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Philadelphia, Saturday, July 24, 1919

### **ENERGY MISPLACED**

GLOUCESTER and Westville, N. J. are suffering from the depredations of "bad boys."

In Gloucester bread and milk are taken from the doorsteps of houses. Bread and cake are taken from the boxes in front of grocery stores. Maybe the boys are hungry boys rather than bad boys.

Westville has lost books and pencils from its schoolhouse and five boys have been arrested. Maybe they are mischievous boys rather than bad boys.

What Gloucester and Westville probably need is a Boy Scout campaign. There is juvenile energy on tap in both places that might be worth while if properly directed.

### **NEW VOTES**

ONE new element that is certain to ap. pear before long in Pennsylvania politics is the woman vote. Elsewhere in the country, even in the states where equal suffrage will be delayed until the formal ratification of the Anthony amendment, the political leaders are endeavoring to organize feminine sentiment, to educate the prospective voters and line them up as reserves for the battles of the future.

There are budding organizations of "Republican women" and "Democratic women" and there appears to be a general assumption that the newly enfranchised citizens will promptly line up under party banners and become subject to conventional party prejudices and aberrations. In this state the politicians are content to wait. They do not appear to take the woman vote seriously. They seem to feel that it can be easily managed.

On the other hand, certain observers are positive that women voters will be a great and independent force for enlightenment and decency in politics. It will be interesting to see who is right.

## **BUILD THEM HERE!**

TT IS to be hoped that when the shipping board awards the contract for the two 1000-foot ocean liners it contemplates building the job will come to this city.

There are several plants here big enough to handle the job and competent authority has it that there is plenty water at high tide for the launching of them.

But, of course, the work won't come here unless some one hustles for it.

## NO HUMAN JUNK HEAP NOW

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S approval of the Lanius bill will be shared by most thinking citizens.

The bill provides for the special training of handicapped children Clinics will determine what children are tubercular and need open-air treatment. Incorrigible children, children of weak intellect and those who have defects of sight or hearing will receive the scientific treatment needed.

This simply means taking inferior material and turning it into something useful. Looking at the matter from a purely business point of view the plan is distinctly worth while.

Every healthy child is an asset to the state. Every unfit child is a liability. To turn a liability into an asset is a good business proposition.

That the state is finding it out is evi denced not only in the care of the children but in the founding of the State Bureau of Rehabilitation, born of experience in the administration of the workmen's compensation law.

The new bureau will provide special education to fit persons recovered from injury for occupations they will be qualified to fill. The state may also provide them with artificial limbs or such appliances as will enable them to make a living.

Every workman is an asset to the state. Every idler is a liability. To turn a liability into an asset is worth while. The rule never fails to work out.

# **BACK TO SHIPS**

MANY are the bright promises of the war that must remain, for a time at least, unfulfilled. There was to have been peace and understanding and good will the world over. We shall have to wait a while longer for all that sort of thing. And there were to have been vast, fast airships moving on a breakfast-in-New-York-dinner-in-London schedule, with cheon, and perhaps jazz, in the clouds. Hopes based upon that enticing prospect must be set aside for the present.

The overseas flights in planes and dirigibles have been interesting, but in-

for the heroes of this world. We shall still have to go to Europe in ocean-goers. And that is why the plans of the shipping board for 1000-foot liners, bigger and faster than anything affoat, are in-

teresting. The intention of the shipping board to carry docking facilities out into deep water may actually be the beginning of a new age of shipbuilding. There is no limit to the possible size or speed of steamships but the depth of harbor channels. Liners bigger than any yet dreamed of may be upon the seas within a few years, and before we know it the time to Europe may be cut to three days or less by water.

### WAR FOR DEMOCRACY ENDS SECRET DIPLOMACY

Submission of the Peace Treaty to the British Parliament Puts Control of Foreign Affairs in the Hands of the People

WHEN a war is waged by nations in arms, as the great war has been waged, the customs of governments must se changed.

They have already been changed in England so radically that Gladstone would be shocked at the recognition which Lloyd George has given to the gents of democracy in the control of oreign relations.

It has not been customary to submit peace treaties to Parliament for ratification. The British Government made the peace treaty with the American colonies in 1783, under which their independence was recognized, and Parliament was not consulted. The government has made war and declared peace and the only control which Parliament has been able to exercise has been through its power to grant or withhold supplies. But when once war was begun no Parliament has dared to withhold the necessary appropriations for carrying it on.

