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AN OMEN IN THE SKY

NOTHING that has been written from the battlefields or from the Peace Conference carries a more vivid suggesvide enlightenment for all pessimists and | tional relationships.

any skyscraper in Philadelphia, appears - notes to Germany, "responsibility is absominds of military men everywhere. It isn't pleasant to imagine what vessels like this could do with po son gas or with bombs. Future wars will not be fought on battlefields alone, if they are fought at all. They will be fought over whole countries by means stranger and more terribly potential even than perfected Zeppe-

One can but hope that the R-34 may fly over the Senate.

UNITING THE AMERICAS

HABITS of thought requiring long development are reflected invariably in every great decision of men and nations. Thus the German war began generations ago in the minds of the German people. It was not so sudden a thing as some people believe. Beliefs and convictions of today become the acts of tomorrow.

Dr. Alberto Martinez, a publicist whose opinions are greatly respected by all influential business men in the Argentine republic, said in a Fourth of July address to his countrymen that the United States saved Europe-and civilization. He said we are actually idealistic and well-intentioned toward all the world.

This is a relatively new note in South American criticism. Mr. Wilson's diplomacy has been characterized by a consistent effort to reinterpret the United States to the other peoples of this con- few historical parallels. tinent. His recent messages to the president of Brazil have plainly had an effect as beneficent as others of a like sort intended for Latin America.

In relation to South America, we are only observing a rule of conduct that has characterized our relations with all other nations-with Cuba, for example, and China and the Philippines. Our magnanimity has been costly. The war in Europe was costlier still. Yet, if all Latin America ever really understands the United States we shall dwell upon a continent as safe from aggression as

WE'VE OUTGROWN OUR CLOTHES

THERE may have been a time when this city was oversupplied with office buildings, but at present men are seeking vainly for accommodations in the big downtown buildings. This condition has encouraged the capitalists who planned before we went into the war to erect a thirty-two story building on Broad street between Walnut and Sansom, to begin its erection in the early spring, when leases on the present structure expire. The high cost of materials will be more than offset by the higher rentals which

to be erected in the near future vindicates the estimates of the growth of the city within the past five years. We have only estimates of the population, but when hundreds of men are finding it difficult to get office space in modern buildings we have proof more substantial than any estimate that we have outgrown our clothes, if such proof were

STATUS OF THE KAISER

LOYD GEORGE says that the kaiser will be tried in London by a bench of judges representing the five great

The Paris correspondent of the New York Sun reports that the Americans in that city are confident that the kaiser will never be put on trial.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Americans at the Peace Conference succeeded in forcing an agreement that the kaiser was

not to be put to death. Von Bethmann-Hollweg insists that he was responsible for whatever the kaiser did and that he and not the kaiser should

be put on trial. Von Hindenburg announces that from August 26, 1918, until the signing of the armistice all the orders of Wilhelm were issued upon his advice and responsibility, and he asks that the attention of the

Allies be called to this. The peace treaty arraigns Wilhelm for a supreme offense against internaorality and the sanctity of treatand the German Government recog-

nizes in that treaty the right of the allied and associated powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws of war, and the allied and associated powers announce that they will form a tribunal to try Wilhelm Hohenzollern and will demand his surrender by the Netherlands.

Here we have the stipulations in the treaty, the efforts of the agents of Wilhelm to absolve him from responsibility and the gossip about the status of the case.

It will be cooler weather before order is brought out of the confusion in which all thinking on this question is now

PEACE UNREAL WHILE RUSSIA AND MEXICO DEFY US

Humanity and National Dignity Demand That Immediate Steps Be Taken to Stop Outrages to American Citizens

THE State Department's sharp warning to Rebineral Russia concerning the continued matrages against American citizens is not merely an index of a new policy of vigor. In its implications it is an indictment of months of dangerously contimental timidity and vacillation resalting in a flagrant forfeiture of national rights.

This shameful -urrender, moreover, has not simply been operative with respect Moscow. Mexico as well as Soviet Museovy has a immally profited by our talse sense of tolerance.

