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Philadelphia, Saturday, September 6, 1919

LAST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TODAY is the last day when citizens can volunteer for the fight for good

government. The registration places opened at 7 o'clock this morning and with the exception of the three hours from 1 to 4 o'clock they will be open until 10 o'clock tonight.

The victory is to be won by a volunteer army committed to the proposition that this city is ruled by the people who live in it and not by a small group of men who tell the rest of us what we may do and denounce us when we protest.

The only compulsion that works is the compulsion of conscience. Can a man in this crisis consent to be a slacker and then respect himself when he sees his face in the mirror? There may be such men, but if so they have never awakened to their duty as citizens of a democracy.

The number who have already enrolled for the conflict is so large that it is impossible to escape the conclusion that people of the town are at last awake to the necessity of taking charge of their own government.

It is confidently expected that when the registration places close tonight the name of every citizen will be on the rolls save those who are kept away by illness or by absence from town at so great a distance that it is impracticable to get

DANGEROUS REMEDIES

CERIOUS as the shortage of houses is -and the trouble is one that existed even before the war and the high cost of labor and material-the remedy proposed by a committee of builders in this city cannot be regarded as a wise one. What some of the men in the real estate business propose can be interpreted as meaning nothing less than a partial ban on government work in this vicinity with a view to releasing labor, and, what is more, reducing wages.

It is easy to believe that building projects are not inviting to any investor as matters stand. Rentals adequate to meet the cost of construction and maintenance of new houses would be almost it is illogical to suppose that such a situation may be bettered by a systematic attempt to force wages downward while the cost of living which wage earners must face remains at its present altitude. Until prices elsewhere are reduced the prices of material and labor will have to remain as they are. The adjustment which the builders hope to accomplish by appeals to the government to abandon some of its war contracts here will have to come in the gradual reshaping of the whole economic statenot only in one locality but throughout the country.

The complication which faces builders in Philadelphia is not to be compared with complications of a similar sort that exist in other cities. In New York and even in New Jersey street-car strikes and mounting trolley fares continue to make suburban development enterprises more and more of a gamble. Here we have unlimited open areas ready for the builders, the new assurance of a five-cent trolley fare within the city limits and a constantly improving system of transit. It is only necessary to study the congestion in the central part of the city as it is familiar to most observers and as it was revealed through statistics of crowding embodied in one of Mr. Moore's campaign addresses to see that builders have not always been ready to make the best use of their opportunities in and about Philadelphia. It must seem to any one that even now they will run less risks in new enterprises than real estate operators in other communities and that they ought to be able to worry through without seeking to lessen activity at Hog Island and elsewhere.

EXIT REDFIELD

MR. REDFIELD was one of the mem-bers of the Wilson cabinet who did not shine. He did not even glimmer. . There were two reasons why the De-

partment of Commerce contributed nothing of importance to the general philosophy of industry in a time when it hould have functioned as the most important division of the government aside from those directly concerned with the scution of the war. One was the resident, who doesn't encourage initiaive in cabinet members. The other was secretary of commerce himself.

Mr. Redfield had old-fashioned notions. were not, however, nearly so olded as Mr. Burleson's. His thinkdidn't keep pace with the times. He ad himself in conflict with quickemergency boards that had the of the President behind them and dowed by abler men appointed to removes any haziness concerning the

1 .. L W

tasks that normally should have been disposed of in his department. The administration permitted him to be steam rollered whenever the necessity aroseand frequently when it didn't.

Mr. Redfield ought to be glad to leave Washington. And the people who sense the need for an original and capable and courageous man at the head of the Department of Commerce in these days of readjustment and reconstruction ought to be glad to see him go. The President's cabinet has endured the shocks of war better than any of the cabinets of Europe. Unfortunately, however, all but two of the men who quit were the ones who would have remained if public sentiment could have retained them in office. Mr. Redfield is to be classed with Bryan in this instance. McReynolds, Gregory, Garrison and McAdoo left Washington with their dignity unimpaired.

FOUR RESERVATIONS WHICH TEST MR. WILSON'S SINCERITY

His Support of the Treaty Will Be Finely Convincing if He Frankly Admits Their Clarifying Virtues Which Speed the Signing

 $S_{\rm \ his\ Indianapolis\ audience\ that\ the}^{\rm OMEWHAT\ testily\ the\ President\ told}$ opponents of the league of nations were facing a case of "put up or shut up."