The government has made alliances with other powers on its own initiative and it has not sought the support of Parliament, and it has made secret treaties known only to the ministry and has disclosed them only when the Parliament was called upon to act under them. Parliament had nothing to do with the Japanese alliance of 1905. It knew nothing about the agreements made with Italy for the disposal of the Austrian possessions on the Adriatic during the recent war and it was not informed of the understanding with Japan about Shantung.

But when the treaty of peace was made Lloyd George decided to submit it to Parliament for ratification, and ithas been ratified by both houses. The right of the representatives of the people to be consulted in the management of the foreign affairs of the empire has now been recognized and a precedent has been set which will compel succeeding prime ministers to take Parliament into their confidence.

It is not likely that Parliament will submit in the future to be ignored. It will demand that it be informed when treaties and alliances are formed. It will object to secrecy. It will demand that as the spokesman of the citizenry of Great Britain, on whom the burden of the war must fall, it be consulted in all dealings with foreign powers in order that it may decide for itself whether to lay itself liable to be called to arms in

defense of international agreements. outcome of such a war as that which has been fought.

Unless all signs fail the control of foreign relations in France also will be taken from the president and the minister of foreign affairs and placed in the hands of Parliament. The making of war and peace are already committed to Parliament by the French constitution. But it was not until the present republic was established that Parliament had this

As President Poincare says in a book on the French Government, published the year before he became president, "the constitution intends that after so many cruel trials France shall henceforth be mistress of her own fate." But M. Poincare in 1912 was still arguing for the right of the president to make secret treaties. The constitution provides that treaties of peace and of commerce must be ratified by Parliament-Clemenceau has already submitted the treaty to the Chamber of Deputies-but M. Poincare insisted, seven years ago, that the president should continue to be the sole power to make military conventions and alliances. He said that the understanding between France and Russia could not have been reached if its terms were to have been made public.

As president he made secret treaties with Russia after the recent war began and he came to an understanding with Italy along with Great Britain, and with Japan also. These secret understandings complicated the negotiation of the peace treaty, for both Japan and Italy insisted that they be enforced.

The British Parliament ratified the peace treaty with little delay because leaders of all parties had shared in its drafting and because the war had been prosecuted, not by a Liberal or by a Tory government, but by a government composed of the leaders of all parties. All Parliament had to do was to ratify that which its leaders, acting as its agents, had done. The government has been at pains to make it clear that it was not the representative of any party but the agent of the whole nation, and it has been so successful in creating this impression that men are wondering to what

party Lloyd George now belongs.

His submission of the treaty to the popular branch of the government indicates that he is committed to the progressive democratization of British institutions and to the complete breaking down of the class system, which, in its origin, made the king supreme in waging war and making peace and in making treaties and alliances-a system which has survived until the present week, when Transocean aviation is still I for almost the figt time? agent peace

treaty was submitted to Parliament before its ratification was regarded as com-

We democratized our foreign relations in America from the beginning. The men who framed the constitution knew the havor that had been wrought in the world by secret treaties and by alliances made without the knowledge of the people who would have to fight the wars. They directed that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should make treaties and they provided that Congress should declare war. The Senate, in debating the peace treaty, is fulfilling its constitutional functions. It would be false to its duty if it neglected to examine the document in detail and to consider all its implications.

The complications' which have arisen are not due to any usurpation of power by the Senate, for the power of the Senate is equal to that of the President. The complications have arisen because of the tactlessness of the President in his dealings with the co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making body.

Our foreign relations have been con ducted democratically in the past. We et the example which Great Britain has ust followed and which France embedied n part in its latest constitution. And the Senate is merely insisting that the democratization shall continue. This is true, aside from the duty of the Senate to recognize that the treaty as drafted the result of many compromises. not a perfect instrument, and must be accepted, if possible, without making hanges in it which would compel a reassembling of the Peace Conference.

#### HARD-BOILED BURLESON

MR. BURLESON, blithe spirit, cannot even keep peace in the air. Those who know most about the internal affairs of the Postoffice Department would have been amazed if the aviation division had gone on much longer without strikes, ultimatums and wavings of the mailed fist.