Apology for the excesses in which both countries have multiged has been weakly based on a perceited extension of the tion of the need for a fixed peace than principle of -elf-determination. In a the vast dirigible piloted from England | world in which debating societies could to America, and it is to be hoped that the be substituted for policemen such a anniversary. airship will actually make a flight over theory might have warrant. But it is Philadelphia and other cities before its quite without validity when outlawry is nose is pointed homeward. It should pro- deflant of the fundamenta's of interna-

As was succinctly expressed in one of For the R 34, though it is bigger than the most forceful of the long series of but a code makeshift when considered in fate, not relative." Apparent inability to the I ght of plans now maturing in the | grasp this elemental truth has been perniciously capitalized by both communist and guerrilla chieftains, who sought palliation for their offen es on the ground that they were working out their own.

Any sort of crime whatever can, of course be cloaked under this argament. But that the specious lure of it should have brought the foreign policy of the United States almost to a point of acceptance of deeds of murder and spoliation has placed this country in a position utterly at odds with every tradition of national dignity and national decency.

The birth of this fallacy is explicable. In the first flush of American enthusiasm over the downfall of czardom in Russia and the termination of Diaz absolutism in Mexico it was a popular belief that these countries would take the paths to democracy after their own fashions and that interference with their methods would bespeak a lack of liberal sym-

The theory was ostensibly admirable the practice, devastating. It was fatal because such a policy of respect carried with it no reciprocal restrictions. The "self-determination" of Russia and Mexico proved entirely disdainful of the selfdetermination of any other land. The result was a debauch of license that has

of nationality for herself, which was within her rights, but disregarded it with relation to all other peoples who adhered to it. In Mexico, responsibility dodging by the various revolutionary factions kept tragic pace with the slaugh-

ters and confiscations. The latest death list from the Tampico region reveals the names of eleven American citizens slain there within the last seventeen months, in addition to a record of robberies and other atrocities, the mere summary of which would fill, it is maintained, four columns of newspaper type. Lethal, indeed, are the fruits of America's oscillating policy regarding the two outlaw nations.

While the war continued it was naturally the part of wisdom to devote most of our energies to the extermination of the German menace. But peace has come now and it finds us, after all our months of patience, as much a victim of fanatics and brigands as though our capacity to inspire legitimate respect were as mild as that of Liberia or Paraguay.

So far us Russia is concerned the question is one wholly apart from either the alleged iniquities or the alleged virtues of bolshevism. Lenine is entitled to communice. If he desires, every institution in his distressed realm. He may proclaim all libitum his detestation of

nationalism But he cannot proclaim it for the United States of America and by no doctrine of sane morals can his persecution of our national representatives, con-

suls and otherwise, be justified. It is not a buttle of social and economic philosophies which is here involved. It a battle of national rights. Ours have een again and again outraged in Russia. In truth, the course of infamy has been so consistently pursued that public feelings in the matter have almost be-

ome atrophied. It is pertinent to recall the little but decisive war with the Barbary states of a century ago. The Bey of Tunis was brought to his senses, not because he was a polygamist and a tyrant, but because he had defied American rights.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips's note addressed to the offenders through the Swedish authorities particularizes concerning the arrest and detention of Consul Treadwell, the illegal imprisonment of Vice Consuls Durri and Leonard and the imprisonment under sentence of death of an American citizen, Kalmatiano, in Moscow.

Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist foreign minister, is informed that "the government of the United States now views with grave concern the reported threat of the authorities at Moscow to take frether illegal measures in the form of | friends?"

reprisals against American citizens in Russia.

The indictment is correct so far as it goes, but it is incomplete. The general charge would embrace a record of atrocities which it is almost inconceivable that a self-respecting nation would have tolerated.

It is imperative that the welcome new spirit manifested in this diplomatic communication be consistently asserted until, regardless of the follies which the Rusians may commit among themselves. they are taught that nationalism still abides in the United States and that so

long as it does it will pretect its citizens. A similar course of instruction is in order for Mexico. A significant beginning was made when a brief but effective American invasion put an end to the "Battle of Juarez" a few weeks ago.

That this warning, although salutary with reference to the particular offense under treatment, was insufficient in the larger aspect is evidenced from the reports from Tampico. A vigorous following up of both the Russian note and the warning on the Rio Grande should be reflected upon every occasion in which American rights in foreign lands are

This is not truculence, but a maintenance of the national dignity based upon the soundest principles both of humanity and of self-respect.

