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Philadelphia: Thursday, October 38, 1919

WHITE HOUSE BULLETINS

CONSERVATISM in utterance often exerts quite a contrary effect on the mind of the sensationalist. It was so with the bulletins, now happily at an end, concerning the President's health. In an excitable era it was the fate of the bruth soberly stated to excite at pictors.

Senator Moses's declaration that "the President will no longer be a factor in anything" now goes down in history as a colossal piece of stupidity. The senator. however, was more unfortunate than reprehensibly exceptional. In a sense he was spokesman of the popular mind. which has small patience with facts if they cannot be dramatized.

The suspension of the bulletins from the White House will leave the rumor mongers without even a specious basis for a plot. To less emotional citizens the new policy will be assurance that the President is traveling the way which his compatriots hoped he would be enabled to take-the path of recovery.

A BIANT SWEET TOOTH

IF ANY one doubts that shortage and abundance are relative terms. Herbert C. Hoover is the man to enlighten him.

The tendency to be complacent about the sugar we sent abroad to undernourished European children is fatuous indeed if it survives the food expert's disclosure that the amount of the product shipped away is equal to that in one day's candy consumed by the American people. To France we sent an American twentythree hours' "rationing" - 22,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Hoover revealed this fact to a House war investigating committee, which was also told that the rationing of sugar to manufacturers of candy and soft drinks was likely to be suggested by the sugar equalization board. If the ruline comes it would be interesting to know

the foreign comments on our affliction, Have we a sugar shortage? Well, in about the same sense that Flora Me-Flimsey had nothing to wear?

OUR TROUBLESOME GUESTS

TWO men have been sentenced in New York as dangerous anarchists. The court ordered that they be imprisoned for not less than four years and then deported.

A hard-working community will support these criminals, whose aim was to make existence a trial to everybody. It is natural to wonder why they weren't deported at once and subjected immediately to the one sort of punishment that every anarchist fears-the necessity of working hard for a living.

It is almost too much to ask Americans to support their amateur Trotskys in

THE AFTERMATH YEAR

THREE of the allied powers expect to be officially at peace with Germany when the anniversary of armistice day rolls around. Although it may not be that at so early a date the United States will change the trio into a quartet, the sentiment for speedy ratification is vising impressively throughout the country Moreover, the senators are reported to be weary of their own exertions and ob viously the simplest way to reduce them would be by sanctioning the treaty.

Americans, therefore, need not feel se riously uncomfortable about celebrating November 11. It may be profitable on that day to recall how few of the calami ties forecast were recorded in the year following the stacking of arms.

The huge German army on the western front did not violate the armistice.

In twelve months' time bolshevism steadily lost ground in Europe.

No "world revolution" eventuated. The Paris Conference did frame a peace treaty and outline a league of

Germany did sign up. The kaiser was not restored.

All things considered, the happenings

of a year of aftermath are creditable to civilization. The pessimist, of course, may be expected to vilify the international social structure in his usual style by excluding the salient facts.

BAD EXAMPLES FOR ROYALTY

WHO hasn't been wondering, like the philosophical Mr. Briggs, what a visiting king thinks about -what he says to the queen when they are quite alone at the end of the day?

In Los Angeles the queen of Belgium saw a responsible representative of the State Department slapped in the face by the wife of the mayor. Loud words were spoken before Mr. Nye, the victim of the assault, was required to take punshment in the broad light of day for orgetting his manners. The lady forget

r manners, too, of course. incident in itself is relatively The important thing to observe

apparent among some citizens who, whenever a king or a prince happens along, manage to provide a bad example for royalty, which nowadays is far more democratic than its conventional wor-

shipers. There have been moments during King Albert's tour when it was difficult to feel that if Europe wishes to keep its kings unspoiled by examples of high hauteur and a passion for exclusiveness it will beg them to forgo the pleasure of visits to the United States.

WILL WE SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS CAN READILY SEE US?

Professor Luiggi. Trade Expert of Rome. Believes Philadelphia Can Become America's Greatest Commercial Center

DROF, LUIGI LUIGGL, of the engineering department of the University of Rome, who came to town with the other delegates to the recent international trade conference at Atlantic City. is expecting from Congressman Moore exactly what the forward-looking people of this city are confidently anticipating.

