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Philadelphia, Monday, June 9, 1919

THE DOOM MAKERS

VAGRANT rumors in Washington indicate that Senator Reed and Senator Borah actually propose to start a new party, with a view to defeating the league of nations, if peace becomes an issue in the 1920 campaign.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Borah build only in words. Those who may be lured to their band wagon will have a short ride. And yet they are in a way to a new record of achievement.

For once Mr. Reed and Mr. Borah seem determined to start something that they can finish.

TWO VIEWS OF RAILROADING

TT IS interesting to contrast the theories of railroading expounded almost simultaneously by Director Hines and President Carranza, of Mexico. Mr. Carranza, a man who has a habit of catching up with the truth when he is too late to make any decent use of it, has a plan to reorganize and unify the entire railway system of Mexico in order to "develop great uncultivated areas, benefit the people, enrich the country and create a sounder and more enlightened system of national thinking." Mr. Hines, too, wishes the American

roads reorganized and he has not failed to recognize the educational and economic problem represented by underdeveloped transportation systems. A half-starved, down-at-the-heels railroad system is a burden upon any community. No part of the country can be more successful than its rail lines. The experience of government control has made it plain that many of the smaller systems that now live a life of poverty and hinder the growth of their communities could be made prosperous through consolidation with larger systems, which would also be benefited in the process of centralization.

Many of the old-fashioned objections to railway consolidation were perfectly valid and are valid today. So Mr. Hines would have the rail lines formed into under rigorous government regulation. Phis plan suggests makeshift and compromise, but it is perhaps the best that is now in sight. What American railway men are trying for is the efficiency of the monopolies with the benefits of the competitive system. If Congress would spare a little time from its sniping to think constructively of the railways it would do better for the country than it is doing now. And it would find that it was up against a man's size job.

TRANSPACIFIC AVIATION

THE California movie producer who has put aside a fund of fifty thousand dollars for a flight to Australia has set a flying standard the attainment of which is hardly likely to deplete his pocketbook this summer.

The attractive fashion in which Pacific ocean maps are dotted with islands is richer, as regards aviation, in artistic than in practical appeal. The hop from atoll to atoll seems alluring until it is realized that leaping from San Francisco to Hawaii involves a far more vigorous mastery of mileage than even the one to which Hawker aspired.

From the Farallones, off-the California coast, to the nearest land in the Sandwich group is considerable more than two thousand miles. From Honolulu southwest reefs and volcanic isles are much more accommodating and there is a wide choice of routes. Perhaps the most convenient would take in Fanning, the Marquesas, Tahiti, the Tongas, Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia.

It is the first leg of the journey which is formidable, so emphatically so that it probable that the gulf from Newfoundland to Ireland will be spanned before the transpacific pioneer wings over Diamond Head into Honolulu harbor.

OPEN SEASON FOR "NUTS"

THE squirrel in Pennsylvania has been allowed to live a care-free life from November 30 of one year until October 20 of the next. He could impudently flirt his tail at any Johnny with a gun, for the game laws protected him. Moreover, even in the open season, he had an average chance for life, for game bags

Now all this has been changed. The Governor has signed a Senate bill removg restrictions from squirrels.

Why, oh why, should squirrels be peritted to run the chance of being exterated with squirrel food so plentiful? in the history of the country, have been so numerous as they are to-

n't there evidence that the Governor

Or did he, in a judicial mood, consider that since self-preservation is the first law of nature the members of the legislative bodies had a right to take drastic action against a natural enemy?

But whatever the reason, we feel that mistake has been made. Let the Governor harden his heart and take such action as may be needed to nullify the measure which a too-willing pen of his has made a law.

JAPAN'S NEW OBLIGATIONS SQUELCH "YELLOW PERIL"

Venerable Bogie Dies as Her New Dutles to China Definitely Align the Island Empire With West-

ern Civilization

T WAS hardly to be disputed that the American public as a whole has been feeling rather blue over what has been called the "Japanese victory" at the peace table.