If the administration should balk now. not one of the old excuses will avail it. Our responsibility, too, is absolute.

NOT TOO EARLY TO PREPARE

SEVEN years from Friday last will be me hundred and fiftieth anni-of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It would be fitting that this city should arrange for an adequate relebration of that momentous

Parades, pageants and oratory are what first occur to the mind in connection with such an occasion. But they will not be enough.

The right and the ability of men to govern themselves were asserted in the Declaration. They have done fairly well in this respect save in the great cities. Popular government there has been a failure. The cities are run on the feudal rather than on the democratic system. There is an overlord and retainers who lo his hidding and the rest of us get along as best we may.

Philadelphia does not differ in this respect from New York or Boston or Chicago or San Francisco. But it ought to be different. In view of our history and traditions this should be the most democratically governed community in the United States. We have recently secured a charter which opens the way to such a kind of government and under that charter we are to elect a Mayor and members of a Council in the autumn. If the members of the Council and the Mayor are the creatures of an overlord instead of men who recognize that their responsibility is first to govern in the nterest of all the people we shall make a very bad beginning of our preparation for celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

The best way to begin preparation for the celebration will be for the people to assert themselves and to insist on the ection to office next November of men who are their own masters.

ALCOHOL AND THE COURTS

THE courts Accustomed to deal with the I drunk and disorderly have had little to Tuesday The higher courts however, are likely to be crowded with cases involving the interpretation of the "dry" laws.

Two classes of cases will be before them. One class will consist of the cases arising out of the wartime prohibition statute, which forbids the manufacture or sale of "intoxicating" drinks. There is the widest difference of opinion on the amount of alcohol needed to make a drink intoxicating. The Rhode Island statutes put it at 4 per cent. Other states have put it at one-half of 1 per cent. Congress has not yet fixed any percentage, though there are bills before it defining an intoxicating beverage as one containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alco-

No one questions the power of Con gress to make such a definition, so far as it relates to the wartime prohibition act. But the lawyers for the "wets" are insisting that Congress may not make a permanent definition of an intoxicating beverage under the constitutional amendment, for the courts and not Congress are intrusted with the duty of interpreting the constitution. The second class of cases will arise out of this dispute.

If these lawyers are right the country will be in doubt until the Supreme Court itself has passed on the question.

All this uncertainty makes business for the lawyers and will crowd from the court calendars cases in which only the litigants are interested. The whole country is anxious that the legal limit of alcohol in a drink be fixed at the earliest convenient moment so that it may know when harmless sweet cider and homebrewed root beer become outlaws.

There is probably no Another Fight truth in the rumor that 5,000,000 Ger With Germany mans plan to form a

olony in Mexico. That is a political contingency we shall probably not have to face. But there is a commercial contingency of equal importance to America: the army of German salesmen ready to swoop down on South America with the intention of controlling the markets there.

Tis a queer world, my masters! The who hee-hawed in the British House of Commons get more notice than the wise men who labored.

There is a difference of thirteen years

the ages of Willard and Dempsey-an unlucky thirteen. Willard will be willing to concede Protests from neutral countries against

hearts nor the minds of the protestants, but from their pocketbooks.

the peace treaty emanate neither from the

'The cry of the parlor Bolshevist is "What is the constitution among Un-

MORE JOBS WAITING THAN SOLDIERS TO FILL THEM

This Is What the Knights of Columbus Have Discovered in Their Work of Caring for Returned Men

COEE 'em through !"

D That is the slogan of the Knights of The boys who went to France know this welfare organization rather well. for K. of C. workers were with them in the cuntonments during the months of training here, followed them into the battle areas of France, saw them safe home again, and now are finishing up their self-appointed task by getting them jobs.

The Knights of Columbus went about their war work quietly, so that pechaps they are better known in the service than out of it. Of late they have been making themselves public than insistently known to the in the days of the war-and with a very definite purpose. Quite possibly they have brought their organization forcibly to the notice of the reader — most certainly they have if he is an employer of h.bor. For now that the war is over the "Caseys," as the men in service call them affectionately, are using every means they can think of to get jobs for returned soldiers. Any man who has a job to fill is fair game for K. of C. secretaries. They will hunt that job down, list it, find out the qualifications for filling it and, if it be humanly possible, put in it an

JUST at present the job hunting campaign s occupying a good deal of the time and energy of the Knights of Columbus organiza-tion. It is the big thing to do right now as other welfare organizations and the fed eral government fully recognize. The counder until the boys who went overseas to ight have been placed in paying jobs.

