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Philadelphia, Saturday, Nevember 1, 1919

### MOORE AS A BRIDGE BUILDER

DROMOTERS of the Delaware river bridge must feel encouraged by Governor Sproul's appointment of Congressman Moore to the commission to arrange the preliminary details for the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Moore believes in the project. He will be Mayor after the first of the year, with power to push it through to frui-Work should be well under way before he leaves office.

The present Councils are expected to provide \$250,000 as the share of the city in the cost of preliminary work. The state has already appropriated \$750,000, provided the city sets apart a similar New Jersey has appropriated \$500,000 for this year. When this city sets aside \$250,000 a similar sum of state money will be available, making a round \$1,000,000 at the disposal of the commission. This is enough for a beginning.

There is yet no agreement on the site for the terminals. This matter must be carefully considered in order that the convenience of the greatest amount of traffic may be served and that the open spaces in the city may not be invaded. It is confidently expected that Mr. Moore will give careful attention to these matters in consultation with his colleagues.

#### BIG FIGURES

THAT figures speak louder than words is strikingly and interestingly corroborated in the record-breaking volume of bank clearings reported by the Philadelphia Clearing House Association for October.

The turnover of checks through the Clearing House last month reached the unprecedented total of \$2,094,679,000 and made the total bank clearings for the ten months of the calendar year \$17,974,-

283,430 Such figures are almost inconceivable. They tell volumes of the growing supremacy of Philadelphia as a financial, commercial, industrial and shipping center. It is a record that our bankers and business men can be well proud of. It shows that the city is still on the map and getting a liberal share of the nation's

vast prosperity. These are days of big figures big things and big efforts. It is in the air and is highly contagious.

# OUR MARINE SOCIAL SCALE

TT IS not the size, but the distinction of the Danish liner Frederick VIII which stirs the hopes of port enthusiasts. Ships of far larger tonnage have steamed up and down our river, and of late the ship ping board has been turning out several 12.000-ton freighters.

But the visit of the Frederick VIII imparts a stimulus of nautical aristocency. First-class liners are the peerage of the seas. They stamp any port at which they call as adult and authorita-

Years back one could embark from Philadelphia on the home-built American liners, of which the city was justly proud. No ships of a similar standing in their day replaced the once-admired Pennsyl-unia and her three sister vessels. New ork monopolized the passenger service and the cargo boats trailed along, too. There is sea snobbery as well as the land

The Europa recently started the elevation of our marine social scale. The Frederick VIII fortifies the ascendancy. What we need now are a few rakish passenger ships flying the Stars and Stripes. Then we can afford to be humanly disdainful of the mere exclusively freight ports, unvisited by "floating palaces."

# THE HIGHER CLEANING BIDS

WITHOUT going into the merits of the new street-cleaning and garbagecollection bids, it must be admitted that the city cannot expect to have this work done as cheaply as before the war.

The price of labor has gone up. Men will not work today for what they were contented with five years ago. The increased cost of keeping the city clean is a reflection of the increased cost of everything.

But if the city is kept clean the people will not object to any reasonable expenditure of money. The contracts will he awarded by the present administra-Their specifications will be enforced by the new administration. The assumption is that they will really be enforced upon all contractors, whether they are political leaders or not. This prospect may have had some effect upon the amount of the bids.

It may perhaps be fortunate for the city that the bids for next year are per than ever before, for after 1920 work of cleaning the streets is to be done by the city itself, if the plans of the charter framers carry. By the end of 1926 it is hoped that prices will have strike appears like an effort to force govdown to a more reasonable figure. I erament purchase and operation of the

If this comes to pass, then it will be easy for the city to do the work in 1921 for less than it will cost next year and the contract system will be condemned by its own showing.

#### WHOLE PEOPLE IS ARRAYED AGAINST RADICALS IN LABOR

Reckless and Incompetent Leadership of the Coal Men Rebuked and Checked by the Government's Vigor

THE Government of the United States never started anything that it couldn't The soft-coal miners lost their strike when they maneuvered themselves into a position that threatened the peace of the country and compelled defensive measures by the federal authorities. Evil, wrong-headed and incompetent leadership brought upon the coal unions the deserved disaster of federal interfer-

The operators are out of the discuson. They stood aside and let the headlong and emotional labor men go straight into defeat-with the bewildered miners at their heels Voluntarily the radicals adopted methods of terrorism and they have no conceivable right to the protection of institutions that they aimed to

Since they have assumed the attitude of enemy aliens, they will have to be treated as enemy aliens.

