Evening Bublic Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT FIRST H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Lecretary and Treasurer: Philip S. Collins, Williams. John J. Spurgeon. Directors. EDITORIAL DOARD CIRCS H. R. CURTIS, Chairman IN C. MARTIN. . . . General Duriness Manager

shed daily at Pestic Lenges Building, independence Square, Philadelphia, O Citt. Pesta Vision Building 205 Metropolitan Tower 101 Ford Building 1008 Fullerton Building 1309 Pribane Building NEWS BURDAUS:

Bunnay, and 14th R. or. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th R. The Sun Buildin SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

FURLING LENGER is served to subin Philadelphia and surrequiding towns
rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable

the carrier.

The mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in United States, Canada, or United States positions, postage free, fifty fiol conti per monita.

(30) dollars per year, payable in advance of the countries one (\$1) dollar per call foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per call rice Subscribers wishing address changed

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Address all communications to Frening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 6, 1919

GET ON THEIR TRAIL

NINE out of ten bank clerks who have gone wrong have been spending money on wine, women and jazz. Their employers were apparently ignorant or indifferent about the manner of life of the young men outside of banking hours, and they professed surprise when the disclosure came, along with the news that the clerks had made way with the money their care.

If the men responsible for the management of the banks in the whole state have not been moved to learn all about the private life of their clerks-although we uspect most of them have-it is about time they got on their trail. If a \$25 clerk is running an automobile he ought to be called upon to tell how he does it. He may have some secret which the rest of us would like to learn, if he does it hon-

RAISE THIS PAY FIRST

WHEN compared with the demands of the members of the railroad brotherhoods, the increase in pay asked by the members of the local fire department is modest indeed.

The locomotive firemen are asking for a minimum wage of \$1800 a year. The members of the fire department certainly deserve as good pay as the men who hovel coal into a locomotive firebox. But hey are asking for a minimum of only \$1500 and a maximum of \$1600. If this granted to them they will receive less han is paid in the small city of Low-Mass. They ought to get what they ask.

WHAT NEXT?

THE first anniversary of the first launching at Hog Island was observed yesterday by launching the forty-seventh essel built in the yard.

The tonnage produced in twelve months is 367,775, a greater amount than was ever before produced in a single shipyard in the same time

building plant and railroad terminal and congeries of piers.

It can be used for the development of the water-born trade of this port or it can be allowed to fall into disuse, while business goes to other cities. There has been more talk than action about the future of Hog Island. How long will it be before the words are changed into

"BLACK DIAMONDS" IS RIGHT

ONE hundred and three mining plants in the Fairmont and Clarksburg mining districts in West Virginia were shut down temporarily recently for lack

Labor and car shortages have made it impossible to catch up with Navy Department orders for smokeless coal in the Charleston, W. Va., district.

Two interesting little industrial items and neither of them in accord with recent declarations that if householders did not order coal there would be a shortage next winter-the presumption being that failure to order was the only reason for the failure to mine.

But, cheer up! Coal has gone up ten cents a ton. And there'll be enough coal mined if the price goes high enough.

JUST CLOTHES

CLOTHING may not make a soldier, but the army officers have discovered that it goes a long way in that direction. At Camp Dix and other demobilization centers tailors are measuring the men as they are discharged to discover the proportions of a group of typical figures for he measurements of the uniforms to be made in the future.

During the war it was noted that the orale of the men depended in a large egree upon the cut and fit of their A man with a good fitting suit arried himself well and had a proper reect for himself. The men compelled to or ill-fitting uniforms became slouchy

n bearing and indifferent. But there is nothing new in this. Give tramp a clean shave and a hair cut and him in a well-fitting new suit of and he becomes a different man tly. Send a man out on a business and dressed well and he will take the ge to Garcia nine times out of ten. ut a sloven and he will come back h the report that he could not put the ms. The psychological value of

is immeasurable. men have been joked about it They cay that a woman wearonable gown can go through flood without blanching. If her well in the back the average an kneel in church and engage in tions with a reverent mind and a pirit, whereas if she is conscious that countries are may

not be able to concentrate her mind on anything but what the women behind her are thinking of her dressmaker.

Men are just as susceptible as women to the influence of their clothes. Canny employers consider the way an applicant is dressed as one of the indications of the character as the man, because they know that if a man does not appreciate the value to his own morale of good clothes he will not appreciate their value to his employer's business.