To this end the Knights of Columbus are mintrining 1800 "labor units" throughout e United States. The work which the Phildelphia unit is doing is typical of the rest.

The campaign to bring jobs and jobless ervice men together was inaugurated June 3 with a parade. The first step was to make in industrial convass of the city. This was done by men just out of the service. The Caseys" sent out six teams of ten men and eaptai each on motortrucks to comb the and what kind of jobs were available. The mid by the Knights of Columbus. The men who are doing the detail work in the K. of C. employment bureau here are all ex-service men, also on the K. of C. payroll.

CVOR the purposes of the canvass the city I was divided into districts and these disributed among the teams. Every employer of labor was visited, his labor wants ascertained and a card catalogue record made of hem. Knights of Columbus labor headmarters here have a record at present of 3000 opportunities, not counting the labor orders received from such big employers of labor as the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Hog Island. The K. of C. labor secretaries are not waiting for men to come in and ask or jobs. They are going out after the men by advertising and by the use of labor scouts The job opportunities are so many that it will take perhaps months to find soldiers to fill them. The intensive work will end in a week or so. That will not mean that the K. of C. will cease to list jobs for which men are wanted. They are eager to be told about any good job which a soldier or sailor could fill.

TT IS worth mentioning that only good jobs are wanted. The K. of C. men in charge of the work have fixed 318 a week as the minimum pay worth considering, and the higher, of course, the better. There have been some rather good jobs listed—such as a yearly salary of \$2000 to \$2500 for architectural draftsmensor \$2000 yearly for an adwriter. Strange to say, it is harder to find men qualified to fill these better paid jobs than it is to find the jobs for high-class men. The Knights of Columbus are fully alive o the bigness and importance of their em playment work. They do not lose sight of other work which is quite as essential to the comfort of the returning soldier.

LOR instance, there is their work at the piers. Until quite recently the K. of C. sent secretaries back and forth between American and French ports on the troop ships. This has been discontinued, three of the welfare organizations, the Y. M. C. A. the K. of C. and the Jewish Welfare Board. combining, on the supply of standard gift packages which are sent over to France and istributed on the way back by ship's officers.

The secretaries are on the job at ever; port of debarkation on this side, greeting the men on incoming ships, welcoming them to their own land, supplying them with the little luxuries that soldiers crave — candy, chewing gum, tobacco-and generally stand ng in the position of guardian and next friend to them until they get back to hom and mother. The secretaries stay on the job at the wharf until every last man is on train soard, and then train secretaries "ride the trains" with them to the demobilization camp, handling any little bit of service work that the boys may need on the way. In the camp other secretaries look after the sol diers' interests. And once demobilized, the labor units take the men in hand and put them back in the ranks of wage earners. In a word, they do their darndest to live up

to that slogan of "See 'em through."

THERE are no end of stories-humorou pathetic, even tragic-that the K. of C secretaries can tell. A K. of C. man has waked up Johnny's mother in South Philadelphia at 2 o'clock in the morning to tell her that her boy is mighty well, and sends his love and his mandolin

When the Twenty-eighth and Seventy ninth Divisions were coming in an open tele phone wire was maintained between Camp Dix and Philadelphia for the free use of re turning soldiers and their relatives.

The most pathetic story told by the secre taries is about a ten-year-old boy wanted to speak to his daddy at Dix. The little fellow got on the wire and father recognized the familiar voice.

the phone?" the soldier asked.
"She can't." the little fellow faltered. "'cause she's buried out in Holy Cross— and Mary's with her, and Maggie, and little Jimmy, too

"But why doesn't your mother come

Mother and three children had died of influenza. The father collapsed at the terrible When he was revived he asked the K. of C. to take care of the ten-year-old survivor until he could get out of the service. Neighbors had been looking after the boy. The Knights of Columbus took charge

the child. It was part of the day's work. For without price, and without distinction of race or creed or color, they are in business to "See 'em through."