Philadelphia, which has just been as sternly disciplined by the postmaster general as if it were on his payroll, may now look with a new interest at the threatened paralysis of the service which was with drawn from this city chiefly because we couldn't be bullied by Mr. Burleson and als assistant, Mr. Praeger.

If the Postoffice Department wanted an air mail service in Philadelphia it should have gone about the business logically leased a site for a landing station and equipped it.

The Fairmount Park Commission was justified in its refusal to permit the use of Belmont plateau for this purpose. At a landing station there must be shops and mechanics, speeding motortrucks and the sort of equipment that would have disfigured the most beautiful lawns in the Park. Bustleton was too far off. Mr. Burleson, after an interval of experiment, didn't try for another field. He cut this city off his air route. That was just before his fliers struck.

Almost everybody in the postal service, it seems, must strike sooner or later. The walkout of the aviators will not seriously affect communication in the United States. It serves merely to reveal again the oddities of the Burleson ego.

There have been crashes and forced landings in the service. When airmen talk of danger there must be danger. It doesn't require a knowledge of the technicalities of flying to understand that a man who is forced to fly in fog, close to the ground in a machine that cannot do This is a triumph for democracy less than a hundred miles an hour, is which was not foreseen when the war being subjected to unnecessary risks. The began, but it is the legitimate and logical air mail planes are not equipped with stabilizers, yet they must fly in all winds and all weather.

"Fly," ays Mr. Burleson, "or quit." This order was issued through Otto Praeger, second assistant to Mr. Burleson, who has figured as sort of Crown Prince in the squalid records of executive oppression in the postal service. The fliers quit and added another chapter to the story of Burlesonism. They had to risk their lives unnecessarily or quarrel with an administration that preaches amity and fair-dealing among all men.

An army officer now May He Win plans to fly from New in a Walk York to Scattle with only one stop on the way. With two such long legs aviation ought to make great strides.

An eleven - year - old Amend to Make girl risked her life in "Self" Read "Race" a burning building to save her six-year-old sister. And once again that hoary old lie that self-preservation is the first law of nature got its bumps.

It isn't fix time for striking aviators. Old King Coal is a wily old soul,

Hope has no real weight in a bank

Street car service throughout the country appears to be off its trolley.

Bustleton has lost its bustle. Air mail ervice has been discontinued The revolt in Croatia is strong indica-

tion that German propaganda is still bear-If the new National Guard can only be skeletonized the Federal Government will provide the bones.

It may be said appropriately enough of the new soldier posts that their name is

France is now getting ready to reduce its army. This is a whole lot better than letting Germany do it. Shorn of diplomatic phrase, Japan's answer to the suggestion that she pledge

doing ! The proposed serial police force for Philadelphia anticipates the time when airplane bandits will be as numerous as auto bandits today.

berself to return Shantung is, "Nothing

With one side declaring that there will be no pussy-footing and the other avowing that gumshoe candidates are not wanted, a chance for the man with the hob nailed boots to win the mayorulty.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

The Housing Corporation Cannot Pay its Philadelphia Taxes-Mexican Fuel Oils Threatening to Displace Pennsylvania Coal. Washington Gossip

Washington, July 26. THERE is a hitch over the United States I Housing Corporation situation in Philadelphia. Congress has been asked to make an additional appropriation to meet this and other apparent delinquencies that have arisen. Apparently the housing corporation owes the city for certain municipal improvements made as per agreement with the officials. These improvements included the installation of water mains, sewers street paving, and so forth. The president of he housing corporation, Mr. Sherman, ha uggested as a way out of the dilemma that the city credit the corporation with the payment of the \$100,000 involved in lieu of taxes. One trouble is that the appropriation bills have been passed and the housing corporation is without the funds it needs this instance,

ROBERT W. LESLEY, who has been identified with the cement industry for nany years and who enjoyed close relaions with the powers in the Pennsylvania Railroad office before the government stepped n, knows something about foreign com petition and the value of correcting American standards. Robert was not always in cement business. There are those who remember his activities as a newspaper man way back when the court combination cut a big figure as the purveyor of court news to the Philadelphia papers. Probaby the biggest newspaper job Bob Lesley ever performed was to report the Hunter-Armstrong murder trial in Camden He worked so hard with his right arm taking stenographic notes in that case that he is said to have been slightly left-handed