If apostles of violence were to go about Philadelphia putting out the lights blockading railway traffic, stopping street cars, interfering with the distribution of food and the rights of the people to work and live in peace they would properly be regarded as dangerous perns amenable under the law.

That is what the miners' leaders propose to do to the country.

The importance of the injunction requested by the government and granted at Indianapolis cannot be overestimated nor can the force and meaning of the precedent be lightly disregarded. The injunction gives the sanction of civil law to plans formulated in Washington to apply the vast machinery of war legislation to avert a national disaster plotted by men whose loyalty is in doubt. It is departure at once regrettable and inevitable. The right of men to organize or quit work is not questioned. A curb is put upon those who foment hatred and organize unrest

There is reason to doubt that the coal strike is merely an agitation for better wages and better living conditions. It was ordered by a committee which speaks not only for American miners, but for miners in Europe and Canada, and in all aspects it is similar to other labor demonstrations recently organized upon international lines for the purpose of threatening or actually overturning established governments.

It is not even a-national organization that has planned to terrorize the United States. It is an international organization, saturated with revolutionary political doctrines and frankly disposed to consider itself more powerful than governments.

Only cowardice in Washington could have caused the government to stand aloof. If the strikers are denied the use of the mails and the wire facilities under federal control they will fill the air with plaints about the abrogation of civil

They will forget, of course, that they themselves planned to deny the rest of the country the use of these same facilities and of others even more important

The state of affairs that has caused Attorney General Palmer to ask for an extension of the Lever act for a period of six months after peace is signed cannot be regarded otherwise than as a disaster

for organized labor. The attorney general's request means merely that the government, after trying every means in its power to arrive at a method for the rational settlement of industrial disputes and the appeasement of labor, is finally compelled to rely upon laws passed to deal with the enemy in wartime to protect the people from organizations of its own citizens.

The extension of the Lever act is justified. President Wilson and those associated with him are trying merely to give the nation an opportunity to react from the abnormal conditions consequent upon the war in order that wage settlements may be arrived at normally and justly They are not willing to see a people whose affairs have been confused by their own sacrifice exploited by any one restricted class accidentally in a position of advantage.

The coal strike is an excellent example of the method by which various groups on both sides in industry are aiming to

benefit by the hardships of the multitude. If the program of the radical labor men were to be carried out, organized labor would deliberately subject the unorganized labor of the world to harsher treatment than that of which the unions have always complained.

But there is always the question whether the men who formulated the miners' demands really desired peaceful settlements. The soft-coal unions asked impossible things. Their strike is strangely timed with other sweeping labor demonstrations organized with a frankly revolutionary purpose in France,

Italy and Spain. Labor has been going over bodily to the theory that you have a right to anything that you can frighten or club out of society. Recent big strikes have been restricted to what the agitators refer as the "key industries" and they are intended to weaken, disorganize or destroy the facilities upon which the peace and safety of modern communities are abso-

lutely dependent. When such demonstrations are not planned to weaken or change the established order of government they are arranged with a view to forcing acceptance of political and economic doctrines that

are distasteful to majorities everywhere. The British railway men struck to force the nationalization of major industries. They failed, though they were a more powerful union than the soft-coal miners of the United States. The coal

mines rather than a demonstration for better wages. In the end the unions will suffer They will lose prestige because they have lost

battles. The "borers from within" who are using them for a political purpose are bringing upon all labor organizations a suspicion and dislike that is not deserved the rank and file. It is doubtful whether one miner in a thousand knows the plans and purposes of the men higher up.

Mass sentiment in the United States always is ranged upon the side of the federal government. The action of the govment authorities virtually outlaws the miners' leaders and deprives them of any chance of public support. As we have said, the injunction does not interfere with the rights of an individual to quit work. But it does explicitly forbid use of the facilities of peace for the creation of something very much like war.