Equality of the sexes has now extended The kaiser is not yet dead sure whether

being preserved in Holland gin or trapped in it.

Though these are prohibition days, is much "small beer" in the United

"WHEW, THAT REMINDS ME; WONDER WHAT THEY'LL DO WITH THE KAISER!"



TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA

By Christopher Morley

Stonehouse Lane and The Neck T HAD been a very hot day. At seven o'clock the rich orange sunshine was still flooding straight down Chestnut street. The thought occurred to me that it would be a splendid evening to see the sunset over the level fens of The Neck, that curious canalcountry of South Philadelphia which so few

VOU take the Fourth street car to Fifth you will see in a moment. A couple blocks south brings you to one of the most noxious areas of dump heaps and waste lit ters in the world. An expanse of evil-smell ing junk smokes with a thin haze of burning Queer little wooden shacks, stables, pig pens sit comfortably in a desert of tin cans and sour rubbish. You will need your tobacco it you are squeamish. In the shadow of mountains of outcast scrap are tiny homes under dusty shade, where a patient old lady was

sitting in a wheel chair reading a book. A winding track, inconceivably sordid leads through fields of rank burdock, ashes, broken brick, rusty barrel hoops. Tw. ancient horses were grazing there, and there seemed a certain pathos in a white van I encountered at the crossing where Stonehous lane goes over the freight tracks. The Broson Company, it said. Removers of Dead Ani-

BUT once across the railway you step into a new world, a country undreamed of by the uptown citizen. Green meadows lie under the pink sunset light. One-story white houses, very small, but with yards swept clean and neat whitewashed fences, stand under poplars and willows. It is al most an incredible experience to come upon that odd little village as one crosses a wooden bridge and sees boys fishing hope fully in a stagnant canal. At the bend in the lane is a trim white house with vivid flowers in the garden, beds patterned with whited shells, an old figurehead-or is it eigar-store sign?-of a colored boy in a blue coat, freshly painted in the yard, like a country hamlet, full of dogs, hens. ducks and children. In the stable yards horses stand munching at the barn doors. Some of the little houses are painted red, brown and green. A girl in a faded blue pinafore comes up the road leading two white horses; a solitary cow trails along behind.

TIKE every country village. Stonehous lane has its own grocery store, a fascinating little place where one can sit on the porch and drink a bottle of lemon soda. This tiny shop is stuffed with all manner of provisioning: it has one of the old-fashioned coffee grinders with two enormous flywheels In the dusk, when the two oil lamps are lit and turned low on account of the heat, it shipes with a fine tawny light that would speak to the eye of a painter. A lamplighter comes along kindling the gas burners, which twinkle down the long white lane. A rich essence of pig steeps in the air, but it is not unpalatable to one accustomed to the country. As one sits on the porch of the store friendly dogs nose about one, and the village children ome with baskets to do the evening purchasing.

A map of the city gives one little help in exploring this odd region of The Neck. According to the map one might believe that it is all laid out and built up in rectilinear streets. As a matter of fact it is a spread of meadows, marshes and scummy canals, with winding lanes and paths stepping off among clumps of trees and quaint white cottages half hidden among rushes, lilies and honeysuckle matting. Off to the east rise the masts and wireless acrials of League Island. It is a strange land, with customs of its own, not to be discerned at sight. Like all small communities sharply conscious of their own

identity, it is proud and reserved. It is a native American settlement : the children are flaxen and sturdy, their skin gilded with that amazing richness and beauty of color that comes to small urchins who play all day long in the sun in scant garmenting.

OVER another railway siding one passes into the fens proper, and away from the village of Stonehouse lane. (I wonder, by the way, what was the stone house which gave it the name? All the present cottages Y and Ritner. The wide space of Mifflin are plainly wood. Now one is in a country almost Dutch in aspect. It is seamed with canals and was probably an island originally. for it is still spoken of as Greenwich Island Along the canals are paths, white and dusty in the summer drought, very soft to walk upon. Great clumps of thick old willows stand up against the low horizon. The light grows less steep as the sun sinks in a pow dery haze of rose and orange. In one of th canals, below a high embankment, half a dozen naked boys were bathing, attended by a joyous white dog. In that evening pink ness of light their bodies gleamed beautifully. Through masses of flowering sumac past thick copses and masses of reeds, over broad fields of bird-song, narrow paths lea down to the river. In the warm savor of summer air it all seemed as deserted and refreshing as some Adirondack pasture. Ther one stands at the top of a little sandy bank and sees the great bend of the Delaware Opposite is the mouth of Timber Creek, Walt Whitman's favorite pleasure haunt. A little