TRHEY are constantly making trouble in I Congress for the foreign-language newspaper. Jacob Ginsburg, who was formerly in Philadelphia Councils, happens to be mporary president of the Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages, and he and Vito M. Raldi, of an Italian language newspaper, and Gustav Mayer, of an Americanized German language paper which now has Colonel James A. Campbell at the masthead, are alive to the situation. There are some men in Congress who think foreign language news papers in the United States should be suppressed altogether. Naturally this brings reprotest from the great eastern centers of the condition which is now about half foreign The same question arises with regard to immigration bills and bills to deport aliens Thus far Congress has not been able to take p these questions and there is doubt, now that the war is over, how far it will go with regard to certain of the radical propositions that have been submitted

THERE are a good many people who want war with Mexico. Generally they are friends of those whose interests in Mexico have been violated. But the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association pre sents a new viewpoint, carrying with it in lorsement of the report of the antional coal association's fuel oil committee, which is that Mexican fuel oils without tariff duty are now threatening to displace coal products in the United States. General Secretary O'Neill, of this association, is advising members of Congress that unless a protective tariff is put on Mexican fuel oils oncerning which most of our troubles with Mexico arise, the anthracite coal production of Pennsylvania will be prejudiced, and that this may ultimately affect the wages paid

OLIVER McKNIGHT knows a good deal about the grain business, but the one big idea which makes of him a veritable 'pre bene publice" is the single tax. Since the departure of Henry George, the founder of this theory, few men have kept hammer ng away at it so aggressively as has Mr. McKnight. He keeps Congress informed on the subject, but unfortunately for him there s now no avowed single taxer here, the nearest approach to one having been Crosser, of Ohlo, who went out with the last session Mr. McKnight complains that public men do not grasp the importance of the single tax, If we could convince ourselves now that single tax on land values would do the bustness of the country and relieve us of the burdensome system of taxation which has ome over state and nation as an incident of war, Mr. McKnight might find some en thusiastic supporters at the Capitol. the job of readjustment on single tax lines is apparently too big for statesmen to tackle.

DURING the debate on the prohibition en forcement bill Dr. Hobart A. Hare, professor in the Jefferson Medical College, frequently quoted. Along with other wellknown physicians, the doctor had given his expert equinion that beer containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight is not intoxicating.

TTOUSING conditions in Washington are II not what they should be. In the first place there are not enough houses to gecommodate the people who have come here to work for the government. Nobody bene fits by this condition save the real estate agents, the landlords and the renters who sublet. Efforts to check these conditions by legislation have not been successful. and women who have come to obtain em ployment in the government service do not, as a rule, obtain separate houses to live in Many of them, perhaps most of them, be come tenants in large and small dwellings. occupying separate floors or rooms. weather like this, murky, hot and sticky as it has been at the capital, it is almost eruelty for those who work and expect to live here to bring children. There is no doubt that many clever employes in the departments rent houses for good round figures, probably twice as much as normal, and purcel them out to those who are willing to leave their happy homes elsewhere to live in back-story rooms here. Meanwhile, it is worthy the attention of labor unions, as well as of employers who are favoring or protesting a continuance of the United States employment service, that these untoward housing conditions are due largely to what seems to be an insistence upon the creation here of new agencies to bring workers from other parts. It would be a good thing for the capital and for efficient service, perhaps, if a number of these new war bureaus could be dispensed with altogether.

During the recent race riots on the main thoroughfares of the capital it was notice-able that many of those who helped speedily to make up the troublesome crowds were newcomers to Washington, who were almost as ready to live in the open, in the squares, and on the thoroughfares, as to remain boxed up in their contracted and overheated apart-

There is a rumor that the situation here may be aggravated by the return to Wash ington of the clerical force of the shipping board that was sent over to Philadelphia when Schwab took control.

A VERY PRESENT HELP



to rise sharply, and runs up rapidly until 7,

when there is a brief lull-for about half an

hour-when most of us are having break-

fast. The morning peak is reached about 8.