This government has never fought in

an unjust cause. This is a time to stand by the President, even though Congress, with the caution that always afflicts politicians in pre-election years, seems a bit uncertain and indecisive. Mr. Wilson has manifested a willingness to sacrifice his party for the good of the nation. He has given additional proof of fairness, sincerity and courage. The country will be behind him to the end.

### CAVIARE OR SARDINES?

WITH the acquisition of the George W. Elkins collection the projected new art gallery in Fairmount Park will have few rivals in this country. The Widener pictures are promised. The Wilstach paintings will be transferred from Memorial Hall to the new quarters as soon as the building is completed. Of the intrinsic value of all this selected art there can be no question Philadelphia as a

civic entity will always be proud of it. The attitude of the individual citizen, however, opens an altogether different field of speculation. Americans are exceedingly respectful of the fine arts. But there is a vast gulf between unintelligent awe and the reverence that is born of the intimate response which beauty evokes in the sensitive spectator.

Art galleries-some of them of extraordinary worth-are dotting the nation. Those of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia in particular are representative of a wide range of periods and masters. Does the barometer of popular appreciation measure up to the standard of these estimable exhibits?

With due respect for artistic development in a still young republic, one must conclude that it does not Students of painting and sculpture-and their numbers are fast increasing-do, of course, derive the keenest enjoyment and high inspiration from masterpieces on view.

Yet the public as a whole is shy. There still to the average American something cryptic and alienating about a formal gallery of paintings. Our favorite pictures move.

Though regrettable, the situation is by no means irreparable. The blame, moreover, cannot be flatly lodged in the public. The usual art gallery is anything but stimulating in atmosphere to the chance visitor. The place is somehow overweighted with a frigid solemnity. It is often extremely dusty and embarrassingly overcrowded with its offerings. Between the choice of a saunter through its halls and a seat for a musical comedy, the ordinary American-and not always the despised low-brow-will seldom hesitate.

Philadelphia, delighted to be the possessor of so much admirable art, has a notable opportunity to make it really enter into the consciousness of the pub-The new gallery on the eminence at the Park entrance can be made to attract with specific and gracious charms.

Cleanliness, comfortable seating arrangements, lectures, halls where appreciation may be fostered, pictorial displays arranged with a view to whetting the interest rather than in the indifferent manner which so quickly crushes it, can render the place a true Mecca-one that is not a mere figure of speech.

The forecast beauty of the structure will be an obvious factor of allurement. The addition of many more is possible. With the thanks which the city owes Mr. Elkins and the other benefactors, there is due a regard for its citizens. A genuine interest in pictures, one that is without affectations or "frills," is capable of di verting into the most ennobling channels the whole course of our civic development. The donors have done their part. We must reciprocate.

Mr. Mitten says Mr. Twining's questions are lacking in con structive thought. Mr. Twining says there

isn't a single constructive suggestion in any thing Mr. Mitten has put forward. Speak ing constructively, each accuses the other of using a hammer without pails. Humane Society representatives are

holding a conference in Harrisburg. Won-der if they'll be able to find a comfortable home for the goat that was wont to play in the windows of the corner saloons? The first leg of the walk to Camden has

been made. One of the bridge approache The captain of the Frederick VIII has

crossed the Atlantic more than 500 times. And we'll wager the sea told him a different story every trip. Philadelphia was second choice of the

day, but it'll be a first by and by. Camden's fight against the Public Utility mmission does not countenance even

Frederick VIII, which docked here yester-

North Penn victims hope that Justice's leaden heels will eventually be equipped with rubber.

The weather joined the other Halween freaks.