When Carlyle wrote his philosophy of clothes he got hold of a truth which is not even yet fully understood.

WHAT IS WORK? WHAT ISN'T? A NICE NEW WORLD PROBLEM

Who Will Say a Word to the Brother hoods for the Vast Majority That Tolls Otherwise Than With Its Hands?

QOME time or other in the happy future Sthe pic will disappear utterly as a weapon of offense in the movies. There will be no more Shermans in the Senate. Poets will succumb to the pressure of public opinion and cut their hair. And in that great day there will be no strikes.

The odd spectacle of the railroad brothrhoods established firmly in Washington to usurp the rights and functions of Congress by formulating revolutionary legislation, not only-as Mr. Wilson would say-but by a candid intention to force t upon an astounded public shows that we are proceeding swiftly toward the intellectual confusion which always precedes ordered, and even inspired, reason-

It is not the method of the brotherhoods that is most interesting in this instance, It is the degree of their reliance upon the strike as a solution in times of difficulty. One might suppose, after a reading of the Washington news, that strikes expressed the wisdom of the ages.

Yet strikes and the reprisals with which they are met in the weary argument between capital and labor are alike futile and illogical. They settle nothing. They are trials of brute strength. The strong man wins and imposes his will for a time upon the loser.

Which side in a strike deserves to winand why does it deserve to win?

How useful to civilization is one or an other contender for a place of superior advantage in the economic scheme' What has he given to the world and what can he give?

No one in political authority asks these questions when a strike is afoot. But until disputes in industry are settled according to some such considerations as these there will be no peace-no settled prosperity in civilized states. No victory will be permanent.

Ruthless denunciation of organized labor for its menacing egotism is not entirely just. Labor when it threatens and gestures as the railway brotherhoods have been doing may be charged with folly or selfishness. Yet it is only practicing a method learned long ago-and often in great bitterness-at the knee of capital. Men of the sort who lead the brotherhoods have apparently inherited the state of mind of their old opponents on the other side. They are clearly revealing symptoms of an imperialistic mood which always leads its victim to a

smash of some sort. That sort of reaction was inevitable What we need before we can find a middle course, soher settlements and fixed peace is a new and rational philosophy of eco-But what Philadelphia wants to know is nomic values. We shall have to have what is to become of this great ship- some standard by which to determine the rights or wrongs of industrial disputes and theories.

There is only one means of determining the rights of an individual in such cases and that is a clear conception of the value and extent of his service to civilization and his community.

It is the habit of labor men to believe that all the rights are with the "workers" and the "producers," but they exhibit a painfully restricted understanding of the familiar terms. The man who gets a ton of ore out of the ground is taught to believe that he is the sole producer of the world's riches. Yet his ton of ore would be of little value if there were not other men specially gifted or unusually industrious or talented in some peculiar way to find uses for his iron, to make it into fine implements, to increase its value a thousand fold by the force of trained or scientific minds.

A pound of iron is worth a few cents. A pound of watch springs is worth hundreds of dollars. Is the patience and knowledge that make such a transformation possible worth anything? What do men who practice these qualities contribute to the sum of created values?

The brotherhoods make no secret of their conviction that they are the railroads. But they never would have built and organized the railroads. The risk the daring, the imagination necessary at the beginning and still necessary must be possible always only to the lonely and unorganized individual whose instincts are invariably opposed to all that we have come to talk about as group action.

Other men made the rails and the buildings. But the Pennsylvania Railroad is Scott and Cassatt. The Great Northern and a good deal of the prosperity of the great Northwest is Hill. Inventors, pioneers, visionaries, scientists, investors who were willing to take long chancesall individualists to the bone-made the railroad systems of the country possible. They contributed much. They produced much. They could not have gone alone. They had to have the help of the men who worked out their schemes. But the man who gets the iron out is not the only

producer. There are millions of producers of whom you never hear. Teachers contribute knowledge. They produce idealism and ideas. Ministers of Christianity contribute spiritual discipline-or the greater gift of spiritual peace. They are not at Washington with ultimatums, though we could get along without railroads better than we could get along without schools. It is the modern contention of some radicals that the Cassatts and the Hills are unnecessary and superfluous. It is fashionable to believe that committees can do better than they did-eg t least as well. But it is not easy to At agine a committee opening up the

Northwest or, like Cassatt, lunging forward in enterprises of a magnitude that frightened stockholders out of their shoes year after year. You might as well expect a committee of conservative citizens to write an ode.