During this time people are on their way to

work, the trollers and suburban electric

trains are using a huge amount of "juice

and factories are beginning to call for power

After 8 o'clock the line sags gently until

about 10, when it again takes an upward turn. At noon there is an abrupt drop-

almost a perpendicular drop, while the city takes its luncheon layoff. Instantly all that

enormous quantity of power must be throt-tled down. And at 1 o'clock the line leaps

upward again to the level at which it fell

begins to shoot upward steeply, as the winter

dusk comes on and several million people are

the big peak of the day; all the city is

streaming homeward and every unit of power

is exerting its fullest output. After that

about 7:30, when theatres, movies and other

amusements cause another small upward

sumers have shut off by this time, and not

even a night of the most rousing galety keeps

the current consumption rising for long. By

9 o'clock the line is falling, and sags away

sharply through the long hours of the night

4 H. Br.

until the upward turn comes once more at

THE full story of the way in which the

1 city's electrical needs are watched at

headquarters would take a book to tell. During the critical days of the war, when

Hog Island and munition factories were run-

ning at forced pressure, the men who were

breakdown occurred. A 35,000 kilowatt generator down at the Schuylkill station

burnt out. Major McLaren, of the army

went to the load dispatcher's office, and

the diminished generating capacity, section

after section of the Government's enter-

prises-Hog Island, Midvale, etc.-was cut

off temporarily so as to keep the telephones

needs of daily life going.

street cars, electric trains and other urgent

A NOTHER interesting branch of the work is that of the Trouble Supervisor. Mr.

Post, who holds this position, told me that

during the recent debauch of St. Swithin he

and his forty "trouble men" worked eighteen

and nineteen hours a day for thirteen days

The Trouble Dispatcher's function is to take

care of breakdowns. As soon as any com-

plaint is reported to his department it is

eferred to the trouble gang in the district

These men, who carry maps of every bit of

wiring in their district, are sent out to locate

the defect. During such a spell of rain as

the recent one their task is dangerous in the

extreme. Perhaps the wet bough of a tree

has fallen across high tension wires, and all

the lights have gone black in a whole sec-

tion of the city or suburbs. The line-men

will have to go up and down poles, in the

darkness, working on live wires that cannot

be cut off. If they touch two wires at once

it may mean death. Mr. Post thinks it a

notable piece of luck that in the recent wet

fortnight there were only two accidents.

TT IS an amazing thing to get some in-

A sight, however casual, into the thrilling

work of those who control and regulate the

terrific powers of nature that man has har-

nessed to his own use. When one sees the enermous and terrifying machinery in the

power houses-the huge turbine generators

down at Chester or at Twenty-eighth and

Christian, for instance—and how they are cunningly tamed with dainty devices so sen-

sitive that even the starting of an electric

train on the Main Line is shown by the flicker of a needle on a dial in a distant

neither very serious.

under his supervision, as the load got up to

after the armistice that any serious

movement. But most of the industrial con

time the graph drops swiftly again

turning on their lights. About 5:30 come

## TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA By Christopher Morley

Making the Lightning Safe for

Democracy

I DOUBT whether the ingenuity of men in the management of their complex affairs has ever been brought to a higher pitch than in the regulation of a great city's daily consumption of electric current.

I went recently to visit the office of the Load Dispatcher of The Philadelphia Electric Company at Tenth and Chestnut. From one switchboard in a quiet room the greater part of the electric energy used in the entire region of Philadelphia and suburbs is controlled by two men. The scientific details of their task are a little beyond the grasp of the layman, but the general principles are simple enough and are of interest to every citizen who makes any use of electricity in his daily affairs-either for transportation commercial power or in the home. If you ride into town on the electrified sections the P. R. R., if you board a trolley car, if you use a telephone or turn on a bulb or ar electric vacuum cleaner in your home, every unit of current that helps you on your way recorded on the Lond Dispatcher's board. It is like the staff headquarters of an armythe great army of electricity-and Mr. Black. the chief Load Disnatcher, is the Foch of the system. No piece of generating or distributing apparatus in the district can be used or laid off except under his orders.

THIE Load Dispatcher's desk faces a large A curved screen twenty feet long with over a hundred panels, which give a diagram of every generating station and substation in the Philadelphia district. On this great chart you will see a multitude of small green lights each one representing apparatus in normal operation. When any unit is "dead" its light is unlit. Here and there are small red lights to indicate units that are blocked out for some reason, perhaps for repairs. The desk is in direct telephone communica tion with every source of power in the systen. As you watch the switchboard, little white lights thish up. These are the outposts of the army calling in to headquarters to report conditions, perhaps to announce thunderstorm on its way toward the city from Tacony or Willow Grove or Chester, and to ask instructions in case some redistri bution of current is necessary.