Idealists recall the provocation under which the island empire took up arms in the world war. It was Germany's silent refusal to consider the demand that she restore the Kiao-Chau territory to China, its original owner. Naturally, it was assumed that strife begun as a rebuke to the retention of ill-gotten gains could only be justified if the victory of the challenger were crowned by the voluntary return to its first possessor of the region in d'spute. This, of course, has been the Chinese contention and American champions of fair play have been responsively sympathetic.

For utterly different reasons they have found an ardent ally in avowed advocates of expediency as a vital principle in world reconstruction. The self-interest clans are obviously a great deal more worried over the alleged aggrandizement of Japan than over the so-called humiliation of China. A gigantic struggle of white and yellow races is hectically foreseen.

If Hiram Johnson spiritually represents the sentiments of California the trepidation in that state must be extreme. for the junior senator is so excited over the imagined peril that he describes the indorsement by our commissioners of the Shantung terms of the peace treaty as signalizing "the blackest day in all our history," and then proceeds to falsify authentic figures with a zeal unmatched by the most expert statistical juggler in ward politics.

According to Mr. Johnson, the mikado's rule is to be extended over 40,000,000 unfortunate Chinese. As a matter of fact only some 200,000 inhabitants are involved in the Shantung cession and of the 56,000 square miles in the peninsula, but 200 are "surrendered" to Japan under a solemn bond with the league of nations. The Chinanfu railroad, formerly controlled absolutely by Germany, is now to be under the joint jurisdiction of Japan and China.

The senator's apparent inability to handle facts is explicable. The old "yellow peril" bogie has bobbed up again and its periodic reappearances invariably play havoc with clear vision. Hysterical conjectures crowd upon each other. The course of "reasoning" runs somewhat like this: "Japan's gains at Kiao-Chau insure her complete dominance of the East. That means that China will be as clay in her hands and that she will be enabled to utilize the vast human hordes of that republic in a challenge of supremacy from the yellow race to the white.'

Believers in this sort of rot had best not pause for breath-taking. Embarrassgreat competing companies operating ing elements of truth might be injected.

> They are indeed most lucidly interposed in a current article by Clinton W. Gilbert. Paris correspondent of this newspaper. Examination of it will at once reveal how unnatural is the alliance between the disciples of idealism and expediency in their horror of the Shantung agreement. The former critics have perhaps a passable case; the latter none whatever.

Judged by the highest principles of morality, the acknowledgment of Japanese claims to Kiao-Chau is unethical. The terms of the pact are, however, less hard upon China than is often admitted. Assuming that the league of nations will function, a check on injustice in the acquired territory, held under a mandate, will be available. The region ceded is only a very small portion of the Shantung peninsula, which is one of the richest in minerals and most fertile parts in China.

On the other hand, the position which Japan perforce assumes in taking control is likely to result in a complete alteration of her status as a great power. Mr. Gilbert insists that for the first time in her history she has become a "western na-If this be true, and his arguments on behalf of it are of impressive solidity. the dreaded "yellow peril" is quite as unsubstantial as are Mr. Johnson's population figures.

Sponsors of expediency should heartily welcome the Shantung decision, since at a critical juncture the principle was applied in a way that foreshadows a new bulwark of world security. The Peace Conference had the option of rigidly adhering to ideals containing conceivably the seed of war or of establishing a practical solidarity of interest with auguries of peace.

To rejoice because the latter course was taken cannot be condemned as wholly cynical. An opportunity was at hand not only to make a friend of a potential enemy, but to extend the harmony of western thought to a point rendering an international race war inconceivable.

As Mr. Gilbert points out, failure to yield to Japan in the Shantung affair would possibly have converted her into a nation altogether alien in purposes to her former associates in the world war. An outsider as regards responsibilities, it would have been natural for her to regard herself and China as countries apart from the now dominant civilization, as nations which would some day feel constrained to defend the Orient in its most distinctive Oriental aspects.

But under the new arrangement Japar is a partner. The obligations which she een hoodwinked in this matter? assumes at Kiao-Chau are precisely akin

to those of France at Kuang-Chan-Wan and those of Britain at Wei-Hai-Wei. It is impossible for her logically to object to the exercise of French and British authority in those regions unless she admits that her hold upon the Shantung port is

unwarranted. While it cannot, of course, be proved that three wrongs, ethical if not practical, make a right, it may be demonstrated that they are concomitants of peace. Neither Britain nor France has in her holdings oppressed the Chinese. As a matter of fact, the native population, not large in either instance, has been appreciably benefited. There is small reason to believe that the method of Japan will be dissimilar. She is enrolled in the western league. Their ways are likely to be her ways.

