratic member. Isaac keeps in pretty close touch with House details, but he is also beginning to show a lively interest in tariff matters, having introduced two bllu recently to protect glass manufacturers who started in during the war to make chemical glassware and optical instruments.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. STAAKE, of Common Pleas Court No. 5, is an ex-president of the Five o'Clock Club. He is also a farmer, having a country place at Gwynedd Montgomery county. The other day when President J. S. W. Holton, of the Maritime Exchange, escorted a party of distinguished men up the Delaware river to Bristol to witness the launching of the Neshaminy, which did not take place on the appointed day because of a strike, the judge sat down and wrote a letter of regret because he could not go along. And in that letter he told of the propriety of naming the ship Neshaming as a compliment to Joseph R. Grundy's Bucks county Victory Loan committee 'The name is especially interesting to me. he said, "because I have a father, mother prother and sister buried on the hanks of the Neshaminy in the beautiful cemetery at Hulmeville." And then the judge tells about the good times he used to have—we need not say how many years ago—at Newportville, on the same stream. "And all the streams to the north of us now," he added, speaking of Gwynedd, which is in Montgomery county, 'empty into the Neshaminy.

EZRA PARKER, of Barnegat, is a banker, but he takes a deep interest in the affairs of the coast guard, the boys who were formerly known as of the life-saving service. Some years ago provisión was made for paying members of the coast guard an annuity after they had been in the service a certain number of years; but provision was not made for those who were disabled in the service prior to the passage of the act. These are the men for whom Mr. Parker speaks, and it is understood that Congressman Small, of North Carolina, who had much to do with the original bill, will introduce another bill to provide for this situa-The boys who paced the sands of the New Jersey coast when the life-saving stations were mere shacks four or five miles apart will be glad to know about this.

DETER E. COSTELLO, of Tacony, is now in rank next to the chairman on the rivers and harbors committee. This advance-ment of the Fifth District representative is due to the recent upheaval in Congress, which placed Charles E. Kennedy, of Iowa, at the head of the committee instead of John H. Small, of North Carolina. Peter E. always played close to Small, who was a warm friend of the Delaware river, and it may b expected that he will keep in touch with Kennedy. A personal matter which interests the uptown member just now is the safe return from France of his soldier son, Captain Edward G. Costello. The captain, wh comes back with a fine record, went over with the Sixteenth Field Artillery. During the fighting lie was attached to the Forty-second or Rainbow Division.

JOSEPH G. RODGERS, of Philadelphia, who succeeds Bob Gordon, former Ohio congressman, as sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, is making a good start in his new office. Joe's long experience as one of the minority clerks on the Republican side made him known to every member, and as it was a habit with him to specialize on new members, to whom he was always courteous, everybody is giving him the glad hand. The sergeant-at-arms has charge of the salaries of congressmen and is in control of the personnel which supports the authority of the personnel with a lower. It would have done Charley Hall and Rodgers's many other friends good to have seen him at his desk at the Capitol hidden behind the floral tributes

THE CHAFFING DISH

in your pocket?

Statement of THE CHAFFING DISH . At close of chaffing, June 6, 1919. (Member of National Humorous Clearing

House) ASSETS File of Congressional Record, valued (for humorous purposes) at....\$1000.00 unless in emergency..... Poems useless after July 1.....

Lunches owed us by contributors... \$0.16 Stamps steamed off contributed MSS Jokes clipped from other papers.... Call jokes on collateral..... Time jokes on collateral...... Mortgage on Dove Dulcet's sense

Nickel inserted in slot machine at Reading Terminal which would not work (we have confident hope of getting it out again with a screwdriver, unless some one else \$0.05

and other permanent equipment .. \$50.00 LIABILITIES Lunch owed Mr. A. Edward Newton Duel challenges from manufacturers of safety matches.....

in dispute, will not exceed) Tobacco borrowed by us from colleagues, amount claimed to be ... \$34.00 Probable lawyer's fee in suit against colleagues re tobacco alleged bor-

\$10.00 \$2.00 hat Reserve to cover expenses of night

of June 30..... All insecurities, IOU's from poets and other non-negotiable paper have been written off the books. Regret to inform clients that the sinking fund shows very low visibility at present and may even sink entirely out of sight.

FOLGER McKINSEY, the delightful Bentztown Bard of the Baltimore Sun used to frequent Camden in his young days, and often helped Walt Whitman pass an evening gossiping on the front steps on Mickle street. Mr. McKinsey recently wrote a pleasant essay in the Baltimore Evening Sun recalling his memories of Walt, in the course of which he takes up the matter the battered plaster bust which is now lying in the backyard of the Mickle street house We have several times alluded to this sculpture, saying that we thought it to be a like ness of Walt himself. The Bentztown Bard says:

The truth is, this was what was left of the plaster cast of a bust of Robert G. Ingersoll that had been altting for some Ingersoll that had been sitting for some years on the floor by the mantelplece in the little front room on Mickie street. Inger-soll had himself sent it to Walt, and I happened to be with him the afternoon it was brought to the house, and unboxed it for him and set it where he directed, at the side of the mantel on the floor. I never saw it moved from there while he was living, but, of course, in the changes and cleanings out after the old figure vanished from those familiar rooms, no one, perhaps, cared enough for the Ingersoll bust to save it from the back yard.