The electrical bureau razed hello at the MacLaughlin home. There is apparently no diminution

the fuel of unrest supply. Orchestral notes are contingent on those sued by the treasury.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

ENTING PUBLIC REPHILADEL HIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER

Perplexities of a Mayoralty Candidate. When the Five o'Clock Club Gave a Dinner to Albert of Belgium

ONLY a man who has gone through a mayoralty campaign in a great city can understand how circumspect he must be regard to his public utterances to avoid misrepresentation by those who are after his It is because of the inclination of a candidate to be frank with the public that the serviceability of a manager or directing committee becomes apparent. Ordinarily the candidate would like to tackle every criti-cism that is honestly or dishonestly hurled against him, but here a manager steps in with the presenting that the apparent of the control of the with the suggestion that the public is not always headed one way, and that anything the candidate may say to provoke a quarrel may lead on to others. The "don't talk" advice which Quay gave Beaver is well re-membered by the older generation of politicians. The way Pennypacker was lam basted for trying to be frank with the public and take everybody into his confidence, is also easily recalled. Theodore Roosevelt was one of the very few men who could do all the talking and get away with it. Perhaps he succeeded because early in the game he formed an "Ananias Club" of his own and promptly put into it every critic whom he deemed unfair or making too much headway. But nevertheless, the candidate who listens to his campaign manager may be wise after all particularly when the campaign is short and sharp and there is no time for recriminations or libel suits. It is amazing how quickly the lies told about a candidate, when everything in the campaign is critical, are forgotter after his election, and sometimes it is questionable whether during the campaign the lie does as much harm as the blunder, For instance, in a recent speech the mayoralty candidate declared that his would be a "nonfactional" administration. types in the morning solemnly declared the candidate had said that his would be a "new factional administration," and on another occasion when the candidate observed that work in the congested districts was to be commended on nonsectarian lines, the report in the morning promptly declared that he commended "every rabbi, priest and preacher of the Protestant denomination." The absurdity of it is patent to the priest, the preacher or the rabbi, but there are those who will misunderstand, no matter what ex-planations may be offered. Even the manager who checks up the candidate cannot check-up our human frailities nor make to understand the little minds who know the things that are not so. And it has been said by one of our local philosophers that there are some in our midst who express amaze ment without provocation, and raise their voices in holy horror at terrible things which never happen.

OLD SWEDES CHURCH continues to be an attractive landmark in the lower section of the city. The rector, the Rev. Percy R. Stockman, has been giving special attention to work among the seamen, there be ing only two or three institutions now left along the river front which attempt in an organized way to give "Jack" a word of cheer and a helping hand. There is some talk of the establishment downtown of an institute which will include a building equipped with rooms, baths and restaurant facilities where sailors may find a clean and comfortable haven while in port. The idea is to provide for the mariner some such accommodations as are afforded traveling men in the buildings of the Y. M. C. A.

THE recent visit to Philadelphia of King Albert of Belgium recalls the dinner given in his honor by the Five o'Clock Club at the old Bellevue Hotel when Charles F. Warwick was Mayor. Mr. Bergner, who after ward sold his beautiful home at Ambler to Senator Vare, was Belgian consul at the time and had general direction of details pertaining to the visit of the then prince. It happens also that many Philadelphians are stil interested in the foreign friends made during the twelfth convention of the International Navigation Congress held here in 1912. The headquarters of that congress is in Brussels where the king has his palace, and during the war those headquarters were in German General William H. Bixby, late chief of the United States army engineers. who was in Philadelphia recently, tells us that the Belgians got the Navigation Congress funds away fro Germans an empty safe. They are now preparing to bring the various elements together for the thirteenth convention, which it was arranged should be held in Stockholm, when

the war intervened. Philadelphians who met the French delegation to the 1912 convention will be grieved to learn of the death of M. Georges de Joly one of the leading French delegates to Congress and close associate of M. Andre Chargueraud, the French road builder, who is now president of the French section of the International Congress,

THE women who helped so generously with war work do not intend to be behind the men in preserving their memories of war and in sustaining their mutual interests. Here comes Post No. 50 of the American Legion headed by Margaret C. Thomas, of the Naval Home, with a sort of "get together girls" a the First Regiment armory, November 5, Wi recall the splendid work done by the women in uniform, and cannot fail to appreciate the camp fire feeling that swells up in their hearts. Leonore M. Lawson advises us that Post No. 50 is the only woman's post of the American Legion in the state of Pennsyl

THE advocates of daylight saving are not permitting the matter to drop because Congress was overruled by the farmers. A national daylight saving association has bee formed in New York and is now taking the matter up with various state legislatures and municipal bodies. An ordinance introduced into Philadelphia Councils recently illus trates what is being done. There is a wide difference between the men on the farm and the men in the city about daylight saving. At first the western man was as enthusiastically in favor of daylight saving as the man in the factory and the workshop, but an agitation started six months or more ago induced the farmer to change his mind, largely on the ground, whether justified or not, that the ows and the chickens would not observe the hour's change in the clock, thus compelling the farmer to adjust himself to a new order of waking and sleeping hours.