The vast majority of those producers whose work is even more important than that of the railway brotherhoods are unorganized and obscure. They are thinkers, teachers, writers, preachers, men whose creative minds are forever at work to make human energy or the earth itself productive of good. There are others whose genius serves to give a better order to civilization or to make life happier or at least more tolerable. They are busy in countless ways. What of these workers in the world? Who can measure the good they do? We have no code by which the rights of each may be understood or even discerned. But we shall have one later

In the future when ward bosses work honestly for a living, when there are no more kings, we shall be able to consider each man according to his work-not according to his claims or the size of his fortune or the strength of his union.

OUR OVERDISCIPLINED ARMY ONE of the most surprising characteristics of aimost every returned soldier is his frank detestation of the military regime as he encountered it in the persons of young officers in France. Objection to the hard and impassable line that divides commissioned and noncommissioned men is finding expression everywhere-in print, at congressional nourries, in general conversation

It was to have been expected that prirates who in civil life were professional nen, college graduates or types of the independent and well-trained citizen who s the stabilizing factor in American life, would be irked and affronted by months of subjection to rules of conduct based upon lines of division established between oldlers centuries ago, when every offier was per se a gentleman and every private a yokel or a serf. But the nature of current criticism indicates that there was too much discipline in the armymore, indeed, than the French themselves required among their own men and more than the Australian forces felt called upon to maintain.

The behavior of a good many officers new from the training camps toward enlisted men, if the testimony of the returned soldier is to be accepted at its face value, was often harsher than that of the West Pointers themselves. There was a camaraderie between the French officer and his poilu which seems not to have existed between the American junior officer and the men of his command. As the inquiry at Washington proceeds it is apparent that our system of army discipline is not calculated to the needs or the spirit of a democratic army. It needs to be revised not only in the matter of courts-martial, but in various other ways, with a view to giving every enlisted man full opportunity to maintain his self-

"Take from the officers the right to sit back, eigar in mouth, and rag a man forced to stand at attention," writes one ex-private who has just returned to his law practice in New York after participating in some of the heaviest fighting that Americans knew. That sentence implies much. If we are to maintain in this country a general enthusiasm for the military service, Congress and Mr. Baker and the President ought now to bring the system of discipline up to date.

INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS

PLANS are making to give \$500,000 each to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, and to raise each of them to an carldom. This is the way they reward their heroes in England, from John Churchill, who was made the Duke of Marlborough, through Alfred Wellesley, who received a money award and the title of the Duke of Wellington, down to General Roberts, raised to the peerage with an earldom and a grant of money.

Yet Congress is delaying action on the suggestion of the President that Pershing and March be made full generals and Sims and Benson be made full admirals, to hold that rank in active service for life. If a grant of money were proposed the whole country would be scandalized.

In the failure of a The Inevitable savings bank the biggest losses are some Paradox times in the smallest accounts. The money saved represents so auch in work done and benefits hoped for. It is small wonder the closing of the North Penn has caused death and very many sore

A French boy and a Old Glory Protects Relgian boy, stow aways on a troopship Them arriving in Philadel phia, are to be permitted to remain in this country, new friends having put up bonds for them. Both boys are orphans, their fathers having been killed in battle and their mothers by bombs. America welcomes the youngsters and hopes and believes they will become good citizens.

Capitalists who are talking of taking or the shippards are satisfied that Hog Island will come home with the bacon.

What is the essential difference beween the suggested plan of railroad ownership and soviet government?

The railroad men's suggestion was valuable, anyhow, as a spur to Congress to get busy on the food problem.

Natious need more human spirit, says General Smuts. The world has very evidently been run on a 2.75 basis.

rumor that he is to be British ambassador to the United States. The Lyttons simply can't get away from fiction. The fear arises that Arthur Henderson's description of industrial unrest as "s

terrible spasn of rage and despair

Lord Lytton says there is nothing in the

accurate as well as picturesque The one wheat policy needed is the one the people were led to believe would be followed when the government agreed to pay a guaranteed price: That the sheat be thrown on the market and sold at sormal market prices, the difference to be faid out of the public fands.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Aptness of the Rhyme About Mr. Mears and His Clock-George W. Coles and Cornelius Haggarty, Jr., Visit the Capital. Washington Gossip

Washington, Aug. 6. BIT of doggerel which some of the old boys will remember, especially those who frequented "The Bungalow" at Harvey Cedars, runs like this: There was a man, he had a clock,

His name was Mr. Mears. And every day he wound it up For more than thirty years;

But when at last it was found out An eight-day clock to be. A madder man than Mr. Mears You'd never want to see.