Obviously this is true. Those who profess a zeal for international peace and at the same time an abhorrence of the present plan for preserving it are revealed as hypocrites and spiteful partisens unless they come forward with some machinery of their own.

Fortunately there is no taint of such moral obliquity in the four reservations adopted by the Senate committee on foreign relations. In their plain language and incisive wording they actually fortify the league covenant by clarifying it. Republicans will weaken their position and shadow the good name of their party by crowing in a partisan key over these interpretations. They will bear the test of patriotic, sincere, unbiased analy-

Mr. Wilson in this situation will do well to continue spelling his democracy with a small "d." No better proof of the unselfishness of his desire to save civilization could be afforded than acceptance by him of the unmistakable spirit of these elucidations. If the stimulation of political passions is apart from his aim on this country-wide tour, the chance for a magnificent justification of his announced mission is at hand.

To be touchy and sweepingly obstinate because an unimpeachable expression of sane sentiment has been made in this instance mainly by Republicans is to prolong a battle of partisan prejudices of which all thoughtful Americans are utterly weary.

The President has complained that certain critics of the covenant do not understand the English language. Apparently he is amazed and irritated concerning what he publicly regards as a pretended density. There is perhaps a hint of professorial intolerance here. Foggy English is no phenomenon. Not even the federal constitution is free from

Over the interpretation of that fundamental charter the most terrible civil war in history was waged. The Supreme Court has been exploring precise meaning of phrases in this venerated document for 132 years.

Variant readings of the league pact, therefore, scarcely warrant melodramatic astonishment. Passage through the crucible of translation in order to satisfy the polygiot nature of humanity on thi planet must have been at times the reverse of a purifying process.

For diplomatic purposes French is admittedly more lucid than English. It is indeed quite possible that in the Chamber of Deputies the covenant offers fewer obscurities than in the Senate of the United States. It is the imperative duty of this nation to clear them up if possible.

If there is any weakness in the four reservations recommended, these are chiefly artistic blemishes. Keen analysts may charge part of the Senate committee's additions with redundancy. The offense is hardly venal. It shrinks to insignificance beside the virtue of informative clarity on matters of vital bearing on the future of the nation and on the stability and progress of civilization.

In the first reservation America's "unconditional right to withdrawal from the league upon the notice provided for in Article I of the treaty" is explicitly and emphatically asserted. Assuming that the language of the pact admits of the least doubt on this subject, quibbling marplots, should they arise in the future, are here completely disarmed.

The right of refusal to assume under the provisions of the much-mooted Article X "any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations whether members of the league or not and to accept no mandate" except by the action of Congress happens to be implied in Article V of the covenant declaring that "decisions at any meeting of the assembly or the council shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting."

That, so far as this country is concerned, the basic decision shall rest with Congress can legitimately be deduced

from this context. But plain speaking removes all possibility of optional constructions. American and European mental processes have differed before. They may do so again. A frank statement of the light in which this country views both Article X and Article V will give to our inevitable acceptance of the treaty a clean bill of

verbal health. Once more the important wording of Article V implies no infringement of sovereignty and seems to indicate that our jurisdiction over domestic affairs is unshadowed. Hamlet was unsatisfied with "seems." "Is" exerted the stronger appeal as it does on the Senate committee, which, in its third reservation

nation's right to settle its own internal

and political questions for Itself. It is likely that the covenant framers considered that such rights should be taken for granted by every country. The pact is not always categorically enlightening on this theme. No harm and perhaps a great deal of good can come

from American development of it. Reservation four is an expansion of Article XXI of the pact removing the operation of the Monroe Doctrine from "the jurisdiction of the league of na-If this repetition has no other merit than that of consoling the doubters who feared that the cardinal principle of American diplomacy was insufficiently safeguarded, it performs an immensely valuable service. The Monroe Doctrine begie is laid.

It is useless to argue whether the qualms of certain league antagonists on this ground were valid or not. The most direct act is to satisfy them. This is unquestionably what the fourth reservation will do if adopted.