TWO interesting figures in the political world who never fail to keep posted on state conditions are Harry S. McDevitt, the governor's secretary, and W. Harry Baker, the secretary of the Republican state com mittee. Both of these live wires are as familiar with men and things in Harrisburg as they are in Philadelphia, and neither of them slights the rest of the state. McDevitt, who holds on to his Philadelphia law office, keeps close tab on the Governor here and at the Capitol, and is an encyclopedia of official Harry Baker has his ear to the ground from one end of the year to the other, and not infrequently keeps the wires busy tween Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Wash ington. Baker, moreover, is the proud di ector of the only institution of its kind in this section of the country, a Republican state headquarters actually owned by the state

# THE SAUCEPAN

YOU KNOW

DARN' WELL

Y'OUGHTER

BE BACK AT

TH' OFFICE!

### ALONG THE DELAWARE

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab! Polysyllabically awful; Why do you haunt and pursue me, Have I done something unlawful, That you should fulminate through me?

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab! Is it a curse or an omen, Boding a hideous wonder— Hitherto listed by no men— Wilder than Jovian thunder?

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab! Have I been lax in my duty, Carcless in mailing "those letters," Blind to some virtue or beauty, Rude in the presence of betters?

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab! Have I been kicking a cripple, Panning the league of the nations, overdisposed to my tipple Barred by the new regulations?

Det Forenede Dampskib Sclskab! Have I of "drives" been a scoffer,-Even with missions of merit-Quick with my "Nothing to offer !" Slinking away like a ferret?

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab! What do I see coming toward me-Causing my cheeks to grow paler,— Striding as if he would board me? Can it be? Yes, it's a sailor!

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab!" Stricken, I knew he would say it, Making a shudder run o'er me. When, in a rush to allay it, Swiftly he seeks to restore me.

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab!" "What phrase could be finer? I can revive your backbone, sir. 'm from the new Danish liner. This is the comp'ny that owns 'er

Det Forenede Dampskib Selskab! can explain your excitement— Nerves all a list and athwart, sir This is the happy indictment-Something is doing in port, sir!" H. T. C.

# Enterprise

There is a storekeeper on South street whe apparently never overlooks the main chance Two women were looking in at the window yesterday and he rushed out crying 'Come in, come in! We've got 'em. We've got 'em!'

# Moonlight

He threaded the shadows and byways And the glimmering ways of the town, Like an outworn waif of November In a wornout gown.

He sought for the faces and fancies That were known of his sylvan retreat; But faded were faces and fancies, They had passed like wind in wheat. 111

He came in the mystical midnight Where the waters of boyhood were gray, And a weak wind crooned as he whispered "All have passed away!" Softly he turned where Maytime

There on maple branches he played in Was the moonlight he knew of old!

Was glad in a laugh of gold :

Life's Little Humors "Is Doctor Blank in?" asked the reporter over the telephone.

"I dunno," replied a thick masculine voice; "I'll see." And then in a faw min And then in a few min-"No, he sin't here. Was he coming to take a bath?" The reporter had been connected with a bathbouse instead of a doctor's office

The destruction by fire of twenty-five boss and scores of chickens at a nearby farm is an insidious attack on our favorite break-

Motto of the bridge builder: Life is but

a span. Speaking as one but imperfectly versed in legal and slang terms, is or is not a man called to City Hall on a John Doe summons

privileged to pass the buck? The Man and the Job

that at every crisis in the world's history there's a man to meet it. 'Tis true, but why is it true? 'Tis true in the way that a bechive need never lack a queen. The man and the queen bee are made by the stuff they feed on.

I'm telt, said Demosthenes McGinnis,

Many a man who was great in a crisis would have lived and died a noneutity but for the crisis that made him. Great men in embryo are as plentiful as

Call it Divine Providence if you will, Why not? Is it not as reasonable for Divine Providence to provide lots of material to loose from as to provide one man for crisis?