What is most significant is that the three nations now occupy precisely the same roles with respect to China. In her new character, it is more essential than ever that Japan preserve the friendship of England and the United States. "She must co-operate," insists Mr. Gilbert, "with the ruling powers." To profit by her opportunities there she must go to them for capital.

These opportunities, it may be added, are by no means necessarily of nefarious implication. All the western nations with which Japan has aligned herself have the right to be interested in Chinese development, to find markets there and to foster productivity. Colonization tangles are in no way involved. Japan cannot build up a great Japanese empire in China. A different one is already in existence. Populous China will be Chinese. It has every potentiality for becoming as splendid a nation in the western sense as it has been in the Oriental.

Strict justice may frown at the three countries which possess three of the many admirable ports of this republic of incalculable riches, including the Shan-Si coal fields, a second Pennsylvania, exempt from all foreign control. But the spirit of peace can hardly fail to take a certain satisfaction in the outcome which insures its health. It would have been a sickening tragedy for the world had Japan ever become the militant leader of the East against the West. She took a momentous co-operative step when she discharged her first shot against the German forts at Tsing-Tao. She marches with the civilization of the day, whatever its shortcomings and deficiencies, when her new obligations in the East take on a western hue.

SOME THINGS TO BE DONE

CONSTITUTIONAL revision is nearer than it has been for a generation. The Governor has signed the bill directing him to appoint a commission of twentyfive to consider the whole subject and to recommend either a radical rewriting of the whole document or its amendment. The law carries an appropriation of \$60,-000 to pay the expenses of the investigation to be made by the commissioners.

As Governor Sproul is in sympathy with the project, it is morally certain that he will appoint to the commission men who believe that the constitution should be modernized, that its contradictions and uncertainties should be removed and that it should be in essence a body of principles and a grant of power. The present constitution is cumbered with a mass of provisions to meet temporary conditions the treatment of which should have been left to the discretion of the General Assembly. If the commission can hold fast to the policy of laying down general principles and delegating to the General Assembly the application of those principles within well-defined limits the fixing of radicalism upon the state which the opponents of revision have professed to fear can be avoided. The way will be clear for the Legislature to pass as radical laws as it sees fit and succeeding Legislatures will be free to modify such laws when the sentiment of the people changes.

The experience of the Governor and the Legislature with the efforts to modify the charter of this city points directly toward one important change which should be made. Under the present constitution city charters must be passed by the Legislature. Good lawyers say that they may not be submitted for approval to the people of the cities affected, as the Legislature may not delegate any of its

powers. The Governor favors home rule for cities. A dozen states have constitutional provisions which grant real home rule. We assume that the commission will study the constitutions of these states in order to discover the best way to introduce the reform into Pennsylvania.

The provisions of the Michigan constitution are typical. They direct the Legislature to provide by a general law for the incorporation of cities and villages. Section 21 of the eighth article of the document reads:

Under such general laws the electors of each city and village shall have power and authority to frame, adopt and amend its charter and to amend an existing charter of the city or village heretofore granted or passed by the Legislature for the government of the city or village, and through its regularly constituted authority to pass all laws and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, subject to the constitution and general laws of the state.

The necessary general laws have been passed by the Michigan Legislature and under them Detroit has recently drafted and adopted a new charter without troubling any one outside of the city, and the Legislature was permitted to devote its attention to general legislation affecting the whole state. The work of our own Legislature has been held up for weeks because of the squabbles in Harrisburg over a few amendments to the charter of this city. The superiority of the Michigan plan is so great that no argument is needed to prove it.

According to delegates to the convention of Trouble. Waters the State Association of the Overseers of the Poor in Atlantic City, New Jersey is being overwhelmed with a wave of prosperity, and unless something is done for the "former poor" it is liable to go to their heads. The Garden State ought to be a good field for the automobile salesman. The price of gasoline may subdue the wave.