Trailing along with these reassuring nterpretations, as the treaty leaves the committee rooms en route for the Senate floor, is a welter of futilities. Of the forty-odd amendments recommended the great majority are unworthy of serious regard. Restrictions, such as the "ripper" urged by Senator Fall, which would bar participation by the United States in most of the transcendently important international commissions, are in not the east danger of approval. The silly season is over. Congress is getting down to business. Of course, it will not tolerate such absurdities.

The Shantung amendment is of another complexion. It is clean and sound in spirit, rude, crude, truculent and perilous in form and manner. Coldly to substitute the word China for Japan in Article CLVI is a stupid course to take in dealing with the dark blot on the treaty and with a delicate and disturbing situa-

Those of us who have not forgotten the principles upon which we waged the war are sincere in the belief that justice must be done to China. The President has virtually admitted his dissatisfaction with the Shantung clauses. But the refusal to sign the treaty unless this objectionable provision is effaced can be

ourteously put. By dignified impressive methods the various signatories can be convinced of the carnestness of the American viewpoint. The pressure which it is possible o exert upon Japan can be telling without being bellicose or arrogantly illnatured.

The President cannot afford to be other than sympathetic with such action, just as he cannot consistently afford to be contemptuous of reservations which do not mar the treaty and appreciably advance the day of its passage.

MOORE AND THE HOUSING ISSUE

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S speech on sanitation ought to have been made in South Philadelphia instead of west of the Schuylkill.

Many alleys in that part of the city are filled with squalid buildings, out of repair, with no sanitary conveniences. So long as people can be induced to live in them their owners will apparently allow it, disregarding all the sanitary regulations. The poor, who occupy the houses because they can find no better ones within their means, are helpless. They are dependent entirely upon the authorities in the City Hall. But those authorities not only ignore their feeble protests, but they disregard the protests made by the associations of public-spirited women who have interested themselves in the matter. Promises are made, but they are

not fulfilled. Families are living in alleys that are a disgrace to a modern civilized city. There are scores of buildings that ought to be condemned as unfit for human habitation, but no one condemns them and they are centers where disease breeds and spreads to better quarters.

Mr. Moore's pledge to take up this question with the Council and to call into consultation men and women out of office who have shown an interest in the subject is one of the most encouraging developments of the campaign. It indicates that Mr. Moore, who lives downtown and is familiar with the conditions, is convinced of the duty of the city to deal humanely with its humblest citizens.

History is written without any regard to Remiss dramatic sequence. Things are managed ever so much better in novels. Today we celebrate the 162d anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, to whom our young republic was greatly indebted. On board the Leviathan in mid-Atlantic is one who, in name of his country, discharged that debt. destined to land General Pershing in New York in the next few days. But if Fate had any sense of dramatic values she would land him in Philadelphia in time to see the Washington-Lafayette flag raised over Independence Hall, there and then to paraphrase the famous phrase with which he is credited, "Lafayette, we were there!"

Senator Overman in Round and Round troduced an addition and Round! to the committee amendment to th prohibition enforcements bill exempting drink-cure sanitariums from the rigidity of restrictions against the administration liquor by doctors' prescriptions. The only hope, therefore, for the lover of hard liquor is to break into a drink-cure sanitarium and there absorb enough booze to enable him to qualify for admission. Can this be the vicious circle political economists speak about?

Windsor, Me., isn't going to let New York get away with all the actors' strikes, n the midway of the county fair the fat lady and the Wild Man of Borneo struck for "This art for art's sake stuff more money. don't go, cully, unless you get the dough,

Admiral Wilson proudly reviews parade of service men in Camden today and is himself being reviewed by an even proude reviewing officer-his eighty-seven-year-ole

Give you good days, good knights! Last call for good citizenship today.