Professor Luiggi is an expert in port development. He understands the possibilities of a commercial city and the requisites for a great harbor to accommo date shipping. He looked at our waterfront, with its numerous piers. He saw the vast expanse of still water in which ships can rest at ease, untroubled by high winds or heavy seas. He considered the collargement of the Chesapcake and Delaware canal, opening the way to Baltimore and the South for much waterbeene tende, and he gave some thought to what would happen if the Delaware and Baritan canal were deepened for the accommodation of large vessels bound to and from New York harbor. And then he said:

Philladelphia is now the greatest industrial penier in the world, and once the waterways are finished it will automatically become the greatest trade center in Amero. I foresaw this in my last visit to Moore will probably be elected Mayor of Philadelphia I had no longer my doubt int it will come to pass.

The advantages of location which the city enjoys are apparent to every outsider who comes here. Outsiders saw the possibilities in Hog Island as a rail road terminal and a loading point for occan-going steamships. They bought the land before we entered the war.

When the federal government sought site on which to develop a shipbuilding plant it looked the country over and decided that no other place was so well suited to its purposes as Hog Island. It is far enough inland to be safe from attack by sea. It is near enough to the sea to be easily accessible to all oceangoing craft. It is on fresh water. It is at the doors of a city crowded with skilled labor of all kinds. It is near the sources of supply of coal and steel. It is connected with all parts of the continent by great systems of vailroads. Goods can be transferred from cars to ships and from ships to cars without lighterage.

But the Hog Island piers and railroad terminals are only part of the facilities of this port. The city is slowly developing the waterfront from League Island porthward. The facilities now offered are greater than the demand for them. When New York was congested with shipping last year there were vacant piers here at which the ships in New York should have been tied waiting for cargoes to be loaded. But for som unexplained reason it was impossible to get the shipping diverted from New York to Philadelphia.

If fortune had the fate of this city's commerce in its hands it could not have ordained better than to bring about the nomination of Mr. Moore for the mayoralty. He is the one man in public life here who has devoted himself to a study of the possibilities of water-borne commerce not only for Philadelphia, but for the whole Atlantic scaboard. He is familiar with every detail of the subject and he has faith in the future of this city.

It looks as if he were the man the city has been waiting for to take the lead it the work which every one agrees ought to be done. The outsiders see the possibili ties of expansion here, but Philadelphians have seen them also for so many years that they have grown tired of talking about them, for the man or the men ready to organize them and take the lead in bringing trade here and in inducing our own business men to use our own port had not yet appeared above the hori-

All that is necessary now is to bring the loose ends together and concentrate on a definite program for doing those things which every one agrees ought to be

Mr. Moore has announced that he inends to consult with the leading men in the community before formulating his policies. He doubtless knows the right men to see when he takes up the port issue. He knows the big concerns which to their shipping through New York, He knows why freight from the West and South that properly should be loaded on ocean-going ships is carried ninety miles further to the mouth of the Hudson instead of being landed on the Delaware river piers. He knows the amount of the freight that can be carried by water from the Chesapeake bay and points further south through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal to this city, and he understands the possibilities of the short water route to New York as a supplement to the railroads in carrying the trade which legitimately passes between the two

We are ready for leadership, for some one with initialive and push to go ahead with the work and to put an end to talk and to change it into action.

Unless we act, and act soon, the trade of the whole nation will suffer. The country has grown so rapidly that unless its Atlantic ports are developed in the near future they will be inadequate to meet the demands upon them.

Our expansion will not be at the exbense of New York, for that port has bready reached the limits of its possible conomical expans

the inevitable revival of snobbery that here will give to it the relief that it needs and it will facilitate the transaction of all business. .

Boston must expand in the same way and so must Bultimore, not at the expense of New York, but to accommodate the growing foreign trade. There is business enough for us all.

We need not think that Professor Luiggi is unduly optimistic when he says that we shall ultimately accommodate more shipping than New York. We have the advantages of a location superior to that of New York. People used to laugh twenty-five years ago when the citizens of Brooklyn boasted that in time their community would have a greater popuation than Manhattan island. But they were right. They had greater territory, and business was continually crowding people out of their homes on Manhattan island, Today their boast is substantially realized, for more voters for the election next Tuesday registered in Brooklyn than Manhattan.