PENROSE'S NEW ACTIVITY

He is interfering in State Legislative Affairs More Vigorously Than for Years-Following Quay's Example as a Reformer

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

THE conspicuous political feature at Harrisburg, aside from the legislative ferment attending the Philadelphia charter fight, has been the return to active leadership of Senator Boies Penrose. It has been one of the leading topics of conversation among the older members of the regular organization. The vigor of his frontal attack on the Vare

forces was not the least interesting phase It has been a long while since the senator manifested such a personal and active in-terest in legislative problems.

Of a somewhat phlegmatic temperament, he has in the past exhibited a disinclination for the work of energetic leadership.

Since the introduction of the charter bill this tendency, however, has been shed like a scal coat on a midsummer day.

Last week it went to the extent of peeling his waistcoast and rolling up his sleeves.

This week Mr. Winston and his colleagues hope he will strip to the buff.

SENATOR PENROSE did not introduce any new elements of strategy in his at-

The late Senator Quay might have been at the helm so far as method was concerned. The melee thus far has been conducted

pon well-recognized lines. Members of House and Senate were invited to his headquarters in the Penn-Harris Hotel, where he held a continuous reception and incidentally dropped a few orders. County leaders were wired to come to Har-

risburg. Previously several county leaders had been summoned to Washington. Individually they were instructed to get their representatives and senators in line for the Philadelohin charter

Up to the present, with the exception of wo or three dents, the line has presented an unbroken front.

THERE is no doubt that Senator Pen-I rose's recent coup at Washington, where, after weeks of skillful and tireless maneuverings, he captured the coveted chairmanship of the finance committee of the Senate, has made a deep impression on the state rank

Penrose today is a commanding figure in national politics; the chairman of one of the most powerful committees in the Senate; and this feeling is not so much for the position itself as admiration for the coolness and nerve he displayed throughout the contest.

His repeated assertions during the struggle with the progressives that he would win, his serene confidence in the outcome and his imperturbability under the fire of Senator Borah have had a pronounced effect among the "regulars."

He has strengthened himself with the independents by his support of the Woodward bill, even though the element of factional revenge may play its part.

The late Senator Quay on several occasions outreformed reformers in his support of their measures. Senator Penrose, however, is for the Re-

ublican organization in Pennsylvania, and f he fights uncompromisingly for reform in Philadelphia, it will be because he sees in it something of decided benefit to himself or his party.

QUAY'S reform movements sometime; had a reflex action. A five-line telegraphic dispatch last week noted the death of William D. Wallace. Few outside those in state politics would recognize the name as that of late candidate for the Superior Court

Back in the late eighties. W. D. Wallace, known to his friends as "Bill," a tall, sandy-haired, affable young lawyer of thirty-two, was the Republican leader in Lawrence

The election of members to the Fifty-first Congress was at hand. Quay was particularly interested in the nomination and election of Charles C. Townsend, a manufacturer of Beaver county and a clean-cut gen-

But "Bill" Wallace was making trouble for him in Lawrence county with a candidate who, if I recall, was Oscar L. Jackson, a gentleman past middle age and of peculiar

Senator Quay wired me asking that I go out and look into certain cases of political bribery in Lawrence county. I went, and discovered several instances where money had been openly used. I published all ti facts, and subsequently. I believe, two of the men implicated were given short jail sentences. Wallace, the party leader, who Quay insisted was behind the transaction, escaped the net but was embittered against

Quay for years.

The people of Lawrence resented Quay's into the realm of reform ; they had sympathy for Wallace, and at the next reapportionment, when Lawrence county was made a separate judicial district, they Quay's friend, Townsend, won the fight for

ongress, but served only one term. Wallace was more or less active in politics until the last election for Superior Court judges, retiring after his defeat. It is intimated he never got over his failure to gain a seat on the Superior Court bench.

Democracy That Falls to Function The world, we understand, is now safe

for democracy. Ergo-let us now indulge in some! You are not free yet! You call this democracy, but commonly it fails to

A century and a half after the Declaration of Independence finds you in Philadelphia helpless to get a modern charter save with Penrose's permission; in New York. standing around while Murphy makes up his mind as to candidates; in every state, help-less to intervene while two little cliques pick alternative state tickets for you; in myriad towns ruled by petty barroom autocracies.