There's a giad hand in Mitten.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Playgrounds Endangered by Politics Gossip About Adolphus G. Buvinger, John H. Rankin, Major Chew and Others

TT IS the belief of Joseph Wood Wagner, president of the Playgrounds Association of Philadelphia, and his opinion is supported by Otto Mallery and Montgomery Harris, former president of the association, that Philadelphia has a chance to become the playgrounds city of the United States if politics is not permitted to enter into the direction of these recreation centers. Any one who has given consideration to the prob lem of congestion in large cities can under-stand the interest and concern of these gentlemen with respect to the work they and their associates have at heart. Playgrounds for children should not become the sport of politics. Wherever they do fall into the hands of politicians, the standards are lowered, because political appointees, as a rule, do not take the same interest in the welfare of the children as do those who have been specially trained for the work. The play counds question in Philadelphia is becoming of greater and greater importance because of our narrow streets and the heavy vehicular traffic. Washington has its playgrounds, but they are not so much needed for the use of he children as they are along the riverfront wards of Philadelphia. When William Penn laid out the city he did not dream of its growth to present proportions. He thought ample breathing space would be provided by reserving for public use those blocks which are now known as Washington. Franklin, Logan and Rittenhouse Squares. If we could clean up some of the squares now covered by tenements and enable the people to spread out, it would be a godsend to those who are obliged to renain in the old city proper.

DOLPHUS G. BUVINGER, of the A Builders' Exchange, holds the record as trustee and "general welfarer" of Apollo odge, F. and A. M., of which William L. Magee, of Cobbs Creek Parkway, is now worshipful master. One of the old timers in this lodge is William Eisenbrown, war horse of the Democratic party and magistrate for many years. Its chaplain is H. Cresson McHenry, whose work in the river wards has made him the particular friend of the un-fortunate. The long list of past masters of Apollo includes some of the best known men in the fraternity. George W. Seeds, of the Thirty-second ward, was one

SECRETARY WILSON, of the Department of Labor, has given assurance to those interested in the retention of the Philadelphia immigration station at Gloucester that the transfer to New York would not e made as originally announced. It seems that the buildings at Gloncester are in need of repairs, especially with regard to sanitation, and that the number of detained persons during the war has been so few as scarcely to warrant the number of government employes retained on the job. J. S. W. Holton, of the Maritime Exchange; P. F. Young, of the International Mercantile Marine lines, and George F. Sproule, of the commissioners of navigation, may, therefore, rest easy for the present. It is evident that government expenses must be reduced, but the Philadelphians hold that the closing of their immigration station, against which they fought so hard and strenuously, would be

JOHN HALL RANKIN, one of Philadel-phia's leading architects, is regretting that residence just over the City line prevents his taking part in the mayoralty cam-aign. Mr. Rankin belongs to that group of Philadelphians who believe in so develop ing our traffic facilities that existing congestion may be relieved and life on the high ways may be a little more safe. The new city charter contemplates a city planning ommission and other features that are bound to attract the attention of progressive and forward-thinking men.

CENATOR AUGUSTUS DAIX, who is a Opretty good Republican, and Peter Bolger, formerly civil service commissioner, who is a pretty good Democrat, are near neighbors up on North Thirty-third street. The politics of these two publicists does not seem to interfere with their personal relations, and while Daix does not write any of Peter's official reports, and Peter does not write any of Augustus's Demosthenian speeches, they do say that occasionally these two distinguished citizens swap notes. There is a verse in Proverbs which says: "Without council, purposes are disappointed; but in a multitude of counselors. they are established." Thus the senator and the former commissioner can confer and not offend the political proprieties.

TAMES F. DALEY, who does not hesttate to take a hand in political affairs and crack a head wherever he sees it, is still the same old "Dexter" he was in years gone by when making up the form under the engle eve of Jim Dailey, foreman of George W Childs's fine force of typesetters. Dexter Dailey has always been outspoken on the liquor question, but he never hesitated in private talk or in public print to tell what he thought about the fellow who flayed the saloon and reserved a drink or two on the Dexter has always had a suspicior that political methods in the downtown wards operated unfavorably to the Italians He thinks the Italian has not had a square deal nor a chance under existing conditions to become thoroughly Americanized.

MAJOR D. S. B. CHEW takes a lively interest in Delaware river improvements. The major, who is a scion of the funous Germantown Chews, has been doing much development work on the opposite side of the river, close by the new town of "Yorkship," and every time a new vessel comes up the Delaware, it is grist to his mill. The major believes in a great port, and knows what it means when a new transportation line establishes itself here. The major has been a booster for a good many years, and when he drops over into the vicinity of the New York shipbuilding plant they take off their hats to him as a man o vision. The major remembers Newton cree as a sluggish, meandering stream with splatterdocks all about it. Now it is almos mothered with shipways and large structural enterprises.