If we follow the lead of the Mayor to be for the next four years, and cooperate with him in what he is about to undertake we can start ourselves on that period of expansion to which there will

be no limit even in the imagination. There's none so blind as those who will not see. Have Philadelphia business men the vision'

THE WORLD'S CENTER

CONGRESS, for the time being, is little more than an incident in the life of Washington. Debates, expressive of purposes that have national or international scope and suggestive of an authority that frankly aims to rival or inspire established government, are filling the air of the capital. The orators in the House and Senate have competition at labor headquarters, in the Women's Trade Union Congress and in the great international labor congress that has just assembled under the authority of the council of the league of nations. Washington has become the center of the world. If Mr. McKinley or Mr. Hanna were to return they would not know the city. They would not recognize the terms in which national affairs are being discussed. They would have to feel that they were in the presence of powerful forces that have not yet been defined in any acceptable political doctrine, though they certainly are moving the world. The radicals of a generation ago are the conservatives of today.

The various labor conferences and the thunder of discussion inspired by strikes and labor agitators have a common implication. They express the willingness of society to admit that political generalizations alone cannot meet the needs of a time in which human affairs are subject to forces of which older statesmen never dreamed. Vast and intricate organizations of capital, the enormous expansion of industrial activity, due to mechanical processes; the trend of women and children into this industry and the instinctive drift of labor into powerful and ambitious groups have brought new complications to trouble those who aim to keep life free and justice assured for all people at all times. Congressmen and senators may profitably listen with respect and attention to much that will be said by their present rivals in what you might call the pulpit of the world. For the labor debates in Washington these days will reflect a mood that is general in every country and a desire, common to all humanity, to make its social institutions better fit the life of each individual in times that have changed so rapidly as to leave many an old fashioned politician gasping at the rear of the social procession.

It is significant that Washington should be the scene of this newer manifestation of advancing opinion. But it is even more significant to observe the manner in which representatives of labor and industry alike have approached the difficult tasks appointed for them. Undoubtedly there are selfishness and narrowmindedness apparent occasionally on both sides. But there are always the determination on each side to "see what the country thinks" and an unconscious desire on the part of radicals and stand-

patters alike to "put it up to the people. These are healthy signs. The jury is this instance is first the common society of America and then the common society of the world. The steel strike was lost because its leaders were declared guilty of something much like dishonesty. The coal miners may yet study the steel strike with profit. But larger than the steel strike or the proposed coal strike is the effort of the international labor conference to find a way by which strains of this sort may be made unnecessary.

Congress, instead of refusing to allow official American participation in that conference, might well have appointed committees of its members to sit in. They might not have learned anything. But they might have unlearned much.

Because it was the first state to over subscribe its allotmen of the Victory Loan, Connecticut has been awarded the historic American flag which flew over the Capitol at Washington during the war sessions. The Nutmeg State evidently has ginger also.

Workmen's compen A Beneficent Circle sation is increasing. says the chairman o the workmen's compensation bureau. It will naturally increase as accidents grow rarer accidents will grow rarer as safety appliances multiply; and safety appliances multiply as compensation increases.

A local magistrate in righteous anger alled a man who beat his mother a skunk, While the judge must be given credit for his caire to be as forcible as possible, it must admitted he fell short of the mark. he polecat ever been accused of heating his

Nancy Astor denies that she is a pussy or candidate for the British House of Commons, and blames the story on some other sort of envious cat." Nancy is sweet when she purrs, but when she gets er back up the fur is going to fly.

Leon Trotsky has been officially warned that he will be held personally responsible for treatment accorded British prisoners. That's the only kind of warning that will penetrate a yellow hide.

The amendments of Moses are written

THE GOWNSMAN

"American Speech Week"

FEW days ago, the Gownsman received circular letter headed, "American Sprech Week," wherein is set forth that the National Council of Teachers of English have "set aside" the coming week, November 2 to S. as a "first national observance," effort or "drive" to arouse in every com numity in the country a sense of its need for Among several commendable objects is "the development of a national pirit of pride in English as the accepted anguage of the country." "protection against slovenly usage and foreign idiom and the discouragement of the establishment and antinuance in communal use of foreign languages in our country." The utilitarian arguments as to the advantages of the use f good English as a means of social and business advancement gapes! less to the Gownsman, but he does not question the wisdom or probable efficacy of this, as he is always willing that fren should be good and patriotic and honest for policy's sake if we cannot make them such for loftier reasons,