A separate little ruling class, called the politicians," controls and works for itself

Business men fret to see the waste and inefficiency—but somehow it goes serenely Labor yearns for government that will do battle for it in the economic field, yet must admit that government falters at the task.

The path to freedom lies by such duil scenery as sound ballot laws, simplification of politics, merit system, executive budgets. correct legislative procedure, county government reform, proportional representation—ways that are blocked by prejudice and inertia.-National Municipal Review.

Ersatz Republic reason the French look with favor on the establishment of a Rhenish republic is that future safety means more to them than present reparation. And by favoring it they may miss the thing they seek. The United States

Senate may ratify, What's Borah Fussing About? amend or reject a peace treaty. peace treaty is not a peace treaty until it is fully agreed upon by the framers. There-fore there is at present no peace treaty.

THE CHAFFING DISH

THE kind of versifying that the free-verse poets are best at is controversifying.

DERHAPS some day the city will solve the problem of keeping the slum children cool during hot weather. There may be huge electric fans, with wings twenty feet long, driven by enormous Liberty motors, to cre-ate a breeze over the stifling alleys of summer. There will be a vast playground down in the river meadows of the Neck, with municipal busses to take the children down there and bring them home again. There will be swimming pools in every large city square, with water enough for all. of the money once spent on booze might well go to these ends.

TN THE meantime, until we have a few Abraham Lincolns running our cities, there are a few things we can do. Have you a dollar resting on its laurels? Send it to the Child Federation, Witherspoon Building. One dollar in the hands of the Child Federation will keep one child cool and healthy, with expert medical advice, during the hot waves of this summer. Seems queer, doesn't how much one dollar will do? Last year the Child Federation cared for 1187 babies at a cost of \$1050.

Tell you what we'll do. We hate writing poems like the very deuce, but we will write a special poem for every client of the Dish that sends us a dollar for the Child Federation. All you have to do is send us a dollar and a stamped addressed envelope. We'll pass the bill on to the federation and incorporete your name in a poem. All we can guarantee about the poem is that it won't be free verse. All that we can guarantee about your dollar is that it may help to save some child's life in the next hot wave.

Having signed frequent entreaties, perhaps Brockdorff will soon do the requisite with the real document.

The Vicar of Washington When levely Lodge stoops to eration And finds that diplomats betray, What charm can soothe his indignation

Or tell who gave the text away? Ballade of Yesteryear

MY THOUGHTS turn backward, and a tear Starts when I think of days gone by Of springtimes when we wandered near

Arcadian meadows-Youth and I-Or dreamed beneath a champague sky, Whose jeweled goblet, crystal clear, Dripped golden moonlight from or high-Where are the drinks of yesteryear? I don't pretend to be a seer.

I do not dare to prophesy But with a ban on wine and beer. On cordials, cocktails, Scotch and rye, It seems to me we men shall die Debarred from all we hold most dear. Ghost of my youth, to thee I cry, Where are the drinks of yesteryear?

Some see, today, with vision clear, Star Specials speeding through the sky. They think already we are near Such great discoveries, we'll soon ply Twixt Earth and Mars, and that is why Our future flows wine-red with cheer.

May they be right! Our world's so dry! Where are the drinks of yesteryear? L'Envol Spirits of Grape, of Corn, of Rye,

sphere? I'm going-soon's I learn to fiy-The other day we were called upon to write in one of those old-fashioned family

Where are you now? What is your Where are the drinks of yesteryear?
A. REBECCA BAKER.

the matter over, this is what we should have Our favorite smell: The soft heart of loaf of rye bread. Favorite taste: The first pipe after supper.

Having since had a little more time to think

PUTTING THE PEN IN REPENTANCE

Favorite recreation: Sleep.
Favorite sound: The downward crash of rolltop desk at 5 p. m.
Favorite novelist: Stevenson. Favorite movie star: Dorothy Gish.

Favorite means of transportation: Bedoom slippers.
Favorite poet: John Milton. Favorite ambition: To learn to typewrite rithout watching the keys.

Favorite spectacle: A glass of shandygaff.