THE first thing to get clearly in mind is 1 that the city's current requirements flue tuate all day long, requiring incessant distribution of the "load" over its various

This fluctuation not only takes place all day long but from day to day, according to the season of the year, the amount of daylight and the industrial requirements of th day. It is obvious that the problem of supplying current is quite different on a holiday and on a working day bit is quite different on a day in December and a day in July And as electrical apparatus is subject to many conditions not humanly controllable. the problem of the Lond Dispatcher is to be prepared for every possible emergency, so that if any breakdown occurs in a generating station or out along the lines of cable or overhead transmission, other units of power can be switched on to keep the wheels turning without more than a few minutes (or even seconds) of delay. I was shown a fascinating series of cards illustrating the varia tion of Philadelphia's consumption of rent during a whole year. A glance at this stack of graph-cards gives a map of the city's industrial and social life, TAKE, for instance, a day in midwinter

I when the city's electrical needs are at their highest. Beginning at midnight one sees the line of current consumption dropping rapidly as lights are going off all over the city, revelers are making their way homeward from theatres and cafes. The graph and reaches its lowest point from 2 to 4. Shortly after 4 it begins to rise slowly. Early power house, one realizes that these meatruly "ride on the whirlwind and direct the workers are beginning to stir; the city is getting in its milk for the day, and from 4 to 5 there is a gentle rise in the amount of etricity used. At 5 o'clock the 'ine begins

ETUDE ON AN OLD THEME

Lydia, dic, per omnis . . .-Horace.
Book 1, Ode S LYDIA, I conjure you by all the gods

above. Tell me why you care to try to ruin Sybnris; Why have you enraptured him and cap-tured him with love? Why have you inspired him and tired him with a kiss?

Tell me why he sits and sulks, and hates the sunny field? He was not one to shun the sun, inured

to dusty plains; Why does he never ride beside his troop with spear and shield Nor urge his steed of Gallic breed with

barbed and bitted reins? away an hour before. From 1 o'clock until 4 the lond increases slowly. At 4 o'clock it Oh! why do martial exercises fail to bring him joy?

me why he languishes anguish as they say Achilles did when he was hid before the fall of Troy; When he appeared disguised and weird as

though he feared the fray. Louis Untermeyer in the New York Evening Post.

## What Do You Know?

1. What ray calls itself Romany? 2. When and how was the District of Columbia formed?

3. What dramatist and poet was known as the Dutch Shakespeare? 4. What American preacher said, "A re-

publican government in a hundred points is weaker than an autocratic government"? keeping the current supplied got very little 5. Who was John Carver? sleep. Curiously enough, it was not until

6. How is the president of France elected?

7. What is determinism? 8. On what date did Germany declare war on Russin?

9 What are tympani? 10. What is baggis?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Ukrainia was proclaimed "free and in-dependent" by its Central Rada dependent" by its Central Rada (Parliament) November 20, 1917. 2. Samuel Sullivan Cox (1824-89), Ameriean politician and editor, was nicknamed "Sunset Cox" after a rhetorical description in Congress of a sunset

3. A bark or barque is a three-masted vessel with fore and main masts square-rigged and mizzen fore-and-aft rigged. 4. The Tamesi, sometimes called Tampico.

is a river in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico at the town of Tampico.

5. The novel "Trilby" was written by Du Maurier, an artist identified with London Puuch.

6. The modern meaning of "syndicalism" is "direct action" rather than "political action" in the relation of labor to enpital. "Syndicalism" and 'sabotage'' are French importations. A subot is a wooden shoe. Sabotage "throwing a wooden shoe means (equivalent to the American monkeywrench) into the machinery.

7. The approximate area of Paraguay proper is estimated at 65,000 square miles. An area comprising upward of 190,000 square miles of territory lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia.

S. James Hogg (1770-1835), Scottish poet, was known as The Ettrick Shepherd because of his occupation and birth

was estimated before the war at 34, - 560,800 acres.

Alexander Pope was the author of the line, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

place. 9. The forest area of the German empire