COLONEL WALTER T. BRADLEY is appreciate a joke. One night the late Senator John M. Thurston, who had presided over three national conventions, was to orate at the Union League. He put in an appearance and captivated the crowd. Colonel Bradley was late in arriving. An admirer of Thurston approached him at the steps of the League. "How did you like his oratory?" the colonel was asked. The colonel hesitated because he had not heard much of the speech. "Well, what did yo "Well, what did you 'Is he a friend of yours?" said the colone "He certainly is," was the reply. "Well, I think the senator is the best dressed man I ever saw on the public platform

During June last the United States exported 800.432 dozen pairs of stockings. The hosiery man is very evidently shaking a leg and putting his best foot forward.

THE CHAFFING DISH

One of the fine things about Kansas City which the Chamber of Commerce has omitted to tell the world is that there is not a single vers libre poet living there. Or, for that matter, not a poet of any kind.

Hazle Strips for Action

A. H. Woods has ordered Hazel Dawn to return to Chicago to be ready to resume her role in "Up in Mable's Room" in that city.-News Item.

We have long noticed the popular tendency to spell Mabel Mable. A lot of people were just beginning to get it right, however, when along came Dere Mable and the rest of those entertaining books and put back the spelling clock a whole generation. We predict that the birth records of the next thirty years will be full of Mables.

We have been conducting a patient stern campaign against the use of the phrase "Waiting on" somebody when "Waiting for" is meant. But now we give up. For Wilson told Columbus "The world is waiting on America."

General Pershing will lead the New York parade on his war charger. And we assume that Major General David Shanks, military commander of the port, will follow on his justly famous mare.

Mental Runts

Add to the list of those who don't know when it's raining the governor of Indiana. who tried to make a long speech when 10,000 people were waiting to hear the opening "My fellow countrymen."

Dickens Electioneers

Dear Socrates-Your own E. P. L. on Wednesday printed a letter from David Copperfield saying that his cap is in the ring. Another Dickens character, Patterson or the reliowship, long ago had his judge's gown in that ring. Obviously some one must have misquoted the author. In all fairness to Mr. Dickens, the Chaffing Dish should holdly step forth to remind its readers that of the Fellowship, long ago had his judge's Oliver Twist demanded Moore.

Have a Harte

We wonder how many of those who have been to see "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" in the movies think it was writen by William

We Make No Comment

J. St. G. J. comments thus upon our observation that the left sole wears through before the right: before the right:

The sole reason is that it does more work. When ordered to march, soldiers invariably start with the left foot and also

halt on it. Ninety-nine per cent of civilians start walking with the left foot. When seated a man in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred puts his right leg over the left and fidgets with left foot.

And Self Made Widow writes to say that halt on it. Ninety-nine per cent of civilians the reason a woman's left hand wears out sooner than the right is that she carries her wedding ring there.

It is perfectly true that if everybody were to ride on the P. R. T. all the time no one would be run over.

Come On, Girls

New York, Sept. 4.

Dear Eccrates—I've been studying the Beauty Corner on the back page of your paper. Say, do you think I can get an apartment anywhere in your city? I'd like to live in a town where the dames look like Tell me, confidential, can you keep up the series for a year? If so, I'll emi-EXPERT IN THESE MATTERS.

John Bunyan on the Treaty Fight

In this combat no man can imagine, unless he had seen and heard as I did, what yelling and hideous roaring the senator made all the time of the fight—he spake like a dragon; and, on the other side, what sighs

and groans burst from Woodrow's heart. I never saw him all the while give so much as one pleasant look, till he perceived he had wounded the senator with his trip through the country; then, indeed, he did smile, and look upward; but it was the dreadfullest sight that ever 1 saw.

EXPLAINING WHY THIS TIME O' YEAR IS RIGHTLY TERMED

"THE FALL"

The Little Yard Next Door There were pansies in the springtime-On the arbor roughly hewn

There were roses in profusion

In the joyful month of June. In July there came the larkspur-Alyssum bloomed there too, Bright poppies spread their glory O'er forget-me-nots of blue.