Favorite amusement : Reading the Quiz. Favorite food: Spaghetti with mushrooms. Favorite play: "Charley's Aunt."
Favorite work: Winding our watch at

Cupid in Khaki Jim dreamed of Maud while o'er the sea, O many, and many a night; And here at home Maud's revery Of him was pure and bright; Ay, both were true as they could be In spite of time and distance-Aided, perhaps, some may agree,

For it befell that Eulalie Was quite like Maud in France. While here at home a man met she Who had Jim's very glance; So khaki-clad came Jim with glee To wed Maud orange-buddy Because each had-how luckily !-An unknown understudy. SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

By fortunate assistance.

We hope, for the sake of the league of nations covenant, that it's not going to be a hot summer in Washington.

Will Vineland, N. J., change its name after the First? And how about the neighboring hamlet of Malaga?

Mr. Taft appeals for more number 12 ocks.—News item. Lives of great men all remind us We can't be as great ourselves, Footprints of our number twelves.

SOCRATES. The nation-wide wire strike got its wires

Winnipeg is about ready to move up to The peace terms are not nearly so hard

as the terms the Germans apply to them. We shall judge the worth of the new anti-red squad by the strength of their con-

Cupid's arrow found a mark in Sergeant Alvin C. York where German bullets

Maybe if an incinerating plant were es-tablished in South Philadelphia the garbage could be disposed of. And the smell wouldn't be any worse than it is today.

The plight of the charter-revision com-mittee suggests the famous bull, "The muddy pool of politics is the rock on which they

Apropos of the City Club's plan, it may be said that, though it doesn't always happen, straw votes may show how the political wind blows.

The British have apparently forgotter the German cries during the war of "Got strafe Eugland!" The point of view of the albums wherein you are supposed to set down your favorite sensations, emotions, literature and so on. Of course, having to act English today seems to be, "Give the blighter on the spur of the moment, we blimped badly.

"PLAIN WORDS"

SPAWN from the foreign cellars, scum of O the gutter slime, Reptiles and beasts among humans, born of the filth and grime. Cowards that murder in darkness, driven by

senseless hate—
Soon we shall rise and crush you—give you your well-earned fate! What do you know of Freedom, mouthing

the golden word?

Blasphemy this, from your muzzles—bit-You who are ruled by red passion, whipped by your own mad thought, What can you know of our Freedom-the precious ways it was bought?

Bullets and bombs and daggers-these are your venomed fangs! These you would strike at our great ones, when night o'er your purpose hangs! You in our inmost bosom long we have warmed and nursed-

Now you have turned upon us, hissing your song accursed! Back to your dens, you Red ones-fly ere we use our might. Burning with righteous anger, sweeping you

out of our sight; Making our dear land sweeter, cleaned of your hateful breath. Turning your weapon against you-fear of the sudden death !

-Harry Varley, in the New York Times. The highwaywomen who held up a man at the points of their hatpins and robbed him of \$590 believe that a woman should get the

What Do You Know?

same pay as a man when she does the same

QUIZ

1. What great coal region in Asia has been described as a "second Pennsylvania"? 2. Who is S. J. Konenkamp?

3. What is the meaning of the word viviparous? 4. How did Elizabeth of Austria come to

her death? 5. What is the Cordilleran system of mountains?

6. Who wrote "Gil Blas"? 7. How many major drives did the Ger-

mans launch against the Entente armies last spring and summer? 8. Who is John Morley? 9. What is a vinculum?

10. What was the prevalent language in Palestine at the time of Christ?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. Illinois is the third most populous state

in the Union. 2. Mount Helicon was the seat of the Muses and regarded by the Greeks as the source of poetic inspiration.

3. The great island of Madagascar belongs to France.

 A kickshaw is a fancy dish in cookery.
 The word also describes a toy or trifle. 5. William J. Flynn is chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of

Justice.
6. The oldest courthouse in the United States is in New Castle, Del.

7. The Smithsonian Institution was estab-lished in 1846 under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathhis fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

8. Elise Rachel was a celebrated French tragedienne. Her dates are 1820-1858. She was of Swiss birth. 9. Cuzco was the capital of the Inca em-

pire in Peru.