PAD English is more a question of manners

D than one of morals. In speech as else where, evil communications corrupt; but the eruptions of the tongue are happily not always the corruptions of the heart, although is idle to deny the extraordinary power of language in preserving national ideals and traditions, a power which is as potent for good as it is susceptible of a perversion into the opposite direction. It is amazing to think that the cultivation and perpetuation of the speech of Goethe and Schiller in the descendants of those who left Germany to escape political slavery should have been perverted into a successful means of transforming many of these very people into the approvers and abettors of precisely that which their forefathers bated and shunned. And surprising in only a lesser degree is i to find, in outlying regions of our own state ommunities which still-speak with a foreign ecent as they preserve many of the foreign customs, although some five or six generations separate them from their forefathers of the Palatinate or other parts of the fatherland. Of the patriotism of these, our able and in telligent fellow citizens, the Gownsman makes no question. He could not wish them nore American than they are at heart, how ever English may still sound alien on the ips of some of them.

DOLITICALLY a common speech is the cement that makes firm the ramparts of nation. A common tongue, a common aderstanding; diversity of speech, diversity nim, mistrust and conflict. The anthrologists have long since exploded the notion at you can determine the race of a man by speech. His speech may have been reed upon him, in which case he uses it as scapon against his oppressors. The Irish eloquent in English against the English nd, enriching the literature of their for scople of England itself have spoken Celtic, atin. Danish, Anglo-Saxon, Norman-French, successively, to weld them all through the ages into English, without, after ill, any very material racial changes at any one time in England. Take the difference tween that weltering mass of racial and linguistic confusion, the Balkans, where every man is the enemy of his fellow, and our long line of frontier on the north, undefended and in no need of defense, for our language, ur institutions, our ideals in life are with those of England's American half of Unity in language makes for strength, if that unity is voluntary and the growth of time and not the infliction of rannical princes.

A PHILADELPHIA employer of labor, who is suffering at this moment from the current epidemic of strikes, told the Gownsman the other day that few, if any f his American born workmen had left him. He said, "The foreign born men do not seem to understand," They do not understand ir language nor our ways, and they mis trust what they do not understand. It is the duty of the state to see to it that those who cek to live within its boundaries and work language and its laws. And this is not in-hospitality to foreign ideas, but a simple xercise of the law of self-preservation. It be true, as has been alleged, that not a ittle of our present labor aggression upon apital is organized in Russia, can we wonder when the men who are organizing snow America only from the East Side of New York or the purlicus of Chicago, where many leader of the moment lived in the sweat shops of trade, speaking no tongue but his own, thinking no thoughts but such as nour ished old grudges against an old tyranny absolutely alien to anything American?

THE idea of a week devoted to the exploit-I ing of the English language which we speak, a consideration of its practical values, the need for a careful conservation of its purity and correctness, admiration for its power and beauty all this is excellent. cannot correct the habits of the sloven, the untutored, the willful by a "drive" as we an raise \$1,000,000 for the Orches ra or carry a loan over the top, but we can emphasize, to those who have been careless nd given the matter little thought the reations of our English tongue to patriotism, ts value, fluently employed, to the possessor of so happy a facility. Its helpfulness, cor ectly spoken, to him who would be thought well of in the world, its practical value in ollars and cents to the man or woman who wants to succeed and like things, lofty or owly. The Gownsman confesses that he joes not like the phrase. "American Speech Week;" because "American speech" sets him thinking of Eskimos. Patagonians or at the least of Apaches or the Sioux; and "Speech week" grates on his ears like
"Burke's Works," which used so to madden
poor De Quincey. Moreover, the Gownsman
most emphatically reprobates the idea that there is such a thing as a variety of English called "American," and that it is in any wise distinguishable from bad English—but all that is another matter. For the nonce, success to the betterment of our English speech in America and to the week devoted to it!

Harrisburg dredges coal from the Sus quehanna river. It is about the size of buck-wheat and is burned under forced draft. Which, come to think of it, is the way it may have to be mined if the strike eventu-

Memorial services were held yesterday the anthracite regions for the late John Mitchell. Bituminous as well as anthracite miners might well do homage to a man who was an "American first."