The only thing that bothers us about this is that the bust in question is that of a heavily beared man, and certainly bears a striking resemblance to Walt himself. Did ingersal wear a beard? We are teld that he did, in his last years; but certainly be was

Have you a little copy of the peace treaty clean-shaven about the time when Folger McKinsey used to visit Walt Whitman, in '85 and '86.

"N-NOT THAT I'M WORRIED, BUT WHERE ARE MY FRIENDS!"

Ritual for the Solemnization of a New Collar in Hot Weather

COLLAR, wilt thou have this man to be they lawful wearer, to cleave together in the solemn estate of haberdashery? Wilt thou cling to him and adorn him, and return safely to him from the laundry, so long as starch holdeth its gloss? The Collar shall answer, I WILT.

Desk Mottoes Our erected wit maketh us know what per-

t our infected will keepeth us from reaching unto it. SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

Today's Quaint Item Mr. A. Edward Newton has had a letter

from a plumber in Kansas, saying "Please tell me the prices of old and rare books,

If the newspapers are the Fourth Estate, would it be overbold of the colyumists to consider themselves the Fifth?

We have heard so many people having a wonderfully jolly time lately reminiscing about the talks they had with Walt Whitman when they were young, that we are rather shame-faced to have to admit that so far we haven't met any really Great Figure about whom we shall be able to gossip when the agreeably garrulous stage arrives. thinking over the list of our friends, we are bound to confess that the World Figure is still lacking. We are determined to play Traubel to somebody, if he will just step up to the inkwell.

The more Mr. Taft jokes about his defeat in 1912 the more seriously the country will have to take him for 1920.

A BOUT this time of year comes the an-A nual complaint about the amount of water "wasted" by those who turn on the hydrapts to give children in the poorer quarters of the city a bath.

We get very weary of such talk. A city that likes to think of itself as the third greatest in this country, and can't afford to keep its children cool, had better learn a new way of thinking.

It is the first duty of a city to give its children a chance to grow up in health and decency. One of these days we are going to get weary of writing nice little "Travels in Philadelphia," that describe only the picturesque and genial aspects of the town. We are going to give you a picture of the indescribable foulness, rottenness, ugliness and stink of some of the city's holes and corners on a blazing hot day, when children gasp and die in reeking squalid dens among airless kennels of blistering brick.

WE HAVE heard some grumbling about heat. There'll be another hot wave along shortly, and plenty of them. Every one of those hot days means the death of children. It is the first duty of a city to give its children a chance. When you find maddened imbeciles heaving bombs about, you imagine perhaps that they do it from some fully reasoned and pondered economic the-ory, something to do with Karl Marx or Leon Trotsky? Nonsense. The anarchists of tomorrow are the children growing up today in the reeking corners of American cities. The anarchists of today are the slum children of yesterday. They fling their murder haphazard, in despairing protest against the grime and bitterness and stupidity that have surrounded them all their lives. SOCRATES

Horses are dying in Alsace after eating grass infected by German poison gas.

ovil men do cr. ps up at times to mock to pleas for mercy.

AFTER GRIEVING

WHEN I was young I was so sad! I was so sad! I did not know Why any living soul was glad When one must some day sorrow so. But now that grief has come to me My heart is like a bird set free.

always knew that it would come: I always felt it waiting there: Its shadow kept my glad voice dumb And crushed my gay soul with despair. But now that I have lived with grief

I feel an exquisite relief. Athletes who know their proved strength. Ships that have shamed the burricans: These are my brothers, and at length I shall come back to joy again.

ard my life may be I know it shall not conquer me -Aline Kilmer, in "Candles That Burn."

Mr. Burleson turned over the wires with string attached.

If Ruth Law follows Hawker, let us hope she will fight shy of typewritten state-Frederick Thompson, amusement pro-

moter, who died yesterday, was a public benefactor, for he helped the world to laugh. A Cincinnati meat packer sees in the immediate future a slow beef slump. The cow that jumped over the moon must be de-

What Do You Know?

scending in a parachute.

QUIZ .

1. What is the third most populous state in the Union?

2. What was the mountain of the Muses and regarded by the Greeks as the source of poetic inspiration?

43. What country owns the great island of

Madagascar? 4. What is a kickshaw? 5. Who is William J. Flynn?

6. Where is the oldest courthouse in the United States? 7. Who founded the Smithsonian Institu-

8. Who was Elisa Rachel?

9. What was the ancient capital of the great Inca empire in Peru? 10. What is coaming on a ship?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. James II of England died in the chateau at St. Germain-en-Laye. 2. Thirteen is the minimum number of states capable of defeating the suffrage

3. Nihilist literally means a rejecter of

current beliefs in religion, morals or government. It is derived from the Latin "nihil," nothing. 4 Baron Steuben was a Prussian who entered the American military service in 1777. He rose to the rank of major

general and reorganized the Continental army. After the revolution, he settled in New York. 5. Bream is a yellowish, arched back fresh

water fish.

6. Alexander Pope wrote the satirical poem "The Dunciad."
7. Most of the French departments are named after rivers. /

8. Abaft: in the stern half of the ship. 9. Andrew Jackson commanded the American troops in the overwhelming vic-tory over the British at New Orleans.

10. Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelph wrote the words of "Hall Columbia His datas are 1787-1791.