lower down is League Island. One of the most fascinating dreams one could have is of all this broad fen-land as a great city playground. It is strange that Philadelphia has made so little use of the Delaware for purposes of public beauty. A andscape architect would go mad with if given the delightful task of planning The Neck as a park. It would take comparatively little effort to drain it properly and make it one of the noblest pleasure grounds in the world. Will this wonderful strip of river bank be allowed to pass into slime and smoke as the lower Schuylkill has done?

THE stream lap-laps against a narrow I shelf of sandy beach, where there are a number of logs for comfortable sitting. A water rat ran quietly up the bank as I slid down it. A steamer passed up the river, her windows aflame with the last of the sunlight. Birds were merry in the scrub willows, and big dragon flies flittering about. The light grew softer and grayer, concave moon swung high over the water. Motorboats chugged gently by, while a big dredge further upstream continued to clang and grind. By and by the river was empty. It had been a very hot day, and a great idea occurred to me. In the good old brownish water of the Delaware I had what my friend Mifflin McGill used to call a "surreptious"

Let us hope that Congress will not allow the national budget system to get nipped in the bud.

If the league of nations isn't a scrap of paper the Franco-American treaty is a work of supererogation.

Even now that the peace treaty is signed there are ever so many of us who know we could have drawn it up so much better.

As a nation we are strong for business but how many of our discharged soldiers have kept up their army insurance?

With that \$100,000 Jess Willard will be able to buy a beefsteak to reduce the swelling of his eye.

While Russia is learning its lesson the hardest school in the world, it is surprising that bullies of the class ab

BARTER

BILLS of exchange and sight drafts fade

D afar, With tedious detail of the ocean trade; And dreaming I can see, past foam and bar, Primeval barter; in this eastern raid Essential oils and simsim seeds are spread For gleaming cutlery and iron bars; And eyes strain westward where the sun

sinks red.

Seeking a market under allen stars. l'extiles are asked in trade for caraway. And coriander for enameled kid: n ardent Africa the merchants pray

For roaring motors; in their eager bid

They offer almonds and pistachio And dates conveyed through distant desert In patient camels rocking to and

Through far, entrancing, slow Algerian Thos. J. Murray, in the New York Times.

Political fate is always cutting and shuffling for a new deal.

Old Sol also has been trying to break

The ex-kaiser has on his staff a fine bunch of alibi manufacturers.

Fourth of July weather was tough on

And to think that among all the presidential bees there is only one honey-maker!

The soda fountain man cuts some ice

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Where is Lake Itasca?

Jack Johnson.

in the community these days.

2. What great river has its source in it? 3. What is tauromachy?

4. Of what state was Henry Clay a native? What two great federal victories of the Civil War occurred within a day of each other?

6. Who wrote "Tales of a Traveler"? 7. Where is Tasmania, and of what commonwealth is it a part?

What are the three brightest planets in our heavens?

9. How long was Napoleon exiled on the island of Elba? 10. In what city did Jess Willard defeat

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

Major Scott is in command of the huge British dirigible R-34. William Phillips, of Massachusetts, is acting secretary of state.

A gloss is a word inserted between lines or in margin to explain a word or words in the text; comment exmeaning of superficial luster, the word also means misrepresentation of an-

other's words, glossary, interlinear translation, set of notes. 4. Brazil derives its name from the Brazilwood trees, which Cabral, the discoverer, found in profusion there.

5. Tobias Smollet wrote "Peregrine Pickle."

 Rhode Island for many years had two capitals, Providence and Newport. 7. The ordinary English name for the drink

which Americans call ale is beer, There were fifty-six signers to the Decisration of Independence.

The naval victory of Santiago de Cuba, in which the American fleet defeated that of Spain under Cervera, was re-ported to the world on the Fourth of

let is a small kind of stur