If Prothonotary Henry F. Walton or Judge John M. Patterson will look up the records they will find that this verse was very popular about the time Edwin F. Dixey, the Philadelphia pioneer in minstrelsy, after a value effort to drive a picture mil straight in the wall, struck his thumb with a hammer. But as Judge Beeber, in one of those oratorical flights for which he famous, would say "be that as it may," bungalow versification if recited House of Representatives when the President sent in his notice requesting Congress tay in session to reduce the high cost tiving and raise the wages of railroad n, would have fitted the situation "like paper on the wall." To say that the was mad but mildly expresses it Roth Democrats and Republicans were dis-gasted, while many Republicans, remembering that the Wilson campaign cry in 1912 was a reduction of the cost of living, and that the administration has had six years to produce results, saw nothing but poli tics in the whole procedure. Most of the members, however, have buckled down to the inevitable. They will remain here whether or not they have anything to do. but if wise counsels prevail in the Republican ranks the investigating committees as to living cost and war expenditures will continue their work just as it was arranged they should before the President exploded his bombshell. The only difference is that the committees, instead of being unhampered, may be subjected to House rollcalls and thus delayed in the work they had un-der way before the White House interfered.

GEORGE W. COLES, the mainspring of the Town Meeting party, and Cornelius Haggarty, Jr., who is one of the live wives of the Demogratic organization in Philadel-phia, were both in Washington one day last at about the same time. Ostensibly Mr. Coles did not come to talk to Senator Penrose about the mayoralty situation, and Mr. Hinggarty seems to have been inter-ested principally in the happiness and welfare of William Findlay Brown, who is not necessarily a candidate for Mayor, but who night make a good one. Neither of these gentlemen appeared to have avoided the mayoralty issue, and with true Democratic instinct Mr. Haggarty pointed out one or two candidates that the Republicans might take up. He left the intimation that the Democrats would probably have a straight icket, leaving the Republican factions to fight out their battle without fusion.

THE Boston proceedings of the Atlantic 1 Deeper Water Ways Association are being circulated about the capital. They are always welcome here and help to keep alive the Philadelphia interest in national improvements. The present volume, which was printed in Boston, and which will hold Boston on the Atlantic coast map, touches up a number of Philadelphians who made the record trip through New England and met the "flu" on its introduction to "The Hub. They include William E. Bernard, Wilfred H. Schoff, Howard B. French, Director George S. Webster, William H. Wetherill, Franklin M. Harris and a strong waterways enthusiasts. Mayor Charles H. Ellis, of Camden, and Mayor Fred W. Dounelly, of Trenton, also figured in the pro The next convention is to be held at Charleston, South Carolina, after the November elections, and we are informed that many Philadelphians are preparing to go. By that time it is expected the last hitch in the taking over of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal will have been removed and government work on that project will be under way.

GEORGE P. DARROW, the most amiable member of the Philadelphia delegation in Congress, is a Muson of high degree. There are only two or three others in the House who are entitled to wear the decorations which the Germantown representative may assume on state occasions. But last week George had his hands full. He had been commissioned by the Knights Templar to get to the President with an invitation to speak at Independence Hall at the forthcoming concluve. It was a handsomely em-bellished invitation, pretty enough to be preserved along with other White House trophics, and it was signed up by John Wanamaker, Boles Penrose, William C. Sproul and Thomas B. Smith. And the President shook hands with George Darrow us he received the invitation. day was a busy day. The President had been writing letters to congressional leaders on the Republican side to hold Congress in session. That made the day both busy and hot. But George P. got his invitation in and he still preserves the hand that shook the hand of the President. There is a chance that the President may accept the invita tion. He may avail binself of the opportunity to explain the league of nations at the shrine of American liberty.