Somebody said that it takes mighty little liquor to wet a bone. Persons of an inquiring mind and persistent habit may make the experiment today.

United States District Attorney Kane wishes to know why pork is high and hogs cheap. Probably because not all the cheap hogs are quadrupeds. The grocers thus explain it: There is no shortage, but there will be if the fresh gurs don't quit hearding salt.

Twelve blue faxes from the Arctic re-cious have arrived in Seattle. Blue with

PEACE, 1919



THE SAUCEPAN

ON THE VERGE

'We're on the brunk of a precipice!' I hear the sages say; And many a man with a golf-club tan Is ruddy with dismay As he lounges off in his motorear.

Revolving coming scenes Of a world gone o'er to a labor war And last month's magazines. We're on the brink of a precipice!'

I hear the flapper coo, As she totters by on heels as high As each profiteering shoe; Afoot for the theatre agent's lair Where they soak you "war tax plus" For a matinee of a bedroom play On a stage ridiculous.

"We're on the brink of a precipice!" The baby almost bawls, As his mother goes to the latest shows In the "palace" movie halls. He sobs in his hygienic crib And smudges his health-chart slate

Till the nurse defied takes the family pride In the germ-proof "super-eight."

"We're on the brink of a precipice!" The college youth is sure, As he rolls his own with a craft that's known

Te guarantee 'em purc. He's primed with the lilt of the classroom phrase

From grave pontifical lips; And still he cheers from the Freshman tiers When the visiting fullback trips.

We're on the brink of a precipice!" The red forecaster shrieks. "The destined fall will smash us all In a couple of raging weeks." But even the prophet's pen is paid As it never was before And oft the "hist!" of a Bolshevist

Unlocks the crank's cash drawer. We're on the brink of a precipice!" The senators maintain. As heads are cracked with the Paris pact Rings out the same refrain.

Well, well, perhaps and, doubtless, yes, But be this understood, There's piquant bliss on a precipice When the balancing is good! H. T. CRAVEN.

The motto of The Saucepan is, "Take no thought of the day after tomorrow. One ride a thief never has to steal; A

trip in the Black Maria.

Truth and Diplomacy A quartet relieved the tedium of a railroad journey by reading character. The contralto knew exactly what you were by looking at your handwriting. The soprano could read you like a book by glancing at your hand. The basso was a phrenologist, and the baritone got your number by gazing earnestly at the sole of your shoes. All professed to work on principles thoroughly scientific—by which, of course, they meant they worked by a set of rules compiled by me person or persons unknown; and all arrived at conclusions fairly in accord with what they knew of each other before they started in the seer business.

Now we are not concerned with the truth or error of the various systems exemplified. The thing that struck us most forcibly was The thing that struck us most forcibly was the innute kindness of human nature.

When you consider how closely the virtues are allied to the vices, you appreciate the courtesy of the character randers when they spoke of thrift, culmaces, firmness, to name but, a few desirable qualities. Indeed,

been true; but think how easily they might have been twisted into something unnice by somebody sufficiently unkind of simply brutally frank! As, for instance, miserliness, lumpishness and stubbornness. And, in our heart, we are glad that most people are diplomats rather than truth-

these and other nice things may easily have

We have ardent admiration for Robert

Burns, but we think he showed poor judg ment when he said, "Oh, wad a power the giftie gie us to see oursel's as ithers see us." Heaven knows we have no such desire. It might cost us our conceit, man's most cherished gift. Other gifts a kindly fortune may bestow: Love and Labor, for instance, but they bring penalties. Conceit is the only gift that knows no come-back. You have to ob a man of his conceit before you can hurt

Song of the Riders

(From the original Arabian) MOUNT! Mount! Ye Prophet's followers, prepare thyselves to slay! Arise! Arise! You infidels will cross the

sands at dawn! Fling buryoose to the winds of Chance! A pledge! On to the fray! And let the desert devils lead to death the pagans on!

A sign! A sign! The moon is white and veiled! Ye laggards, rise! The taste of blood be in our mouths beyoud our wildest dreams! lome, while the Prophet watches and approves beyond the skies!

repldnish thy harcems! There is no god but God! Come! Rise, and slay and slay and slay! Where are your gleaming lances? Let them know the taste of gore!