Then August brought the marigold With stately yellow head, And coxcombs in September

Stood tall and deeply red. So each morning through the summer

I feel my spirit soar-From the little yard next door

Ode on Intimations of Not Being Abi To Find a Seat in the Smoker Going

Down to the Shore Blank misgivings of a creature Moving about in ruthless madding fight. Fierce jostlings before which our mortal na

Doth tremble like a late suburbanite-Ah neither listlessness nor mad endeavor Nor the conductor, braying like a mule Can find a seat for us: the group must sever And perilously crowd the vestibule.

Oh, in this season of blue weather Where we are inland far If we could even find a trunk together In the baggage car We'd bless the P. R. R .-And we'd have sight of that immortal sea And wonder how old Daddy Wordsworth he

Did "in a moment travel thither" And see the one-pieced bathing Venus daugh And cast some of the ill-bred on the waters.

Or George Creel?

We often wonder whether the great men are Really Human. By which we mean, when they happen to overhear some one whistling a popular tune (for instance, I Was Only Blowing Bubbles) do they automatically begin to hum it themselves, and carry it on for a few bars? Would Colonel House do that?

What, Never? I don't want anybody to remember, so

far as this errand is concerned, that it is ever spelled with a big D.—President Wil Remember Captain Corcoran in "Pina" fore"? "I never use a big, big D!"

The undertakers say that they will shortly

have to raise the price of funerals. It might be as well to suggest to the kniser that now is the time to take advantage of the old rates. Meditations of a Fat Man

Why is it (alas) that all those resolutions not to eat any more doughnuts are formed only after the event?

Still, we believe in the survival of the

One of the correspondents on the President's train informs the world that owing to the impossibility of stopping long enough to have any washing done, they all had to provide themselves with thirty shirts and coliars.

So perhaps the incensed C'inaman at Columbus was a disappointed laundryman. SOCRATES.

There's no room in Camden today for explody but patriots.

The Profiteers

WAS it not ever so? All wars that were Had both a grim reverse and glorious face: To nobler things the noble felt the spur, But base and craven hearts grew yet more base.

No war was ever ended but remained The unclean foe that preyed upon the state; And, since he had no honor to be stained,

but late. What need to name them-they who are our foes— Who hold the gifts of Ceres far aloof,

Gave rein to greed. So have we seen

And shrink the poor man's loaf? And they are those Who thrust the poor man from beneath

a roof! Seems this not War-even while we mur-Who shall its slaves and trampled ones release?

A recent order by Marshal Foch doubling the amount of territory in the Rhineland to be policed by American troops indicates that two regiments which recently left Camp Taylor, Ky., and Camp Dix, N J. for overseas duty are destined to provide the new works for the watch on the

-Edith M. Thomas in the New York Times,

Rhine. Four fishermen agree that Leiperville, Delaware county, is haunted. They all had to run for their lives. One was chased by a wild man; one by a huge German carp that ran along the ground on its fins; or by a bird not unlike an ostrich, and one by a four-legged creature somewhat resembling Strange, isn't it, how many different kinds of queer fish can be caught with

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a casuist?

one can of bait?

2. Does the peace treaty in its present form mention the Monroe Doctrine? 3. Where is the Welland Canal? 4. Who was William Tanner?

6. How do the correct English and the American pronunciations of the word

5. Which country has the larger popula-tion, Belgium or the Netherlands?

'been' differ? 7. What are goldilocks? 8. For what animal is "Neddy" a per-

sonal name? 9. How long have the Virgin Islands been in American possession?

10. Who composed the music of the opera "Louise"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Hussein Rushdi Pasha is the present premier of Egypt.

2. Senator Hitchcock is from Nebraska. 3. Amphibologous means quibbling, am-

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared nine years before the Civil War, in 1852. 5. Columbus Day is observed as a holiday in some states on October 12.

6. The "Blue Peter," indicating that a ship is about to sail, takes its last name from a corruption of the French word "partir," to depart. Erse is the Highland Gaelic language.

It is also sometimes used to mean the native Irish tongue. The President delivered the first address on his nation-wide tour on behalf of

the treaty in Columbus, O. 0." A peri is a fairy, originally in Persian

mythology.
The spicen was formerly regarded as
the seat of ill bussor and malauchely.