WONDER if Thomas W. Barlow, who was in the district attorney's office years ago, has been consulted about the Shantung affair? Petitions on behalf of Chinamen are coming to so rapidly as to suggest that able lawyers are studying up the peace treaty and preparing briefs in opposition. By the same token it might be asked if Francis H. Thole had anything to do with stirring up the agitation about Fiume. When it was hard for Chinamen to get a fair deal in the old days many of them used to hunt up Barlow. At the same time Thole was always strong with the Italians. Philadelphia has such a mixed population that it pays to specialize at law, as in other things. Think of Dave Philas in other things. Think of Dave Phil-lips minus Jewish clients and Franz Erhlich with the German element dissipated.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the Labor De A partment, wants an international labor conference at Washington. As a former Pennsylvania member he has been stirring Clyde Kelly, of Pittsburgh, and Iowa's senator, Kenyon, the new labor champion, have bills on the subject. There are some Philadelphians, like Fayette R. Plumb, who think there has been enough legislation for conferences and talkfests, and that labor and capital should be allowed to settle their own problems. Washington, however, is beginning to view the future industrial alturation with concern, especially as to the railroads. up his old acquaintances in the House.

THE CHAFFING DISH Song, in Deprecation

of Pulchritude BEAUTY (so the poets say) Thou art joy and solace great; Long ago and far away

Thou art safe to contemplate. Beauty. But when now and here, Visible and close to touch, All too perilously near, Thou tormentest us too much !

In a picture, in a song, In a novel's conjured scenes, Beauty, that's where you belong, Where perspective intervence

But, my dear, in rosy fact Your appeal I have to shirk-You disturb me, and distract My attention from my work!

Speaking of the ice shortage, why is it that every restaurant thinks it necessary to put half a pound of it in every glass of

We observe by a study of the stationers' windows that this seems to be the season for hortatory mottoes and illuminated cards. And it occurs to us that if humanity really were as sweet-natured and dulcet makes itself out to be in those cards there would be little left for the police department to do.

These bank scandals have really worked a considerable hardship on many honest owners of fine limousines. We know the owner of a very noble and glittering car who has been stopped on the street a number of times and asked if he was a paying teller in a certain bank.

It occurs to us that the directors of the North Penn were probably the kind of people who call a bank a "benk"

Maids, Wives and Widows The Romance of an Easterner from the West

By Harry Levenkrone CHAPTER 7.

WELL, air." said I addressing her brother-in-law. Bruce. 'may I ask when the arrange-ments for a quick wedding can be made." "Today, right now if you please." he an-swered me, "and I am very glad to have you for a brother-in-law." ered me, "and I am very glad to have you re a brother-in-law."

"I surgest that the wedding take place after while because I am afraid these gangsters from well for the next train and en—" was all Mrs. Asprinia could say—A knock on the door made her stand still for seasond and coming to she said, "Who is 11?"

"The mail man. Mrs."

"Leave it on the door-step and go away, ease." Yesum." said the mail man-and left the he door step, and left to get it. Mr. Freeman," she said, and I coned the door and took in envelope.

"I will," and I opened the door and took in arms size envelope, arms size envelope, "Open it." was the next think she said. I did and then she asked me to read it verybody and the tria scatted themselves area he table I at the head.

I opened the letter and fead as follows o Mister Bruce Asprinia. New York City -

Dear Sir. Clover Steel Company rebbed Note left saying that the men who kept you prisoner were the thelves. theives.

Tours truly:

James B. McKayer.

P. S. Other clues such as cards and rioth were also found. Don't came out here. Your life is in danger. They threat they will kill you. Detectives on the job.

There were stocks which were left in the envelope and when I looked up from the letter I saw Bruce in tears and Mrs. Asprina also in tears and Makel was no where to be seen.

"As soon as the wedding is over I am going to New York to round up those theives." said discues.

"No not you, I'll go." I said.
"You a young men go die for me, NO." he "You a young man so die for me, NO." he answered me.

"He shall go." said Mabel entering the room but at her side was a minister and with him came the sheriff.

"I am riad to be of any service to you, young man," said the sheriff with a smile.
"Well then attend the wedding ceremony," I world to the newly wed counte and to all." said the sheriff letting a large size glass of ale go down his canal. (The End)

"HO, HUM! WHAT'S BECOME OF 'EM ALL?"

The other day, in a gathering of intelligent men, we advanced the opinion that no man is really happy in a new suit of clothes. To which one of our friends retorted that we are abnormal in this respect. Our theory is that there are two kinds of happiness in regard to clothes. First there is the happiness that man feels when e knows himself to be well dressed, and

funcies that his fellow-citizens are admiring him. This is a very low form of bliss, for it depends entirely upon the presence of observers. A man with a new suit on a desert island could not possibly experience this happiness. Still, as it undoubtedly exists and plays a certain part in the affairs of the world, it must be admitted as a form of pleasure.