Aci! Drink the wine of slaughter and

To camel and to horse! Arise, for shortly breaks the day! And ere the sun has risen shall run red the desert's floor!

Mount! Mount! Ye of the Faithful, and prepare yourselves to serve!

A plague be on these infidels! Men of thy

Prepare to send the pagans to the Shailan Let crown their putrid flesh absorb and

ROBERT LESLIE BELLEM

NOTE—It is one of the most harvowing feelings in the world to be a member of a caravan attacked by savage riders of the Arabian deserts. As they flug themselves on shouting from the backs of their desert-ponies and still hardier camels, the welrd chanson-like warsong which have attempted to interpret, the savage minor chords and still more savage words make the half almost stand on end.

The moon glints evilly on their African assignilike spears or lancest the long rifles, almed from the hip bark with buildey roars; the burnosses flutter in the wind, casting shadows on the cold sands. Then, with the coming of dawn, the attackers fade and disappear into the mists of the desert like wrattes of a long-past age, and the caravan continues its way, less, perhaps, one or two of its members, left buried beneat the shifting dunes.

Sing Merrily, My Lads, Yo-Ho! John Brooks, seaman, went to bed in the Hotel Clernan, wearing his trousers and shoes and smoking a pipe. The pipe set fire to the bed and burned the shoes and trousers from his body. He refused to go to a hospital when awakened by a fireman, saying he had salve in his hag—News item. News Item

Consider the case of Seaman Brooks Whose story has never been seen in books. In a local hotel he went to bed With his trousers, his boots and his pipe

'tis said. The bed took fire, and it burned so fast That his trousers and shoes were burned at

But he slept on till the firemen came And woke him up to his lasting shame. The hospital? Never, sir! No such thing Right cheerfully, merrily hear him sing! And his theme was trousers and shoes and He carried them all in his ditty-bar.

The steamfilter was discussing a sintterer "And when he says, 'science,' " he concluded, "he sounds like an exhaust pips."

AT TWILIGHT

OWEET Eyes lost long ago. My soul with craving aches tonight-If but one olden moment I might know Blest by your light!

To restless youth a calm You brought. Ay, fragrant grew the hours 'Neath your soft radiance. Yours was a

Outsweeting flowers. O dear Lost Eyes, when first We met we trusted Time—thought he Our friendly debtor was, not foe accurat—

So young were we: The seasons hied away Careless we watched the blossoms die, As if we thought inevitable Death

Would pass us by. Though sometimes 'neath your gaze A joy more keen sang in my heart Its prescient song, I never dreamed our

WHYS So soon must part-Oh, yes, I should have known The woe to come. But why recall Fate's whisper; or, in days forever flown,

His dim footfall? A soul all gentleness It could not pass as others do; Even with the grief you caused you fain.

would bless Your loved one, too-Sweet memories leave behind As when a fragrant blossom goes And so, Sweetheart, you died as dies-still

kind-The summer rose. Samuel Minturn Peck, in Boston Transcript.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. To what nation does Tripoli belong?

2. At what age are oysters considered best for eating? 3. Of what state was Jefferson Davis a native?

4. What is the woolsack? 5. Distinguish between the Red river and

the Red river of the North. 6. What is the fourth book in the Bible?

7. Who was Alma Tadema? 8. What famous editor once ran for President?

9. How should the word vizier be pronounced?

0. How can the House of Commons override the veto power of the House of Lords?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The French slogan at Verdun was "Ils ne passeront pas" (They shall not

2. Alexander Hamilton was killed by Aaron

Burr in a duel on July 12, 1864. Indigo is a blue powder used in coloring and obtained from the indigo plant. which is shrubby, attains a height of six feet, has pinnately compound leaves and usually bears pink or purple flowers. Artificial indigo is a

coal-ter product. 4. Nine Republicans voted against the Johnson amendment to the peace

5. The Polish name of Chopin was Szopin. 6. A tetrarch in Roman times was a governor of a fourth part of a country or province, a subordinate ruler.

7. The battle of Plassey, which virtually secured the establishment of the British power in India, was won by Clive over the forces of the Bengal army commanded by Surajah Dowlah. Plassey is on the Hugli river, about cighty-five miles north of Calcutta.

8. The baw is the fruit of the hawthorn.

9. Helen Taft is the acting president of Brya Mawr College,