Topsy-Turvy Times THE times are topsy-turvy. Not a thing is as it used to be, Even the climate's changed: Change is in the air; Ships are, too, And under the water Instead of only on the sea as formerly they

were. Kings are off their thrones And emperors -- sawing wood The world's gone on a strike. No harmony anywhere:

Musical comedy has no music And not enough comedy to keep you from noticing it. Modern poetry never rhymes ; It can have as few or as many feet as are

necessary To put it across. Stoves cook without fires, Most dinners are cooked without cooks-Would that we could buy them without

cash-Drinks have no kick, Phones phone without wires And the other day I saw an orchestra By a leader without hair

A. REBECCA BAKER.

Those who pray "Give us this day out daily bread" will look upon the government plan to prevent the strike as a scriptural injunction.

Setting Up Fords N EXPERT mechanic at seven a day.

A I rise at the dawn when the east is still gray. And prompt I begin when the last sirens blow Screwing on nuts in an eight-hour row.

The nut that I turn is one hundred and nine, As slowly before me, down the long line, The skeleton cars come on ambient platform, Like ants on the back of a measuring fat worm.

I have less than a minute to pick up the nut. To hold it secure, where the thread is first To balance it quickly, and clasp it on tight, Then around with the wrench, and turn to the right:

And there comes another car, ready for me, And a third and a fourth, and on endlessly, Till the siren shrills loud with its note res pertime.

When I stop screwing nut one hundred and nine.

"Huge Steamship Finds River Den!

If only the sense of humor were

spread, proclaims the office cynic would be a lot more suicides in the l

J. M. BEATTI

united in a national assembly. exults our enthusiastic headline yesteriay Ab, yes; but a little boat would find it deper

the most soft con!.

10. Koumiss is fermented liquor from mare's

# COTF MUSIC be the food of love, play on."

But not with pokers, cowbeils and maroons. Let barrage hardened warriors dote upon The devastating efforts of the coons,

THE NEWEST MUSIC

ethers jazz, if such be their delight; My soul the brown-skinned minstrels shall beguile With strains that breathe the magic of the night

In some Pacific isle. Yea, as the soft Hawaiian melody Floats dreamily across the polished floor, As in some tropic Eden I shall see

The long, slow combers break upon the shore. And, mastered by such magic, I shall frame The vision of a dusky maid and fair Threading the languorous dance with flow

ers of flame Twined in her unbobbed bair.

And when the craze is over and the wave Irks me by breaking on the coral strand, Yet other stunts my restless soul shalf jiggle to a Balkan band.

With stolid Eskimos I yet may prance, Or foot it with the Patagonian deft, even try a British "native dance"

When nothing else is left! Touchstone in Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Officers of the railway expressmen have varned the members to ignore efforts of utsiders to get them to strike. They asared the wage board in Washington that ample time would be given to digest the data submitted, and they will keep their word. they say. There speaks the good union man and American as opposed to the Bolshevik

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Which was the first state to mine soft con1? 2. Who wrote "Seven Lamps of Architec-

ture"? 3. Who was Charlotte Corday and whom

4. Where is the Firth of Forth? 5. Who was Mommsen? 6. What is the present population Ireland?

7. What is the meaning and origin of the word persiflage? 8. What is a perimeter?

9. What is an earwig? 10. Whom did Abraham Lincoln marry?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Casimir Lubomirski is the first Polish minister to the United States.

2. The Mayflower is the presidential yacht, 3. A pyx is the church vessel in which consecrated bread is kept. box at the British Royal Mint in which specimen gold and silver coins are deposited to be tested at the annual 'trial of the pyx' by the jury of the

Goldsmiths' Company. 4. William Allen Butler, a New York lawyer and writer, created the satirical character of Miss Flora MacFlimsey. of Madison Square, "who had nothing to wear.

5. Jackson is the capital of Mississippl. 6. Doctor Hornaday and other American ornithologists have suggested that the island of Helgoland be used as a bird

7. The next President of France will be elected in January.

S. He will be elected by an absolute majority of votes cast by the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, 9. Pennsylvania is the state which produces