But in this first form of happiness, the wearer is always conscious of his garments. His glee depends entirely upon his being aware of his clothes, and also being aware that others are aware of them.

The true happiness can only be attained when one reaches unconsciousness of one's clothes and can devote one's mind entirely to whatever merriment is current at the noment. And as no man is ever quite unconscious of brand new clothes, he can not attain this higher and intrinsic happiness until the garments have deteriorated into satisfying disrepair.

We beg to assert that the only really happy men we have ever known were always wearers of comparatively shabby clothes. Run over the list of your acquaintances and see if you agree with us. With women, of course, the case is en-

The ultimate test of General Pershing's valor will be whether he has fortitude

enough to discard the famous Sam Browne belt when he gets back to American soil, We learn that returning officers are burying this forbidden cincture at sea. Will Black Jack do the same?

The Dandelion

THE dandelion on the lawn Antagonism doesn't mind. And still perpetuates its kind

With feather headed scorn of pelf, That weed when at its seediest Incontinently blows itself.

Its lifework it performs with zest

It is now possible to buy your evening Dish from a slot machine. Alas, no one has yet invented an automatic device for SOCRATES.

We confidently predict that with pic going up less of it will go down. The brotherhood is big and strong, but isn't as big and strong as Uncle Sam.

Gravediggers in Albany have gone or trike. On the dead, isn't that the limit?

"Nothing in it," says Lytton; When becomes Americanized he will 'Nothing to it."

In the battle for bread it looks as ugh General Public were being outmaneuvered by General Cussedness With cobblers in Scranton demanding

down at heel. Moyer says he is amused at newspaper stories. Yet to most of us the stories seen pathetic and tragic.

\$45.50 a week, the rest of us will soon be

John Mitchell says prices will remain high while wheat retains it's present level. Mitchell seems to have retained his level-headedness.

HERMAN MELVILLE

A BLUE, blue sky above a blue, blue ocean, White canvas bellying to a lashing

breeze, Yielding the very poetry of motion To those who sail the sun-bathed Southern seas: Moonlit lagoons behind long sandy reaches Against whose coral barriers breakers toss,

While brightly gleam above the shell-strewn beaches Canopus and the Cross; OW bluffs where oft the zephyrs idly

dally, Sheer mountains drowsed at times in

sultry calm,
The haunting glamour of the storied Valley Fronded with lithe bamboo and coco paim; The whaler's deck where all is eager hurry When comes the lookout's call of "There she blows!"

The chase, harpoon, "Stern all!" and then the flurry That marks the drama's close-

THESE scenes and hosts of fantasies and fancies Come. Melville, at the mention of your name, And conjure up the time when youth's re-

mances
Were quickened by your vivifying flame. New fads and vapid cults can ne'er unseat Throned with a fame that deepens and abides.

Hence, loving well your magic page, we greet you. Across a century's tides. -Warren H. Cudworth, in New York Times

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a pourboire?

2. What is hebdomadal? 3. Where is the Island of Formosa?

10. Who discovered Argentina?

4. Where is Budapest? 5. What English writers were derhively called the Cockney School?

6. Who was Benjamin Constant?

7. Who was Grant Allen? 8. Who wrote "Choose a friend as thou dost a wife, till death separate you"? 9. What is the area of New Mexico?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The volcano Vesuvius is in Italy, on the bay of Naples, nine miles cast-

southeast of Naples. 2. The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

3. The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan on May 8, 1895, and the formal transfer was effected the following month.

4. The Island of Mauritius is in the Indian ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar. 5. Baron Munchausen was the hero of an

extravagant book of adventure written in English by R. E. Raspe, a German, in 1785. 6. Joseph Chamberlain, British statesman,

was known as Pushful Joe and Brummagem Joe. 7. Charles Dickens in "Dombey and Son" said, "A good thing can't be cruel."

8. Edward George Earl Lytton Bulwer, the first Baron Lytton, was an English novelist and dramatist. Among his works were "The Last Days of Pompeit" and "The Lady of Lyons." 9. "Owen Meredith" was the pen name of Edward Robert Bulwer

first Earl of Lytton, son of Lytton Bulwer, first Baron Lytton, and, like his father, a novelist.

The term "jay" to describe a simpleton was first used in 1887. It was simply the initial of Juggins, who in that year made a fool of himself in Eng-land by leases on the tay?.